

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

PROJECT DOCUMENT
[UNDP Nigeria]Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Project Title: Support for Early Recovery and Peacebuilding in North-East Nigeria through Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus approach

Project Number: Project ID: 00134399; Output ID: 00125993

Implementing Partner: UNDP Nigeria

Start Date: April 2021

End Date: December 2021 **PAC Meeting date:**

Brief Description

In the conflict-affected north-east Nigeria, under the prolonged conflict, more than 1.9 million are still displaced as internally displaced persons (IDPs), and the state of living of people are even deteriorating under the spread of COVID-19 virus. The project seeks to facilitate effective transitions from humanitarian to development context, realizing the concept of Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) nexus. The support will be provided to target communities in Borno State in the North-East Nigeria. To do so, three outputs will be made in which all of H-D-P are involved making synergy. First, recovery of livelihood of vulnerable people will ease the burden of humanitarian support and accelerate return of IDPs, preventing people from joining violent extremists. Second, restoration of access to basic services will also accelerate return of IDPs. Third, re-establishment of social cohesion and community security prevents recurrence of violence and promote return of people, while reducing the needs of humanitarian aid.

Contributing Outcome:

UNSDPF Outcome 4.2: By 2022, Governments at all levels apply principles of good governance, equity, non-discrimination and rule of law in public service delivery and citizens engagement.

Indicative Output(s):

Output 1. Sustainable Livelihoods of the vulnerable people is recovered. (GEN2)

Output 2. Access to basic services is restored in conflict-affected communities (GEN2)

Output 3. Social cohesion rebuilt and community security re-established (GEN2)

Total resources required:	USD 500,000	
Total resources allocated:	USD 500,000	
	UNDP TRAC:	
	Republic of Korea:	500,000
	Government:	
	In-Kind:	
Unfunded:	-	

Agreed by (signatures)

UNDP	
Name: Mohamed Yahya	
	
Date: 27/04/2021	

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

1-1. General overview of the situation

Nigeria faces multiple crises, with a protracted conflict in its North East region, which has spread to neighbouring countries and intercommunal clashes in other regions of the country. The effects of the conflict in the North East, together with climate change and desertification has made grazing of livestock difficult and has driven herders to migrate south. In the three most affected states of the North East Nigeria, namely Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe states, a population of 1.9 million are displaced as internally displaced persons (IDPs)¹. One in four of the affected population is under 5 years of age. Women and children are the face of the crisis. Women and children constitute 81% of the overall crisis population and 87% of the new displacements. The gendered dimensions of displacement are having a significant impact on the status of women and girls within the context of fragmentation of households, demoralization and rampant Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) including denial of resources, physical violence and survival sex.

1-2. Recent Development, urgency and unpredictability

In its eleventh years, the crisis in the North-East Nigeria remains one of the most severe protracted crises in the world². In the most severely affected Borno state and two adjacent states, a population of 1.9 million are displaced as internally displaced persons (IDPs).³ One in four of the affected population is under 5 years of age. Women and children are the face of the crisis, constituting 81% of the overall crisis population and 87% of the new displacements.⁴ The gendered dimensions of displacement are having a significant impact on the status of women and girls within the context of fragmentation of households, demoralization and rampant Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)⁵. In addition, under spread of COVID-19, critical incidents and attacks continue and are even increasing, with 2,614 persons killed under the incidents or attacks in the three regions between the beginning of 2020 to 17 October 2020, while the total fatality there in 2019 was 2,221⁶. Despite the challenges, return of IDPs to the communities are ongoing in several locations. Communities therefore have an opportunity to transition from a humanitarian context, construct their livelihood systems, restoring access to public services, while strengthening their resilience for building and sustaining positive peace in the locations of return. This aligned with the Humanitarian Response Plan Nigeria 2020 that targets to support 5.9 million people in the region. One of the approaches emphasized in the plan is effective Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) nexus. Support for conflict-affected communities through this approach should be further extended.

1-3. Experiences and ongoing response to the situation

To support social stability and recovery of the communities in the North East, UNDP has conducted projects, creating many successful cases, in cooperation with various development partners. For instance, Ngwom community in Mafa LGA of Borno State had been heavily attacked under the conflict and all of the residents were displaced, but under the UNDP projects, with supports in multiple ways, the community achieved recovery and more than 2,000 residents have returned. Through these collaborations, UNDP has demonstrated the effectiveness of its integrated support to conflict-affected communities. With the effects of the pandemic becoming increasingly visible, it becomes more pertinent to accelerate the delivery of effective integrated socio-economic support.

The project will contribute to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially Goal 1: No Poverty; Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being; Goal 4: Quality Education; Goal 5: Gender

¹ Humanitarian Snapshot, BAY STATES Nigeria, OCHA, 16 Jun 2020

² Risk Index, 2020, <https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index>

³ Humanitarian Snapshot, BAY STATES Nigeria, OCHA, 16 Jun 2020

⁴ Humanitarian Needs Overview Nigeria 2020, OCHA, Dec 2019

⁵ SGBV North-East Nigeria Annual Report 2019, UNHCR, March 2020

⁶ Database in the website of The Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), as of 17th October 2020

Equality; Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth; Goal 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions.

