

**PROJECT DOCUMENT****[Nigeria]**

Project Title: Accelerating recovery of affected communities from security and humanitarian crises in Northeast Nigeria

Project Number: 01005694

Implementing Partner: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Nigeria

Start Date: March 2026

End Date: March 2027

PAC Meeting date: 13 November 2025

Brief Description

Communities in Northeast Nigeria, continue to recover from the prolonged impacts of conflict linked to the Boko Haram insurgency, compounded by climate shocks and economic fragility. While stabilization interventions under the Regional Stabilization Facility (RSF) have improved security, restored basic services, and reactivated community structures, many households and local economies remain vulnerable. Livelihood opportunities are limited, productivity is low, and systems for sustaining community investments require further strengthening to prevent a relapse into instability.

This project builds directly on the gains of the RSF stabilization programme, with a clear focus on consolidating recovery outcomes and supporting a transition towards sustainable livelihoods and local economic growth. The project will strengthen climate-smart agricultural production, support value addition and market access for youth and women, upgrade small businesses established under stabilization using practical approaches such as Kaizen, and promote innovation and private sector engagement. It will also reinforce state-community-led management systems to ensure the sustainability of community infrastructure.

Implementation will leverage existing stabilization platforms, particularly Community Stabilization Committees (CSCs), working in close coordination with state institutions and private sector actors. By anchoring interventions in established community and governance structures, the project aims to improve incomes, strengthen local enterprises, enhance food security, and reinforce social cohesion.

The project will support early recovery and resilience-building in communities affected by conflict and climate shocks in BAY states by combining livelihood assistance, enterprise support, innovation, and protection-focused actions. Output 1 centres on restoring productive livelihoods, providing 320 beneficiaries (160 women and 160 men) with climate smart farming inputs, labour saving tools, and practical skills in food processing and value addition to improve household income and food security. Output 2 strengthens local economic systems by assisting 100 beneficiaries (50 women and 50 men) to improve and expand existing small businesses, while reinforcing the capacity of 20 community management committees to oversee and sustain shared economic infrastructure. Output 3 introduces community led innovations and private sector partnerships to connect local producers to wider markets and mobilise investment for inclusive and sustainable economic activities. Output 4 enhances community safety and environmental resilience by supporting 150 beneficiaries (60 women and 90 men) with skills and tools for flood preparedness and response, alongside waste management support in three communities and the operationalisation of 10 early warning systems to reduce disaster risks. Overall, the project will directly reach 570 beneficiaries and indirectly benefit approximately 3,000 community members through improved livelihoods, safer environments, and stronger local systems for resilience and recovery.

Contributing Outcome (UNSDCF, CPD, RPD):

UNSDCF Strategic Priority 4 (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1: More inclusive, participatory, transparent and gender-sensitive governance, justice and human rights systems are in place at all levels to promote acceleration in achieving the 2030 Agenda and SDGs for a peaceful, inclusive, and cohesive society

Total resources required:	1,300,000 USD	
Total resources allocated:	UNDP TRAC:	
	Donor (Japan):	1,300,000 USD
	Government:	
	In-Kind:	
Unfunded:		

Indicative Output(s) with gender marker¹: Output 1: Livelihood recovery is strengthened through climate-smart agriculture harnessing the potentials of renewable energy (GEN 2) Output 2: Local economy revitalised through business development and entrepreneurship for women and youths (GEN 2) Output 3: Innovative solutions deployed and private sector engagement catalyzed to drive inclusive and sustainable recovery efforts (GEN 2) Output 4: Protection-centred environment is created in affected communities (GEN 2)	
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Agreed by (signatures)²:

Government	UNDP
Print Name:	Print Name: 
Date:	Date: 23-03-2024

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

1.1. General overview of the situation:

Northeast Nigeria continues to face protracted conflict, displacement, and humanitarian challenges. The prolonged humanitarian and protection crisis triggered by Boko Haram's incidents since 2009 continues to affect people in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states (see annexed map). 2025 has witnessed an increase in the attacks and casualties by extremist groups in the BAY States with Borno State remaining the epi-center of the crisis. Added to the security crisis is the adverse effects of climate change in the same areas. The challenges caused by climate change, including flooding and periodic droughts, have impacted essential infrastructures for service delivery, productive assets for livelihoods, and thus worsened the vulnerability of the affected population in the BAY States. According to the 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP, 2025), 7.8 million people still require humanitarian assistance and protection. Climate change is having a profound impact on Nigeria. In 2024, more than 3 million people were impacted by floods that killed 1000 people and displaced around 2 million people, while potential cereal crop losses amounted to almost 1 billion USD in economic losses. According to WHO (June 2024) report (Northeast field office), the flooding has disrupted the provision of essential healthcare services and access to basic healthcare to vulnerable people living in underserved and hard-to-reach locations (mostly due to inaccessibility) across the country. Those affected cut across almost all age groups ranging from men, women (adults including pregnant women), children, and the aged, especially in the priority areas that require a multi-sectoral response/ intervention. The WASH sector in humanitarian assistance has prioritized water supply, sanitation (e.g., latrines), and hygiene kits/promotion for immediate lifesaving needs.

¹ The Gender Marker measures how much a project invests in gender equality and women's empowerment. Select one for each output: GEN3 (Gender equality as a principle objective); GEN2 (Gender equality as a significant objective); GEN1 (Limited contribution to gender equality); GEN0 (No contribution to gender quality)

² Note: Adjust signatures as needed



However, inadequate waste management poses significant environmental and health risks. Non-organic waste, particularly plastic bags, can obstruct drainage systems, leading to preventable flooding and outbreaks of malaria and other water-borne diseases. Livelihood gains achieved through stabilization support in recent years are suffering significant setback as the result of assets lost and communities being reduced to immediate essential needs. These compounded political, climate, and livelihood shocks have created urgent and unpredictable development needs that cannot be addressed through regular programming cycles. In line with Japan's Supplementary Budget (JSB) objectives, this project prioritizes rapid, time-bound support to stabilize affected communities while laying the foundations for recovery and resilience.

Since 2019, UNDP has been implementing the Regional Stabilization Facility (RSF) project aimed at providing immediate but structural response to the security, safety needs, access to social services and livelihoods high demands from affected communities in the BAY States, under the leadership of State and local authorities³. While significant progress has been achieved, especially in terms service delivery capacity and livelihood restoration, these gains are at the risk of reversal if rapid additional support is not provided to achieve the complete shift towards sustainable recovery by affected communities. Amid resumed activism by extremist violence groups and climate insecurity.

II. STRATEGY

2.1 Strategy

The project applies a consolidation strategy that builds directly on the achievements of the Regional Stabilization Facility (RSF), supporting conflict-affected communities in Adamawa and Yobe States to move from stabilization towards sustainable, self-reliant recovery. While RSF interventions have improved security conditions, restored basic services, and reactivated community structures, many households and local economies remain fragile. Agricultural productivity is low, small businesses established under stabilization face challenges in scaling, and systems for sustaining community infrastructure require further strengthening. Climate shocks and market volatility continue to pose risks to recovery, highlighting the need for targeted follow-on support to protect stabilization gains. The activities will be implemented for the following outputs.

- Livelihood recovery is strengthened through climate-smart agriculture harnessing the potential of renewable energy.
- Local economy revitalised through business development and entrepreneurship for women and youths.
- Innovative solutions deployed and private sector engagement catalysed to drive inclusive and sustainable recovery efforts.
- Protection-centred environment is created in affected communities

2.2 Project Target Areas

The project will be implemented in selected stabilization locations in Northeast Nigeria, specifically Buni Yadi in Gujuba Local Government Area of Yobe State, and Gulak in Madagali Local Government Area of Adamawa State and Maiduguri in Borno State. These locations were selected based on :

- their continued recovery needs following conflict, the presence of established community-led stabilization structures,
- Their resilience so far amid deteriorating security situation especially in 2025, and,
- their potential for consolidating livelihoods, enterprise development, and community resilience interventions.

³ See reports at [Regional Stabilization Facility for the Lake Chad Basin | Annual Report 2023 | United Nations Development Programme](#)

2.3 Theory of Change (ToC)

The project's Theory of Change is grounded in the understanding that upgrading community livelihoods through innovation solutions while improving environmental protection will sustain community recovery and reduce the risk of falling back into humanitarian situation and thus foster resilience. towards conflict-affected settings in Northeast Nigeria.

IF the project (UNDP and partners):

1. Strengthens the capacities of existing livelihoods actors and assets especially in the productive sector (agriculture) and business, while improving community environment protection and waste management practices in stabilized communities,
2. Targets youth and women for this intervention given that they are the most vulnerable segment of the population to extremist violence and climate risks,
3. **THEN**

Targeted communities will strengthen their resilience to economic and climate shocks and sustain stabilization gains towards recovery and development by unlocking new livelihood pathways, attracting private capital and improving protection systems and environmental health

BECAUSE

Evidence from UNDP's Stabilization Facility and global livelihood recovery programmes shows that integrated livelihood support combined with strong community structures, innovation, and protection systems reduces vulnerability, promotes resilience, and accelerates local economic recovery.