II. STRATEGY

2-1. Strategy

The project will adopt an integrated resilience-based strategy and aims to support community recovery and peacebuilding through:

- Improvement of **livelihood and economic opportunities** in the target communities,
- Restoration of **basic services** in the target communities
- Re-establishment of **social cohesion and community security**.

2-2. Project Target Area

The project will target Borno State, the State affected mostly heavily under the conflict.



2-3. Approach:

The project seeks to facilitate effective transitions from humanitarian to development context supported by an effective peace mechanism in target communities to be selected, realizing the concept of H-D-P nexus. To do so, three outputs will be made in which all of H-D-P are involved making synergy. First, recovery of livelihood of vulnerable people will ease the burden of humanitarian support and accelerate return of IDPs, preventing people from joining violent extremists. Second, restoration of access to basic services will also accelerate return of IDPs. Third, re-establishment of social cohesion and community security prevents recurrence of violence and promote return of people, while reducing the needs of humanitarian aid. The outputs are shown in the following table.

Pillars of Integrated community peacebuilding, recovery support approach and the activities under this Project

Pillar of Integrated Community Recovery Support Approach	Output Number	Outputs under this Project
Livelihood and economic opportunities of target communities are improved.	1	Livelihood of target communities is recovered
Basic services are restored in target communities	2	Basic services are restored in target communities
Social cohesion rebuilt and community security re-established	3	Mechanisms for enhancing social cohesion and community security is strengthened

2-3. Alignment to Development Frameworks:

The project is aligned with the following development frameworks:

- a) The UN Sustainable Development Goals, especially Goal 1: No Poverty; Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being; Goal 4: Quality Education; Goal 5: Gender Equality; Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth; Goal 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions.
- b) UNDP Strategic Plan (2018-2021) Signature solution 1: Keeping people out of poverty Signature solution 2: Strengthen effective, inclusive and accountable governance. Signature solution 3: Enhance national prevention and recovery capacities for resilient societies; and Signature solution 6: Strengthen gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.
- c) The Buhari Plan for the northeast and the Niger-Delta master plan based on a three-pronged military, humanitarian and development response approach.
- d) The United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF 2018-2022) Result Area 1: Governance, Human Rights, Peace & Security; Result Area; 2: Equitable Quality Basic Services; Result Area 3: Sustainable & Inclusive Growth and Development.
- e) The UNDP Country Programme Document (2018-2022) Pillar 1: Governance, Peace and Security; and Pillar 2. Inclusive Economic Growth.
- f) Early Recovery and Livelihood Sector in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2021 Nigeria
- g) Yokohama Action Plan 2019 adopted at Tokyo International Conference on African Development. (TICAD VII): “Enhanced implementation of Lake Chad Basin stabilization strategy” under the focus area “3.2 Strengthen the humanitarian-development-peace nexus”

2-4 Theory of Change (ToC)

The project is based on a theory of change that seeks to address the root causes of the violent insurgency and the structural deficits that continue to drive it. It recognises that sustainable community recovery and resilience-building can only be achieved through coordinated interventions in a critical number of communities within the same Local Government Areas (LGAs), thereby promoting the establishment of community resilience networks within and across LGAs: Thus,

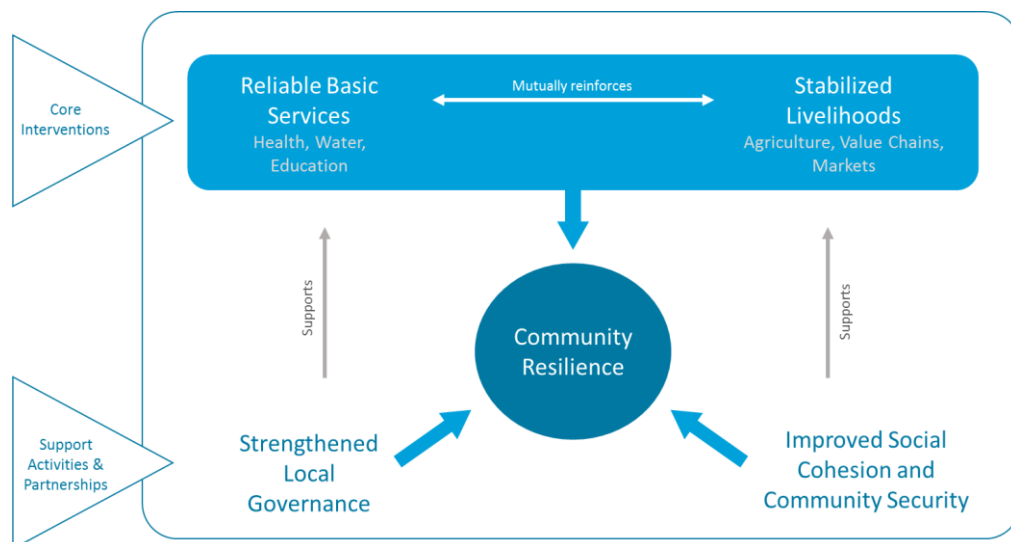
- **IF** livelihood and economic opportunities of the target communities are improved, **THEN**
 - People will be able to co-exist in target communities sustainably.
- **IF** basic services are restored in target communities, **THEN**
 - Target communities will become liveable, accelerating the return of the people from displacement
- **IF** social cohesion is rebuilt and community security re-established; **THEN**
 - People will be able to live peacefully in target communities, with less threat of violent extremism among them.

Summary of the theory of change:

IF livelihoods opportunities are created, essential infrastructure is re-built, basic services are in place, local governance is strengthened, and community cohesion enhanced in an integrated manner, **THEN** *sustainable recovery is realized as communities and local institutions become resilient against conflict violent extremism and accelerating the return of the displaced people.*

The image of the ToC with the four Outputs of the project is as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Overview of the underlying Theory of Change



2-5 Key Assumptions

The assumptions underpinning the theory of change are:

- All stakeholders' sustained goodwill for the scrupulous implementation of the project.
- The political and security situation remains relatively stable with minimum shocks that may lead to LGA destabilisation, further population displacement and/or undermine implementation of the project.
- The government continues to show the political will and national ownership necessary to strengthen resilience capacities that can withstand periodic volatility and tensions.

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS AND KEY THEMES

3-1. Expected Results

Outcome: By 2022, Governments at all levels apply principles of good governance, equity, non-discrimination and rule of law in public service delivery and citizens engagement.:

Output 1: Livelihood and economic opportunities of target communities improved.

Key Activities:

- 1.1. Support youth with vocational skills training in the areas including agro-business development and value addition, product processing, machinery, tailoring, knitting, animal rearing, and auto mechanic:**

Vocational training will be provided to skill areas including machinery, tailoring, knitting, animal rearing, and auto mechanic. 200 youth, including at least 80 women, will be provided with opportunities of 2-month training course in the training centres to be engaged. The market assessment will assess viable economic activities, sectors & methodologies for delivering a sustainable vocational and entrepreneurship skills training programme and identify viable private sector partners that would support trained beneficiaries.

- 1.2. Support trainees with entrepreneurship training, business plan development, support to open bank accounts and conditional cash grant**

To support the 200 youths including at least 80 women as beneficiaries of vocational training further, they will be provided with entrepreneurship training, business plan development,

support to open bank account, and conditional cash grant. The cash grant will be provided only to those who cleared certain criteria such as over 80% of attendance rate in the vocational training and submission of decent business development plan utilizing the cash grant.

Output 2. Basic services are restored in target communities

Key activities:

2.1. Rehabilitate or reconstruct vital infrastructures including health, education, power, water or sanitation facilities with employment of residents:

For improvement of access to basic human services in the communities under the recovery process, damaged public facilities will be rehabilitated or reconstructed. The infrastructure damaged which needs to be rehabilitated includes roads, schools, secretariats, health and youth training centres. Making the infrastructure functional will lead to an accelerated return of people to the damaged area and will encourage further investment in community infrastructure. The selection of the facilities to be reconstructed or rehabilitated will be decided considering the needs assessment and consultation with the community in the initial phase of the project. As one of the civil works to be covered, construction of new security parameter for decongestion of the Pulka community in Gwoza LGA, Borno State will be considered. There is a high demand for this parameter for humanitarian and peace building activities. In addition, introduction of solar panel systems will be considered as the source of power for the infrastructures.

Based on the designs and BoQs developed, constructors will be engaged through public bidding. Employment of a certain number of unskilled workers of the communities will be included in the Scope of Work in the contract. At least 210 beneficiaries including at least 21 women should be hired. A worker will be employed for at least 10 working days, and the income generated is expected to help them to re-establish their livelihood by spending it for necessary inputs.

2.2. Quality assurance of the infrastructure and reporting

During the period of the civil work, UNDP engineers will continue steady monitoring of the work through frequent visits and daily communication with the contractors. After the completion of the work, engineers will make critical check of the quality and, if needed, instruct works to address quality issues. If the completed work is certified by the engineer, all the payment except for the 5% of the contract amount will be made. The 5% will be kept as retention for half a year to assure the quality after the actual use of the infrastructure.

Output 3. Social cohesion rebuilt and community security re-established

Key Activities

3.1 Conduct training for capacity building of community security groups

Investments to strengthen community policing efforts through deepened collaboration between formal and informal security is key to reducing the risk of harming, building confidence and restoring citizen trust in security. In this regard; (i) training programmes for formal and informal security actors will be supported through existing platforms; (ii) community forums will be established for regular dialogue between citizens and security actors and lastly – a referral system for timely action on conflict issues will be established focused on security actors. No less than 100 community members including no less than 20 women should be trained in the training and, the strengthened local security should indirectly benefit 6,000 community members including no less than 2,400 women.

3.2. Strengthen capacity of local NGOs for engagement with UN Agencies and international donors

In the efforts to strengthen community security and social cohesion in local communities by UN Agencies including this project and other international donors, local NGOs are supposed to play important roles in the coordination of detailed activities on the ground. However, in reality, not many local NGOs have the necessary capacity in areas such as compilation of proposals and reports. With the lack of capacity in those areas, not many NGOs can be engaged with despite their knowledge and network in the communities. To address the insufficient capacity in writing proposals and reports, brief training for capacity building will be provided. As it will benefit other UN Agencies as well, an opportunity for joint coordination will be considered.

3-2. Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

The following resources will be required for successful implementation of the Recovery and peacebuilding of the conflict-affected communities in the North-East Nigeria 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 Republic of Korea will be utilized for implementation of the activities.