ToC Diagram

A detailed visual Theory of Change diagram to be prepared and annexed to this document, illustrating the logical pathways from inputs to impact, and linking development challenges to their underlying and root causes.

2.4 Assumptions

This change will be achieved provided that:

- Security conditions remain stable enough to allow field activities;
- Government actors and private sector partners remain engaged;
- Digital and protection systems remain accessible to beneficiaries; and
- No major shocks disrupt implementation.

The ToC rests on a systemic approach: enhancing capacities at individual, enterprise, and community levels; shaping enabling environments; strengthening market systems; and catalysing innovation and private sector engagement. The pathways reflect UNDP's global commitment to resilience, inclusion, gender equality, and digital transformation.

2.5 Approach and Rationale

2.5.1 Integrated Livelihoods, Enterprise Strengthening, and Market Recovery Approach

The project adopts a systems-based livelihoods and market recovery approach, recognizing that sustainable recovery requires more than direct beneficiary support. Activities under Outputs 1 and 2 focus on building technical capacities, providing market-aligned skills, upgrading local businesses, and strengthening state-community mechanisms for enterprise development. This aligns with global good practice showing that livelihood and enterprise interventions are most effective when they target system-level constraints, not just individual beneficiaries.

Evaluations from UNDP's Regional Stabilization Facility (RSF) in Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon, and Niger (2019–2024) demonstrate that such integrated approaches lead to increased income, strengthened community systems, improved market participation, and reduced vulnerability to shocks. Business upgrading interventions, particularly for women and youth-led enterprises, have shown measurable improvements in productivity, local value addition, and employment generation.

2.5.2 Gender-Responsive and Transformative Programming

Women are central to the project's strategy. The project integrates gender equality across all outputs by:

- Ensuring women's participation in livelihood training and business development.
- Targeting women-owned enterprises for upgrading and financial support.
- Integrating gender-sensitive design in innovation projects.
- Supporting training on protection systems that address women and girls' specific needs.
- Promoting environmental health interventions that reduce women's unpaid domestic labour burdens.

Evidence from UNDP Country Programme Evaluations confirms that women's inclusion in livelihood and enterprise activities leads to greater household stability, faster economic recovery, and greater sustainability of outcomes. Gender-transformative approaches help shift social norms, increase women's agency, and promote community cohesion.

2.5.3 Innovation and Private Sector Engagement

Under Output 3, the project supports high-impact innovation initiatives and mobilizes private sector investment. Evidence from past TICAD and Japan-funded initiatives shows that innovation programmes are critical in creating new economic pathways, strengthening value chains, and encouraging scalable solutions.

UNDP's Innovation Facility and global experience indicate that supporting local innovators generates ripple effects across livelihoods, agriculture, energy, waste management, and enterprise development, while private sector engagement ensures co-financing, long-term sustainability, and scale.

2.5.4 Strengthening Protection and Environmental Systems

Through protection-centred training and waste management initiatives (Output 4), the project improves safety, environmental health, and dignity for community members. Improved waste management reduces public health risks, increases the safety of women and children, and enhances the overall living environment.

Evidence from UNDP's integrated protection programming shows that community safety and environmental improvements contribute significantly to social cohesion, reduced tension, and improved wellbeing.

2.6 Key Assumptions

Internal (Project-level)

- Adequate partner capacity exists for training, business upgrading, and innovation support.
- Digital tools and systems are accessible to beneficiaries.
- Financial support and equipment are disbursed on time.
- Gender and protection measures are consistently implemented across outputs.

External (Context-level)

- The security situation remains stable enough to enable field implementation.
- Government institutions uphold commitments to market development and protection systems.
- Private sector partners remain willing to co-finance innovation initiatives.
- No major shocks (conflict escalation, environmental disasters) severely disrupt project locations.

These assumptions are informed by prior evaluations of UNDP's stabilization and resilience interventions, which highlight the importance of stable access, government collaboration, and private sector engagement.

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

3.1 Expected Results

Output 1: Livelihood recovery is strengthened through climate-smart agriculture harnessing the potential of renewable energy.

Productive sectors mainly agriculture would be supported to improve productivity through innovative farming techniques and provision of climate proved seeds with high productive retention. Leveraging on the improve productivities, youth and women would be trained in food processing to strengthen the value chain.

Key Activities:

1.1: Enhance farmers' capacities in crop production through basic technology (ox-plow), high yield crops and training support

The intervention focuses on enhancing the technical capacities of smallholder farmers in selected JAPs locations in Yobe and Adamawa States, through a combination of practical training, provision of essential farming equipment, improved seed inputs, and the piloting of adapted irrigation systems. The intervention will promote climate-smart agricultural practices, including agroforestry, to improve productivity, resilience, and income generation.

By strengthening access to labour-saving tools, high-yield and climate-resilient seeds, and small-scale irrigation solutions, the activity will support sustainable crop production, reduce reliance on rain-fed farming, and improve food security. Overall, the intervention contributes to inclusive and sustainable agricultural recovery while reinforcing community resilience in conflict-affected settings.

1.2 Train and equip with customized starter kits 100 (50% female) youth that have previously benefited from business support under stabilization project in food processing and marketing/business.

Technical and entrepreneurial capacities of youth and women will be strengthened to enable their effective participation in value addition across food production, processing, and marketing value chains. Through targeted skills training and practical support, participants will be equipped with the knowledge and tools required to improve product quality, reduce post-harvest losses, and increase market competitiveness. Hands-on training will be provided in food processing, packaging, quality standards, storage, branding, and basic business management, complemented by the provision of appropriate equipment and starter kits. Participants will also receive support on market access, pricing, and linkages to local and regional value chains to strengthen income-generating opportunities.

Output 2: Local economy revitalised through business development and entrepreneurship for women and youths.

Established local and petty businesses would be supported to scale up and expand through efficient business planning and organizational development using community economic infrastructures. This infrastructure would be sustained by strengthened community management committees established under RSF.

Key Activities:

2.1 Upgrade local businesses established under stabilization programme with the Kaizen approach (business SWOT and plans).

Local businesses established or supported under stabilization programmes will be upgraded through the application of the Kaizen approach, delivered by a qualified consultant. The consultant will conduct structured SWOT analyses for selected enterprises to assess current performance, identify operational gaps, and highlight opportunities for improvement. Based on the findings, the consultant will support business owners to develop and implement practical business improvement plans focused on process efficiency, quality control, cost management, record keeping, customer relations, and market expansion. Ongoing coaching and technical guidance will be provided to strengthen management practices and enhance productivity.

2.2 Provide support for the implementation of business plans and SWOT.

Support will be provided to selected local enterprises to facilitate the implementation of approved business plans and SWOT action points, including targeted financial support and in-kind assistance, as appropriate. This may include small capital injections to enable business expansion, as well as the provision of goods or inputs required to address identified operational gaps. The support will be complemented by technical guidance and follow-up coaching to ensure that resources are effectively utilized in line with the business plans. The intervention aims to improve enterprise productivity, profitability, and market competitiveness, while strengthening the sustainability of stabilization-supported businesses.

2.3 Support to state-community led management systems for improved community-led infrastructures.

Support will be provided to strengthen state–community-led management systems responsible for the operation, maintenance, and sustainability of community-led infrastructure. The intervention will focus on improving coordination between state institutions and community structures to ensure inclusive, transparent, and accountable management of shared infrastructure. Community management committees responsible for sustaining the infrastructure will be constituted and will include members of the Community Stabilization Committees (CSCs) established under the Regional Stabilization Facility (RSF). Targeted capacity-building support will be provided to these committee members, alongside relevant state actors, to clarify roles and responsibilities, strengthen governance and oversight mechanisms, and establish practical systems for routine maintenance and resource mobilization. Emphasis will be placed on the meaningful participation of women and youth to reinforce local ownership.

Output 3: Innovative solutions deployed and private sector engagement catalysed to drive inclusive and sustainable recovery efforts.

As part of sustainable recovery plan, efforts would be deployed to involve the private sector through blended financial mechanisms and tools bringing together public assets from state, local and community authorities (CSCs); and private financial capital to develop/establish public private partnership to link the local economic and the regional market.

Key Activities:

3.1 Identify and support high-impact community innovations and start-ups, such as climate-smart agriculture, livestock and digital early warning systems, leveraging existing and upcoming innovation ecosystems.

This activity will be community-driven. It will identify and empower innovative startups proposed by communities in the areas of climate-smart agriculture, livestock, digital early warning systems, leveraging existing and upcoming innovation ecosystems.

3.2 Unlock private investment in high-potential agricultural enterprises or aligned Interventions.

Under this activity, support will be provided for blended finance tools whereby states will provide assets and incentives to support private sector investment to lower/derisk investments.