Personnel: The following are the staffing requirements to be funded under the project:

- **One** Early Recovery Sector Coordinator to facilitate the creation of nexus with humanitarian partners and other development partners.
- **One** Information Management Assistant to support

The following staff will be funded under another source of fund but will support the project;

- **One** Project Manager (P4) to oversee all implementation and outputs of the project;
- **One** Civil Engineer, to lead the implementation of the construction/rehabilitation of targeted facilities;
- **One** Project Associate to handle activities for implementation of the project including finance, procurement, monitoring, evaluation, and information management
- **One** National UN Volunteers to provide administrative supports to the whole project management unit.

The project will also be supported by all relevant units within the Country Office and the Sub-Office. These include Human Resources, Finance, Procurement, Communication, Partnerships and Programme Management Support Unit and Information Technology (ICT) units.

3-3. Partnerships

UNDP will build on its current partnership with the Government of Borno State, as well as, its current interventions and the activities implemented by its partners and other like-minded INGOs/NGOs in the area. Specifically, this project will work closely with the Borno State Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (MRRR), to consolidate the current partnership. At federal level, the key national counterpart for project implementation is the Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning (MBNP).

UNDP will closely work with other UN Agencies to realize Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus, complementing and creating synergy with the humanitarian assistance ongoing in the target areas. UNDP Nigeria will correspond and coordinate with WHO and UNICEF for quality assurance of services to be provided with the essential infrastructure to be rehabilitated under the proposed project. Additionally, UNDP will maintain the existing strong ties with the humanitarian agencies including IOM, WFP and UNHCR concerning the needs of communities. Furthermore, as stated as

activity 3.2 in chapter 3, joint arrangement of capacity building training for local NGOs will be examined.

New opportunities for partnership with the private sector will be pursued. Further engagements will be explored with private sector entities in enhancing entrepreneurship and business development skills. Within UNDP, innovations through the accelerator lab will also be explored.

In addition, the project complements ongoing UNDP stabilisation, early recovery, peacebuilding and conflict prevention initiatives implemented in North-East Nigeria. The collaborations allow for experience sharing among projects, cost-sharing and reduced transaction costs.

3-4. Key Themes

3-4-1. Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (New Way of Working)

The project will contribute to Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus, complementing and creating synergy with the humanitarian assistance ongoing in the target areas which will lead to the development and the peace building of the communities. Recovery of these communities will reduce the needs of humanitarian assistance such as food assistance and prevent recurrence of displacement which could eventually become basis for further peace building.

3-4-2. NAPSA (New Approach for Peace and Stability in Africa)

The project will contribute to the concept of NAPSA, addressing root causes of conflict and terrorism in the north-east Nigeria, in the following two ways. First, improvement of governance and legislative/administrative system will be supported through the activities for the Output 3, 'effective and accountable local governance is emerging in target states.' Second, prevention of violent extremism among youth and building resilience of regional society will be supported through economic empowerment of communities with special consideration on youth under the Output 1, 'Livelihood and economic opportunities of the target communities are improved.'

3-5. Risks and Assumptions

The main and basic assumptions of the activities under the project are: (1) The security level including the threat of COVID-19 virus in the target area does not deteriorate so much that they get inaccessible for long time for UN staff and partner agencies, and (2) The National and State Governments in Nigeria maintains the direction of their policy regarding the recovery of the north-east region.

Possible collapse of the two main assumptions stated above are risks for the project. First, the security situation may deteriorate too much in and around the target communities for the project activities to be implemented. To address the risk, security situation will be closely monitored, the project risk log will be updated accordingly, and the communication and partnership with government agencies will be maintained as the risk mitigation plan. Second, direction of the Government policies related to the recovery of the north-east region may change. To mitigate the risk, close communication and coordination of the shared goals with the Governments will be maintained.

3-6. Stakeholder Engagement

Target Group: Based on the concept of integrated community recovery approach, this project will target specific communities that are affected by the Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State. The communities will be identified considering the past experiences, security situation, demand for supports and coordination with related stakeholders. The target beneficiaries will be vulnerable community members and IDPs particularly women and youth, who have been disproportionately impacted by the violence and who have lost their means of livelihoods. The project will follow gender-responsive strategies that addresses the specific needs of both men and women. No less than 40% of the beneficiaries will be women in relevant activities, except for cash-for-work interventions in which no less than 10% of them will be women, considering the tradition and social norms in the project area. To appropriately address the target group, UNDP will collaborate with the State

Government of Borno as well as the target communities with frequent visit of the Field Coordinators to the capital and the target communities in the region.

3-7. South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC) ⁷

In line with the United Nations guidelines on SSC/TrC, the project will enhance the capacity of GA officials through exchanges of knowledge, skills, resources and technical know-how/know-what. These exchanges will be through international, regional and inter-regional partnerships.

3-8. Knowledge

Under the project, knowledge product such as the map of target communities and the stories of the beneficiaries will be created based on the needs, possibly in conjunction with other UNDP projects in North-East Nigeria. Also, articles and news releases will be created and published on the website of UNDP Nigeria Country Office.

3-9. Sustainability and Scaling Up

The methodology and partnerships underlying this project are conceived to make the impacts sustainable. The activities will be coordinated under the 4-year overarching framework of the UNDP integrated community recovery programme, through which the results of different activities are sustained. In general, the implementation of the activities will be realised in collaboration with local authorities and state services, as well as with local structures (NGO's and cooperatives). All of them will be strengthened at the same time and will be incorporated into the project planning, implementation and monitoring of the activities.