Output 4: Protection-centred environment is created in affected communities

BAY states continue to suffer from the recurrent flood disaster with very limited capacity in terms of early warning anticipation and response. This affects livelihoods with great impact on productive sectors (agriculture and businesses). The project would support state and community agencies by providing tools and equipment for improved flood response and waste management. The waste management contribute to environmental health, preventive measures, improved sanitation by clearing waste and distilling drainage networks.

Key Activities:

4.1 Conduct training sessions to build local capacity for effective flood response

This activity focuses on strengthening community resilience by organizing targeted training sessions for local stakeholders, including emergency responders, community leaders, and volunteers. The sessions will equip participants with practical knowledge and skills on early warning systems, evacuation procedures, first aid, and coordination mechanisms. By enhancing local capacity, the project ensures that communities are better prepared to respond swiftly and effectively to flood emergencies, thereby reducing risks to lives and property.

4.2 Strengthen Borno State Waste management agency's capacities for enhanced waste management.

This activity aims to improve environmental health and sanitation through strengthening institutional capacities of the Borno State Waste Management Agency. The project will provide technical assistance, capacity building, and logistical support to strengthen waste collection, disposal, and recycling systems. By enhancing operational efficiency and promoting sustainable practices, the initiative contributes to cleaner communities, reduced public health risks, and improved urban resilience in Borno State.

3.2 Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

The following resources will be required for successful implementation of this project.

Financial resource: For the planned activities under this project is expected to cost USD 500,000 and the generous funding of the same amount from the Government of Japan will be utilized for implementation of the activities.

Human resource: A project manager based in Maiduguri will be responsible for the implementation and management of this project under the supervision of the Head of the Northeast (NE) office. The project will be supported by all relevant units within the NE office and the Country office, including from staff from the civil engineering, M&E and communication units. UNDP is in the process of recruiting a Japanese international UNV as project officer. He or She will be in charge of quality assurance including financial management.

Material: Japanese products can be considered in conformity with UNDP's rules and procedure to solarize a vocational centre.

3.3 Partnerships

UNDP will build on its existing partnerships and coordination mechanisms with federal and state authorities, as well as ongoing interventions implemented by UNDP partners and other like-minded INGOs and NGOs in Adamawa and Yobe States (One UN offer with IOM, UNICEF and UNODC, the SD3R with IOM, UNICEF, UNODC). The project will consolidate and strengthen collaboration with relevant state institutions, including the State Emergency Management Agencies in Adamawa and Yobe, to ensure alignment with state priorities and ongoing recovery and stabilization efforts. The project will also align with the new humanitarian architecture under development and its transition mechanisms. At the federal level, the Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning (MFBNP) will serve as the key national counterpart for overall project oversight and coordination.

Collaboration with Japanese companies will be structured around specific outputs and activities to ensure clear technical value and accountability. Under Output 1.1, the project will partner with Sasakawa Africa Association to provide technical expertise on climate-smart agriculture, including improved farming practices, use of appropriate technologies, and farmer capacity development to strengthen agricultural productivity and resilience. Under Output 1.2, collaboration with Olam Agric will focus on supporting food processing, value addition, and market-oriented business skills for beneficiaries, drawing on Olam's experience in agricultural value chains, quality standards, and market linkages. Under Output 2, enterprise development support will be delivered using the Kaizen approach, leveraging Japanese business improvement methodologies to strengthen micro and small enterprises through structured business diagnostics, planning, and continuous improvement practices. These partnerships will be implemented through technical advisory support, training, and structured capacity-building engagements aligned with each output.

3.4 Risks and Assumptions

The project will be implemented in a complex and dynamic operating environment, and several risks and assumptions have been identified that may influence delivery and results.

A key risk relates to the security situation in and around the target communities. Any deterioration in security could restrict access, delay implementation, or limit partner mobility. To mitigate this risk, the security context will be closely monitored throughout the project lifecycle. UNDP will maintain regular communication with the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) through the security team and continue coordination with relevant government authorities to ensure that activities are adjusted in line with security advisories and risk management protocols. A second risk concerns political and administrative disruptions linked to the electoral cycle ahead of the 2027 Presidential, National Assembly, Governorship, and State Assembly elections. Political transitions and campaign activities may affect government availability and decision-making processes critical to project implementation. To mitigate this risk, UNDP will engage early in strategic communication with government counterparts and maintain close coordination with technical officers within relevant ministries, departments, and agencies to ensure continuity of engagement and timely decision-making regardless of political developments.

The project is based on several key assumptions at both the internal and external levels. At the project level, it is assumed that implementing partners possess adequate technical capacity to deliver training, business upgrading, and innovation support activities, and that financial resources, equipment, and in-kind support will be disbursed in a timely manner to avoid delays. It is also assumed that digital tools and systems required for training, monitoring, and business

support are accessible to beneficiaries, and that gender equality and protection measures are consistently applied across all outputs.

At the external level, the project assumes that the security environment will remain sufficiently stable to allow continued field presence and implementation; that government institutions will remain committed to supporting market development, enterprise growth, and community-based management systems; and that private sector partners will remain willing to engage in co-financing and innovation initiatives. It is further assumed that no major external shocks such as significant conflict escalation or severe environmental disasters will occur that could fundamentally disrupt project locations.

These risks and assumptions are informed by lessons from previous evaluations of UNDP's stabilization and resilience programming, which highlights the importance of sustained access, strong government collaboration, capable partners, and private sector engagement in achieving durable recovery outcomes in fragile and conflict-affected settings. (see Annex 5: Risk log)

3.5 Stakeholder Engagement

The project will apply a participatory and conflict-sensitive stakeholder engagement approach to ensure that all relevant groups are meaningfully involved throughout the project lifecycle. Engagement will be continuous and adaptive, spanning project design, implementation, monitoring, and learning, with particular attention to inclusion, transparency, and accountability.

3.5.1 Target Groups: The primary target groups are vulnerable community members in selected conflict-affected communities in Adamawa and Yobe States, including smallholder farmers, youth, women, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and host community populations. These groups have been disproportionately affected by the Boko Haram insurgency through loss of livelihoods, displacement, and limited access to economic opportunities.

Target groups will be identified through a combination of community-level assessments, consultation with state authorities and local structures, and engagement with Community Stabilization Committees (CSCs) established under stabilization programmes. The project will prioritize transparent selection criteria and inclusive processes to ensure equitable participation and avoid perceptions of bias. Engagement strategies will include community consultations, information sessions, participatory planning workshops, and regular feedback meetings. Particular attention will be given to the meaningful participation of women and youth, supported by gender-responsive outreach and activity design.

3.5.2 Other Potentially Affected Group: Other potentially affected groups include non-beneficiary community members, local leaders, traders and business owners, adjacent communities, and local service providers who may be indirectly affected by project activities, such as changes in market dynamics, access to shared infrastructure, or environmental impacts related to agricultural or enterprise support.

To ensure these groups are informed and able to raise concerns, the project will implement accessible and transparent feedback and grievance mechanisms at the community level. These mechanisms will include community focal points, suggestion boxes where appropriate, and referral pathways through existing community structures such as CSCs. Information on available grievance channels, including UNDP's Social and Environmental Compliance Review and Stakeholder Response Mechanism, will be clearly communicated in local languages during community meetings and displayed in public spaces where feasible.

The project will ensure that complaints and concerns are addressed in a timely, confidential, and culturally appropriate manner, with clear procedures for escalation where required. This approach aims to minimize unintended social or environmental impacts, strengthen trust between communities and project actors, and ensure that stakeholder feedback actively informs adaptive project management.

3.6 South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)⁴

The project will leverage South–South and Triangular Cooperation to enhance the quality and sustainability of enterprise upgrading interventions. Specifically, the Kaizen approach will be applied to support the upgrading of existing businesses established under stabilization efforts. Kaizen, a Japanese methodology focused on continuous improvement, productivity, and quality management, has been successfully introduced by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in several contexts. Building on JICA-supported experience in Cameroon, where Kaizen has been adapted and applied to micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises across West and Central Africa, the project will promote triangular cooperation among Japan, Cameroon, and Nigeria. Through this cooperation, technical expertise, practical training models, and lessons learned from Cameroon’s application of Kaizen will be transferred and adapted to the Nigerian context.

This SSC/TrC approach will enable peer learning, contextual adaptation of proven methodologies, and cost-effective capacity development, while strengthen regional knowledge exchange and supporting sustainable enterprise growth in Adamawa and Yobe States.

3.7 Digital Solutions⁵

Digital tools will be integrated throughout the project to enhance efficiency, transparency, and reach. These include:

- Digital training modules where feasible.
- E-payment systems for livelihood capital.
- Digital monitoring tools for enterprise performance.
- Tech-enabled innovation solutions that enhance productivity.
- This approach aligns with UNDP’s Digital Strategy (2022–2025), which highlights the importance of inclusive digital systems for resilience, service delivery, and economic transformation.

3.8 Knowledge

In addition to formal evaluations, the project will generate a range of knowledge products to document results, capture lessons learned, and promote wider learning. These will include human-interest stories and photo stories highlighting community-level impact, beneficiary experiences, and good practices emerging from project implementation. To ensure visibility and knowledge sharing, UNDP will disseminate these products through its official communication channels, including social media platforms such as (Facebook, Instagram and Twitter), as well as other appropriate UNDP communication platforms. These materials will be used to showcase project achievements, promote transparency, and share practical insights with partners, donors, and the wider development community.