Infrastructures constructed through this project are those that have been identified by government and local communities as the most essential for peace and development. Routine maintenance and repair will be planned for and paid by the budget of LGA.

Furthermore, in institutional terms, the project will be implemented through existing government and community structures which will remain in place after the end of the project. The project does not create new and parallel structures, which would be unsustainable in the long run. As a result, where the need for establishing project-related committees or task forces arise, they will be based upon existing institutions. This will strengthen national ownership.

As the potential area of scaling up in the future, further supports for the small businesses can be considered. To get out of poverty in the conflict-affected area and get on the flow of economic growth, small businesses can be considered as the engines of growth. Some successful businesses identified under the projects may be supported under other UNDP projects for economic growth.

3.10. Cross Cutting Issues

3.10.1. Gender mainstreaming:

All category of direct beneficiaries will include over 40% of women, except for the number of emergency employment under civil works, where women find it difficult to participate actively because of its physical demands and the social tradition and norms in the region. Instead, a minimum of 10% of women will be employed for the supporting tasks within the civil works. The project will collect data in a gender-disaggregated manner and report accordingly.

3.10.2. Human rights:

The project will implement United Nations Human Rights Due Diligence Policy and ensure proper mitigation mechanism to identified human rights related risks, ensuring, among others, that implementation does not in any way legitimize institutions or leaders that have been associated with egregious violations of human rights.

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http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Poverty%20Reduction/Development%20Cooperation%20and%20Finance/SSC_FAQ%20v1.pdf

3.10.3. Environment:

Under this project, 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>). In addition, introduction of solar energy will be positively introduced as the power source for facilities such as schools, police stations and water borehole to be reconstructed or rehabilitated under the project.

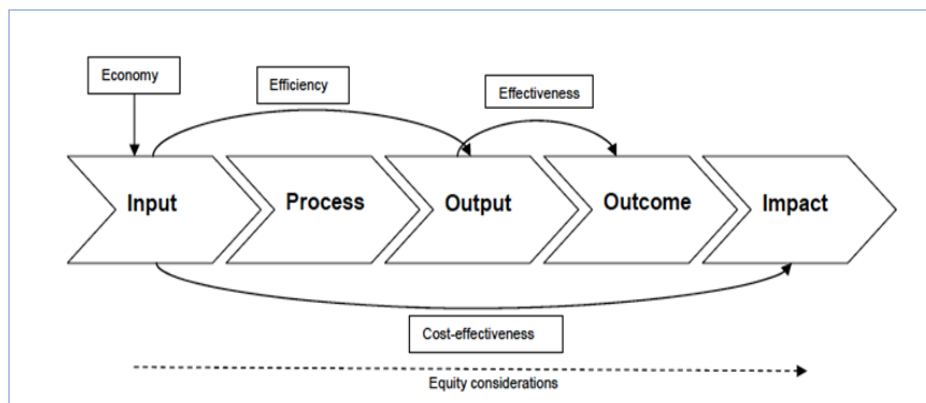
IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

4-1. Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

Value for Money (VfM) is about maximizing the impact of every money spent to improve people's lives. The project adopts the 3-E framework (Figure 2)—economy, efficiency, effectiveness and cost-effectiveness. In this regard, the project will undertake the following measures to maximize value for money:

- **Leveraging partnerships and comparative capacities/expertise:** The project will work with key strategic partners at the state and LGA. Partners consist of government institutions, UN agencies, I/NGOs/CSOs 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.
- **Using competitive procurement processes:** By and large the core governing principle of procurement in UNDP is to obtain the best value for money. In the procurement process, obtaining “best value for money” means selection of the offer, which presents the optimum combination of life-cycle costs and benefits, which meet the needs of beneficiaries.
- **Ensuring speedy procurement processes:** Considering the large scale of planned procurement cases under the project and shortness of the project period, speedy procurement process will be ensured with a Procurement Assistant to be funded under the project. To cover the period before assignment of the Assistant, Detailed Assignment from Regional Service Centre in Africa, Dakar platform, other Country Offices, and Global Policy Network (GPN) will be considered.
- **Investing in up-front planning, documentation and evidence-based programming:** The project will invest in evidenced-based planning to allocate and target resources as strategically and efficiently as possible including identifying and addressing main drivers of costs.
- **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, sresources such as human cost can be shared among the projects under the integrated peacebuilding and community recovery programme. Some staffs whose cost will not directly be funded under this project will contribute to this project, while conversely, the staff funded by this project will also contribute to other projects.

Figure 2: 3-E framework



4-2. Project Management

The project will be executed using the Direct Implementation (DIM) modality under the overall framework of integrated peacebuilding and community recovery approaches. The 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. The UNDP country office will be primarily responsible for the financial management and overall reporting aspects of the programme on behalf of all contributing partners, and UNDP and the responsible parties are responsible for the timely and effective implementation of the programme activities, reporting and achievement of the activity deliverables. The Programme Steering Committee and the Programme Management Unit (PMU) are to be established. The PMU should be based in UNDP Sub-office in Maiduguri and the UNDP Country Office in Abuja. The detailed staffing of the PMU is elaborated under Chapter 8.