Key lessons learned and implementation experiences will also be systematically discussed during Project Board meetings and relevant coordination forums. This will support adaptive management, inform decision-making, and enable the integration of successful approaches into future programming. Where relevant, lessons will be documented and shared internally to support replication and scaling within similar contexts.

3.9 Sustainability and Scaling Up

This project will reinforce the sustainability mechanisms already established at community and state levels through the RSF initiative. CSCs serve as key platforms for inclusive participation, planning, and community voice. They act as custodians of local infrastructure and play vital roles in promoting social cohesion and managing conflict. Trained and

⁴ Please see [Considerations for South-South and Triangular Cooperation Design, Implementation, and Documentation](#).

⁵ Please see the [Guideline “Embedding Digital in Project Design”](#).

connected to local government authorities, CSCs are equipped to ensure effective and sustainable infrastructure management. Upon project completion, CSCs, with continued support from local and state authorities, will take ownership of results and drive further development.

I. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

Value for Money (VfM) is about maximizing the impact of every money spent to improve people's lives. In this regard, the project will undertake the following measures to maximize value for money:

Area-based approach: The project will target localities where the other agencies are already implementing complimentary projects to build synergy and provide comprehensive package of assistance. This will leverage the stabilisation gains by targeting the established businesses, and the other livelihood stakeholders to foster recovery and development efforts.

Leveraging partnerships and comparative capacities/expertise: The project will work with key strategic partners at the state and LGA levels. Partners consist of government institutions, humanitarian and development agencies, NGOs and the private sector where relevant. In effect, these partnerships leverage existing capacities within specific institutions that have direct expertise, capacity and/or a leading stake in achieving one or more common development outcomes with UNDP.

Investing in up-front planning, documentation and evidence-based programming: The project will be supported by UNDP Knowledge Hub in evidenced-based planning and documentation to ensure explicit and tacit knowledge utilised both at state and local government levels.

Leveraging UNDP's Sub-Office and other UN agency assets in the North-East: Minimising the cost of maintaining effective field operations architecture through partnering with UNDP presence in Maiduguri to reduce costs e.g. occupying common compound to share security and common services; utilising WFP's logistics especially air assets. In addition, the resources such as human cost will be shared among the projects in the North-East. UNDP will allocate additional human resource and assets on no cost basis to support the project.

Project Management

The project will be executed using the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). UNDP will be accountable for the planning, implementation, and oversight, as well as financial management and reporting of the programme vis-à-vis donor/key stakeholders.

UNDP will build on its existing partnerships and coordination mechanisms with federal and state authorities, as well as ongoing interventions implemented by UNDP partners and other like-minded INGOs and NGOs in Adamawa and Yobe States (One UN offer with IOM, UNICEF and UNODC, the SD3R with IOM, UNICEF, UNODC). The project will consolidate and strengthen collaboration with relevant state institutions, including the State Emergency Management Agencies in Adamawa and Yobe, to ensure alignment with state priorities and ongoing recovery and stabilization efforts. The project will also align with the new humanitarian architecture under development and its transition mechanisms. At the federal level, the Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning (MFBNP) will serve as the key national counterpart for overall project oversight and coordination.

Audits are performed in accordance with the UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules, and the cost is not included in the budget of the individual project. At the end of a project, any unspent balances held by the projects will be returned to the Government of Japan through Japan Unit/BERA.

Reporting: The project total budget is less than three million USD and total duration is less than five years. As the result, it is not subjected to mandatory evaluation. ([UNDP EVALUATION GUIDELINES](#)) A final narrative and preliminary financial report will be prepared in a manner to correspond to the activities in the Result Framework (based on specific indicators and measurable targets) and be submitted to the local Embassy of Japan (EoJ) within three months after the project

completion date. A final financial report will be submitted to the local EoJ within a year after the project completion date.

Visibility: UNDP will work with its visibility standard ensuring it aligns with Japan visibility requirements, which includes a press release, human interest stories, and photo stories. The logo of Japan (From the people of Japan) will be utilised for banners of the project events, supplies and other visibility materials to ensure that end beneficiaries are aware of the generous contribution of the Government of Japan. UNDP will use its social media platforms (e.g. Facebook, X and Instagram) to disseminate information on the impact of this partnership. The close engagement with the Embassy of Japan will be made including regular communication as well as a joint field visit where possible. UNDP's Communication unit will provide technical support in ensuring increased visibility of the project.

II. RESULTS FRAMEWORK⁶

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework: test UNSDCF Strategic Priority 4 (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1: More inclusive, participatory, transparent and gender-sensitive governance, justice and human rights systems are in place at all levels to promote acceleration in achieving the 2030 Agenda and SDGs for a peaceful, inclusive, and cohesive society										
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: Indicator 3.4.: Global Peace Index, Baseline: 147 out of 160 (2020), Target: 100 (2027)										
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: A.3.2 Stabilization, recovery, and reconstruction efforts resulted in improved access to essential services and infrastructure, revitalized local economies, successful reintegration of ex-combatants, and reduced social tensions among crisis-affected populations.										
Project title and Quantum Project Number:										
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ⁷	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)					DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	2026 Q2	2026 Q3	2026 Q4	2027 Q1	FINAL	
Output 1 Livelihood recovery is strengthened through climate-smart agriculture harnessing the potentials of renewable energy	1.1 Number of farmers (women/men) trained in climate-smart crop production techniques	Training attendance sheets; Partner training reports	0	2026	At least 300 (150 women, 150 men)	-	-	-	At least 300 (150 women, 150 men)	Attendance sheet of training; Field monitoring; Pre/post training forms. Risks: Limited access due to insecurity; Women's participation constraints
	1.2 Number of entrepreneurs trained in food processing/Value addition	Training attendance sheets; Partner (private sector/Japa	0	2026	At least 20 (10 women, 10 men)	-	-	-	At least 20 (10 women, 10 men)	Attendance sheets; Spot checks; Training feedback forms. Risk: Input supply issues; low retention of trainees

⁶ UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

⁷ It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ⁷	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)					DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	2026 Q2	2026 Q3	2026 Q4	2027 Q1	FINAL	
		nese entity) reports								
Output 2 Local economy will be revitalised through business development and entrepreneurship for women and youths.	2.1 & 2.2 Number of entrepreneurs who have upgraded their businesses.	Business assessment forms; Kaizen consultant reports; Before/after checklists	0	2026	At least 40 (20 women, 20 men)	60 (30 women, 30 men)	-	-	At least 100 (50 women, 50 men)	Business assessment tools; Field visits; coaching monitoring report. Risk: Weak SME capacity; market volatility
	2.3 Number of community management committees (CMC) established/strengthened for the sustainable governance of the site	CMC records; RSF documentation; Meeting reports	15 CMCs exist under RSF	2026	Minimum of 15 CMCs strengthened, 5 established in locations without	20 CMCs strengthened	20 CMCs strengthened	20 CMCs strengthened	Minimum of 20 CMCs strengthened (gender inclusion: 40% women in committees)	Committee performance tracking; Capacity assessment tool. Risk: Turnover of members; political interference
Output 3 Innovative solutions deployed and private sector	3.1 Number of innovative (community) solutions designed.	Innovation hub reports; Prototype	0	2026	At least 10	5	-	-	At least 15 innovative solutions designed (at	Verification of prototypes; Innovation challenge records.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ⁷	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)					DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	2026 Q2	2026 Q3	2026 Q4	2027 Q1	FINAL	
engagement catalyzed to drive inclusive and sustainable recovery efforts	3.2 Number of innovative (community) solutions designed and promoted.	testing reports; Partner documentation	0	2026	-	2	2	1	least 3 women-led) 5 innovative solutions promoted (at least 3 women-led)	Risk: Low digital literacy; weak enabling environment.
	3.3 Number of bankable projects designed to mobilise additional capital.	Business case documentation; Investor pitch records	0	2026	-	1	1	1	3 bankable projects developed (gender-balanced beneficiaries where applicable)	Review of business plans; Private-sector consultation. Risk: Low private-sector appetite for BAY states.
Output 4 Protection-centred environment is created in affected communities	4.1 Number of stakeholders trained in flood prevention and response	Training attendance sheets; training reports	0	2026	90	60	-	-	At least 150 (60 women, 90 men)	Attendance sheet of training Risk: Flood season disruptions; weak state capacity
	4.2 Number of operational community-based early warning systems	CSC community EWER reports; Community monitoring	0	2026	7	3	-	-	A minimum of 10 operational systems across BAY states	Progress on EWER plan operationalization; Feedback from CSCs. Risk: Inconsistent reporting
	4.3 Number of communities supported with waste-management improvements	Waste-management agency	0	2026	1	1	1	-	At least 3 communities supported	Field verification.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ⁷	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)					DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	2026 Q2	2026 Q3	2026 Q4	2027 Q1	FINAL	
		reports; Activity report Photo documenta tion.								Risk: Poor waste collection capacity

III. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans: *[Note: monitoring and evaluation plans should be adapted to project context, as needed]*

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs. (Update the results framework) • Verify training attendance, equipment distribution, business upgrading, innovation pilots, and protection activities	Quarterly	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	UNDP, State Ministries, NGO partners, JICA (Kaizen)	Included in project M&E cost
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk. • Adjust implementation plans when risks escalate	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken. • Update the Risk Log	UNDP security team; UNDSS, Government counterparts	
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project. • Capture good practices from livelihood work, Kaizen business upgrading, innovation support, and protection activities to Inform planning and scale-up.	Quarterly	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	UNDP Comms Unit, Innovation partners	UNDP Comms Unit, Innovation partners
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project. • Conduct internal quality review	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	UNDP Programme & Quality Assurance Units	No additional cost

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Review and Make Course Corrections	To review evidence from all monitoring activities and make adjustments to implementation so to adjust workplans, budgets, or approaches based on evidence and learning. (Hold internal review meetings)	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	UNDP Project Team, Government partners	No additional cost
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	At the end of the project (final report)	Compile progress against targets Submission of Final Narrative Report (FNR) within 3 month and Final Financial Report (FFR) within 1 year of the project completion	UNDP, Embassy of Japan, Government	Included in project management cost
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold project reviews at the beginning of the project review and approve the Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	At least annually	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board, and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	UNDP, Government, Embassy of Japan, RSF partners	Included in project management cost

Evaluation Plan⁸

The project total budget is less than three million USD and total duration is less than five years. As the result, it is not subjected to mandatory evaluation. ([UNDP EVALUATION GUIDELINES](#))

⁸ Optional, if needed

IV. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN⁹¹⁰

All anticipated programmatic and operational costs to support the project, including development effectiveness and implementation support arrangements, need to be identified, estimated and fully costed in the project budget under the relevant output(s). This includes activities that directly support the project, such as communication, human resources, procurement, finance, audit, policy advisory, quality assurance, reporting, management, etc. All services which are directly related to the project need to be disclosed transparently in the project document.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Quarter				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2026 Q2	2026 Q3	2026 Q4	2027 Q1		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 1: Livelihood recovery is strengthened through Livelihood recovery is strengthened through climate-smart agriculture harnessing the potentials of renewable energy <i>Gender marker: 2</i>	1.1 Enhance farmers' capacities in crop production through basic technology (ox-plow), high yield crops and training support s					UNDP and NGO	Japan	Training and Supplies	300,000
	1.2 Train and equip with customized starter kits 100 (50% female) youth that have previously benefited from business support under stabilization project in food processing and marketing/business.					UNDP (with the private sector)	Japan	Training and Supplies	100,000
	Sub-Total for Output 1								400,000
Output 2: Local economy revitalised through business development and entrepreneurship for women and youths.	2.1 Upgrade local businesses established under stabilization project with the Kaizen approach (business SWOT and plans)					UNDP	Japan	Consultant and Training	30,000

⁹ Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

¹⁰ Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Quarter				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2026 Q2	2026 Q3	2026 Q4	2027 Q1		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
<i>Gender marker: 2</i>	2.2 provide support for the implementation of business plans and SWOT (see activity 1.1)					UNDP	Japan	Supplies	155,000
	2.3 Support to state-community led management systems for community-led infrastructures (Build/rehabilitated under the stabilization support					UNDP	Japan	Training	50,000
	Sub-Total for Output 2								235,000
Output 3: Innovative solutions deployed and private sector engagement catalyzed to drive inclusive and sustainable recovery efforts <i>Gender marker: 2</i>	3.1 Identify and support high-impact community innovations and start-ups, in areas such as climate-smart agriculture, livestock, digital early warning systems, leveraging existing and upcoming innovation ecosystems (call for proposals)					UNDP	Japan		80,000
	3.2 Unlock private investment in high-potential agricultural enterprises or aligned Interventions (UNDP-State partnership to de-risk emerging innovation/start-up businesses)					UNDP	Japan		100,000
	Sub-Total for Output 3								180,000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Quarter				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2026 Q2	2026 Q3	2026 Q4	2027 Q1		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 4: Protection-centred environment is created in affected communities <i>Gender marker: 2</i>	4.1 Enhance the capacity of local of community structures (CSCs) for effective flood response					UNDP	Japan	Training	50,000
	4.2 Support waste management in Borno State Waste management agency/company					UNDP	Japan	Supplies	70,000
	Sub-Total for Output 4								120,000
Project Management	Staffing					UNDP	Japan		110,000
	Project governance, monitoring and operational costs including HACT and SES					UNDP	Japan		51,544
	Communication and outreach					UNDP	Japan		13,000
	Global monitoring, advocacy, and reporting					UNDP	Japan		23,368
	Sub-Total for Project Management								197,912
	Sub-total (Programmable amount)								1,132,912
Direct Project Costs						UNDP	Japan		58,874
Total Programmable Amount									1,191,786
General Management Support (8%)						UNDP	Japan		95,343
Total for UNDP									1,287,129
Coordination Levy (1%)							Japan		12,871
TOTAL									1,300,000

V. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The Project Board / Steering Committee (SC) will be based in Abuja and will serve as the principal governance and decision-making body for the Action, providing overall strategic direction, guidance, and oversight.

The SC will comprise representatives of the Government of Japan, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), relevant Federal Government institutions, and the State Governments of Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, alongside other key stakeholders as appropriate. It will be co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and the Ministry of Budget and National Planning.

In line with its governance structure, the Steering Committee will include:

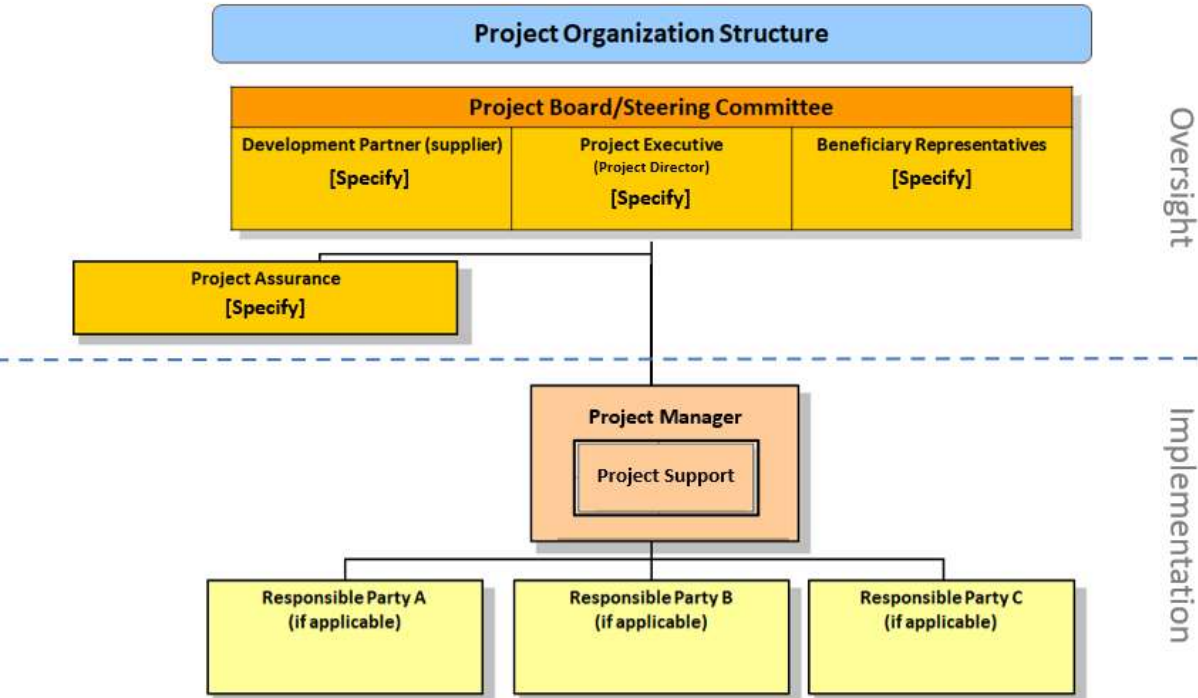
- Project Executives: the Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning; UNDP; and the State Governments of Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe;
- Beneficiary Representatives: the State Governments of Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe; and
- Development Partner: the Government of Japan and UNDP.

The Steering committee will:

- Oversee implementation to ensure full alignment with the approved objectives, methodology, and scope as outlined in this document;
- Ensure that all activities will be carried out in compliance with the Japan's contractual obligations as stipulated in the Agreement;
- Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans.
- Review, endorse, and approve proposed strategic or operational adjustments to the ProDoc in response to evolving contextual and operational realities; and
- Review and approve annual work plans and budgets, examine quarterly progress updates (including briefings or summaries, as applicable), and validate annual progress and final implementation reports.