In implementing this project, the UNDP country office will leverage the technical support of the UNDP GPN. This support will focus on providing technical assistance to the project through GPN ExRoster by deploying immediate capacity needed for the implementation of the project activities in areas of analysis, training, workshops, monitoring and evaluation. The GPN capacity will also be leveraged to support complex studies ensuring timely and efficient delivery of these activities.

UNDP will submit two narrative reports: Biannual Update to be submitted by 15th of September 2021 and the Final Narrative Report with the tentative financial report to be submitted by 30th June 2022. Those reports will be written in line with the Result Framework with specific indicators and measurable targets in this Project Document.

Upon termination, for any unused portion of the Contribution made by the Government of RoK hereunder, other than those irrevocably committed in good faith before the date of termination and those decided between the Sides as being required to finalize funded activities, UNDP will transfer the portion to the Government. The Government shall inform UNDP of the bank account information for this transfer.

4-3. Advocacy and Visibility of the Donor

UNDP shall take all necessary measures to ensure the visibility of the activities financed by the Republic of Korea's Official Development Assistance (ODA). All the information received by the press, advertising materials, official notices, reports, publications and PRs in social media will mention that the action is performed "with the financial support of the Government of Republic of Korea" and show the emblem of the Republic appropriately. All the items to be provided will be marked with the logo with stickers. Likewise, all the infrastructure rehabilitated under the project will have the logo of RoK somewhere in the building. UNDP's Communication Unit will provide technical support in ensuring increased visibility of the project.

V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDPF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework: UNSDPF OUTCOME: By 2022, Governments at all levels apply principles of good governance, equity, non-discrimination and rule of law in public service delivery and citizens engagement.				
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: Indicator: Percentage of citizens that have confidence and satisfaction in good governance and public service delivery Baseline: 26% (2015), Target: 30%				
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: 3.2.1 National capacities strengthened for reintegration, reconciliation, peaceful management of conflict and prevention of violent extremism in response to national policies and priorities				
Project title and Atlas Project Number: Integrated Community Stabilisation in North-East Nigeria				
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE	TARGETS
Output 1. Livelihood and economic opportunities of target communities improved. (GEN2)	1.1 Number of youths with improved skill in vocational training	Project monitoring reports	0	200 (including no less than 80 women)
	1.2 Number of youths supported with business start-up grant	Baseline Survey Project monitoring reports	0	100 (including no less than 40 women)
Output 2. Basic services are restored in target communities (GEN2)	2.1 Number of people benefitting from improved basic services in the community:	Project monitoring reports	0	3,000 (including no less than 1,200 women)
	2.2 Number of workers employed under the civil works	Project monitoring reports	0	210 (including no less than 21 women)
Output 3. Mechanisms for enhancing social	3.1 Number of members of community security groups newly trained	Project monitoring reports	0	100 (including no less than 20 women)

cohesion and community security is strengthened (GEN2)	3.2 Number of community members participate in training to prevent SGBV	Project monitoring reports	0	6,000 (including no less than 2,400 women)
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VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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.	Continual	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	Local authorities, communities,	Covered with Project M&E costs (\$8,486)
Monitor and Manage Risk	See chapter 3.3.	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.	Local authorities, line services,	Covered with Project M&E costs (\$8,486)
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly (Radio emissions and documentary realised)	Continual	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	Local authorities, line services,	Covered with Project M&E costs (\$8,486)
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.	Mid-term report	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	Local authorities, line services,	Covered with Project M&E costs (\$8,486)
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision-making.	Mid-term report	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	Local authorities, line services,	Covered with Project M&E costs (\$8,486)

Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNDAF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Final Evaluation	-N/A	3.2.1.	UNSDPF Outcome 1	N/A	UNDP	\$8,486 (M&E budget line)

VII. ANNUAL WORK PLAN ⁸⁹

Expected Output	Planned Activities	Planned Budget by Quarter			Responsible Party	Planned Budget	
		Q2	Q3	Q4		Description	Amount
Output 1. Livelihood of the target communities is recovered (GEN2)	Vocational training for 2-months	25,000	35,000	-	Borno State Government	Training	60,000
	Cash grant to qualified trainees after vocational training	-	30,000	-	Borno State Government	Grant	30,000
	Sub-total	25,000	65,000	-			90,000
Output 2. Basic services are restored in target communities (GEN2)	Contractual service for civil works	20,500	80,000	100,500	Borno State Government	Equipment, Professional Services,	201,000
	Travels for needs analysis, coordination and design	2,400			Borno State Government	Travel	2,400
	Travel by engineers for quality assurance		2,000	2,000	Borno State Government	Travel	4,000
	Sub-total	22,900	82,000	102,500			207,400
Output 3. Social cohesion rebuilt and community security re-established (GEN2)	Contract with a local NGO	25,000	12,500	13,500	UNDP	Service Contract	51,000
	Workshop and training venue	-	5,000	5,000	UNDP	Training	10,000
	Brief training for capacity building of local NGOs	-	1,000		UNDP	Training	1,000
	Subtotal	25,000	18,500	18,500			62,000
Project Management Cost	Early Recovery Sector Coordinator	11,220	11,220	11,220	UNDP	Salary	33,660

⁸ 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

⁹ 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.

	Information Management Assistant	8,442	8,442	8,442	UNDP	Salary	25,326
	Stationery, telephone, internet, and others	1,974	1,974	1,974	UNDP	Communication	5,922
	Sub-total	21,636	21,636	21,636			64,908
Project Subtotal		94,536	187,136	142,636			424,308
Audits and HACT Assessments (1%)		945	1,871	1,426			4,243
M&E Costs (2%)		1,891	3,743	2,853			8,486
Communication Costs (1%)		945	1,871	1,426			4,243
Direct Project Costing (4.03%) ¹⁰		3,810	7,542	5,748			17,100
Total Without GMS		102,127	202,163	154,089			458,379
General Management Support (8%)		8,170	16,173	12,327			36,670
Project Total with GMS		110,297	218,336	166,417			495,050
Coordination Levy		1,650	1,650	1,650			4,950
Grand Total		111,947	219,986	168,067			500,000

¹⁰ The Direct Project Costing covers the following cost: Financial Administration, Security and General Administration

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be executed using the Direct Implementation (DIM) modality. The UNDP will be accountable for the planning, implementation, and oversight, as well as financial management and reporting. Responsible parties will be engaged to take the lead in implementing designated specific activities, overseen by UNDP.

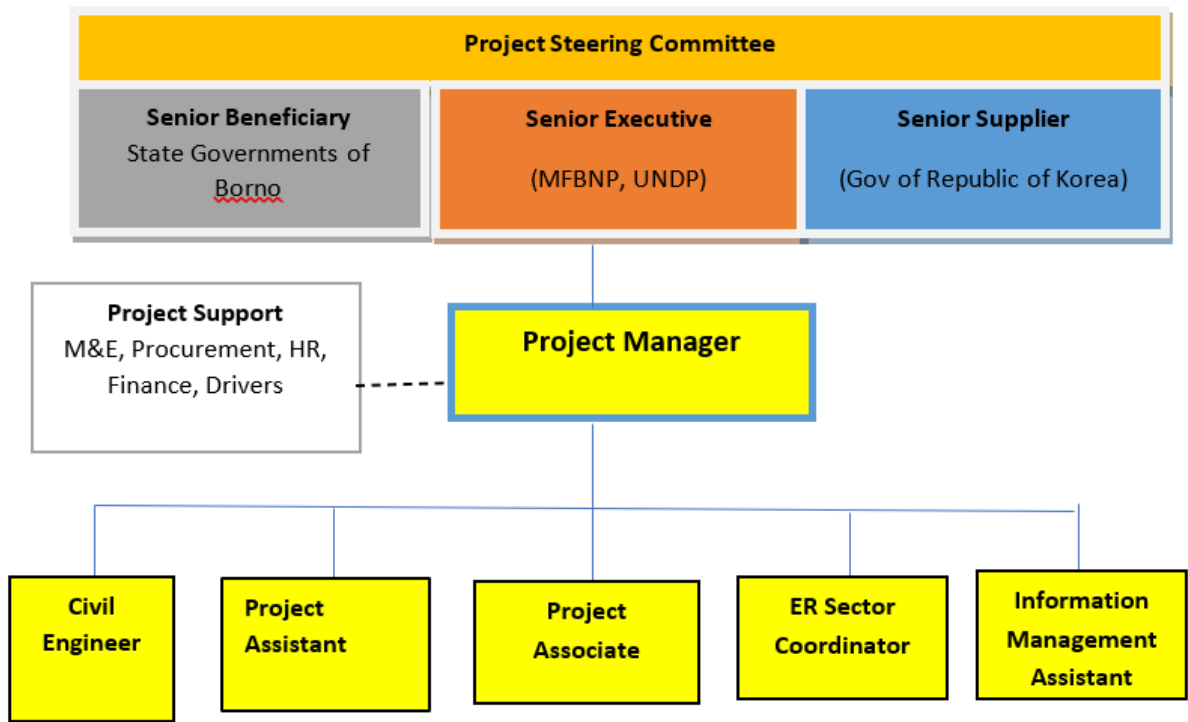
The **Project Steering Committee** is composed of the following three roles: The **Senior Executive** includes: UNDP, and the State Governments of Borno. **Senior beneficiaries** include those state governments; and **Senior Suppliers** include Government of Republic of Korea and UNDP.

The **Project Assurance** team provides quality assurance and M&E services to the project. It comprises of the Early Recovery Specialist, M & E staff and the CO PMSU play Assurance Role to support the Project Board and UNDP Programme Management by carrying out objective and independent project oversight, and monitoring function.

The **Project Manager** oversees the project and is responsible for the day to day running of the project as well as project results. The Project Manager will provide secretariat support to the Project Board including the preparation of financial performance and development results as indicated in the Result and Resources Framework (RRF).

Project support team includes staff who provides subject matter support Procurement, HR, finance, administration, logistic and travel, and transport services.

Project Management Organogram



Legal Context

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Nigeria and UNDP, signed on 12 April 1988. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

This project will be implemented by UNDP (“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.

IX. RISK MANAGEMENT

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 and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered 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>).
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.

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

- c. In the performance of the activities under this Project, UNDP as the Implementing Partner shall ensure, with respect to the activities of any of its responsible parties, sub-recipients and other entities engaged under the Project, either as contractors or subcontractors, their personnel and any individuals performing services for them, that those entities have in place adequate and proper procedures, processes and policies to prevent and/or address SEA and SH.
- d. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, 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 and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.
- e. 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 and (b) 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.
- f. 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.
- g. 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 or corruption 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.

- h. *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 or corruption, 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 or corruption, 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.

- i. 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.

- j. 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.
- k. 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.

X. ANNEXES

1. Project Quality Assurance Report

Design & Appraisal Stage Quality Assurance Report has been submitted in the web-based system.

2. Social and Environmental Screening Template

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Support for Early Recovery and Peacebuilding in North-East Nigeria through Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus approach
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	Project ID: 00134399; Output ID: 00125993
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Borno State, Nigeria
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
5. Date	11 March 2021

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?
<i>Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach</i>
The project will implement United Nations Human Rights Due Diligence Policy and ensure proper mitigation mechanism to identified human rights related risks, ensuring, among others, that implementation does not in any way legitimize institutions or leaders that have been associated with egregious violations of human rights.
<i>Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment</i>
All category of direct beneficiaries will include over 40% of women, except for the number of emergency employment under civil works, where women find it difficult to participate actively because of its physical demands and the social tradition and norms in the region. Instead, a minimum of 10% of women will be employed for the supporting tasks within the civil works. The project will collect data in a gender-disaggregated manner and report accordingly.
<i>Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience</i>
Under the project, the project will enhance the capacity of GA officials through exchanges of knowledge, skills, resources and technical know-how/know-what. These exchanges will be through international, regional and inter-regional partnerships.
<i>Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders</i>
UNDP will 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.

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
<i>Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)</i>	<i>Impact and Likelihood (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)</i>	<i>Comments (optional)</i>	<i>Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High</i>
Deterioration of the security situation and intensification of insurgent activity	L: 5 I: 2	Moderate		Close monitoring of the security situation, quarterly risk update in the monitoring & evaluation plan, close communication and arrangement with the Government agencies as alternative measures of implementation.
Drastic Change of policy by the Government	L: 1 I: 5	Low		
Non- respect of commitments by implementing partners or any other stakeholders (company, supplier, local government)	L: 2 I: 3	Low		
Delays in the processes of staff recruitment and selection of consultants and suppliers	L: 2 I: 3	Low		
Inaccessibility of intervention sites due to the deterioration of road conditions	L: 2 I: 3	Low		
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?			
	Low Risk	☒		
	Moderate Risk	☐		
	Substantial Risk	☐		
	High Risk	☐		
	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			

	<u>Is assessment required? (check if “yes”)</u>	☐			Status? (completed, planned)
	<i>if yes, indicate overall type and status</i>		☐	Targeted assessment(s)	
			☐	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	
			☐	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	
	Are management plans required? (check if “yes”)	X			
	<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)	
	Based on identified <u>risks</u>, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		Comments (not required)		
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind				
	Human Rights	X			
	Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment	X			
	Accountability	☐			
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	☐			
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	☐			
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	X			
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐			
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	X			
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
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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? ¹³	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)?	No
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		

¹³ 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.

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>	No
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>	No
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?	No
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	No
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?	No
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	No
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.9	significant agricultural production?	No
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>	No
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms? ¹⁴	No
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) ¹⁵	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>		
2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	No
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>	No
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		

¹⁴ See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#).

¹⁵ See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Nagoya Protocol](#) on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

<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)	Yes
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	No
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?	No
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?	Yes
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 – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	risk of forced evictions? ¹⁶	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 the potential risk impacts are considered significant and the project would be categorized as either Substantial Risk or High Risk</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

¹⁶ 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.

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
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?	No
8.2 the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
8.3 the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	No
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?	No
8.6 significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

3. Risk Analysis.

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner
1	Deterioration of the security situation and intensification of militia activity	21 February 2021	Environmental	Probability: 5 Impact: 2	Close monitoring of the security situation, quarterly risk update in the monitoring & evaluation plan, close communication and arrangement with the Government agencies as alternative measures of implementation.	Project Manager
2	Drastic Change of policy by the Government	21 February 2021	Political	Probability: 1 Impact: 5	Close communication and coordination with the new Government	Project Manager
3	Non- respect of commitments by implementing partners or any other stakeholders (company, supplier, local government)	21 February 2021	Political	Probability: 3 Impact: 3	Establish a quality control mechanism operating on a regular basis and monitoring the implementation rate of the project partners	Project Manager
4	Delays in the processes of staff recruitment and selection of consultants and suppliers	21 February 2021	Operational	Probability: 2 Impact: 3	Elaborate a pro-active procurement and recruitment planning (i.e. ToR of project staff and micro-evaluation of potential partners are available before the official start of the project) together with the annual work plan and monthly monitoring plans	Project Manager
5	Inaccessibility of intervention sites due to the deterioration of road conditions	21 February 2021	Environmental	Probability: 2 Impact: 3	Establishing accessibility in all seasons as one of the major criteria in the selection of sites for the project interventions	Project Manager

4. Capacity Assessment: (including HACT Micro Assessment)

Result of HACT Micro Assessment of Ministry of Borno State Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (MRRR)

Risk Level: Low