The SC will meet at a minimum twice a year, more if required. The Steering Committee will be supported by a Technical Committee that will have members based in Abuja and Maiduguri which will consist of technical staff. The Technical Committee will Advise the Steering Committee on strategic matters and Regularly interact to monitor progress.

The project will be executed using the DIM modality. This project builds on stabilisation gains to foster recovery. It will thus be implemented in complementarity with the Nigeria national window of the RSF. As such, while keeping separate activities and narrative and financial reporting systems as required under the Japanese Supplementary Budget (JSB) governance arrangement, the project will be overseen by the RSF governance arrangement. EoJ will be part of the overall RSF National project board and national technical committee with full rights and entitlements.



VI. LEGAL CONTEXT

Option a. Where the country has signed the [Standard Basic Assistance Agreement \(SBAA\)](#)

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of (country) and UNDP, signed on (date). All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

This project will be implemented by [name of entity] (“Implementing Partner”) in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

VII. RISK MANAGEMENT

Option b. UNDP (DIM)

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)
2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds]¹¹ [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document]¹² are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism , that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.
3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).

¹¹ To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

¹² To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.
5. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse (“SEA”) and sexual harassment (“SH”) allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures.
6. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.
7. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor, and sub-recipient:
 - a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in such responsible party’s, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
 - i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
 - ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party’s, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
 - b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party’s, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s obligations under this Project Document.
 - c. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient (each a “sub-party” and together “sub-parties”) acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the sub-parties, and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.
 - (a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, each sub-party shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General’s Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning “Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse” (“SEA”).

- (b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, each sub-party, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment (“SH”). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.
- d. In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, each sub-party shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, sub-parties will and will require that their respective sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:
- (i) Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;
 - (ii) Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where sub-parties have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;
 - (iii) Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which any of the sub-parties have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;
 - (iv) Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and
 - (v) Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. Each sub-party shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the relevant sub-party shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.
- e. Each sub-party shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the relevant sub-party to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

- f. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will ensure that any project activities undertaken by them will be implemented in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards and shall ensure that any incidents or issues of non-compliance shall be reported to UNDP in accordance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards.
- g. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud, corruption or other financial irregularities, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud and anti money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.
- h. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices (b) UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy; and (c) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.
- i. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.
- j. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud, corruption other financial irregularities with due confidentiality.

Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

- k. *Choose one of the three following options:*

Option 1: UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud corruption, other financial irregularities or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail any responsible party's, subcontractor's or sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularities, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term “Project Document” as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

- l. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
- m. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
- n. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled “Risk Management” are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled “Risk Management Standard Clauses” are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

VIII. ANNEXES

1. Project Quality Assurance Report

2. **Social and Environmental Screening Template** [\[English\]](#) [\[French\]](#) [\[Spanish\]](#), including additional Social and Environmental Assessments or Management Plans as relevant. *(NOTE: The SES Screening is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences, preparation of communication materials, strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences, partnership coordination and management of networks, or global/regional projects with no country level activities).*
3. **Risk Analysis.** Use the standard [Risk Register template](#). Please refer to the [Deliverable Description of the Risk Register](#) for instructions
4. **Capacity Assessment:** Results of capacity assessments of Implementing Partner (including Partner Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT) and HACT Micro Assessment)
5. **Project Board Terms of Reference and TORs of key management positions.** The standard Project Board TOR can be found [here](#).
6. **On-Granting Provisions Applicable to the Implementing Partner**¹³. On-granting clauses for non-UNDP Implementing Partners can be found [here](#).

¹³ Applicable for non-UNDP Implementing Partner as Grant Making Institution facilitating on-granting.

Annex 2 – Social and Environmental screening template

UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Template (v. July 2022)

*** Please note that all Social and Environmental Screening Procedures (SESPs) must be conducted (completion and approval process) in the [UNDP SESP Online Tool](#). The offline template below can be used to facilitate information sharing among colleagues when conducting an SESP within the online platform.*

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Accelerating recovery of affected communities from security and humanitarian crises in Northeast Nigeria
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	TBC
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Country level
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
5. Date	01 March 2026

Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach
The project applies a human rights-based approach by ensuring inclusive participation and equitable access to benefits for all targeted groups (including IDPs, returnees, women, youth, and persons with disabilities). It promotes non-discrimination in beneficiary selection, provides information in local languages, and enhances the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) already established under the RSF project and operationalized through the CSC. Activities are designed to respect dignity, protect against reprisals, and strengthen local governance structures to uphold accountability and rights.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
Gender equality is integrated across all outputs, with the project classified as GEN2. Women are central to the project's strategy, with the project integrating gender equality across all outputs by: • ensuring women's participation in livelihood training and business development. • targeting women-owned enterprises for upgrading and financial support.

- integrating gender-sensitive design in innovation projects.
- supporting training on protection systems that address women and girls' specific needs.
- promoting environmental health interventions that reduce women's unpaid domestic labour burdens.

The project includes a Gender Action Plan with targets for women's participation, measures for safe and accessible training environments, and SEA/SH risk mitigation protocols. By enhancing women's economic opportunities and leadership in community resilience structures, the project contributes to long-term empowerment.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience

Sustainability and resilience are embedded through climate-smart agricultural practices, integrated waste management, resource-efficient technologies, and through reinforcement of state-community-led management systems to ensure the sustainability of community infrastructure:

- The project strengthens community disaster preparedness via early warning systems and flood response training, reducing vulnerability to climate shocks.
- Support to municipal waste management promotes circular economy principles and pollution prevention.
- CSCs serve as key platforms for inclusive participation, planning, and community voice. They act as custodians of local infrastructure and play vital roles in promoting social cohesion and managing conflict. Trained and connected to local government authorities, CSCs are equipped to ensure effective and sustainable infrastructure management. Upon project completion, CSCs, with continued support from local and state authorities, will take ownership of results and drive further development.

In addition, all interventions are aligned with national environmental regulations and UNDP SES, ensuring ecological integrity and adaptive capacity for future risks.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders

The project fosters accountability through a participatory Stakeholder Engagement Plan involving community structures (CSCs), state agencies, and private sector actors. It ensures continuous information sharing, feedback loops, and inclusive consultations, particularly with marginalized groups.

The project enhances the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) already established under the RSF project and operationalized through the CSC. Regular monitoring, transparent reporting, and gender-sensitive communication reinforce trust and responsiveness throughout implementation.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.</i>	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 5</i>			QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High
Risk Description <i>(broken down by event, cause, impact)</i>	Impact and Likelihood <i>(1-5)</i>	Significance <i>(Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)</i>	Comments (optional)	Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High
Risk 1: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment There is a risk that women's groups may raise concerns about gender equality if their voices	I = 2-Minor L = 4-Highly likely Moderate	Low		Risk assessment: While societal norms are restrictive and GBV prevalence is high, the impact is localized to selected communities (Buni Yadi, Yobe State; Gulak, Adamawa State) where culturally sensitive approaches and prior stabilization efforts have improved

are not adequately heard or if the project does not adopt a sufficiently inclusive approach to address restrictive societal gender norms, unpaid care responsibilities, and mobility constraints. This risk reflects lessons from the RSF project, where women initially expressed concerns about underrepresentation in the Community Stabilization Committee, prompting the creation of a dedicated women's subgroup. Causes: All activities under the four outputs target both men and women beneficiaries, which requires deliberate measures to ensure equitable participation. Impact: Failure to address these concerns could exacerbate gender-based inequalities, increase grievances among women, and lead to resistance to project activities. This may result in gender-related conflicts during implementation, reduced trust in UNDP, and failure to achieve GEN2 targets, ultimately producing gender-imbalanced results.				openness to gender initiatives. Therefore the risk has been assessed as moderate due to the localized interventions and the number of beneficiaries, with 370 women beneficiaries targeted, the project aiming to design and promote at least three women-led innovative solutions out of 15 total, and ensuring that women represent at least 40% of members in the 20 Community Management Committees being strengthened. Risk treatment: The Stakeholder Engagement Plan will prioritize meaningful participation of women and youth through gender-responsive outreach and activity design. A Gender Action Plan aligned with GEN2 outputs will be implemented to mitigate GBV risks, ensure safe modalities for targeting women beneficiaries, and meet participation targets. The project will also strengthen the existing women's subgroup under the Community Stabilization Committee to provide a structured channel for women's concerns related to project activities.
Risk 2: Accountability There is a risk that grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders may arise during project implementation, particularly from individuals or groups who are not selected for specific interventions. Causes: All activities under the four outputs involve selecting individual beneficiaries based on defined criteria that could lead to exclusion or perceived exclusion when they do not meet eligibility requirements. Impact: Increased frustration among marginalized groups, youth, or women due to feelings of abandonment. Higher volume of grievances, leading to loss of trust in UNDP	I = 2-Minor L = 4-Highly likely MODERATE	Low		Risk assessment: The impact is localized to selected communities (Buni Yadi, Yobe State; Gulak, Adamawa State), where culturally sensitive approaches and prior stabilization efforts have already taken place. The already established Community Stabilization Committees (CSCs) provide proactive and reactive channels for grievances between community members and the project team, reducing the likelihood of unmanaged grievances. Nevertheless, if interventions are not inclusive enough—such as failing to incorporate inputs from diverse groups, providing insufficient training and capacity building to ensure autonomy, insufficient private sector engagement to scale community-led innovations, or delivering waste management and flood response sessions that are unsafe or ineffective—the emergence of grievances would be highly likely. Risk treatment: The Stakeholder Engagement Plan will prioritize

and project processes. Potential reputational risk for UNDP if grievances are not managed effectively.				meaningful and inclusive participation of all groups. The project will strengthen the role of CSCs as key platforms for inclusive participation, planning, and community voice. The project will enhance the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) established under the RSF project and operationalized through CSCs, ensuring it remains effective and community-led to address both contextual and project-related grievances. Transparent communication of eligibility criteria and selection processes in local languages and through multiple channels will reduce the likelihood of potential grievances.
Risk 3: 1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management As the project includes provision of equipment (e.g., ox-plough) and training, supply of selected seeds with high productive potential (including cash crops for agroforestry), and adapted irrigation systems, as well as support for high-impact community innovations in areas such as climate-smart agriculture and livestock, there is a potential risk of: • Introduction of invasive alien species. • Reforestation or harvesting of natural forests. • Significant agricultural production leading to soil degradation. • Significant extraction of groundwater resources Causes: Activities under: Output 1: Livelihood recovery strengthened through climate-smart agriculture harnessing renewable energy and Output 3: Innovative solutions deployed and private sector engagement catalyzed to drive inclusive and sustainable recovery efforts. Impact: Soil degradation and erosion, water-use conflicts, unintended habitat effects, introduction of non-native species if seed selection is not properly screened.	I = 2-Minor L = 2-Low likely LOW	Low		Risk assessment: The impact is localized to selected communities (Buni Yadi, Yobe State; Gulak, Adamawa State). The scale and intensity of interventions—such as agricultural production, water extraction, and animal husbandry—are limited because they relate to individual livelihoods (520 beneficiaries under Output 1) and a small number of community-led innovations (5 innovative solutions promoted and 3 bankable projects developed under Output 3). Interventions are diversified (climate-smart agriculture, food processing, livestock, digital early warning systems) and focused on livelihood recovery rather than large-scale commercial agriculture. Importantly: • No construction of boreholes is planned, reducing risk of water-use conflicts, and no land acquisition or changes in land rights are foreseen. • Output 1 support is limited to individualized needs such as essential farming equipment, improved seed inputs, piloting adapted small-scale irrigation systems, and starter kits to improve food production and quality, reduce post-harvest losses, and increase market competitiveness. • Output 3 aims to identify and empower a limited number of innovative community-based startups in climate-smart agriculture, livestock, or digital early warning systems. Therefore, as interventions are designed for livelihood recovery and not for scaling intensive production, the risk to biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management is assessed as low.

				Risk treatment: A targeted management plan embedded in project activities (procurement and training) will include Sustainable Agriculture Protocols (Soil conservation, contouring, mulching, crop rotation), seed sourcing & Agroforestry guidance (Avoid invasive species; align with national approved lists), sustainable irrigation Micro-ESMP (Site screening, water abstraction limits, drainage design).
Risk 4: 2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks There is a risk that project outputs and outcomes—particularly those related to livelihoods and innovative solutions—may be sensitive or vulnerable to climate change impacts and disasters, especially seasonal flooding and periodic droughts. The project includes physical interventions in areas historically exposed to floods and climate variability, which could affect agricultural productivity and infrastructure functionality Causes: Activities under Output 1: livelihood recovery strengthened through climate-smart agriculture harnessing renewable energy. Activities under Output 3: Innovative solutions deployed and private sector engagement catalyzed to drive inclusive and sustainable recovery efforts. Impact: Delays in project implementation due to flooding or extreme weather events. Reduced sustainability of livelihoods as crops and livestock may be damaged by floods or prolonged droughts. Increased vulnerability of beneficiaries if adaptive measures are insufficient, undermining resilience objectives.	I = 2-Minor L = 4-Highly likely MODERATE	Low		Risk assessment: The impact is localized to Buni Yadi (Yobe State) and Gulak (Adamawa State), areas identified as highly climate sensitive. - Yobe State faces recurrent droughts and desertification, coupled with flash floods during intense rainfall events. - Adamawa State is prone to riverine flooding along the Benue River and seasonal flash floods, which disrupt agriculture and infrastructure. Climate shocks and market volatility continue to pose risks to recovery. While project interventions do not exacerbate climate impacts, they remain vulnerable to them. The risk category has been classified as moderate, given the exposure of target communities to climate hazards and the reliance of project activities on weather-dependent systems. Risk treatment: Several activities under Output 4 directly mitigate this risk: Activity 4.1: Training sessions to build local capacity for effective flood response, including evacuation drills and community disaster preparedness and Activity 4.2: Technical assistance and capacity building for improved waste collection and drainage maintenance to reduce urban flooding risks. Additional measures: - Climate Risk Screening for all intervention sites to identify hazard exposure. - Development of Community Disaster Risk Reduction Plans (including evacuation routes and drills). - Emergency Response Plan (ERP) integrated into project operations. - Seasonal Work Planning (crop calendars and timing adjustments to avoid peak flood periods).

				Promotion of climate-smart agricultural practices (drought-tolerant seeds, soil moisture conservation, integrated pest management).
Risk 5: 3. Community Health, Safety and Security There is a risk of physical hazards and injuries, as well as water-borne and vector-borne diseases, arising from handling of provided agricultural equipment, waste management operations (collection, transport, disposal) and potential increase in disease vectors due to improper waste handling or stagnant water. Causes: Activities under Output 1: Livelihood recovery strengthened through climate-smart agriculture harnessing renewable energy; Output 3: Innovative solutions deployed and private sector engagement catalyzed to drive inclusive and sustainable recovery efforts and Output 4: Protection-centered environment created in affected communities, including waste management improvements and flood preparedness. Impact: Accidents and injuries during equipment use or training sessions, transmission of water-borne diseases (cholera, typhoid) and vector-borne diseases (malaria) linked to poor drainage or waste management, unsafe waste handling practices leading to community health risks.	I = 2-Minor L = 4-Highly likely MODERATE	Low		Risk assessment: The impact is localized to selected communities (Buni Yadi, Yobe State; Gulak, Adamawa State) and limited to: - Provision of individual handling equipment for livelihoods (520 beneficiaries under Output 1). - A small number of community-led innovations (5 innovative solutions promoted and 3 bankable projects developed under Output 3). - Waste management improvements in 3 communities under Output 4. Given the scale and scope, the risk is considered moderate, but contextual factors—such as high prevalence of malaria and cholera outbreaks in flood-prone areas of Yobe and Adamawa—require proactive mitigation. Risk treatment: A targeted management plan embedded in project activities (procurement, handover, training) will include Community Health & Safety Plan (Health and safety signage at training sites, provision and mandatory use of PPE, first aid kits and trained personnel at distribution and training events, traffic management for equipment delivery and waste collection vehicles) and Vector & Public Health Risk Mitigation (Drainage clearance protocols to prevent stagnant water, waste segregation and safe disposal practices to reduce breeding grounds for disease vectors, hygiene promotion campaigns in collaboration with local health authorities).
Risk 6: 8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency There is a risk of environmental pollution and inefficient resource use due to the release of pollutants during waste collection and disposal operations, potential release of hazardous materials from improper handling	I = 2-Minor L = 4-Highly likely MODERATE	Low		Risk assessment: The impact is localized to selected communities (Buni Yadi, Yobe State; Gulak, Adamawa State) and three communities in Borno State supported through the Waste Management Agency. The scale of interventions is limited: - Output 1: Individualized support for 520 beneficiaries (essential farming equipment, piloting adapted small-scale irrigation systems, and small-scale pesticide use). - Output 3: A small number of community-led

of waste streams, application of pesticides in climate-smart agriculture, significant consumption of energy and water for irrigation and food processing activities. Causes: Activities under Output 1: Livelihood recovery strengthened through climate-smart agriculture harnessing renewable energy, Output 3: Innovative solutions deployed and private sector engagement catalyzed to drive inclusive and sustainable recovery efforts and Output 4: Protection-centered environment created in affected communities, including waste management improvements. Impact: Pollution of environment and water resources, increased health risks from hazardous waste or pesticide misuse, higher carbon footprint and strain on local water resources if resource efficiency measures are not applied.				innovations (5 innovative solutions promoted and 3 bankable projects developed), primarily in climate-smart agriculture and livestock. - Output 4: Technical assistance and capacity building for waste management improvements in three communities. Importantly: - No borehole construction is planned, reducing risk of excessive water extraction. - Pesticide use is limited to livelihood farmers. - Waste management interventions focus on improving collection, segregation, and recycling rather than large-scale industrial operations. Given these factors, the risk is considered moderate. Risk treatment: A targeted management plan embedded in project activities (procurement and training) will include Waste Management Plan (Segregation of waste streams, collection routing and safe transport, disposal standards and recycling targets, worker safety protocols and PPE provision, runoff control and community awareness campaigns), a Pest Management Plan and Integrated Pest Management (Training on safe pesticide use, storage, and disposal; prohibition of internationally banned chemicals; promotion of biological and non-chemical pest control methods) and a resource Efficiency Plan (Water-use limits for irrigation pilots, energy efficiency measures , monitoring of water and energy consumption at beneficiary and community levels.)
[add additional rows as needed]				
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?			
	<i>Low Risk</i>	☐		
	<i>Moderate Risk</i>	☒		
	<i>Substantial Risk</i>	☐		
	<i>High Risk</i>	☐		

QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)				
Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects				
<i>Is assessment required? (check if "yes")</i>	☐			<i>Status? (completed, planned)</i>
<i>if yes, indicate overall type and status</i>		X	Targeted assessment(s)	Planned
		☐	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	
		☐	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	
<i>Are management plans required? (check if "yes")</i>	☐			
<i>If yes, indicate overall type</i>		X	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)	Planned
		☐	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	
		☐	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	
<i>Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?</i>		Comments (not required)		
<i>Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind</i>				
<i>Human Rights</i>	☐			
<i>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	X			
<i>Accountability</i>	X			
<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</i>	X			
<i>2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks</i>	X			
<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Security</i>	X			
<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>	☐			
<i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i>	☐			

	6. Indigenous Peoples	☐	
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	☐	
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	☒	

Final Sign Off

Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have “checked” to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have “cleared” the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.		
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind Human Rights		Answer (Yes/No)
P.1	Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	NO
P.2	Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	NO

P.3	Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	NO
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
P.4	adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	NO
P.5	inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? ¹⁶	NO
P.6	restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	NO
P.7	exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	NO
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
P.8	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	YES
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
P.9	adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	NO
P.10	reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	NO
P.11	limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	YES
P.12	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? <i>For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc.</i>	YES

¹⁶ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people.

Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		
Accountability		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
P.13	exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	YES
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	YES
P.15	risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	NO
Project-Level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
1.1	adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	NO

1.2	activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	NO
1.3	changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	NO
1.4	risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	NO
1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	NO
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	YES
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	NO
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	YES
1.9	significant agricultural production?	YES
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	NO
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	YES
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms? ¹⁷	NO
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) ¹⁸	NO
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	NO
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		

¹⁷ See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#).

¹⁸ See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Nagoya Protocol](#) on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunamis or volcanic eruptions?	YES
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? <i>For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes</i>	YES
2.3	increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	NO
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	NO
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	NO
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	YES
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	NO
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	YES

3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	NO
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	NO
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	NO
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	NO
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	NO
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	NO
4.3	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	NO
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	NO
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	NO
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	NO

5.2	economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions) or the absence of physical relocation)?	NO
5.3	Risk of forced evictions? ¹⁹	NO
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	NO
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	NO
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	NO
6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? <i>If the answer to screening question 6.3 is "yes", then Standard 6 requirements apply, and the potential significance of risks related to impacts on indigenous peoples must be Moderate or above. *</i>	NO
6.4	the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	NO
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	NO
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above</i>	NO
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	NO
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	NO
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.</i>	NO
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)</i>		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	NO
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	NO
7.3	use of child labour?	NO
7.4	use of forced labour?	NO
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	NO
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	NO

¹⁹ Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

* Note: revised July 2022 modifying presumption of risk significance from Substantial or higher to Moderate or higher.

Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	
8.1 the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	YES
8.2 the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	YES
8.3 the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	YES
8.4 the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention</i>	NO
8.5 the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	YES
8.6 significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	YES

Annex 3 – Risk Analysis Matrix

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level (see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual team accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
1	Insecurity and armed attacks in BAY states may restrict access to communities	Ongoing insurgency, unpredictable attacks, road closures, and military operations.	Delayed implementation, reduced monitoring, challenge in reaching beneficiaries, and cost overruns.	8. SAFETY AND SECURITY (8.1. Armed conflict) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Likelihood: 4 - Highly likely Impact: 5 - Extreme Risk level: HIGH RISK (equates to a risk appetite of SEEK)	From: 01-Apr-26 To: 31-Mar-27	UNDP Project Manager, UNDP Security Team & UNDSS	Risk Treatment 1.1: Close coordination with UNDSS and local security authorities Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager Risk Treatment 1.2: Apply remote monitoring where physical access is restricted Risk Treatment Owner: M&E Risk Treatment 1.3: Adjust workplans based on access analysis; avoid high-risk zones. Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager
2	Women's participation in training and livelihoods may be lower than planned.	Restrictive gender norms, mobility constraints, unpaid care demands.	Gender-imbalanced results and failure to achieve GEN2 targets	1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.2. Gender equality and women's empowerment) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Likelihood: 3 - Moderately likely Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)	From: 01-Apr-26 To: 31-Mar-27	UNDP Gender focal personnel	Risk Treatment 2.1: Use gender-sensitive targeting and mobilization. Risk Treatment Owner: Gender focal personnel Risk Treatment 2.2: Link SMEs to buyers and financial institutions. Risk Treatment Owner: Implementing Partner Risk Treatment 2.3: Engage community leaders to support women's involvement. Risk Treatment Owner: Community

								Mobilization Officer
3	Flooding or extreme weather disrupts agriculture and community activities	Climate change, poor drainage, and seasonal patterns.	Crop losses, delays, and damage to infrastructure.	1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.5. Climate change and disaster risks) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Likelihood: 3 - Moderately likely Impact: 4 - Extensive Risk level: SUBSTANTIAL (equates to a risk appetite of OPEN)	From: 01-May-26 15-Oct-26	SES Specialist	Risk Treatment 3.1: Strengthen early warning systems and community preparedness. Risk Treatment Owner: SES Specialist Risk Treatment 3.2: Promote climate-smart agricultural practices. Risk Treatment Owner: Community Engagement Analyst Risk Treatment 3.3: Adjust cropping calendars to climate data. Risk Treatment Owner: Implementing Partner
4	SMEs will not sustain business process improvements	low financial literacy, weak management structures, and poor market linkages	unsustainable enterprise outcomes and low job creation.	4. ORGANIZATIONAL (4.3. Implementation arrangements) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN	Likelihood: 3 - Moderately likely Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)	From: 01-Mar-26 To: 31-Mar-27	UNDP Project Manager / Private Sector Lead	Risk Treatment 4.1: Continuous coaching and refresher sessions. Risk Treatment Owner: Business Development Consultant Risk Treatment 4.2: Link SMEs to buyers and financial institutions. Risk Treatment Owner: Private Sector Lead Risk Treatment 4.3: Monitor enterprise performance quarterly Risk Treatment Owner: M&E Officer
5	Procurement or delivery of equipment (irrigation, tools, and ICT) is delayed.	global supply issues, vendor unreliability, import delays	delayed distribution, delays in training, increased cost.	4. ORGANIZATIONAL (4.9. Procurement) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN	Likelihood: 3 - Moderately likely Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level:	From: 01-Apr-26 To: 31-Mar-27	UNDP Project Manager / UNDP Procurement Unit	Risk Treatment 5.1: Early procurement planning and framework agreements Risk Treatment Owner: Procurement Officer

					MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)			Risk Treatment 5.2: Use multiple suppliers and pre-qualified vendor lists. Risk Treatment Owner: Procurement Officer Risk Treatment 5.3: Regular tracking of procurement milestones Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager
6	Innovative digital tools and prototypes are not adopted by communities.	Limited digital literacy, poor connectivity, low trust in technology.	limited innovation outcomes and low sustainability.	7. STRATEGIC (7.8. Innovating, piloting, experimenting) - UNDP Risk Appetite: OPEN TO SEEKING	Likelihood: 2 - Low likelihood Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)	From: 01-Apr-26 To: 31-Mar-27	UNDP Project manager/ UNDP Senior Economist	Risk Treatment 6.1: Provide tailored digital literacy training and simple user manuals. Risk Treatment Owner: Senior Economist Risk Treatment 6.2: Use offline-capable solutions Risk Treatment Owner: Senior Economist Risk Treatment 6.3: Facilitate community demonstrations and pilot testing. Risk Treatment Owner: Implementing Partner
7	Political events disrupt program implementation timeline (Staff and implementing partners, rallies, Violence, turnover or replacement of stakeholders) ...	Campaign and electioneering for the 2027 general elections	Slow down engagement with partners, quality and speed of implementation. Political biases influencing project objectives. Disruption of project implementation, destruction of assets.	8. SAFETY AND SECURITY (8.2. Political instability) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Likelihood: 4 - Highly likely Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)	From: 01-Mar-26 To: 31-Mar-27	Project Manager	Risk Treatment 1.1: Continuous and sustained Engagement with stakeholders at all levels of implementation. Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager Risk Treatment 1.2: Regular risk management Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager