

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

NIGERIA

HUMANITARIAN
PROGRAMME CYCLE

2021

ISSUED FEBRUARY 2021



About

This document is consolidated by OCHA on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners. The Humanitarian Response Plan is a presentation of the coordinated, strategic response devised by humanitarian agencies in order to meet the acute needs of people affected by the crisis. It is based on, and responds to, evidence of needs described in the Humanitarian Needs Overview.

PHOTO ON COVER

NYSC CAMP, MAIDUGURI, BORNO STATE, NIGERIA

Community volunteer sensitising her community to the risks of COVID-19 and protection measures. Photo: OCHA/Eve Sabbagh

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BAMA, BORNO STATE, NIGERIA

OCHA staff member Bala Usman hearing from a woman who recently returned to her home following displacement due to the ongoing conflict in north-east Nigeria.

Photo: OCHA/Eve Sabbagh

Foreword by the Humanitarian Coordinator

Last year was a challenging year for vulnerable people in north-east Nigeria, and also for those providing them with much-needed humanitarian assistance. It was a year of escalating violence, increased access and security challenges, as well as a decline in humanitarian funding. It was also a year of a new reality, the COVID-19 pandemic, not just through the medical impact but also having acute socio-economic consequences.

The violence caused by the protracted conflict in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states have intensified. The vast majority of attacks are directly targeted at innocent civilians, who are trying their best to survive in an extremely volatile environment. The past year has seen some of the most horrific violations against civilians during the conflict. Countless women, girls, boys and men are caught in a crisis that is not of their making. They are faced with excruciating choices, putting their lives and futures at risk as they try to obtain meager means of survival.

Many are deeply distressed, such as Fatima, who told me the horror she witnessed when her community was attacked near Zabarmari last November. Despite the unspeakable cruelty of the assault that she survived, and her fears of venturing out of the relatively safe perimeters of her village, she admitted of having no choice but to continue taking the risk of attending to her family's field. She would otherwise face terrible hunger.

Humanitarian workers are at risk every day. Our colleagues in the field are consistently under threat, discouraged to see their endeavours to improve people's lives not making lasting progress. They make remarkable efforts when risking their lives to save others. No day passes without my thoughts going to those who have lost their lives in this crisis, and to the four colleagues who are still held in captivity by non-state armed groups. These brutal attacks - on civilians, our colleagues, and the humanitarian infrastructure that keeps millions of people alive - must end.

Insecurity, movement restrictions caused by the ongoing violence, and the new challenges brought by the COVID-19 pandemic have not eroded the commitment of the UN, NGO and government partners to stand by the people affected by the crisis in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. I am every day humbled by the efforts of our partners.

We have provided life-saving assistance to over 5 million people in the past year. Malnutrition was averted for over 2 million children. Over 3 million people benefitted from health services, and humanitarian organisations stepped up to protect the most vulnerable people from the new coronavirus. Despite these considerable achievements, vital needs for food, water and health services have dramatically increased over the past months.

This greater fragility has undermined the progress of our collective efforts over the years. While humanitarian needs are at the highest levels recorded since

the beginning of the crisis, resources for urgent assistance are increasingly stretched, and the possibility of our actions even more restricted. Funding for humanitarian action in north-east Nigeria is at its lowest level.

The crisis in north-east Nigeria remains one of the most acute in the world today. Saving lives and protecting civilians must have a higher priority on the international community's agenda. Nigerian authorities are committed to play a leading role in improving the living conditions and well-being of people in the north-east. The commitment of the authorities is unwavering to help people lift themselves out of the dire conditions and into a better future. Opportunities for solid partnerships with authorities and local communities are unprecedented. The imperative for acting swiftly together in response to the spread of the deadly coronavirus has strengthened our collaboration and opened new doors for innovative and local solutions.

The COVID pandemic has changed how we work, striving to keep staff and affected people safe. Limited resources means that we need to be smarter, including better prioritization of activities, innovation – through seeking greater efficiencies in service delivery, as well as being more responsive to what people need. We must seek longer-term or durable solutions, where there are opportunities, to ensure that people can start rebuilding their lives.

There can be no more 'business as usual' in north-east Nigeria. It is only by working together to localize and adapt our actions to the immediate needs of the affected people, and paving the way for their long-term aspirations to be realized that we will be able to curb the trend of rising needs to build solid foundations towards a better and safer future.

Saving lives and providing aid to the most vulnerable people remains our immediate and most urgent priority. However, humanitarian assistance can only be a temporary solution. The time is ripe for all actors, including authorities, communities, development partners and the private sector to renew their commitment to working together; to provide alternative and longer-term solutions to people who, like Fatima, are struggling every day.

I am grateful to our partners for their tireless efforts to alleviate suffering and save lives. At the same time, our work would not be possible without the unstinting commitment of our donors who have stood with the people of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states in their time of need. Their unwavering support will enable us together to save, protect and improve even more lives in 2021. I strongly believe that, together, we will make an even greater difference in the lives of those who need us most this year.

Edward Kallon

Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Nigeria

Foreword by the Federal Minister

The conflict in north-east Nigeria is in its eleventh year and continues to affect millions of Nigerians, particularly women and children: subjecting them to displacement (new or continued), impoverishment and threat of violence. The Federal Government of Nigeria remains steadfast in its commitment to address the plight of those affected and leading the response to ensure the safety, security and provision of lifesaving assistance to the those affected, in collaboration with international humanitarian community.

The 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan represents the last year of the multi-year 2019-2021 Humanitarian Response Strategy. It has therefore maintained the overall strategic focus agreed between the Government of Nigeria and the humanitarian community in 2018 to address the most critical lifesaving needs, enhance protection assistance and support resilience and recovery in the conflict affected states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. The magnitude of humanitarian needs are such that it necessitates local and international partners working together. The Response Plan is, therefore, a result of a multi-stakeholder approach and close consultations between the federal and state governments of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states, humanitarian partners, donors and the affected communities coming together around shared priorities and action.

It is important to underline that the requirements for this 2021 HRP are less than those for 2020 (after the COVID-19 revision), not because needs have become less, but because the new requirements better reflect the hard realities of operating and delivering humanitarian assistance in north-east Nigeria. We are trying to overcome the obstacles of delivering assistance to all those in need, but at the same time recognize that resources available, security and access constraints are formidable obstacles we must overcome together. This calls for more urgent and concerted efforts from the Government, local and international partners to work together to complement each other to deliver lifesaving humanitarian assistance to those most in need. The strategic multi-year approach in the HRP ensures that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a sustainable manner and contributes to and complements the Government's plans and visions for stabilization and long-term development in the northeast, as articulated in national plans, such as the Buhari Plan and the National Economic Recovery and Growth Plan. It is also informed by state level development plans.

I am encouraged by the emphasis the Plan puts on promoting longer-term or durable solutions. We must always look forward, beyond the immediate crisis, to ensure that we help people reestablish their lives and strengthen

communities, so that we can reduce dependence on aid and promote resilience and self-reliance.

In 2020 the Government took major steps to strengthen its coordination and leadership role and structures at federal and state levels to bring better coherence to addressing humanitarian needs in the country, while laying the foundation for stabilization and long-term development of conflict affected states. One of these steps included the inauguration of the National Humanitarian Coordination Committee, which is the highest national advisory body to guide humanitarian activities in the country. It has been established as an overarching body, bringing together a broad range of state and federal ministries and institutions, to strategically address challenges posed by humanitarian needs.

I would like to pledge my commitment, continued support, and cooperation with the humanitarian community to address the sufferings of the people in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states, as elaborated in the Humanitarian Response Plan and in Government plans. In 2020 I have continued to work with the humanitarian community to operationalize the outcomes of the Civil-Security Cooperation Framework Workshop and the 7-point agenda as part of Government's commitment to create an enabling environment for humanitarian response in north-east Nigeria as elaborated in the HRP.

On behalf of the Government of Nigeria, I wish to express my appreciation to the international community, including the humanitarian work undertaken by international non-governmental organisations, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, as well as commending the United Nations (UN) Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator for Nigeria for his leadership. I would also like to commend local organisations and state authorities for their work to address the plight of conflict affected people in the north-east. I am confident that by working together we can successfully address the plight of the vulnerable and give them hope for a better future.

Madam Sadiya Umar Farouq,

Honorable Minister, Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development

Response Plan Overview

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	OPERATIONAL PARTNERS
8.7M	6.4M	\$1.0B	93

NGALA, BORNO STATE, NIGERIA

One of the beneficiaries of cash programming

Photo: OCHA/Eve Sabbagh



Crisis Context and Impact

The humanitarian crisis in Nigeria's north-eastern states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (the so-called BAY states) is expected to persist unabated in 2021: the continuing conflict will still severely affect millions of people in 2021, subjecting them to displacement (new or continued), impoverishment and threat of violence. Some 1.92 million people are displaced internally, and 257,000 have sought refuge in neighbouring Cameroon, Chad and Niger. The majority (54%) of the internally displaced people (IDPs) have found refuge in host communities. Borno State has 81% of the IDPs, of whom slightly more than half (54%) stay in IDP camps. In 2020, some 81,000 newly displaced people arrived in camps and the host communities across the BAY states. The armed conflict has no clear end in sight. The Nigerian Armed Forces' strategy (since mid-2019) of focusing on regrouping troops into 'super camps,' while improving security for IDPs who had gathered in sites within adjacent 'garrison towns,' has affected security and protection for IDPs or other civilians outside of these areas, as well as attempts to reach them with humanitarian aid. The prospects for displaced people's safe return to their areas of origin are tenuous, though some areas of origin are conducive for return, or could be made conducive because they are relatively safe and accessible to humanitarian actors (generally more so in Yobe and Adamawa states than in Borno state). The Borno State Government started facilitating IDPs to return to their local government areas (LGAs) of origin, with the aim to relocate all IDPs from Maiduguri to their LGAs of origin by May 2021; however the humanitarian community remains concerned about returns that may not be sustainable and aligned to the Borno State Returns Strategy. Nigerian refugees in Cameroon and Niger continue to arrive into bordering LGAs in Nigeria due to insecurity and poor living conditions in their areas of asylum. Some 6,000 Nigerian refugees crossed international borders into IDP camps in 2020, many of them (68%) into Damasak and Bama towns.

Protection needs are formidable. Women and girls are under threat of violence, abduction and rape. Gender-based violence (GBV) including sexual violence as well as forced and child marriages continue to be reported and are attributed to the conflict, insecurity and poor living conditions in IDP camps and informal

settlements. In 2020, over 3,700 cases of GBV were reported; this was a 15% decrease from 2019, but under-reporting and likely weaknesses of systems to detect and track such incidents may make this an illusory decline. Desperation drives women to negative coping strategies, such as exchanging sex for food and other necessities. Displacement and returns impose high risk on separated and unaccompanied children. Boys and adolescent males risk forcible recruitment by armed groups, or suspicion on the part of authorities of association with armed groups. Civilians continue to suffer death and injury from explosive ordnance, including the use of explosive weapons in populated areas.

The operating environment remains extremely volatile, particularly in Borno State, where all the major supply routes have become dangerous—due to risk of attacks by non-state armed groups (NSAGs), as well as from unexploded ordnance and improvised landmines. This poses a risk to civilians and, moreover, aid workers, humanitarian cargo and assets. Humanitarian hubs and aid organisations' offices suffered regular attacks in 2020.

The COVID-19 pandemic both deepens humanitarian needs and complicates the response. The Nigerian economy has suffered from the fall in global oil prices and from restriction measures to curtail the spread of the virus, particularly intermittent border closures and the need to dedicate resources to respond to the pandemic. The consequent impairment of livelihoods cascades down to loss of income and buying power, with acute effects on the already-vulnerable and food-insecure. Operationally, COVID-19 measures to keep humanitarian staff and beneficiaries safe consume time and resources.

Conflict, explosive remnants of war and insecurity have cut people off from their main means of livelihoods—farming and fishing. This causes major food insecurity in north-east Nigeria, which COVID-19's effects on incomes have exacerbated: despite good crop yields, food insecurity is rising. Findings of the October 2020 *Cadre Harmonisé* (CH) analysis projected that about 5.1 million people in the three states will be food-insecure in the lean season between June and

August 2021 – a 19% and 34% increase on the 2020 (after COVID-19 June CH Update) and 2019 figures respectively. According to the Nutrition and Food Security Surveillance Round 9, conducted in October 2020, the level of acute malnutrition increased in all the three states compared to 2019. Global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates of 10.7% were recorded in Borno, 7.5% in Adamawa and 13.6% in Yobe. According to the survey, several LGAs had high pockets of global acute malnutrition of above the 15% threshold (emergency phase), including Gubio, Magumeri, Mobbar and Bayo in Borno State and all LGAs in northern Yobe. Movement restrictions and insecurity continue to hamper the ability of IDPs, returnees and the host communities to access basic services, livelihoods, and land for farming and grazing. This means that more people will rely on humanitarian aid to survive in 2021.

Looking back on the planning assumptions at the outset of the 2019-2021 humanitarian strategy¹, the prediction that conflict would continue, would generate new displacement and would steadily constrict access has been borne out. The forecast of declining international humanitarian donor support from high points in 2017 and 2018 has proven true, though it is hoped not irreversibly so. Still, 2020's Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) funding of some \$549 million² is a 25% drop from the peak of \$733 million in 2017, while needs have generally increased. The strategy's prediction that rehabilitation, reconstruction and development activities would scale up in north-east Nigeria has proven only partly true, as the widening insecurity has prevented many such interventions. As predicted, there has been some pressure on displaced populations to return to their LGAs of origin, even while the conflict continues and despite gaps in infrastructure, basic services, and the presence of civilian administration in return areas. COVID-19, of course, was not foreseen in the strategy's planning assumptions.

The strategy overall still stands, as the situation has evolved largely as predicted. The following sections present adjustments in specific focuses for 2021.

It is important to underline that the requirements for this 2021 HRP are less than those for 2020 (after the COVID-19 revision) not because needs are lesser, but because the new requirements better reflect the hard realities of operating and delivering in north-east Nigeria. Humanitarian actors can reach only a subset of the people in need, and even for those they can reach, aid materials and services often cannot flow freely enough to meet all needs. In other words, insecurity makes many locations inaccessible and constrains transport and access to the nominally accessible humanitarian hub locations. However, as partners and common services continue to adapt to the operational challenges, they may revise targets and requirements during 2021 to reach more of the people in need.

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) strongly advocates that: (1) national and international humanitarian actors bring more capacity to bear on north-east Nigeria; (2) humanitarian donors increase their support for north-east Nigeria to allow implementing organizations and the enabling common services to reach based on needs and the full extent of potential capacity rather than resources; (3) development donors and implementers engage to the maximum to take advantage of opportunities for multi-year transition to long-term solutions for people in need, in coordination with humanitarian actors; (4) all relevant stakeholders step up efforts to reach people in need in inaccessible areas, including through with the support of the Government of Nigeria; (5) that IDP returns be aligned to the Borno State Returns Strategy, without which returnees risk worse insecurity and secondary or tertiary displacements which further stretch the humanitarian response; and (6) that the Government of Nigeria at all levels, supported by Nigeria's private sector and civil society, mobilize the necessary resources to reach the people in need whom international humanitarians cannot.

Response by Strategic Objective

S01: Save lives by providing timely and integrated multi-sector assistance and protection intervention to the most vulnerable:

In 2021, the humanitarian community plans to reach 5.18 million people with multi-sectoral assistance that have a direct and immediate impact on peoples’ mental and physical well-being. The assistance will continue to address specific severe and extreme needs of women, girls, men, and boys, and specific vulnerable groups such as elderly, children under five, and people with disabilities who have been displaced, are living in host communities, or are at various stages of return. The inter-sectoral response will be delivered through various appropriate modalities, including static or facility-based approaches plus mobile teams, and in-kind plus cash or voucher assistance. The response will remain agile to meet the life-saving emergency needs of people coming from inaccessible areas or those experiencing multiple displacements due to insecurity and flooding in the BAY states.




S02: Enhance timely unhindered and equitable access to multi-sectoral assistance and protection interventions through principled humanitarian action:

The humanitarian response will address the profound consequences of the conflict on physical and mental well-being and living conditions of 5.19 million displaced people, returnees and host communities by promoting their protection, safety and dignity. Through active community engagement, humanitarian actors will deliver equitable assistance to the most vulnerable women, girls, men and boys, wherever they can be reached. Access of humanitarian actors to people of concern and of people targeted for assistance

to essential basic services will remain a priority. A flexible and agile blend of transfer modalities (for example in-kind, cash and voucher) will help mitigate the unpredictable access.

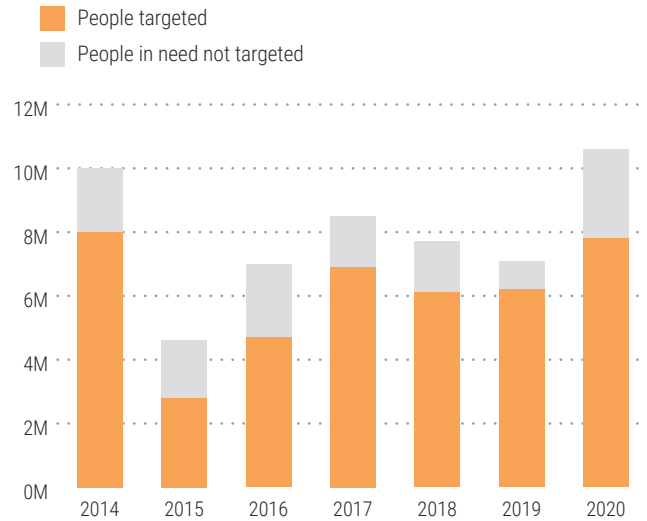
S03: Strengthen the resilience of affected populations, promote early recovery and voluntary and safe durable solutions to displacement, and support social cohesion:

The humanitarian community will support recovery and resilience of 0.6 million people to multiple shocks and to reduce needs, risks, and vulnerabilities by integrating early recovery, including social cohesion and livelihood support, across the humanitarian response. The assistance should enhance community resilience and boost the provision of (or access to) integrated support in the forms of essential public services, conducive conditions for durable solutions for IDPs and returnees, livelihoods, and local governance. The response will emphasise humanitarian-development-peacebuilding-nexus approaches across the three states, where possible, to solve problems that require this combination to achieve lasting effects. Stronger collaboration with development partners, including international financial institutions, and the Government will focus on joint analysis, planning, programming, coordination and flexibility, and risk-tolerant and predictable multi-year funding tools to achieve collective outcomes. An essential role of the Government is that of an enabler ensuring that its regulatory framework and practices support the unhindered delivery of assistance. Effective, efficient, shock-responsive social protection interventions are another key Government role.

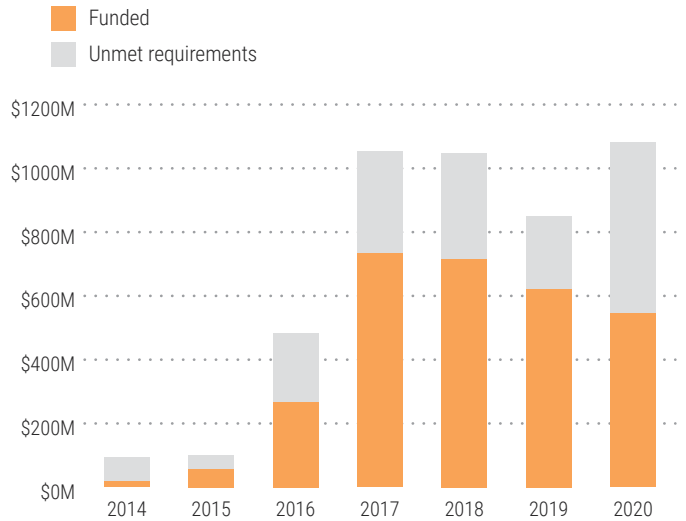
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
S01 Save lives by providing timely and integrated multi-sector assistance and protection interventions to the most vulnerable.	5.18M 	\$590M
S02 Enhance timely, unhindered and equitable access to multi-sector assistance and protection interventions through principled humanitarian action.	5.19M 	\$291M
S03 Strengthen the resilience of affected populations, promote early recovery and voluntary and safe durable solutions to displacement, and support social cohesion.	0.6M 	\$125M

Historic Trends

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED VS TARGETED



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



YEAR OF APPEAL	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	FUNDING RECEIVED	% FUNDED
2014	10.0M	8.0M	93.4M	17.8M	19%
2015	4.6M	2.8M	100.3M	58.0M	58%
2016	7.0M	4.7M	484.2M	267.9M	55%
2017	8.5M	6.9M	1.05B	733.4M	70%
2018	7.7M	6.1M	1.04B	715.2M	68%
2019	7.1M	6.2M	847.7M	621.5M	73%
2020	10.6M	7.8M	1.08B	518.8M	48%
2021	8.7M	6.4M	1.0B	0	0

*as of publication date, pending FTS reporting

Planned Response

PEOPLE IN NEED

8.7M

PEOPLE TARGETED

6.4M

WOMEN

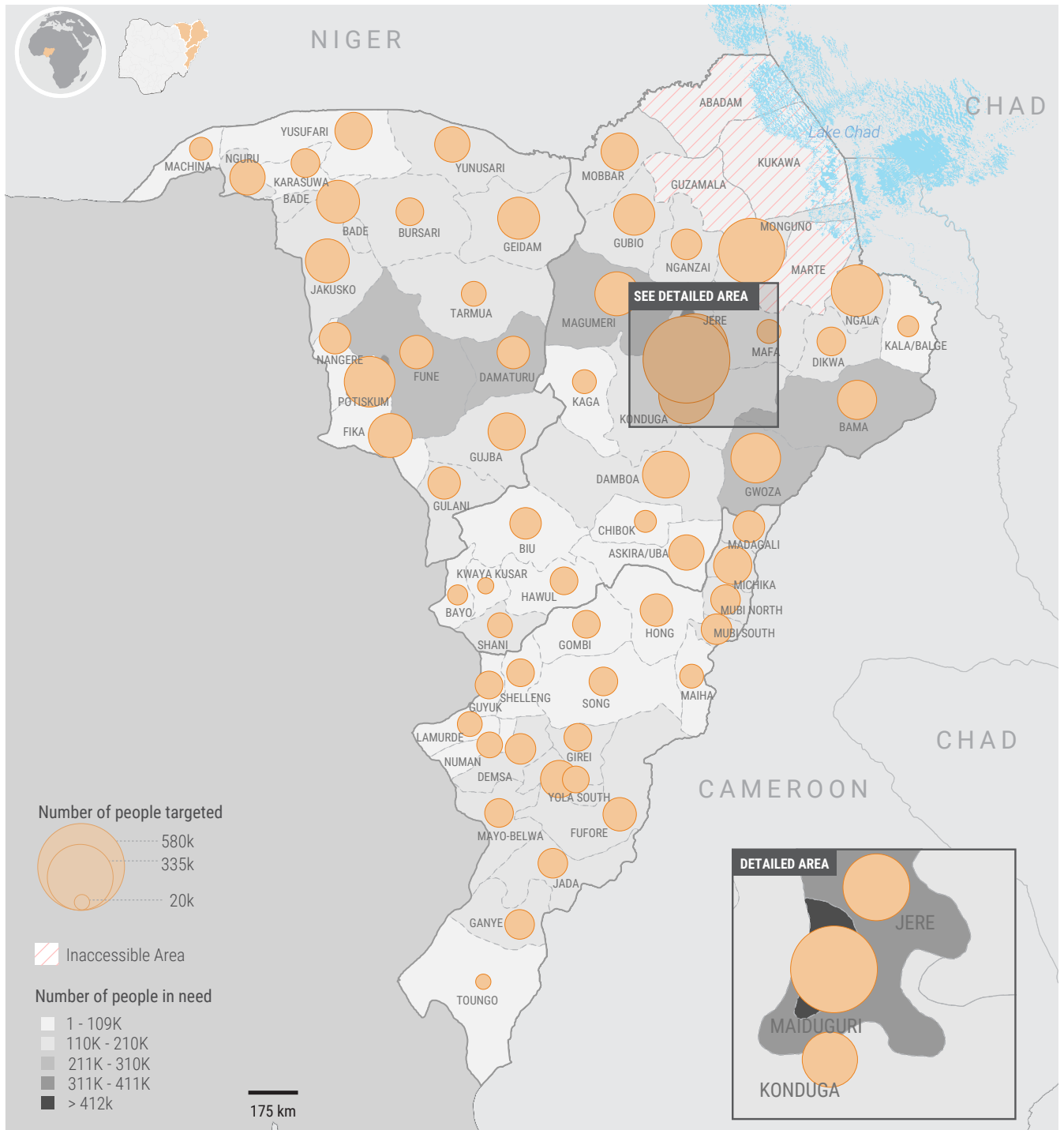
19%

CHILDREN

60%

WITH DISABILITY

0.95M



HRP Key Figures

Humanitarian Response by Targeted Groups

POPULATION GROUP	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	IN NEED TARGET
Internally displaced people	1.72M	1.71M	
Persons with disability	1.31M	0.95M	
Children under 5 years old	2.29M	1.87M	
Host communities	4.79M	3.63M	
Returnees	1.15M	1.13M	

Humanitarian Response for Persons with Disability

	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	IN NEED TARGET	% TARGETED
Persons with disability	1.31M	0.95M		73%

Humanitarian Response by Gender

GENDER	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	IN NEED TARGET	% TARGETED
Boys	2.7M	1.91M		29%
Girls	2.4M	1.98M		31%
Men	1.7M	1.34M		21%
Women	1.9M	1.25M		19%

Financial Requirements by Sector

SECTOR	FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Food Security	\$354
Nutrition	\$129
Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$92.7
Protection	\$91.2
Health	\$83.7
Early Recovery	\$65.6
Emergency Shelter and NFI	\$63.9
Education	\$51.3
Logistics	\$30.7
Camp Coordination / Management	\$22.9
Coordination and Support Services	\$18.9
Emergency Telecommunications	\$1.97

Humanitarian Response by Age

AGE	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	IN NEED TARGET	% TARGETED
Children (0-17)	5.1M	3.9M		60%
Adults (17-59)	3.2M	2.3M		36%
Elders (60+)	0.4M	0.24M		4%

* The Protection funding requirement includes all the AoR requirements which form part of the Protection Cluster [CP, GBV, HLP and Mine Action]

Part 1:

Strategic Response Priorities

Several years into the crisis and with no end in sight, the 2021 segment of the three-year humanitarian strategy must aim for such lasting improvement in affected people's condition as might be possible even while the crisis drivers persist. This should focus on making conditions less arduous, dangerous and unhealthy for displaced people and returnees; helping affected people to exchange aid dependence for a degree of autonomy and self-reliance even while still displaced; tackling menaces like rising acute food insecurity and threats of communicable disease outbreak; and taking opportunities for principled alternate and durable solutions where they arise. Acute life-saving actions are still needed on a considerable scale, but these and accompanying actions should group themselves—synergistically

and inter-sectorally—around the key problems that characterize the affected people's plight.

Therefore in 2021 this Humanitarian Response Plan organizes itself around the following strategic focuses:

- Improving IDP camp conditions and services
- Alleviating acute food insecurity and related severe vulnerabilities
- Strengthening self-reliant livelihoods for IDPs
- Control and prevention of communicable disease outbreak
- Achieving alternative and durable solutions as opportunities allow in 2021

PULKA, BORNO STATE, NIGERIA

A woman who gave birth to twins is receiving support from Humanitarians to ensure the babies are receiving adequate nutrition for their growth and development

Photo: OCHA/Leni Kinzli



1.1

Humanitarian Conditions and Underlying Factors Targeted for Response

Internally Displaced People

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN EACH SEVERITY PHASE					PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)	PIN BY WOMEN MEN (%)	PIN BY CHILDREN ADULTS ELDERLY (%)
MINIMAL	STRESS	SEVERE	EXTREME	CATASTROPHIC			
0	167k	302k	1.4M	0	1.7M	54 46	58 37 5

Slightly under half of IDPs are in formal camps, the rest in informal camps or settlements, or living in host communities. Most of those in camps endure inadequate conditions and services, such as overcrowding, protection risks, poor and fragile shelter, inadequate water-sanitation-and-hygiene (WASH) facilities, limited basic services, a paucity of cooking fuel, and scarce livelihood opportunities, including limited access to land for agriculture (grazing and crop farming). Those in informal camps or settlements

generally face worse conditions, with little or no formal services (for example land is private so sanitation facilities cannot be built). IDPs living in communities have more varied circumstances, but rarely better than those of people in the host communities, most of whom are very poor and deprived of essential services and presence of civil servants, straining already meagre resources in this poorest of Nigeria's regions.

Returnees

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN EACH SEVERITY PHASE					PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)	PIN BY WOMEN MEN (%)	PIN BY CHILDREN ADULTS ELDERLY (%)
MINIMAL	STRESS	SEVERE	EXTREME	CATASTROPHIC			
184k	371k	560k	600k	0	1.2M	54 46	58 37 5

The reconstruction of essential infrastructure and re-establishment of basic services continue to suffer delays, and some of the return locations still face insecurity and risk from improvised landmines and unexploded ordnance. Conflict (both inter-communal violence and military operations) and sparseness of human, social, physical and financial capital remain the major drivers of severe needs for returnees. Most IDP-returnee households still rely on humanitarian life-saving assistance. According to the nutrition sector, the GAM rates for returnee children under five as of September 2020 are 7.5% in Adamawa, 10.5% in Borno, and 13.6% in Yobe states.

Returnees also face problems being able to reclaim their abandoned properties on their return—their land and/or houses having been taken over by previously-returning households or even by other IDPs. Many of these households have returned to their villages after several years of being detached from livelihoods and traditional solidarity systems.

Livelihood opportunities in the areas of return are minimal, mainly confined to subsistence agriculture, small-scale livestock herding, and petty trade. Many farming households struggle to get basic farming inputs and to get their produce to market.

Host Communities

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN EACH SEVERITY PHASE					PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)	PIN BY WOMEN MEN (%)	PIN BY CHILDREN ADULTS ELDERLY (%)
MINIMAL	STRESS	SEVERE	EXTREME	CATASTROPHIC			
1.4M	2M	2.8M	2M	0	4.8M	54 46	58 37 5

Almost 4.5 million people live in the 49 LGAs that are classified as having extreme and severe intersectoral vulnerabilities and needs. Many of these people face challenges similar to those of IDPs and returnees. These locations suffer insecurity because of fighting between security forces and NSAGs, or cordon-and-search operations. Many services like schools, hospitals, and other institutions are not fully functioning. Like IDPs and returnees, host community populations also face security-derived movement restrictions.

In the prevailing conflict situation, farming households confront multiple challenges. The conflict hampers access to agricultural land and essential farming inputs: for example, the military, and national counter-terrorism laws, regulate and restrict movement of fertilizers (because of its potential use in explosives). The overall economic recession in Nigeria, because of COVID-19, significantly lowers households' capacity to procure essential food items. For instance, between March and September 2020, the cost of the minimum expenditure basket for food in the Maiduguri metropolitan area and neighbouring markets increased by over 47%.

Conflict, insecurity and overall lack of basic services are the chief factors that impair the host communities' physical and mental well-being. Thirty per cent (30%) of households have members who within the past three months have suffered a security incident. Food insecurity is the broadest factor affecting host communities. Global acute malnutrition among children under-five in host communities are 7.5% in

Adamawa, 10.5% in Borno, and 13.6% in Yobe states (as of September 2020), similar to the rates cited above for under-five returnees. Poor access to health services is costing lives: many children die because of preventable diseases like malaria, acute watery diarrhoea or cholera, and measles. A major part of the host-community population (42%) have inadequate access to water for domestic use. Many households also face significant protection issues, mainly women and girls, and in particular becoming victims of sexual or gender-based violence (SGBV).

Almost 10% of this population cannot access primary health care services in less than three hours' walk. Many schools have been partially destroyed or been rendered inoperable by the conflict and lack of investment in rehabilitation. The students-per-teacher ratio remains high, even by sub-Saharan African standards.

The above descriptions of humanitarian conditions and underlying factors among the three target groups suggest that the key humanitarian problems in 2021 centre around key issues that are addressable by humanitarian assistance, such as: improving conditions and services in IDP camps; reducing acute and widespread food insecurity, malnutrition and related vulnerabilities; providing timely and dependable life-saving actions; appropriate pandemic and epidemic risk preparedness; and embedding pathways to safe and durable solutions in humanitarian-intervention design, where possible.

1.2

Strategic Objectives, Specific Objectives and Response Approach

The three-year strategic objectives still apply, but for 2021 it is useful to complement them with some situation-specific strategic focuses. These can act as poles to gather the necessary, inter-sectoral programmatic elements to achieve some synergies in programming, which should translate into holistic benefits for affected people, with some lasting effects even as the crisis persists. More concretely, they can focus actions across sectors on the clear pressing and common problems that most affected people endure. (These focuses do not supersede immediate life-saving actions, nor are they meant to encompass all of the range of ancillary or miscellaneous actions that affected people need; instead, they summarize the largest endeavours for 2021).

Improving IDP camp conditions and services

Six years into the coordinated international humanitarian response for north-east Nigeria, conditions and services in most of the 273 IDP camps are still deficient, dramatically so in some cases. Most of the reasons for this lie in the operating environment, and some in the policy environment. The security and access situation has long made it hard to transport materials, and sometimes humanitarian staff, in sufficient quantity and timeliness to provide assistance and build and maintain an environment for safe and healthy living. Many camps are overcrowded, in part because of their location in urban areas, where there is little free land into which to expand the camps, and also because of insecurity that would make camp expansions vulnerable to NSAG attacks. Overcrowding naturally increases the risk of outbreaks of communicable-disease. Household shelters, plus some communal installations and services like schools, water supply and latrines are often built with temporary materials in the early stages, on a prognosis that security would improve and IDPs could return home within a year or two; in some respects this was obligated by State authorities' policies. Protection in camps has consequential gaps—gender-based violence and negative coping mechanisms, among many other concerns, happen regularly. Many children

in camps have no means of schooling. Funding has rarely sufficed to deliver all planned installations and services.

Nonetheless, with upwards of a million people in camps, most of whom from areas of origin that are still insecure, concerted efforts must be made to improve camp conditions and services in 2021. These improvements must be made despite the challenges and the fact that some will depart the camps to return to areas of origin or elsewhere. Camp conditions have probably been a push factor for some who have returned to areas of origin despite insecurity and poor conditions. Despite some ambitious targets for camp closure and IDP return, especially in Borno State, conditions must improve, and durably so, for the nearly 1 million IDPs who seem certain to remain in camps in 2021 and beyond.

All sectors will be needed in this effort. The difficulties should not be underestimated: A degree of commensurate programming for surrounding host communities is advisable, to preclude complaints of special treatment for IDPs.

Decongestion is a distinct package within this focus. Led by the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and Shelter/non-food item (NFI) sectors, it aims to expand the physical areas of the most-congested camps and, moreover, construct housing and social infrastructure to a quality that is transitional not temporary. In this way, if IDPs remain for some years, the work will not have to be re-done. The camp expansions may eventually evolve into new urban neighbourhoods, settled by IDPs with some tenure security and/or locals can use the shelters as IDPs depart. An inter-sectoral programme plan and budget for the urgent first phase of decongestion is in preparation, and its resource requirements form part of this HRP. No part of decongestion is easy: for example mobilising support from an overstretched military to expand trenches around the camps to allow for camp expansion, out of concern about the need to defend

an expanded civilian perimeter. Still, the essential authorizations and pre-requisites are now largely in place, so it is a programme ready to be funded. It will be important to fund it fully, lest the expansion zones be poorly built and serviced, little better than the camps they are supposed to improve.

Strengthening self-reliant livelihoods for IDPs

The BAY states' 1.9 million IDPs are nearly all cut off from their pre-displacement livelihoods. Some have managed to obtain some casual work for pay or have improvised small businesses or subsistence. But, in lieu of a concerted effort to make room for them in local labour markets or equip them for micro-enterprise activities, most are unemployed and without income.

It is often overlooked that one of the chief characteristics of forced displacement is unemployment. All of the human cost of ordinary unemployment also imposes itself on the displaced, compounding their many other problems. The limbo of being unable to work for a living weighs upon IDPs' morale and diminishes their human and social capital. It also substitutes indefinite dependence on humanitarian aid for the autonomy and productive energy of independent income and self-reliance. This has twin downsides—the attenuation of IDPs' morale and human capital, and the consumption of vast humanitarian resources that perhaps should not be needed in a mainly static situation. A third downside could be the lost opportunity for economic advancement benefiting IDPs and host communities alike (whereas the reflexive view is that they compete for finite resources and market share).

It need not be that way. Nigeria's impressive commercial energy is visible even in its poor north-east. A concerted effort can stimulate and lock in at least a degree of livelihood for many IDPs. This would have ripple effects beyond the income-earning IDP households—it would liberate considerable humanitarian resources for other pressing needs in the crisis. In the long term as the crisis abates, IDPs will return home with new skills and commercial contacts.

Relevant research will be prioritized before scaling up or fully implementing livelihoods activities—market and value-chain analyses, in addition to gauging affected people's views and preferences, for example. What is presented in this HRP is a first iteration of this strategic focus, involving not just the Early Recovery

and Livelihoods Sector but also Food Security Sector and several others.

About half of IDPs are not in formal camps but instead informal camps and settlements or residing in communities. They receive less assistance than those registered in camps, and usually must make do with community services that are often worse than those in formal camps. Efforts must be made equally for people outside camps as for those within camps to improve their situation.

Alleviating acute food insecurity and related severe vulnerabilities

Food insecurity is a pervasive feature in this crisis, and IDPs are most affected. They have lost their livelihoods and homes and consequently their coping mechanisms are compromised. Subjected to forced migration in search of safety, they depend almost completely on food assistance, until such time as and when they can return to their homes and rebuild their livelihoods. Even when they are able to return to their homes, returning IDPs struggle to resume their (mostly rural) livelihoods. They are under threat of attacks by NSAGs and ever-present danger of landmines while working their fields. This is coupled with structural economic impediments like access to credit, high cost of inputs, inflation, access to markets and loss of assets. Food insecurity in host communities is now deepening, spurred by the depressive economic effects of the COVID-19 lockdown. Wage workers in particular were made more vulnerable: many of them lost their employment or suffered wage cuts. Against this backdrop of worsening food insecurity, vulnerable people adopt negative coping mechanisms which in turn threaten their general well-being. Already-scant household resources are diverted from health care, education, hygiene, and other essentials. At the extreme, it results in new displacement even apart from conflict-related causes.

Chronic food insecurity, in theory, is a matter for development, targeting the most vulnerable with governmental social protection or social safety nets. However, in 2021 the BAY states will reach a level of acuity requiring continued rapid response to address food insecurity in tandem with measures to address chronic or crisis-induced agriculture and livelihoods setbacks. The large-scale food-assistance actions proposed in this HRP accompany urgent actions in nutrition, livelihoods, protection, and other sectors that are justified not only by the immediate alleviation of suffering but also by prevention:

collectively, these actions seek to avert a catastrophic humanitarian scenario.

As part of the effort to scale up agricultural production given the projected deteriorating food-security situation in 2021, partners aim at scaling up agricultural-livelihoods actions including crop, livestock, and fisheries among others where conditions such as relative access to land are available.

Control and prevention of communicable disease outbreak

In the humanitarian settings of north-eastern Nigeria, this refers not only to COVID-19 but also to a range of endemic diseases with epidemic risk—cholera, malaria, measles, and hepatitis among others. Overcrowded camps are a particular risk for infectious disease outbreak, but the risk goes far beyond, into any urban or rural community. The vulnerable—those who lack the means of avoiding disease vectors like contaminated water and food, insects, rodents, and unwashed hands—are chronically the most at risk. Much of the north-east, with its high proportion of very vulnerable people, is at exceptionally high epidemic risk, and the existing prevalence of infectious disease takes a daily toll of mortality and morbidity.

Control and prevention involve many sectors beyond Health. WASH and CCCM measures clearly are pivotal. Nutrition has to break the vicious circle in which infectious disease causes or worsens malnutrition, and the malnutrition renders the sufferer more susceptible to infectious disease. Shelter can be designed to reduce exposure to disease agents, and non-food items like washing supplies, adequate sanitation facilities and mosquito nets can be highly effective means of prevention. Food security is part of lessening malnutrition and hence disease susceptibility. Moving the necessary materials and staff to where they are needed depends on the support sectors of logistics and telecommunications. And all sectors, as they alleviate people's needs, have the effect of reducing negative coping mechanisms by which people are often forced to expose themselves to infection risk alongside protection risks. Beyond just averting threats of epidemics, reducing affected people's current burden of disease (and the burdensome preventative measures many must do on their own) with some durability—i.e. durable prevention alongside treatment—will boost their human capital and also allow more autonomy and self-reliance. It will also free up humanitarian resources, which again would ideally be not so needed for recurrent curative

measures in static situations, for other pressing needs in the crisis. This is the strategic importance of disease control and prevention.

Achieving alternative and durable solutions as opportunities allow in 2021

The major part of LGAs from which IDPs fled are still too insecure for return—in the senses both of danger of NSAG attack on civilians where effective state security is lacking, and of inaccessibility to most humanitarian and development organizations which could otherwise ensure minimum conditions in return areas. Alternative solutions are needed, between the extremes of IDPs remaining indefinitely in camps or returning to uncondusive and unsafe areas of origin. Some alternatives present themselves: integration (durable if not automatically permanent) in or around the communities of their place of refuge, or resettlement in a suitable third location. The decongestion that humanitarian organizations are prioritizing for the most crowded camps has elements of local integration, in that it aims to build IDP housing and social infrastructure approximating that of a planned urban expansion, in other words suitable for permanent settlement for IDPs who desire it. The first few major exercises of decongestion (Dikwa and Pulka) are firmly planned and come under the projects in this HRP. Urban integration may unfold on a pilot scale in 2021, and concerned organizations and state authorities will collaborate to identify more such opportunities and to programme accordingly.

State authorities are understandably keen to promote IDP returns, given the difficulty in keeping camp conditions and services up to standard (a difficulty due largely to access constraints, and also lack of land for camp expansion and decongestion). Yobe and Adamawa states generally have a higher proportion of potential areas for return that are conducive or have sufficient secure access to be made conducive. Return-intention surveys by humanitarian actors, although fragmentary in 2020, tend to show that IDPs are generally willing to return to their areas of origin in theory, when conditions allow, but are very concerned about current conditions (security, shelter, livelihoods, essential services and more). Most of the LGAs, or parts thereof from which IDPs fled because of insecurity, are still highly insecure, and by the same token inaccessible to humanitarian actors. Any returns to such areas could be both dangerous and poorly supported. On the other hand, the humanitarian community could be ready to promptly support returns to safe areas (of which there are proportionately more

in Yobe and Adamawa states than in Borno state), and would encourage the necessary development actors to do likewise. Clearly such support for returns would need a practical coordination structure to assemble and synchronize the inputs.

Borno State Government view on returns

- According to Borno State's 25-Year Development Framework and 10-Year Strategic Transformation Plan (launched November 2020), "We shall work to ensure faster reconstruction, rehabilitation and resettlement of displaced individuals and families in secured and affordable and self-sustaining communities; such that we achieve voluntary resettlement of at least 50% of IDPs by 2022 and no IDP camps by 2026."
- The Governor of Borno State has expressed a firm desire that all IDP camps in Maiduguri close by May 2021. Maiduguri has 297,000 IDPs (as of August 2020) from many LGAs, though not all are in camps.

The strategic importance of durable and alternative solutions is clear: it reduces congestion and over-taxing of services in camps, it gets IDPs away from the often inadequate conditions of the camps as well as the indefinite limbo of displacement, and it restores some self-reliance (albeit fragile in the early phases of return) and thus frees humanitarian resources for other pressing needs. Solutions are also an inherently inter-sectoral undertaking, indeed a humanitarian-development-peacebuilding nexus undertaking, and will rely on a degree of area-based coordination. These strategic focuses are not meant to encompass all necessary and urgent humanitarian actions that partners propose for north-east Nigeria in 2021. Directly life-saving and protective actions do not fall neatly under any focus, or combination thereof. Rather, the strategic focuses group, summarize, give direction to, and promote coherence of actions that go beyond the most immediate life-saving and protection.

Overall, progress in all of these strategic focuses will move the needle on this crisis and generate effects that can be lasting and synergistic, even while the crisis drivers persist. Such progress may not quell the crisis drivers themselves nor completely end humanitarian needs for many people, but—in addition to averting deaths and alleviating suffering on the necessary large scale—it will move a major part of the people in need to a more stable and self-sustaining situation that entails less acute humanitarian need

and more ability to resiliently endure, and sometimes emerge from, the persistent effects of crisis. This is the essence of the humanitarian strategy for 2021.

How these strategic focuses express themselves in the sector response plans and projects:

given the time constraints in developing this HRP and the inherited three-year strategy, the Inter-sectoral Coordination Group (ISCG) decides to articulate these focuses, but not yet to re-build the HRP's logframe to incorporate them alongside or in addition to the pre-existing strategic objectives. Methods for coordinating the programming around these focuses and measuring success will crystallize in the first part of 2021. The project portfolio largely reflects these focuses, and to some extent can be categorized on that basis (though such a categorization is partly impressionistic, as many projects touch on more than one).

Nexus

Humanitarian actors in Nigeria started discussing in earnest the humanitarian-development-peacebuilding (HDP) nexus in 2018, when there was reason to hope that the conflict would soon abate and afford opportunities for nexus approaches in recovery and IDP returns. As of end 2020, such opportunities are fewer than hoped: there is less security than two years ago across much of the territory and roads of the BAY states, meaning few safe areas for IDP returns and in which HDP actors can operate to build conditions for durable returns. At the same time, there are considerable international development funds dedicated to the BAY states, and determination at state and federal levels to pursue development in the north-east even while the crisis persists. A few areas for potential IDP returns are relatively safe, and there is also some scope for local (mainly urban) integration or resettlement in suitable third locations.

Although it may seem paradoxical to accelerate development action in the face of a persistent conflict, it is in fact practical: as argued above in the strategic focuses, intensifying development interventions for crisis-affected people will allow humanitarian resources to shift away from recurrent support in the static parts to where it is most needed for rapid, dynamic response. It also can strengthen the capacity of state and federal government to bring Nigeria's considerable national resources to bear on crisis response. It may also help address some of the conditions that generated the conflict in the first place,

such as lack of access to basic services and income opportunities.

In November 2020 the Borno State Government launched its 25-Year Development Plan and Ten-year Strategic Initiative. It is a central document that brings together humanitarian and development plans of the state. One of its strategic pillars is “Reconstruct, Rehabilitate and Resettle,” which should embody a nexus of humanitarian action, stabilization and development. Such a nexus approach was endorsed as the way forward at a recent meeting, chaired by the Vice President of Nigeria, of the high-level National Humanitarian Coordination Committee, chaired by the Vice President of Nigeria. The nexus is also a form of complementarity between international humanitarian actors and the humanitarian and development actions of state governments.

International aid resources for recovery and development in the north-east includes the World Bank’s / International Development Association’s \$200 million Multi-Sectoral Crisis Recovery Project³. This works to rehabilitate and improve critical

service delivery infrastructure, enhance livelihood opportunities for conflict-affected and displaced communities, and strengthen social cohesion in the north-east. In May 2020, the project received \$176 million of additional financing on top of the original \$200 million to scale up. (The financing is a 30-year loan.) In August 2019, the European Union committed €50 million for recovery, peace-building and development in north-east Nigeria. It will help strengthen early recovery and build conflict resilience in affected and vulnerable communities in Yobe and Borno states, as well as improve human development, social cohesion and resilience for over 26,000 vulnerable households and communities in Yobe state⁴. Various discussion groups and workshops have advanced the conception of a nexus approach in north-east Nigeria (and potentially elsewhere). In 2021, the focus will be on concrete exercises with practical results for some of the crisis-affected people. A pilot programme is drafted for IDP integration in Maiduguri and a location in one of the other BAY states (see box for highlights), designed to be replicated briskly as soon as lessons are learned. Other type of nexus exercises may emerge in 2021.

HIGHLIGHTS OF PILOT CONCEPT ON DURABLE SOLUTIONS

RATIONALE

This project is envisaged as the first phase of a drive for durable solutions for the long-term displaced. It will put the displaced people at the centre, being driven by the intentions and wishes of the displaced, gauged by intention surveys. It will be an iterative and incremental approach. Until there is peace and conditions are conducive for large-scale returns or durable solutions, the project will seek to promote durable solutions where there are opportunities, defined by security and resources available.

THE PROJECT:

In summary, the first phase of the project aims to integrate a group of urban IDPs by identifying a suitable area of uninhabited urban or peri-urban land (free from explosives) with extendable utilities nearby; ensuring that state and/or municipal government is ready to implement infrastructure construction, service provision, and property rights; selecting beneficiaries based on vulnerability and willingness; constructing housing and related residential infrastructure; and imparting livelihoods skills in accordance with local market opportunities. Specifically, the first phase will:

- Provide durable solutions for 1,000 households in each location identified impartially, through the creation of a settlement (shelter), ensuring access to basic services, livelihoods

opportunities, and integration (including efforts to address tensions, competition and potential conflict etc.);

- Produce a viable model for collaboration and coordination established among humanitarian actors, development actors and local government so that the pilot can be replicated to scale;
- Engender commitment and allocation of resources from the above-mentioned actors to bring the pilot to scale, addressing vulnerability of protracted displacement;
- Promote self-reliance of the IDP population through empowering life skills and income-generation skills; and
- Promote production of policy tools on access to secure land and housing tenure for the targeted households through local government policies and associated infrastructure.

REQUIREMENTS

In order for this project to work, there needs to be commitment from the government, humanitarian and development actors. Government—state, local and federal levels—will have to commit resources for provision of basic services, land and security. Development actors will need to commit to providing resources and technical expertise for shelter and other solutions. Humanitarian actors will need to commit resources and technical expertise for the first phase of this project.

Strategic Objective 1

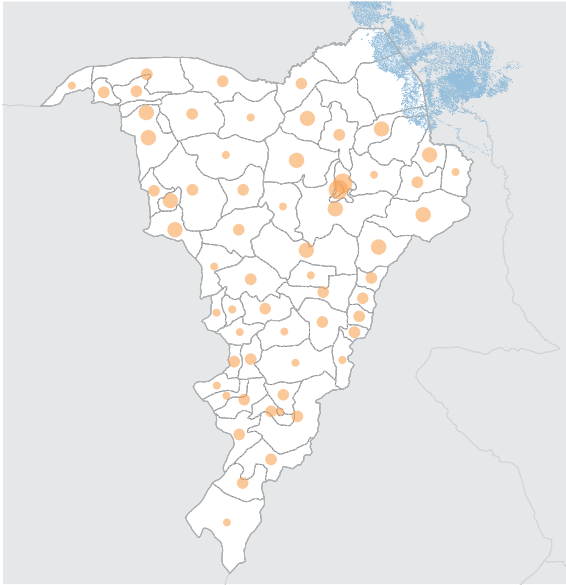
Save lives by providing timely and integrated multi-sector assistance and protection interventions to the most vulnerable.

PEOPLE IN NEED

7.03M

PEOPLE TARGETED

5.18M



Strategic Objective 2

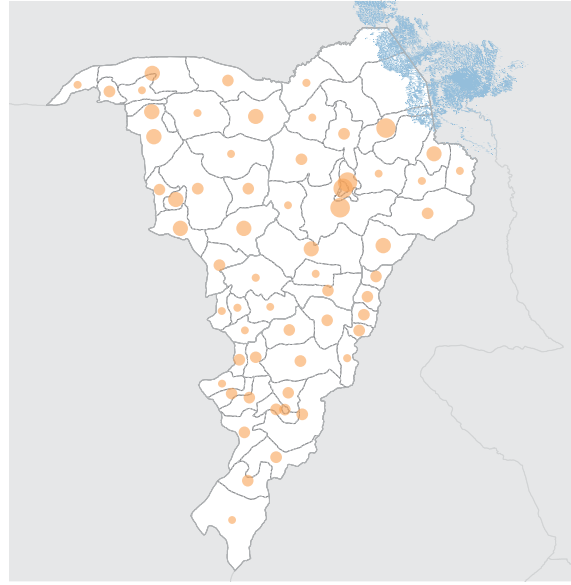
Enhance timely, unhindered and equitable access to multi-sector assistance and protection interventions through principled humanitarian action.

PEOPLE IN NEED

7.04M

PEOPLE TARGETED

5.19M



Strategic Objective 3

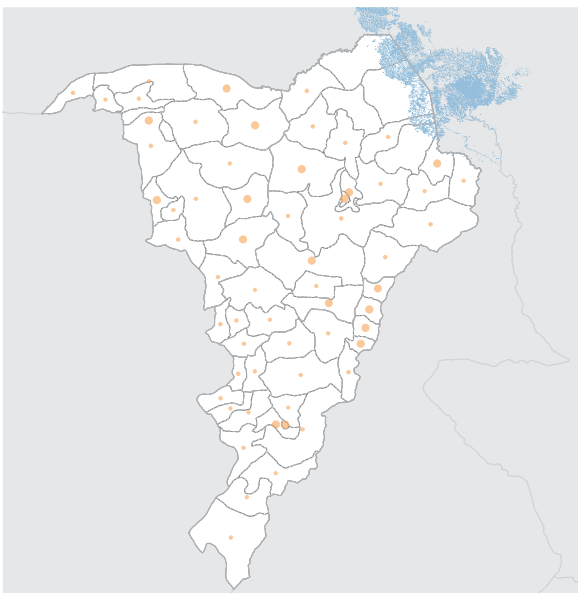
Strengthen the resilience of affected populations, promote early recovery and voluntary and safe durable solutions to displacement, and support social cohesion

PEOPLE IN NEED

0.6M

PEOPLE TARGETED

0.6M



Strategic Objective 1

Save lives by providing timely and integrated multi-sector assistance and protection interventions to the most vulnerable.



NYSC CAMP, MAIDUGURI, BORNO STATE, NIGERIA

Community volunteer demonstrating handwashing to prevent the risks of COVID-19
 Photo: OCHA/Eve Sabbagh

PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITY
5.18M	20%	59%	13%

Rationale and intended outcome

The rationale for life-saving actions speaks for itself. The intended outcome is to avert as many preventable deaths, and as much irrecoverable harm, as possible. (This corresponds to the ISCG’s definition of top-priority actions: “Actions that have immediate direct effect to save lives or prevent imminent irrecoverable harm or threat to life.”) Actions

towards any of the strategic focuses may have such outcomes, but especially relevant are (1) improving camp conditions and services, (2) alleviating acute food insecurity plus related severe vulnerabilities, and (3) Control and prevention of communicable disease outbreak. Those focuses will form the coordinated response approach for this objective.

Specific Objective 1.1

Objective:	Strengthen timely access to humanitarian assistance for 1.3M IDPs in camps and 3M of people in the host community.
Groups targeted:	IDPs, returnees and host communities
Number targeted	4.7M
Timeframe:	Jan 2021 - Dec 2021

Specific Objective 1.2

Objective:	Ensure safe, dignified and fundamental human-rights-focused assistance is accessible to 209,000 target population.
Groups targeted:	IDPs, returnees and host communities
Number targeted	200k
Timeframe:	Jan 2021 - Dec 2021

Specific Objective 1.3

Objective:	Deliver integrated and coordinated life-saving health, food security, nutrition, protection, shelter & NFIs and WASH assistance to 567,762 IDPs and 1,124,060 people in host communities.
Groups targeted:	IDPs, returnees and host communities
Number targeted	2.2M
Timeframe:	Jan 2021 - Dec 2021



BAMA, BORNO STATE, NIGERIA

Early Recovery cash-for-work project gives returnees a source of income while supporting reconstruction efforts that will benefit all.

Photo: OCHA/Eve Sabbagh

The following is a selection of 2021 sectoral objectives linked to this strategic objective:

SECTOR	SECTORAL OBJECTIVES
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	Enhanced displacement management in camps and out-of-camp settings to ensure a protective environment through an effective flow of information to facilitate coordination and quality of integrated service provision.
Coordination and Support Services	Deliver critical security support services to facilitate delivery of humanitarian assistance.
Education	Conflict-affected children and adolescents have access to inclusive quality basic education and vocational skills opportunities within a safe learning environment
Emergency Shelter and NFI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver emergency and transitional shelters and repair assistance to respond to the specific shelter needs of the affected people. • Ensure sufficient, coordinated and adequate delivery of emergency NFI solutions to respond to the immediate household needs of the affected people.
Emergency Telecommunications	Support effective information-technology response through coordination and information-sharing activities
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the most vulnerable crisis-affected people's access to timely and appropriate food assistance, including fuel- and energy-related support, to meet their immediate food needs • To strengthen timely, coordinated and integrated food security response through approaches that enhance local capacities and collaborate with other sectoral interventions.
Health	To timely respond to epidemic outbreaks through rapid response mechanism and coordinated preparedness and prevention actions.
Logistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Augmenting humanitarian actor's capacity to perform logistics duties. • Facilitation of logistics coordination and information services to humanitarian actors. • Strengthening humanitarian logistics through provision of direct support services.
Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to quality curative nutrition services through the most appropriate modalities, systematic identification, referral, and treatment of acutely malnourished cases in collaboration with the health sector to enhance sustainability. • Reinforce appropriate coordination with other sectors and strengthen situation monitoring by undertaking joint assessments and analysis, while strengthening integrated response that mainstreams protection. • Strengthen the quality and scale of preventative nutrition services for most vulnerable groups through supplementary feeding activities, appropriate infant and young child feeding practices, micronutrient supplementation and optimal maternal nutrition
Protection	To stop or mitigate the harm caused to persons who have suffered violence, coercion, exploitation, serious neglect or discrimination, and to restore - as much as possible - the person's capacity to live a safe and dignified life
Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected people have safe and dignified access to improved sanitation facilities, as per sector's standard • Affected people have safe and equitable access to a sufficient quantity of water for domestic needs, as per sector's standards.

Strategic Objectives 2

Enhance timely, unhindered and equitable access to multi-sector assistance and protection interventions through principled humanitarian action.



GUBIO IDP CAMP, MAIDUGURI, BORNO STATE, NIGERIA

Hand-crafted pots sold by IDPs in Gubio camp

Photo: OCHA/Maryam Ibrahim

PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITY
5.19M	17%	60%	12%

Rationale and intended outcome

This three-year strategic objective implies the aim to better reach people in need (or help them to access humanitarian assistance and protection). In 2021 it therefore applies to all the strategic focuses, but it mainly points to the need for a revamped strategy and methods of humanitarian access (see access section), especially finding ways to move more humanitarian materials and staff in good time and with acceptable security, and to reach people in need who are currently

in areas inaccessible to most humanitarians. For example, a major cause of the inadequate conditions and services, plus constraints on recurrent aid such as food assistance, in many IDP camps is the difficulty in transporting materials to them, because of various ramifications of the security situation. To achieve the specific objectives below, the humanitarian actors will have to overcome such constraints.

Specific Objective 2.1

Objective:	Enhanced protection processes that promote meaningful and timely access to fundamental humanitarian rights of 334,000 IDPs, 253,000 returnees and 325,000 host community.
Groups targeted:	IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities
Number targeted	913K
Timeframe:	Jan 2021 - Dec 2021

Specific Objective 2.2

Objective:	Regular and timely access to quality basic services which include education, WASH, shelter, health services for 1,551,000 IDPs, 971,000 returnees and 2,493,000 host community.
Groups targeted:	IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities
Number targeted	5M
Timeframe:	Jan 2021 - Dec 2021

The following is a selection of 2021 sectoral objectives linked to this strategic objective:

SECTOR	SECTORAL OBJECTIVES
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	Enhance resilience and improved ability of communities and local partners to cope with displacement and ensure local ownership and self-governance through inclusive participation, gender mainstreaming and engagement of displaced persons.
Education	Conflict-affected children and adolescents receive quality and conflict-sensitive educational services to enhance their learning achievements and resilience
Emergency Telecommunications	Provide security telecommunications-related services and information-communication-technology emergency preparedness activities.
Health	To provide basic essential quality health care services to affected IDPs, returnees and host populations.
Protection	To reduce the vulnerability of persons at heightened risks of violence, exploitation, serious neglect or discrimination; enhance their capacities and reduce the risk of resorting to negative coping mechanisms
Water and Sanitation	Affected people benefit from community tailored gender- and age-sensitive hygiene messages aimed at hygienic behaviour and practices as per sector's standards.

Strategic Objective 3

Strengthen the resilience of affected populations, promote early recovery and voluntary and safe durable solutions to displacement and support social cohesion.



BAMA, BORNO STATE, NIGERIA

Early Recovery cash-for-work project gives returnees a source of income while supporting reconstruction efforts that will benefit all.

Photo: OCHA/Eve Sabbagh

PEOPLE TARGETED

0.6M

WOMEN

11%

CHILDREN

77%

WITH DISABILITY

14%

Rationale and intended outcome

The rationale for this objective is clear and similar to that in comparable crises: humanitarian actors have a role—and an indispensable one where developments actors are not yet working to scale or to rapid effect in the crisis setting—in conducting people along the road to regaining self-reliance and agency, even when the starting point is a near-total dependence on humanitarian aid. Reducing dependence is part of the rationale: even apart from how such dependence presumably vexes affected people and goes against instincts for autonomy and agency, devoting large-scale humanitarian resources repetitively to the parts of the situation that are relatively static may miss

opportunities to reduce aid dependence to the benefit both of those who would presumably prefer not to be dependent, and to others in dynamic parts of the crisis who need aid. The focuses for 2021 that most address this strategic objective are strengthening self-reliant livelihoods for IDPs (and others whose livelihoods the crisis has impaired), and achieving alternative and durable solutions where possible. Part of the approach to these focuses will be to draw development and/or peace-building actors into synchronous and coordinated programmes where their inputs are needed to bolster humanitarian actions to have lasting effects—in other words a nexus approach.

Specific Objective 3.1




Objective:	Enhanced social cohesion, safety and economic security of 139,000 IDPs, 142,000 returnees and 171,000 host population in affected communities.
Groups targeted:	IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities
Number targeted	452k
Timeframe:	Jan 2021 - Dec 2021

Specific Objective 3.2

Objective:	Support restoration of basic services and local community governance for sustainability in 38 local government areas of return.
Groups targeted:	IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities
Number targeted	56k
Timeframe:	Jan 2021 - Dec 2021

The following is a selection of 2021 sectoral objectives linked to this strategic objective:

SECTOR	SECTORAL OBJECTIVES
Early Recovery and Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood stabilized and income recovered • Inclusiveness & peaceful co-existence among IDPs, returnees and host communities • Restored local community governance administration and services • Increased access to infrastructure and basic social services in areas of return
Education	Government ministries, departments and agencies and communities have increased capacity to participate in school development and risk reduction planning and demand equitable access to conflict-sensitive quality education for all children and adolescents
Food Security	To strengthen resilience of crisis-affected people by re-establishing, improving and diversifying key agriculture livelihoods (including crop production livestock, fisheries, forestry, and natural resources management)
Health	To maintain and improve access to health care, strengthening health system recovery, enhance resilience and promote humanitarian-development linkages.
Protection	To raise awareness and build the capacity of services providers, including duty bearers, community members and humanitarian actors, in order to reduce protection risks, identify and support the most vulnerable ones

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
S01 Save lives by providing timely and integrated multi-sector assistance and protection interventions to the most vulnerable.	5.18M 	\$590M
S02 Enhance timely, unhindered and equitable access to multi-sector assistance and protection interventions through principled humanitarian action.	5.19M 	\$291M
S03 Strengthen the resilience of affected populations, promote early recovery and voluntary and safe durable solutions to displacement, and support social cohesion	0.6M 	\$125M

1.3 Costing Methodology

A sequenced blend of activity-level and project planning engendered similar costing. Sectors first outlined their approximate 2021 targets per activity, based on needs as expressed in the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), though circumscribed by access and capacity, and applied a generic unit cost to each activity (based on 2020 funding requirements for similar activities). This generated the initial estimate of HRP funding requirements that the Global Humanitarian Overview published.

In the detailed stage, sectors first enumerated targets per LGA (and per target group within each LGA) for each indicator. ('Indicator' here means a grouping of similar activities, such as various forms of emergency water supply or food assistance.) With more detail than in the previous stage, sectors estimated a necessary and feasible target for each indicator in each LGA starting with the sectoral people in need per LGA, then conditioning that with respect to severity and vulnerability, access, collective capacity, and other considerations of feasibility. They also assigned a priority rating per LGA for each indicator, so as to focus attention where the needs are highest for the actions that the indicator represents. Then, sectors shared this target list with partners and invited them to draft their projects accordingly, with the same degree of detail per indicator as the sector list. The coordinated-project-planning stage thus became, as is ideal, the main platform for operational planning, division of labour, and making responsibilities for coverage and implementation clear and consensual.

A technical innovation by IMO in Maiduguri, supported by Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) colleagues in Geneva, was a new tool to allow sector coordinators to see the aggregated targets of the draft projects per indicator, so as to identify and resolve overlaps, excess targeting, and key gaps (with respect to their original target list) as best as possible within the sector's collective capacity. In this way the sector coordinators could orchestrate the draft projects to arrive at an optimal portfolio that best covered the needs with available capacity.

Partners applied their own costing to their projects, reviewed for economy by peers and the sector coordinator. These costings are transparent and viewable on line in each project, in the form of a budget breakdown. The HRP overall funding requirement is therefore the compilation of project budgets, organised and approved by the respective sector coordinators.

Project scopes and budgets, and thus the overall HRP requirement, can be expected to change frequently (though usually slightly, in lieu of a major new development) as needs, plans, and responsibilities for coverage evolve. The on-line versions of projects (publicly viewable on fts.unocha.org) will reflect any such adjustments. Sectors and partners are encouraged to re-visit their projects and the related sectoral targets as often as necessary, to keep the HRP a dynamic model of the ever-changing situation of needs, targets, and division of labour for coverage.

Prioritization

The 2021 HRP no longer assigns priority ratings to entire projects, because projects are a less-than-ideal unit of analysis for prioritization: they typically encompass a mix of actions of varying levels of priority. Also, many donor grants are now flexible across sectors and projects, which is commendable, but it renders funding analysis per priority level less than meaningful when projects are grouped by priority level (i.e. much of the funding—nearly half in 2020 for example—appears as not assigned to particular projects and thus to priority levels).

Instead, sector coordinators prioritized at the activity (or 'indicator') level, and moreover, per LGA for each activity. (For technical reasons, in this HRP 'activities' and 'indicators' are to be understood as essentially the same: indicators are bundles of variants of similar activities like food assistance or emergency water supply.) This means that a sector such as WASH may designate an activity, such as emergency water supply to be top priority in one LGA and secondary priority in another, which comports with common sense—urgency and severity of need varies from place to place even with respect to one typical activity.

Because of projects' specificity about which sectorally-mandated actions they will do, it will be possible to indicate the projects that contain top-priority actions. As in most HRP, it is not a practice in north-east Nigeria to prioritize certain sectors in their entirety over others. Life-saving actions, or key enablers thereof, can fall under practically any sector. Also, the inter-sectoral nature of the strategic focuses emphasizes that coherent and even inter-dependent sectoral parts are needed to advance people from the worst risks and phases of crisis, and to seize opportunities to gain some lasting effects while the crisis context continues. The focuses, in most places where they are applied, will imply a situation-specific sectoral prioritization: it will be clear in most locations which sectoral ingredients are lacking and are therefore needed to advance the problem-solving that is the focuses'

rationale. It is true that HRP funding in 2021 is likely to force some hard choices, so the humanitarian coordination leadership and structure will continually re-visit the question of whether prioritization among sectors is needed.

All programming shall incorporate gender. The HNO clearly identifies women and girls as the most vulnerable of the affected people, and also as the majority of the people in need. Prioritization of actions at the local level, by humanitarian actors singly and collectively, shall accentuate the gender-specific needs and vulnerabilities, bearing in mind that although females generally are the more vulnerable, in this crisis context there are also male-specific vulnerabilities that humanitarians have to address and balance in their prioritization.

The Priority Levels and Definitions



Note: These are ranked and sequential

1.4

Planning Assumptions, Operational Capacity and Access

Planning assumptions

Current trends of conflict and insecurity persist, i.e. volatility and fluidity (especially during the dry season January-April and November-December), but no major easing in security or the conditions that challenge access.

COVID-19, despite possible vaccine roll-out, will continue to threaten vulnerable people and absorb resources (governmental, private, and international aid). Re-application of measures to control its spread is possible and would likely incur economic effects, for example food price rises and loss of income. It might also necessitate additional humanitarian actions and use of resources.

Food insecurity will peak during the lean season of May through August, as the Cadre Harmonisé forecasts.

Government-supported returns of some IDPs to their areas of origin will continue throughout 2021.

Resources available for the humanitarian response will either reduce or remain stagnant in the planning period (although this HRP is based not on anticipated funding but on collective capacity to deliver).

Access will remain limited to people in areas controlled by NSAGs both in terms of ability of humanitarian agencies to reach people in inaccessible areas and of people in these areas to freely move out of these areas to seek assistance.

The impact of climate change will continue with weather extremes in the form of flash flooding, storms and periods of drought.

NYSC CAMP, MAIDUGURI, BORNO STATE, NIGERIA

Community sensitisation to the risks of COVID-19 and protection measures
Photo: OCHA/Eve Sabbagh



Collective deliveries have been under target for some key activities in 2020 (though on target for many), but it is difficult to gauge how much of that owes to shortage of operational capacity. Funding for the 2020 HRP only reached 48% (as of February 2021), and the logistical and security-related constraints on access are a clearer impediment than capacity per se. Nonetheless, if operational capacity means ability to deliver in the prevailing operating environment, then clearly more is needed in north-east Nigeria. This is a function not just of presence but also of funding and of proficiency with methods to overcome access and security constraints. Use of such methods in turn depends partly on funding. Also, ability to use such methods is not always an attribute of individual organizations; in the north-east Nigeria system of shared logistical and security resources, one proficient organization can enable many partners.

The security situation imposes some indirect constraints on operations and potential scale-up. For example the number of transport contractors willing and able to carry humanitarian materials in bulk from stockpiles in BAY state capitals to LGAs where they will be used or distributed is at best static and possibly declining. Stockpiling aid materials in LGAs that are insecure beyond their main towns may invite NSAG raids.

The sectoral-to-project-level planning process reveals some parameters of capacity. As described above, sector coordinators set initial targets for key sets of activities ('indicators') that summarize the sectors' core intended outputs. Partners then elaborated their projects, specifying the project's target with respect to the relevant sector's (or sectors') indicators. Thanks to a locally improvised information-management tool, sector coordinators could view the draft projects' aggregated target in comparison to each sectoral target. They then intervened with partners where needed to reduce excess targeting (where project targets collectively overshoot the sectoral target) and to coax greater targeting where the draft projects undershot. (This remains a work in progress, as the timeline for this complex and novel stage of the process was compressed.) For the majority of indicators, the projects totalled approximately the sectoral target. In some cases, project totals exceeded the sector's original target (though not exceeding needs), indicating capacity to absorb more funding and implement more. With a few indicators, partners could not promise to deliver up to the sectoral target, out of an appreciation of their own operational limits

(and perhaps also conditioned by expected funding). This approach has therefore yielded more detailed information than before about which sectoral targets have untapped potential capacity, and which need more capacity—in the form of additional actors and/or reinforcement of those already present.

Operational capacity in north-east Nigeria is elastic with respect to funding, to some extent, meaning that many organizations could scale up (or new organizations could establish themselves) with the necessary funding, despite access and security challenges. Operations, and the methods to adapt to insecurity, are expensive in this context, and with only half of the required HRP funding in 2020, many partners are forced to circumscribe operations even more than the funding levels would imply—there is a sort of threshold effect below which partners cannot operate significantly outside the few safe zones.

Current access constraints severely impair humanitarian action in the BAY states outside state capitals and certain towns. There is no prospect in the short term of fruitful negotiations with NSAGs for humanitarian access. Staff access to many LGAs is limited to key towns, and then only by United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) helicopter. Several main roads deemed safe in 2018 and 2019 became evidently unsafe in 2020 and are expected to remain so in 2021.

Because of rising insecurity, some commercial and humanitarian actors using certain main supply routes see no alternative to obtaining armed escorts by the Nigerian Armed Forces, as a last resort⁵. On a few main supply routes, the Nigerian Armed Forces themselves impose a requirement for armed escort on humanitarian movements, and this may widen if the security context worsens.

In order to protect and promote humanitarian space a few actors prefer not to use armed escorts, even in cases probably meeting the criteria of 'last resort,' to transport aid supplies – also because of the limited capacity of the Nigerian Armed Forces to provide escorts for very frequent movement of goods. In recent months these movements have increasingly come under attack: their drivers have been harassed or kidnapped, and their cargo looted. They also face risk of improvised landmines.

Apart from armed escorts, all road movements of humanitarian staff and goods (outside state capitals)

require notification of and security clearance by, the Nigerian Armed Forces; and while these have been forthcoming more or less routinely through 2020, in the fourth quarter of 2020 clearances were at times significantly delayed for unclear reasons.

The super-camp strategy has allowed more scope for NSAG activities in previously accessible locations (for example Gubio and Magumeri), which are now considered too insecure for permanent humanitarian response. As a result the nutrition and food-security indicators in those locations have worsened since 2018.

Humanitarian partners therefore find themselves in an access situation that is less than optimal in several ways—a lessening of safe roads; an operational dependence on armed forces who prioritise combat operations over humanitarian convoy escorts; statements from NSAGs that they consider humanitarians to be legitimate targets for abduction and murder; and a shortage of funds for rotary-wing operations, humanitarian hubs, and other adaptations to the highly insecure environment. It is sobering to realize that if pockets of catastrophically severe food insecurity were to develop in the BAY states in 2021—which is not out of the question, according to food security projections—the current access methods would not suffice to overcome constraints and move enough aid materials to address it.

It will therefore be a priority for the humanitarian community in the north-east to re-invigorate a comprehensive access strategy that mitigates the worst aspects of the current and potential access constraints, and identifies some contingency options in case security and access decline further. Key elements are likely to include:

- Pro-active engagement with local communities and traditional leaders on humanitarian action, to bolster acceptance and open lines of communication on potential threats.
- Sensitization of the Nigerian Armed Forces to the nature of humanitarian operations and humanitarian partners to civil-military guidelines.
- High-level strategic engagement with Government and security forces on humanitarian principles, international humanitarian law, and access, and on reducing bureaucratic access impediments.
- Identify and implement new operational modalities and strategies to deliver humanitarian assistance

in hard-to-reach locations and improve access to currently reachable locations.

- Work with the Government to prioritize returns to areas of origin that are secure for civilians and accessible to international humanitarian actors.

Access constraints occur on at least two levels. First, there are large areas of the BAY states where international humanitarian actors cannot safely go, despite many people in need (an estimated 1.2 million) being there. Conversely, many of these people in need fear to go to government-controlled areas, either long-term or briefly to fulfil needs, for fear of being accused by either side of disloyalty, espionage, or supporting individuals on the other side. Second, there are many locations—typically LGA main towns—that are relatively secure within their boundaries but surrounded by insecure areas and roads. Many IDPs are in such locations, by virtue of their relative security. But the obstacles to transporting humanitarian materials and staff to (and from) these locations severely limit humanitarians' ability to implement to the necessary speed and scale. (For example, the Nigerian Armed Forces tightly control movements of food, fuel, fertilizer, and cash among other goods.) This is a major cause of deficiencies in IDP camp conditions and services, despite years of effort.

Bureaucratic impediments to humanitarian action will have to be overcome, and this a key advocacy point for the Humanitarian Country Team. A negative narrative about international humanitarian action has been taking shape, in which aid organizations are said to be inherently ineffective, or even interested in prolonging the crisis out of some sort of self-interest. To the extent that such perceptions contribute to a mind-set in which it is justified to impede humanitarian action bureaucratically, they become a self-fulfilling prophecy: humanitarian actors cannot be effective if they are obliged to contend with an administrative environment that is in some ways less than conducive.

Complementarity among international actors, national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and government organs performing humanitarian actions (mainly state government) will be a key way of maximising operational capacity and working around access constraints. This is fairly well developed between international and national humanitarian partners, both being well aware that mere risk transfer is not a desirable approach. Rather, it capitalizes on the fact that there are certain contexts within the crisis where national NGOs have an acceptable level of risk, whereas by the same gauge international

actors do not. National and local actors can also have comparative strengths in the sense of local knowledge and acceptance. Still, there is a need for better-coordinated efforts at capacity-building for local partners—making the localization agenda horizontal and joined-up.

Regarding complementarity with government humanitarian actions, there is scope for making it more engineered and systematic, for example through information-sharing and capacity-building on information management, on which some first steps were made in 2020. In an ideally strong complementarity of effort between the State governments and humanitarians, each would do what it is best positioned to do, in particular capitalizing on State governments' ability to access locations, and deliver humanitarian materials and services there, that some humanitarian organizations' security rules do not allow them to attempt. Complementarity between humanitarian action and government-led development action is another area with considerable potential, discussed above in the nexus section.

Legal, policy, regulatory environment and frameworks

The legal and policy environment remains complex for humanitarian response to the crisis in the north-east. The Government continues to grapple with implementation of a number of federally-approved policies and legal frameworks that relate to humanitarian risks, needs and response. Implementation is particularly difficult in a context of nascent institutions with limited resources and capacity at the helm at both the state and federal levels. Further challenges are bureaucratic systems, coordination challenges, frequent turnover of staff, and unpredictable changes in government institutions and coordination architecture. The multiplicity of stakeholders, including the security apparatus, adds to confusion and transaction costs associated with stakeholder engagement. Federal and State approaches are not always consistent, and institutional responsibilities not always well delineated. This has directly impeded the continuity and consistency of frameworks for engagement, compelling the humanitarian community to constantly keep track of these changes and devote time-consuming efforts to renegotiating issues and re-establishing relationships at all levels. Amidst the unprecedented challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic and additional responsibility for coordinating and implementing the Government's social-safety-net programmes and palliative response to the pandemic, the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian

Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development (FMHADMSD), established in 2019, continues to grapple with operationalization of systems and frameworks underpinning its mandate, inclusive of those agreed with the international community. Efforts are underway to elaborate and operationalize the November 2019 civil-security cooperation (CiSEC) workshop recommendations that aimed to create an enabling environment for humanitarian response in the BAY states by fostering understanding, coordination and communication among the humanitarian community, government institutions and security agencies. In March 2020, the FMHADMSD inaugurated the Humanitarian Policy Dialogue Forum as a platform for engagement with key stakeholders in the humanitarian community. In April, the President approved the establishment of a National Humanitarian Coordination Committee (NHCC) as the apex coordinating body to oversee humanitarian actions in the country under the leadership of the FMHADMSD and the National Security Advisor, ensuring internal coordination within the government and between state and federal institutions. In September, the federal government inaugurated a 27-person National Humanitarian Coordination Technical Working Group (NHCTWG) to provide technical support to the NHCC and the implementation of all NHCC recommendations related to the operationalization of the November 2019 CiSEC framework and guidelines. These three bodies add to the complexity of the coordination architecture and are yet to be fully operational. The membership of both the NHCC and the NHCTWG comprises federal and state government representatives, in addition to other government institutions including the military, donors and the United Nations (UN).

In the north-east, the North-east Development Commission (NEDC) and the Borno State Agency for the Coordination of Sustainable Development and Humanitarian Response (also inaugurated in 2019) continues to coordinate federal and state governments' humanitarian and development efforts respectively, as well as the COVID-19 preparedness and response efforts.

The humanitarian community is advocating a rationalisation of existing institutions, policies and frameworks to ensure complementarity, coherence and clarity, avoid duplication and unnecessary bureaucracy. Aid actors are in favour of optimizing the use of limited resources, and ensuring systems are nimble and responsive to complex and fast-changing humanitarian contexts, particularly in the BAY states.

OPERATIONAL PARTNERS

93

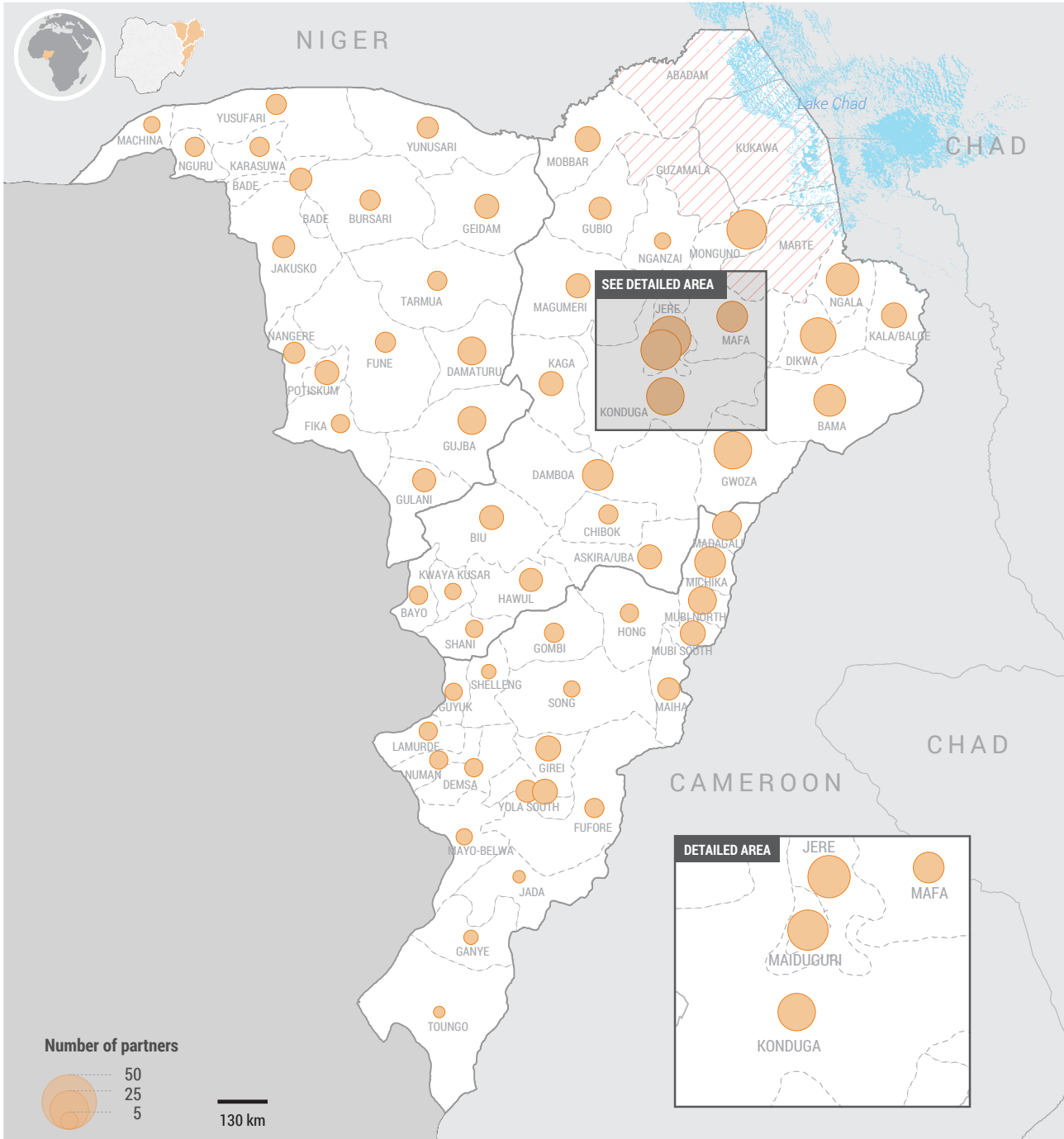
TREND (2016-2020)



SECURITY INCIDENTS (JAN - DEC)

675

TREND (2015 - 2020)



Partners by Location

STATE	LGA	PEOPLE TARGETED	NO. PARTNERS	NO. PROJECTS
Adamawa	Demsa	75K	17	19
Adamawa	Fufore	88K	13	22
Adamawa	Ganye	71K	8	11
Adamawa	Girei	60K	20	30
Adamawa	Gombi	62K	13	16
Adamawa	Guyuk	63K	11	15
Adamawa	Hong	82K	12	15
Adamawa	Jada	71K	7	11
Adamawa	Lamurde	48K	12	14
Adamawa	Madagali	80K	25	43
Adamawa	Maiha	46K	20	23
Adamawa	Mayo-Belwa	65K	10	14
Adamawa	Michika	115K	27	51
Adamawa	Mubi North	70K	22	47
Adamawa	Mubi South	74K	19	39
Adamawa	Numan	55K	12	14
Adamawa	Shelleng	62K	8	10
Adamawa	Song	66K	10	13
Adamawa	Toungo	20K	6	8
Adamawa	Yola North	59K	21	38
Adamawa	Yola South	111K	16	32
Borno	Abadam	0K	7	8
Borno	Askira/Uba	98K	19	33
Borno	Bama	120K	31	59
Borno	Bayo	34K	12	17
Borno	Biu	78K	18	30
Borno	Chibok	40K	13	22
Borno	Dambo	169K	30	52
Borno	Dikwa	66K	38	70
Borno	Gubio	130K	16	24

STATE	LGA	PEOPLE TARGETED	NO. PARTNERS	NO. PROJECTS
Borno	Guzamala	0K	9	10
Borno	Gwoza	191K	41	76
Borno	Hawul	61K	17	27
Borno	Jere	346K	50	98
Borno	Kaga	46K	19	36
Borno	Kala/Balge	36K	22	40
Borno	Konduga	241K	41	69
Borno	Kukawa	0K	10	16
Borno	Kwaya Kusar	23K	10	14
Borno	Mafa	45K	28	50
Borno	Magumeri	151K	18	31
Borno	Maiduguri	581K	48	89
Borno	Marte	0K	8	9
Borno	Mobbar	109K	22	42
Borno	Monguno	335K	46	82
Borno	Ngala	204K	33	57
Borno	Nganzai	73K	10	15
Borno	Shani	50K	11	17
Yobe	Bade	142K	16	22
Yobe	Bursari	60K	14	23
Yobe	Damaturu	85K	25	48
Yobe	Fika	148K	12	19
Yobe	Fune	90K	14	24
Yobe	Geidam	138K	19	35
Yobe	Gujba	107K	24	50
Yobe	Gulani	82K	17	38
Yobe	Jakusko	150K	16	23
Yobe	Karasuwa	67K	13	19
Yobe	Machina	41K	10	19
Yobe	Nangere	79K	15	23

STATE	LGA	PEOPLE TARGETED	NO. PARTNERS	NO. PROJECTS
Yobe	Nguru	99K	13	22
Yobe	Potiskum	199K	19	27
Yobe	Tarmua	50K	13	21
Yobe	Yunusari	97K	15	30
Yobe	Yusufari	109K	14	22

Partners by Sector

SECTOR	PEOPLE TARGETED	NO. PARTNERS	NO. PROJECTS
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	1.4M	10	13
Coordination and Support Services	NA	5	5
Early Recovery and Livelihoods	0.4M	21	21
Education	1.0M	24	24
Emergency Shelter and NFI	1.4M	13	16
Emergency Telecommunications	NA	1	1
Food Security	4.3M	25	26
Health	5.3M	18	21
Logistics	NA	1	1
Nutrition	1.3M	21	22
Protection	2.5M	47	63
Water and Sanitation	2.5M	26	29

Partners by Type

SECTOR	PEOPLE TARGETED	NO. PARTNERS	NO. PROJECTS
INGO	1.8M	35	97
NGO	0.7M	46	85
UN Agency	4.0M	12	32

Response reach under previous HRP (2020)

SECTOR	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	IN NEED TARGETED	PEOPLE REACHED	% TARGET REACHED	FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	1.9M	1.2M		0.9M	76%	26.6M
Coordination and Support Services	NA	NA		NA	NA	18.1M
Early Recovery and Livelihoods	3.3M	1.6M		0.5M	33%	112.8M
Education	3.1M	3.1M		0.8M	26%	55.0M
Emergency Shelter and NFI	2.5M	1.0M		0.4M	40%	76.3M
Emergency Telecommunications	NA	NA		NA	NA	3.0M
Food Security	3.8M	3.3M		4.0M	122%	314.7M
Health	6.0M	5.0M		3.2M	64%	140.4M
Logistics	NA	NA		NA	NA%	30.3M
Nutrition	1.1M	0.8M		1.1M	135%	103.4M
Protection	5.4M	2.5M		2.0M	79%	25.3M
Gender-Based-Violence	1.3M	0.8M		0.7M	92%	35.3M
Child Protection	1.8M	1.8M		0.3M	16%	27.3M
Mine Action	1.7M	0.6M		0.2M	27%	8.1M
Housing, Land and Property	1.4M	0.9M		0.03M	3%	0.2M
Water and Sanitation	4.5M	2.5M		1.7M	68%	104.2M

1.5

Accountability to Affected People

The ultimate goal of accountability to affected people (AAP) and community engagement in north-east Nigeria is accountability, transparency and empowerment of people receiving aid. Moreover AAP also aims to ensure aid effectiveness and upholding principles such as “do no harm,” in humanitarian service delivery.

The two-year 2018-2020 HCT community engagement strategy expired in 2020, and the review process of the strategy and action plan has since commenced. Likely elements in 2021 include:

- AAP to be fully integrated at all stages of the programme cycle for all partners with adequate feedback mechanisms effecting changes in programming when required throughout the operation.
- Elevating AAP and community engagement so as to consult affected people on the strategic level—about the overall direction of the humanitarian response, the affected people’s own actions and intentions, and the crisis context.
- AAP partner and project mapping (5Ws).
- Perceptions and managing expectations through community meetings and outreach in key field locations.
- Meetings with pre-identified stakeholders who are representative of a community to address ad hoc issues, identify and quell rumours, and support better access. (Meetings would mainly take place in camp or host-community locations.)
- Consolidation of the several humanitarian response feedback mechanisms.
- Perception surveys, including return intentions. (Respondents to be broken down into categories: beneficiaries, government, host communities, religious leaders, traditional leaders and local aid workers.)
- Incidents and lessons-learnt tracking matrix. (The goal is to track incidents—such as rumours, distribution challenges, or security—that community-engagement actors can then manage.)
- Training for humanitarian workers and sector leads in deep-field locations on community engagement principles and frameworks, and on implementing and monitoring the strategy.
- Better integrating AAP and community engagement with return-intention surveying, needs assessment, and efforts to improve access and acceptance.

1.6 Communication with Communities

The following are some methods used and findings in 2020 in community engagement. Humanitarian partners consulted the affected people in IDP camps and host communities during the humanitarian programme cycle’s planning stage. The data were collected through varied mechanisms such as the HNO/HRP community-level consultations in 11 LGAs in the BAY states, the Multi-sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA), suggestion boxes, hotlines, focus group discussions, meetings with community leaders, door-to-door outreach, and camp management committees. Participants in each LGA consultation and assessment process consisted of men, women, boys, girls, persons with a disability, and the elderly from among IDPs in camps, returnees, and members of host communities.

In particular, humanitarian partners conducted community-level consultations in the form of focus-group discussions with affected people in 11 LGAs in the three BAY states in mid-2020. (Participants numbered only 77 people total, in order to minimize COVID-19 risk.) The participants gave their consent to participate in the discussion, and they were asked about their general and priority humanitarian needs, information and communication needs, flood mitigation and COVID-19 prevention.

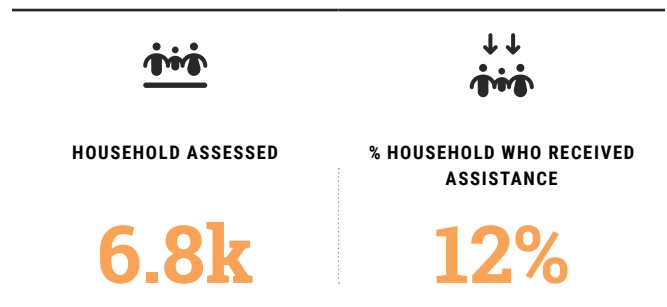
The findings from the community-level consultations indicate that the people prioritized their needs as (i) food, (ii) health, (iii) livelihood, (iv) WASH and (v) protection. People with disability ranked their needs in that order too. However, women prioritized livelihoods over health and protection over WASH. The youth prioritized protection and WASH over livelihoods. The affected people preferred assistance in-kind (48%) followed by cash (21%) and voucher (17%). The youth preferred vouchers over cash, while men preferred cash and voucher equally. About 13% of the people indicated a preference for a mix of the three modalities.

Much of the affected people’s feedback amounted to concerns about the quality of services, particularly in camp settings. This is a prime reason for the strategic focus on improving camp conditions and services, for example through decongestion. In 2021, there is

a particular need to accentuate empowerment and effectiveness by systematically consulting affected people on the strategic level—especially as the next multi-year humanitarian strategy will be formulated in 2021. Elevating community engagement so as to consult affected people on the strategic level—about the overall direction of the humanitarian response, the affected people’s own actions and intentions, and the crisis context—will enrich the next humanitarian strategy. Community engagement is also a key pillar of humanitarian efforts to improve access, acceptance and operational security

Satisfaction with assistance received

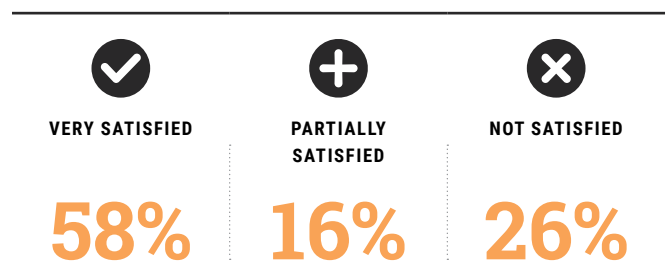
Households



Type of assistance received



Satisfaction level



1.7

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

Humanitarian interventions in north-east Nigeria can compound existing risks, increasing power imbalances between men and women, boys and girls and exacerbate gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). Among the key drivers include social norms that legitimises violence against women and girls, lack of conducive laws and policies to protect women and children from violence, weak or ineffective protection and response systems, among others. Sexual exploitation and abuse constitute intolerable violations of fundamental human rights and represents a true betrayal of our fundamental values and, therefore, cannot be tolerated.

Nigeria's humanitarian leadership commits to a zero-tolerance approach to any form of sexually exploitative and abusive behaviour by humanitarian personnel. Under the leadership of the HCT, a PSEA Network was established in the north-east with an inter-agency coordination mechanism for systemwide actions and annual action Plans. In 2020, a dedicated inter-agency PSEA Coordinator was recruited, and the HCT endorsed the PSEA standard operating procedures and Information-Sharing Protocol. The PSEA Tip Sheet for COVID-19 was developed providing practical guidance, a toll-free line was activated to complement existing and facilitate inter agency reporting of allegations, and dedicated actions towards reported SEA incidents and capacity-building.

Each entity implementing the HRP is responsible for maintaining and mainstreaming PSEA in its programmatic, operational and human resource management activities. All humanitarian workers commit to understanding their obligations to prevent and report any concerns or suspicions through existing agency specific and inter agency channels. The HCT's PSEA action plan for 2020 focuses on:

- Prevention through engagement with and support of local communities, aid workers and stakeholders
- Strengthening mechanisms to receive and refer all SEA cases through appropriate channels for immediate action

- Enhancing quality survivor assistance
- Promoting effective inter-agency collaboration and coordination.

Reporting SEA: UN organizations and international NGOs are required to establish mechanisms and channels for reporting incidents of sexual exploitation and abuse that are available to their staff and beneficiaries. All the agencies have established multiple reporting avenues that allow for both face-to-face, remote and anonymous reporting channels.

To complement existing agency mechanisms, the PSEA Network, with support from the United Nations Population Fund, secured and activated a toll-free number to facilitate inter-agency reporting of allegations of SEA.

In collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Gender-Based Violence Sub-Sector, key messages were developed on dealing with disclosures of GBV including SEA as a guide for women's committees when facilitating referrals of GBV survivors and victims of SEA, including harmonisation of referral pathways. In addition to PSEA mainstreaming, complementarity between GBV and child-protection actors and PSEA actors is critical for survivor-centred response to SEA.

On the prevention side, all agencies continue to ensure mandatory PSEA training for staff, including on-boarding PSEA obligations for all new staff, volunteers, casual workers and contractors. A training was conducted for PSEA focal points on PSEA roles and responsibilities as well as mechanisms for responding to incidents of SEA – receiving, reporting and referral processes.

Simplified PSEA audio podcasts for frontline staff, casual labour, and volunteers among others were developed and disseminated by the PSEA Network. The podcasts are available in English and 11 local languages with support from Translators Without Borders.

The roll-out process was initiated for the new UN Implementing Partner PSEA Assessment tool.

Community engagement activities incorporated and harmonized PSEA, GBV and COVID-19 messages through posters, outreach teams and various agency-specific platforms on how to access safe and secure reporting channels for allegations of SEA. In addition, the PSEA Network developed posters on core principles relating to SEA (in English) and on rules of conduct (translated into nine local languages).

Stakeholder engagement: IOM supported capacity-building for institutional structures with focus on law enforcement agencies—the Nigeria Police Force and Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps. The qualified trainers facilitated the GBV and trafficking-in-persons training with PSEA mainstreamed, reaching 127 personnel (18 women and 109 men) in several locations in Borno and Adamawa states.

The PSEA Network emphasizes that it is important that agencies balance administrative measures related to the alleged perpetrator with a survivor-centred approach. The well-being and safety of the survivor and family is the top priority, requiring immediate relevant assistance while assessing the possible need for medium- and long-term assistance. This is especially critical in cases where pregnancy is a result of the SEA incident.

BAMA, BORNO STATE, NIGERIA

New arrivals in Bama IDP camp
Photo: OCHA/Christina Powell



1.8

Consolidated Overview on the Use of Multi-Purpose Cash

Partners started implementing cash-based transfers in the BAY states in 2016, and it has grown from 6% of total HRP-related funding and expenditure in 2016 to 43% in 2020. Over 1.8 million IDPs received assistance through cash and voucher modalities in 2020 in the BAY states. This constitutes 48% of the total number of people targeted for assistance. Despite the various challenges, including the COVID-19 pandemic, the use of cash was powered by innovative approaches to reduce the spread of COVID-19 during distributions.

This steady expansion of cash and voucher assistance (CVA) has been achieved despite some countervailing factors. The use of cash-based transfers as a means of humanitarian aid is often viewed by default as the most effective and efficient transfer modality (with the proviso that efficient markets exist, that they can absorb the additional demand and that it does not negatively affect non-beneficiaries in these markets, for example by distorting prices). Cash-based transfer rather than in-kind assistance can confer advantages in terms of beneficiary choice, depending on the commodity or service, and operational effectiveness. When appropriate it gives the beneficiary choices and empowers them to prioritise what commodities and services they procure.

In north-east Nigeria the persistent majority use of in-kind aid does not owe to a belief that it is inherently

more efficient and effective. Instead, it is more a case of adopting work-around solutions to contextual, government or military-bureaucratic constraints that can make cash programming, paradoxically, more difficult to implement than in-kind. First, the armed forces carefully control and limit all cash movements as a risk-mitigation measure against NSAG attack on the cash carriers. Required military authorizations for cash movements slow down distributions and impose more uncertainty on recipients, whose receipt of cash is thus often delayed. Second, the risk of cash inadvertently falling into the hands of groups designated nationally and/or internationally as terrorists requires more profound due-diligence measures, imposed by the Government of Nigeria and other governments, for partners, service providers and recipients of cash. Some partners find these measures to be so heavy that they make cash-based transfers impractical. As such, compliance with these measures to some extent erodes the effectiveness and efficiency of the cash-transfer modality. The choice of transfer modality becomes more informed by convenience than by the added quality it confers on the people it services and the wider meso-economy that it enhances. Third, the banking infrastructure in the north-east does not support an optimal use of cash and flexible variety of cash mechanisms.

Lastly, cash does not appear to be the unanimous favoured choice amongst affected people: in a Ground Truth Solutions survey, many CVA recipients reported a preference for in-kind aid. Goods in-kind were almost as popular as cash overall (55% and 59% of respondents respectively), while only 33% preferred vouchers⁶. Both men and women reported preference for cash followed by in-kind aid, with men being more likely (by 11 percentage points) than women to prefer aid in kind. The popularity of in-kind assistance is likely due to reduced household spending power, caused by rapid price inflation across the BAY states and the subsequent devaluation of the Naira, especially if transfer values are not appropriately adjusted to reflect price fluctuations. Respondents also indicated that the value of CVA was not sufficient to meet all their family's basic needs.

To strengthen the cash operating environment, partners, government, financial service providers and regulatory bodies have engaged pro-actively and collaboratively. Specifically:

- The cash working group coordinators hold regular meetings with the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission to troubleshoot and address concerns about cash movement, and keep the FMHADMSD abreast of its engagement with the commission.
- To optimize engagement with financial service providers, the cash working group to date has invited six banks and three mobile money agents to present their products to the CVA partners.
- The cash working group and the FMHADMSD will develop a national CVA policy, which is one of the proactive measures to overcome bureaucratic impediments to CVA in Nigeria.
- The Protection Sector is collaborating with the cash working group to mainstream protection

into CVA to reduce risk. In 2019, the Protection Sector developed a CVA protection checklist, which partners use to review their projects before and after implementation.

- Donors and partners champion humanitarian and social-protection linkages as part of the national CVA policy.
- Finally, the use of Ground Truth Solutions' Cash Barometer has helped to factor beneficiaries' perception on CVA into program design and selection of response modalities.

In 2021, the cash working group will intensify its strategic engagements with the Government with a view to strengthening its use of a common donor and partner approach when using cash. (One example is sharing information and best practices on who in the household receives the cash, as there are probably gender and age differences in how the cash is used.) It will entail building strong partnerships to develop joined-up delivery platforms and other initiatives to enhance and harmonise the use of CVA in the BAY states. The cash working group will continue to advocate with the HCT, donors and government to provide strategic support for the scale-up of CVA and will lead technical discussions for the harmonization of tools, approaches and standards, notably a system-wide due-diligence standard.

For market assessments, partners apply standards of WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping and of the Famine Early Warning Systems Network, to inform partners' decisions on choice, expansion, review and implementation of CVA, and prevent harm to markets. Recently, the cash working group finalized a plan for a joint multi-sectoral market initiative with REACH⁷ to monitor markets for and prices of the items in the minimum expenditure basket, in order to further reduce risk of harm to markets.

Part 2:

Response Monitoring

VILLAGE/CITY, COUNTRY

Photo: OCHA/Eve Sabbagh



2.1 Monitoring Approach

Monitoring will work at the multiple levels of basic output reporting (collectively, connected to sectoral output indicators), sectoral-level results indicators, and strategic indicators and targets. Sectors will share information monthly on partners' collective implementation towards sectoral targets, and other pertinent information on the context, needs, and operations. (Sectors' monthly implementation information will be published in real time on Hum-Insight.info.) The ISCG will consider the implementation information in real time, also reviewing progress towards the 'specific objectives' and strategic focuses (both of which are strategic-level and inter-sectoral), and will act as needed to keep implementation on track, to adjust to new developments, constraints and challenges, and to ensure that actions and resources are channelled in a principled manner according to the greatest, highest and most urgent needs. The Operational Humanitarian Country Team (OHCT) and HCT will regularly review progress towards the three overarching Strategic Objectives of the 2021 HRP. Each of these three groups will keep the various levels of government informed (federal and state authorities, and other relevant government institutions) and consult on necessary adjustments as the context and needs evolve.

The information management working group will elaborate the monitoring plan further in early 2021.

Monitoring information will be periodically published through several information products and shared with operational partners, donors, and policymakers for decision-making. The most up-to-date implementation data will be on Humanitarian InSight (hum-insight.info). Other vehicles include the 5W (who, what, where, when and for whom), the on-line Financial Tracking Service (FTS), and bi-monthly Humanitarian Snapshots. A Periodic Monitoring Report, covering all sector objectives, indicators, and targets, plus sectoral and inter-sectoral analysis, will be published in March, August and December.

The monitoring will consider gender, age, disability, and protection lenses to identify specific needs and enhance the participation of girls, women, boys and men in the response. Humanitarian actors will undertake regular situational analyses and share critical contextual updates with national and local authorities to address emerging issues related to external contextual factors, including the conflict.

NYSC CAMP, MAIDUGURI, BORNO STATE, NIGERIA

Community sensitisation to the risks of COVID-19 and protection measures
Photo: OCHA/Christina Powell



2.2 Indicators and targets

Strategic Objective 1

Save lives by providing timely and integrated multi-sector assistance and protection interventions to the most vulnerable.

	INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGETED	SOURCE	FREQUENCY
S0 1.1	Strengthen timely access to humanitarian assistance for 1.3M IDPs in camps and 3M of people in the host community.	5.6M	4.7M	Sectors	Quarterly
S0 1.2	Ensure safe, dignified and fundamental human-rights-focused assistance is accessible to 209,000 target population.	254k	209k	Sectors	Quarterly
S0 1.3	Deliver integrated and coordinated life-saving health, food security, nutrition, protection, shelter & NFIs and WASH assistance to 567,762 IDPs and 1,124,060 people in host communities.	2.6M	2.2M	Sectors	Quarterly

Strategic Objective 2

Enhance timely, unhindered and equitable access to multi-sector assistance and protection interventions through principled humanitarian action.

	INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGETED	SOURCE	FREQUENCY
S0 2.1	Enhanced protection processes that promote meaningful and timely access to fundamental humanitarian rights of 334,000 IDPs, 253,000 returnees and 325,000 host community.	1.1M	913k	Sectors	Quarterly
S0 2.2	Regular and timely access to quality basic services which include education, WASH, shelter, health services for 1,551,000 IDPs, 971,000 returnees and 2,493,000 host community.	6.1M	5.1M	Sectors	Quarterly

Strategic Objective 3

Strengthen the resilience of affected populations, promote early recovery and voluntary and safe durable solutions to displacement, and support social cohesion.

	INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGETED	SOURCE	FREQUENCY
S0 3.1	Enhanced social cohesion, safety and economic security of 139,000 IDPs, 142,000 returnees and 171,000 host population in affected communities.	548k	452k	Sectors	Quarterly
S0 3.2	Support restoration of basic services and local community governance for sustainability in 38 local government areas of return.	68k	56k	Sectors	Quarterly

Part 3:

Sector Objectives and Response

TEACHER'S VILLAGE IDP CAMP, MAIDUGURI, BORNO STATE, NIGERIA

Photo: OCHA/Maryam Ibrahim



Overview of Sectoral Response

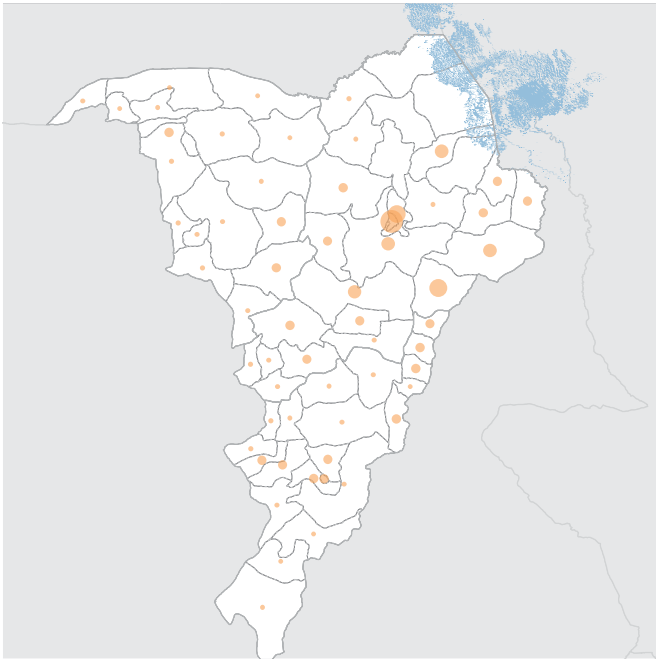
Linking with the 2021 strategic objectives, the response by different sectors aims to reduce morbidity, mortality, and suffering from protection threats and incidents of the most vulnerable population in locations where the needs are severe and extreme. A multisectoral approach is used to ensure the basic needs of affected people are met through the provision of critical cross-sectoral services while taking into account access and security concerns, which sometimes hinder the response. The sector responses further emphasize the need to support coping capacities and livelihoods of affected people in prioritized locations with an aim to build the resilience of targeted different population groups, including IDPs, returnees and host communities. CVA, including multipurpose cash grants, are an integral component of the response. In Nigeria, there has been a significant increase in the use of CVA since 2016. CVA has

been used across sectors, including Food Security, Protection, Nutrition, Shelter/NFI, Health, Education, WASH, GBV, and Child Protection. Cash has also been used significantly for cash-for-work for Livelihood and Early Recovery programs. In 2020, over 1.8 million IDPs received assistance through CVA in the BAY states, which constitutes about 48% of the total number of people targeted for assistance. While putting people at the centre of the response, sectors will use a people-centred approach to mainstream AAP, age, gender and disability into programming, and in general all aspects of the centrality of protection. Moreover, the sectors will continue to support the health sector and Ministry of Health in the BAY states in the preparedness for, response to and mitigation – including awareness-raising – of COVID-19 to reduce the risk of exposure and transmission to the affected people.

SECTOR	FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	OPERATIONAL PARTNERS	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	IN NEED TARGETED
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	\$22.9M 	10	13	1.9M	1.4M	
Coordination and Support Services	\$18.9M 	5	5	NA	NA	
Early Recovery and Livelihoods	\$65.6M 	21	21	2.1M	0.4M	
Education	\$51.3M 	24	24	1.1M	1.0M	
Emergency Telecommunications	\$1.97M 	1	1	NA	NA	
Food Security	\$354M 	25	26	5.1M	4.3M	
Health	\$83.7M 	18	21	5.8M	5.3M	
Logistics	\$30.7M 	1	1	NA	NA	
Nutrition	\$129M 	21	22	1.5M	1.3M	
Protection	\$91.2M 	47	63	4.1M	2.5M	
Shelter and NFI	\$63.9M 	13	16	2.3M	1.4M	
Water and Sanitation	\$92.7M 	26	29	2.9M	2.5M	

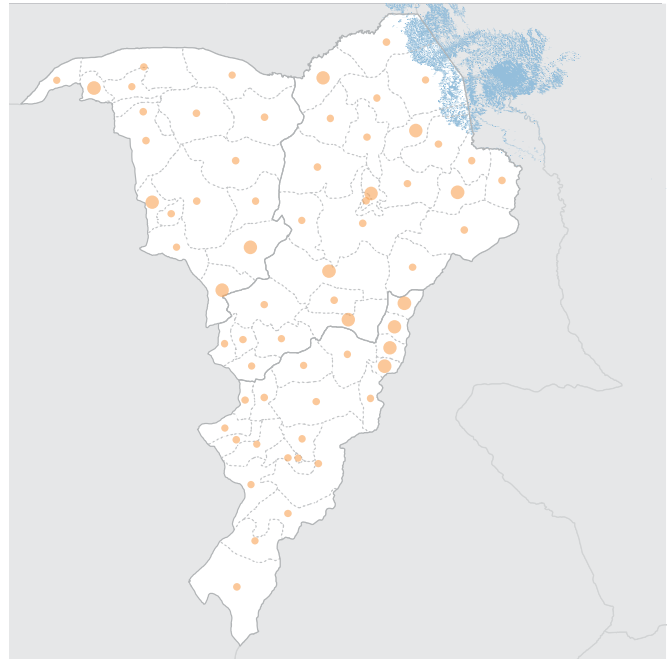
3.1 CCCM

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
1.9M	1.4M	\$22.9M



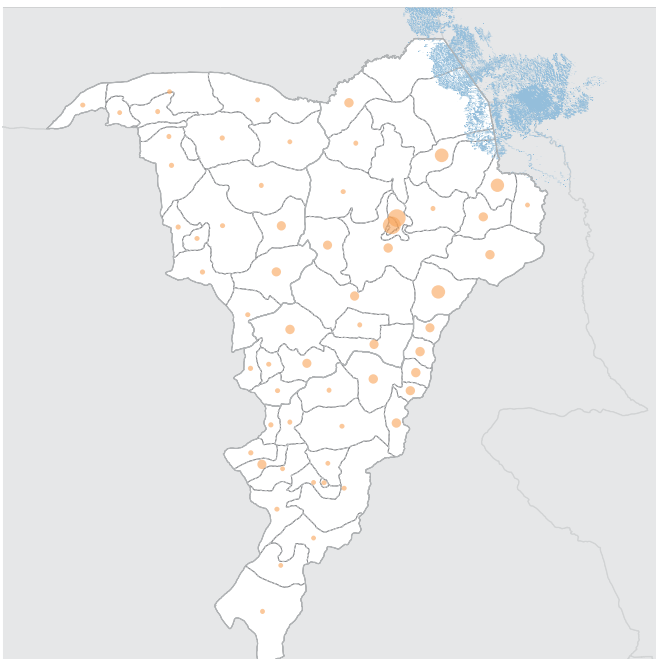
3.2 Early Recovery and Livelihoods

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
2.1M	0.3M	\$65.6M



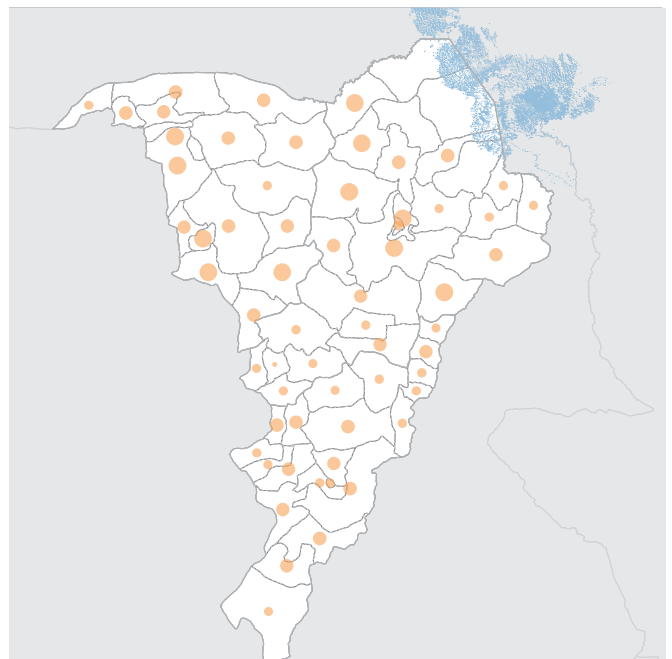
3.3 Education

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
1.1M	1.0M	\$51.3M



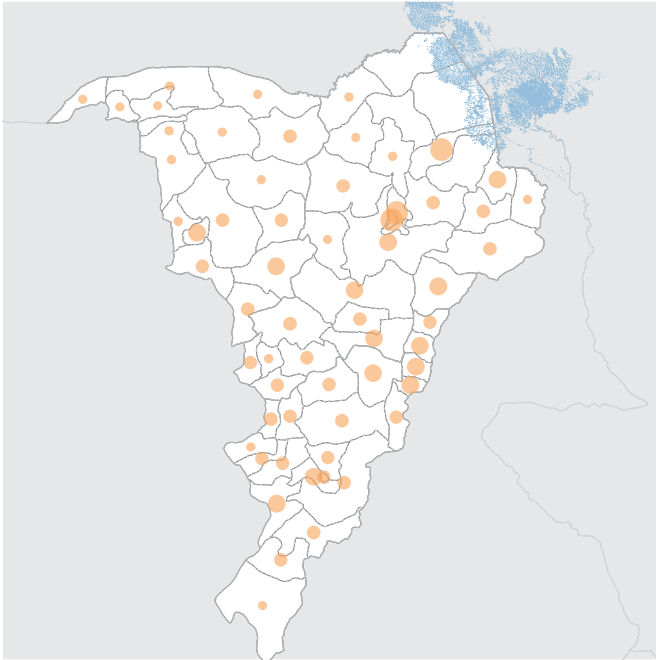
3.4 Food Security

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
5.1M	4.3M	\$354M



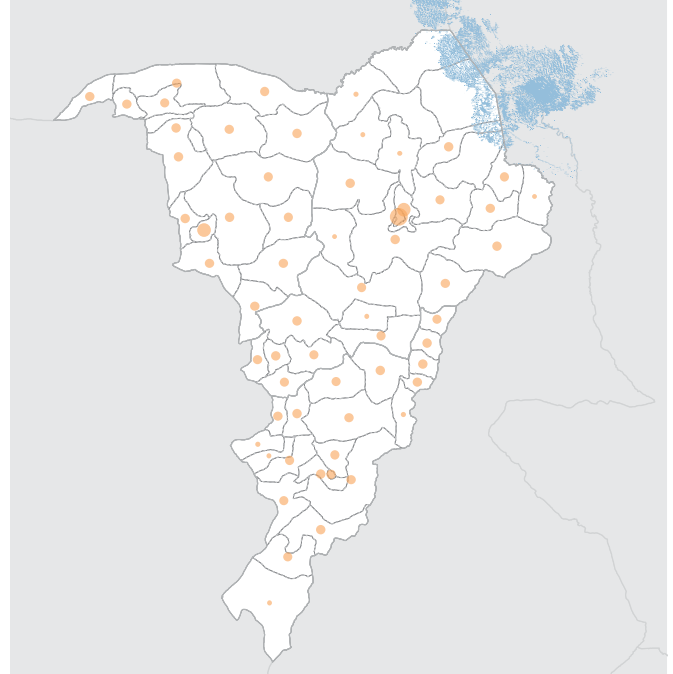
3.5 Health

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
5.8M	5.3M	\$83.7M



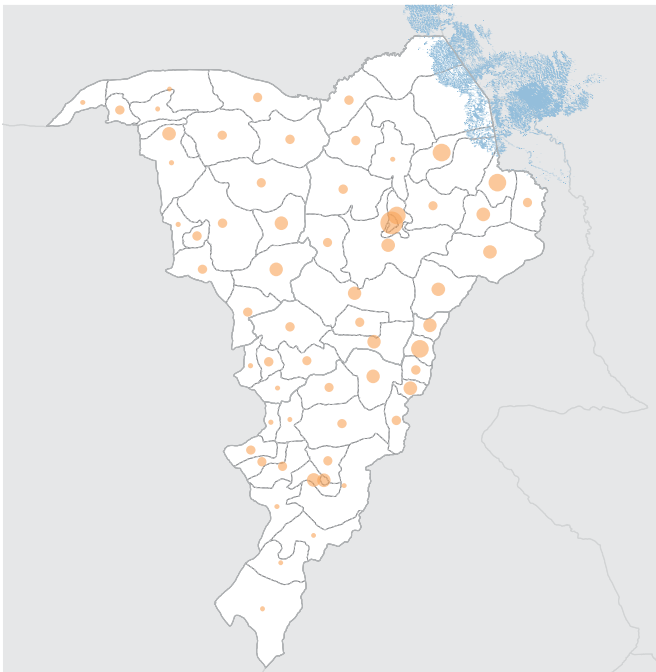
3.6 Nutrition

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
1.5M	1.3M	\$129M



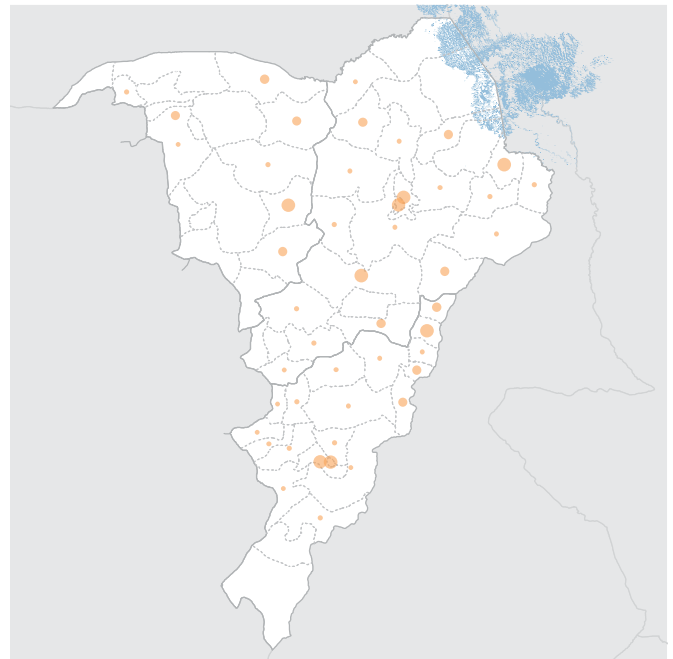
3.7 Protection

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
4.1M	2.5M	\$91.2M



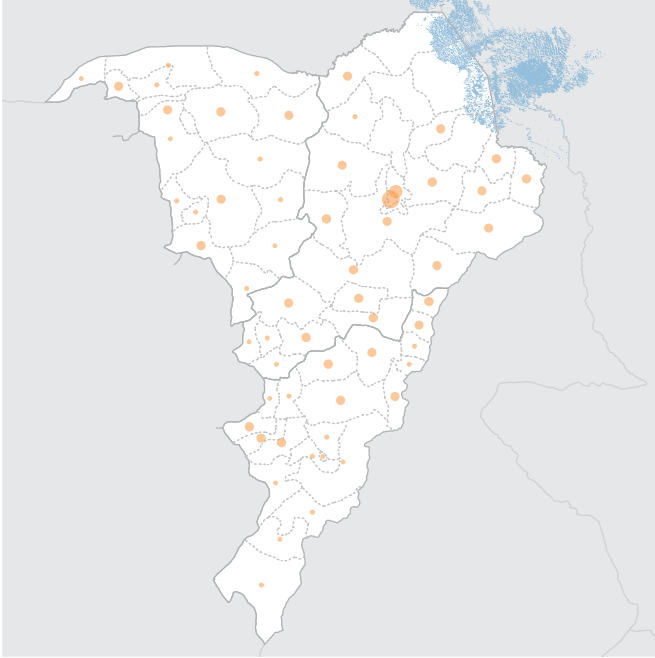
3.7.1 Protection: Child Protection

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
1.7M	1.0M	\$21M



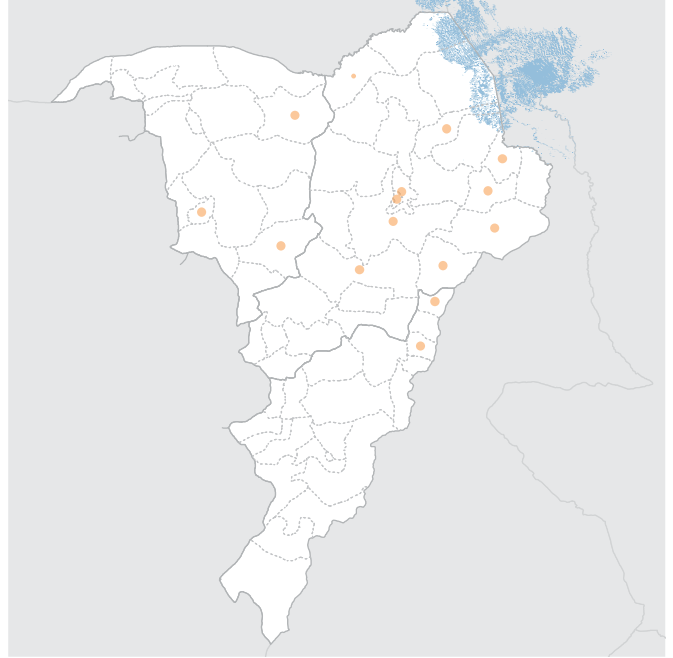
3.7.2 Protection: Gender-Based Violence

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
1.5M	1.1M	\$37.6M



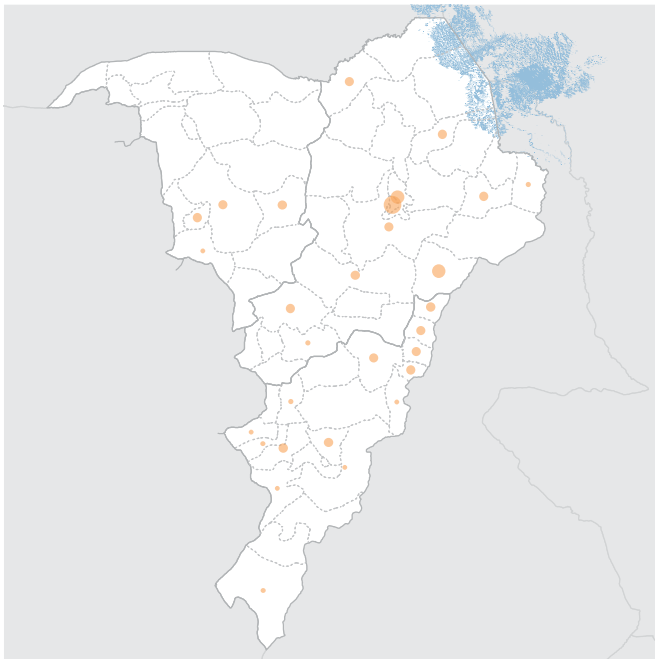
3.7.3 Protection: Mine Action

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
1.5M	0.35M	\$6.9M



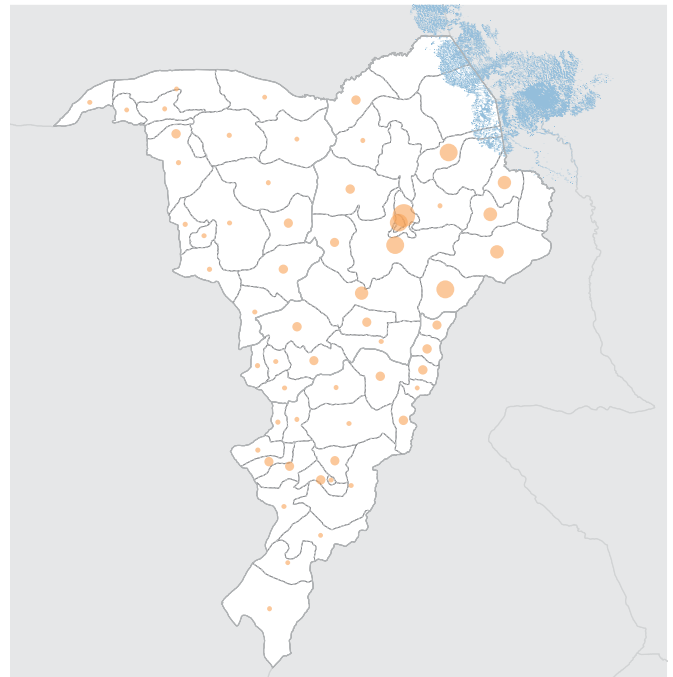
3.7.4 Protection: Housing, Land and Property

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
1.3M	0.6M	\$0.5M



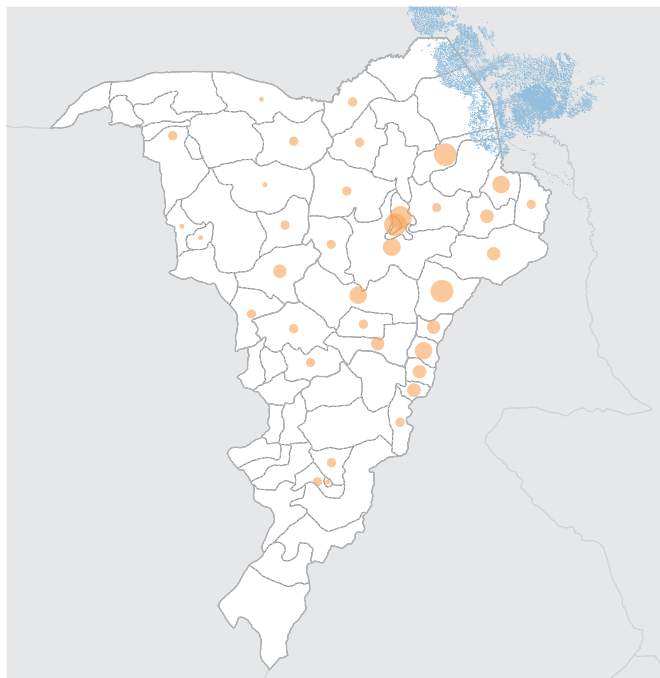
3.8 Shelter and NFI

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
2.3M	1.4M	\$63.9M



3.9 WASH

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
2.9M	2.5M	\$92.7M



STADIUM CAMP, MAIDUGURI, BORNO STATE, NIGERIA

UNICEF child friendly space
Photo: OCHA/Maryam Ibrahim

3.1 Camp Coordination and Camp Management



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN
1.9M	1.4M	0.33M	0.8M
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS	
\$22.9M	10	13	

Objectives

The two CCCM sector objectives for 2021 are

1. Enhance displacement management in camps and out-of-camp settings to ensure a protective environment through an effective flow of information to facilitate coordination and quality of integrated service provision; and
2. Enhance resilience and improved communities' and local partners' ability to cope with displacement and ensure local ownership and self-governance through inclusive participation, gender mainstreaming, and engagement of displaced persons.

The CCCM priorities will target affected populations of internally displaced people in camps and camp-like settings, the IDPs in host communities and returnees in the three states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe. The sector's intervention aims to provide well-coordinated, planned and managed settlement sites to afford IDPs access to multi-sectoral humanitarian aid to meet their basic needs, monitor their protection concerns, and improve their living conditions during this humanitarian crisis. The sector intends to increase its reach by adding IDPs in host communities to its target, to ensure they have access to humanitarian aid.

Response

Through its prioritized response activities/plan the sector and its partners will deliver an integrated site-facilitation service to camps and out-of-camp areas through coordination and contingency planning, complaint-feedback mechanisms, service monitoring for equitable access to available humanitarian aid, camp governance through community engagement and participation, camp management, capacity-building, registration and tracking of displacements.

Additionally, the sector will continue to support the Health sector and Ministry of Health in the preparedness, response and mitigation of the COVID-19 virus in the camps to reduce the risk of exposure and transmission. The CCCM sector will target all IDPs living in camps and camp-like settings, 40% of IDPs living in host communities and 100% of returnees in camps for its response in 2021.

With the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 34⁸ showing the patterns of vulnerability that prevail in displaced people, such as the majority (80%) of IDPs being women and children, the Sector will strive to give more attention and support through service provider referral mechanisms to the most vulnerable groups of people such as child-headed households, elderly,

single-headed families and persons with disabilities among others.

The response services that the sector provides will not only serve as a good foundation for skills development, community self-governance, reducing target population vulnerabilities and prioritizing IDP needs, but will also provide a firm training ground for local NGOs and individuals who are participating in the localized CCCM partner response strategy to take up a localized humanitarian response in the near future.

Therefore, the CCCM sector must consistently provide its traditional site-facilitation response and include area-based or out-of-camp approaches, decongestion planning and implementing COVID-19 mitigation and monitoring actions in 2021.

The sector also aims to empower the displaced communities and host communities, partners and local stakeholders to manage the shocks of displacement. This is through building capacity of the stakeholders in community governance, encouraging local leadership and facilitating gap identification by the IDPs. This aims at increasing self-sustenance and self-management, while ensuring greater access to emergency response for those who remain in a displaced state. The sector is currently addressing the overcongested conditions in the camps by actively mobilizing for more space and improved humanitarian response. Through the decongestion strategy, the sector addresses the precarious conditions that the spontaneous settlement of IDPs created, and, as such, the sector aims to provide coordinated and improved services in an organized manner.

Cost of Response

The CCCM sector operates in the 3 states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe, currently covering 174 campsites out of the 281 recorded DTM campsites due to access, insecurity and funding gaps. The sector has nine partners who operate in the campsites in 17 LGAs, of which five partners conduct multi-sectoral activities. Of the nine sector partners, two are UN, three are INGOs, three are local NGOs and one is a government agency.

The sector's plan is operationalized as 13 projects (some of them multi-sectoral) with a total budget of \$23 million in 2021.

Camp Management and Camp Coordination is becoming more apparent in the response by improving self-governance and self-management. Six years into the humanitarian response, CCCM identifies gaps and needs, aiming to ensure access to humanitarian aid.

However, the cost of response is higher in 2021 due to the continuous flow of new arrivals. For the many IDPs located in inaccessible areas, the need to track their movements and needs is key to the DTM teams to record newly displaced persons, IDP returnees and even refugees so as to advocate for humanitarian aid. Logistical bottlenecks, both technical and manual labour, access, insecurity, and consequences of the lockdown caused by the COVID-19 pandemic are among the response challenges. Sector partners will need to be consistent with the sector's recommended areas of operation, key objectives, indicators, activities, tagged funding benchmarks per activity; project costs within an acceptable and justifiable range; organizational capacity and being a full HRP-registered sector partner.

The large number of camps and camp-like settings further spreads CCCM capacity in smaller satellite camps and informal sites. Difficult access also means a higher financial requirement to ensure that CCCM actions reach as many IDPs in need as possible.

Linkages with long-term or development activities

With decongestion planned and implementation underway, the sector aims to improve living conditions and seek suitable, more durable solutions to IDP settlements. The site plans for these newly established decongestion zones can be used as well-designed urban housing in the near future. This approach encourages social cohesion with the host community while empowering all community members with economic opportunities, skills-building and taking advantage of available opportunities to increase and improve their coping mechanisms and strive for a better life. These learnt skills will be used once they have returned to their areas of origin. The sector strategy to consider an area-based approach combined with mobile site facilitation will create, in a series of LGAs an adequate environment for the government and development actors to easily address the longer-term development activities.

Monitoring

The sector will monitor actions through the 4/5Ws, site tracker, DTM round reports and tracking. The indicators will be monitored monthly using data from sector partners.

The sector will also schedule and plan training, monitoring visits, and sector partners' assessments of field locations. Moreover, the sector relies on local staff, community volunteers and remote management to overcome monitoring challenges due to COVID-19 and security-related restrictions.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

	OBJECTIVE	SECTOR APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1	Save lives by providing timely and integrated multi-sector assistance and protection intervention to the most vulnerable			7.03M	5.18M
Specific Objective 1	Strengthen timely access to humanitarian assistance for 1.3M IDPs in camps and 3M of people in the host community.			5.6M	4.7M
Sectoral Objective	Number of displacements and population movements tracked, and reports availed	SINGLE	Number of eligible individuals biometrically registered or updated	1.4M	864k
Number of eligible households manually registered			12k	12k	
Number of displacement tracking assessment reports published			6	6	
Sectoral Objective	IDP needs and gaps identified and monitored in camp and out of camp settings		# Camp/site profiles produced	805k	805k
			Sites with adequate camp management support and site facilitation	805k	805k
			Number of sites with functional referral pathway		
			Number of functional reception centers managed and/or improved	9	9
			Sites planned or developed with community participation with special attention to PSNs	20	20
Strategic Objective 2	Enhance resilience and improved ability of communities and local partners to cope with displacement and ensure local ownership and self-governance through inclusive participation, gender mainstreaming and engagement of displaced persons			7.04M	5.19M
Specific Objective 2.1	Enhanced protection processes that promote meaningful and timely access to fundamental humanitarian rights of 334,000 IDPs, 253,000 returnees and 325,000 host community			1.1M	913k

	OBJECTIVE	SECTOR APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Sectoral Objective	% of population in sites with inclusive and representative governance structures		# of inclusive community structures established	805k	805k
			# of inclusive community leadership structures trained	480k	480k
			% of female membership in site committees and governance structures	50%	50%
	% of population in sites with access to functioning complaints and feedback mechanisms		# of community centers established and handed over to community Leadership		
	% of population in sites with appropriate site management services		# of national partners and local authorities trained in CCCM principles and standards, protection and gender mainstreaming, and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).	370	370

CUSTOM HOUSE CAMP, MAIDUGURI, BORNO STATE, NIGERIA

An elderly woman drying Okra

Photo: OCHA/Eve Sabbagh





3.2 Coordination and Support Services

ORGANISATIONS TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
93	\$18.9M	5	5

Objectives

The sector focuses on three objectives for 2021:

1. Provide enhanced coordination services to ensure timely, effective and principled assistance and protection services to conflict-affected people;
2. Support inter-agency multi-sectoral protection and assistance delivery in hard-to-reach conflict-affected areas through maintaining humanitarian hubs;
3. Deliver critical security support services to facilitate humanitarian assistance delivery.

Response

The sector's services support 93 entities from UN agencies, NGOs, donors, and the host government. The sector will continue to support the Humanitarian Coordinator and Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator to ensure an accountable and decisive leadership towards the delivery of a principled, timely and effective humanitarian action. It will maintain regular internal collaboration between the Humanitarian Coordinator, Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator and HCT and external coordination on operational issues with the relevant ministries, agencies and other government entities and mechanisms at national and state levels.

It will strengthen civil-military coordination mechanisms at federal, state and LGA levels to support the movement of humanitarian cargo and strengthen the contextual application of the Access Monitoring and Reporting Framework for the BAY states.

In deep-field locations, the sector will strengthen the 15 existing local coordination forums. The sector will support the platforms promoting partnerships, coordination and leadership for collective outcomes across the humanitarian and development community.

To continue facilitating access and better coordination in deep-field locations, the sector will maintain the nine existing humanitarian hubs in Borno State to provide secure and safe operating environments for aid workers. The sector will continue to provide critical security support, through security risk assessments, security risk management, and maintaining liaison and collaboration on security matters with the relevant actors.

Facilitation of operational coordination will continue through the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and thematic working groups to mainstream cross-cutting concerns on gender, centrality of protection, and PSEA. In line with agreed strategies and existing Inter-Agency Standing Committee guidelines to enhance the quality of the response, the sector will exert efforts to ensure the specific needs of people with disability are cared for, and to foster community engagement and accountability to the affected populations as well as cash-based programming.

For response partners and stakeholders to better understand humanitarian needs and their evolution, the sector will facilitate collection and timely analysis of population data, including the MSNA, and develop specific analytical products. The sector will offer language services to partners and communities to support two-way communication with the people affected by the crisis.

In coordination with the Cash Working Group, the sector will identify and facilitate the coordination of multi-sectoral or joint programming such as multi-sectoral or multi-purpose cash-transfer programmes, and ensure strategic and streamlined cash coordination throughout the response. The sector will also conduct cross-sectoral response analysis that considers the use of and informs decisions on cash and in-kind assistance or joint programming interventions.

The sector will conduct public and private advocacy to raise awareness on the crisis in BAY states and needs of the affected people, promote respect for international humanitarian law, and bring voices of crisis-affected people to the forefront. It will facilitate advocacy and fundraising campaigns or events supporting HCT advocacy and resource mobilisation efforts, including for the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund.

Cost of Response

In 2021, one new partner will join the sector, which will be composed of five members. All partners have adequate capacity to implement all planned activities, subject to availability of resources.

Five projects are planned for 2021, with a total budget of \$18.9 million. A project-based costing method was used to estimate these financial requirements, based on the actual costs in 2020. Coordination activities, provision of accommodation and services at the humanitarian hubs, and sustained security management are the main cost elements. Financial requirements of the sector declined by 10% from 2020.

Linkages with long-term or development activities

The sector will support the implementation of actions developed within the humanitarian-development-nexus framework agreed with the Government in 2018⁹. Sector lead agencies will be supported in identifying opportunities for development partners to carry on.

The sector will continue seeking opportunities for stronger collaboration with the FMHADMSD, NEDC, and the Borno State Agency for the Coordination of Sustainable Development and Humanitarian Response, being the mandated entities to coordinate and develop humanitarian response strategies. The sector will work closely with partners and advocate for all activities to consider government development endeavours and strategies such as the new Borno State 25-year development framework and 10-year strategic transformation plan.

Monitoring

Sector partners will regularly monitor and track progress towards its objectives as part of the overall 2021 HRP monitoring. The sector will also consolidate monitoring data and report on behalf of the community against the HRP.

Local coordination groups' monthly meetings will be tracked to generate information on gaps and challenges in the humanitarian response and advocate for relevant actors' action. The sector will also track, support and facilitate regular meetings of the HCT, OHCT, ISCG, Humanitarian Communication Working Group, Assessment and Analysis Working Group (AAWG), and Cash Working Group (CWG). Issues on aid workers' safety and security, operational access, civil-military coordination, and advocacy for humanitarian funding will be tabled in these forums for discussion and resolution. To gather evidence of the humanitarian needs, the sector will facilitate multi-sectoral needs assessments across accessible LGAs in the BAY states. The sector will track occupancy in the humanitarian hubs, perform security briefings, and assess and analyse security risks.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

	OBJECTIVE	SECTOR APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1	Save lives by providing timely and integrated multi-sector assistance and protection intervention to the most vulnerable			7.03M	5.18M
Specific Objective 1.2	Strengthen timely access to humanitarian assistance for 1.3M IDPs in camps and 3M of people in the host community.			250k	200k
Sectoral Objective	Provide enhanced coordination services to ensure timely, effective and principled assistance and protection services to conflict-affected people in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states of Nigeria.	Multi-sector	Number of Local Coordination Group meetings held	170	170
			Number of regular and ad hoc HCT, OHCT, ISCG, CWG and AAWG, meetings with clear action points convened	84	84
			Production of at least three OCHA information products monthly (e.g. humanitarian overview, humanitarian dashboard, 3Ws)	36	36
			Number of Local Government Areas (LGAs) where multi-sectoral needs assessments were conducted	65	61
			% of 2021 MSNA respondents who report receiving information in a preferred language other than Hausa	60	20
Sectoral Objective	Support inter-agency and multi-sectoral protection and assistance delivery in hard-to-reach conflict affected areas through maintaining humanitarian hubs	Multi-sector	Operational humanitarian hubs	9	9
			Average daily occupancy of the hubs	175	175
Sectoral Objective	Deliver critical security support services to facilitate delivery of humanitarian assistance	Multi-sector	Number of security briefings conducted in the BAY states	30	30
			Number of security risk analysis and assessments conducted	10	10
			Number of security officers deployed in the BAY states	8	8

3.3 Early Recovery and Livelihoods



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN
2.1M	0.3M	0.13M	0.1M
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS	
\$65.6M	21	21	

Objectives

Although the need for life-saving humanitarian support remains critical, a widespread need is emerging to integrate early recovery and livelihood restoration in the Nigerian response, thus transitioning towards sustainable long-term development. In light of these considerations, the Early Recovery and Livelihoods (ERL) sector response will stabilise income and restore livelihoods by creating employment and economic opportunities. Moreover, it will take action to strengthen social cohesion among the different population categories, promote peace-building, security and good governance, and enhance access to essential services and critical infrastructures. These elements are paramount to strengthen the self-reliance of affected people against current and future vulnerabilities and shocks in the long run.

The ERL sector response strategy will contribute to the third Strategic Objective of the Humanitarian Response Strategy 2019-2021, "Strengthen the resilience of affected populations, promote early recovery and voluntary and safe durable solutions to displacement, and support social cohesion". To this end, the sector aims to enhance social, cohesion, safety and economic security (Specific Objective 1) and restore basic services and local community governance for sustainability in 42 local government areas of return (Specific Objective 2). In pursuing this, the sector has set four sectoral objectives:

1. Stabilisation of livelihood and income recovery

2. Promotion of inclusiveness and peaceful co-existence among IDPs, returnees and host communities
3. Restoration of local community governance administration and services
4. Increase of access to infrastructure and basic social services in areas of return

Response

The key drivers of the ERL sector's response are the promotion of early recovery, provision of durable solutions and enhancement of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus. The action focuses on boosting the transition from life-saving assistance towards more sustainable and long-term development, putting the affected population at the centre of the response. The sector's action will aim at stabilizing livelihood and recovery of income; promoting inclusiveness & peaceful co-existence among IDPs, returnees and host communities; restoring local community governance administration and services by building the capacities of LGA and civil society staff; increasing access to infrastructure and basic social services in areas of return.

The ERL sector will implement 40% of the response through cash-based assistance. One of the key specific activities in the sector is cash-for-work, which represents 20% of the response. Through cash-for-work, the sector's partners will provide employment opportunities to strengthen affected communities' livelihoods while working on public infrastructure

projects. An additional 20% of the response will be delivered through cash-grants to upgrade and establish small businesses, thus stimulating local ownership.

The sector will dedicate special attention to the most vulnerable groups across the three states. 49% of the target population will be women, particularly female-headed households. Additionally, partners will direct a common effort to ensure that programmes are designed and adapted to include persons with disabilities. The described response will contribute to the achievement of alternative and durable solutions in 2021 and strengthen self-reliant livelihoods for IDPs outside camps. This will generate a multiplier effect, allowing the achievement of outcomes beyond the sector objectives by layering the foundation of sustainable development through a people-centred approach.

Cost of Response

The ERL sector's plans are expressed as 21 projects (some multi-sectoral) with a total budget of \$65.6 million. The sector used a combination of project and activity-based costing to calculate the response's financial requirements. In consideration of the context of north-eastern Nigeria, a high-risk area, elements such as logistics and access have been considered as significant factors in increasing budgetary needs. A different and major contributor is connected to the nature and the relatively long duration of the projects that lie outside the pure life-saving humanitarian assistance in favour of a long-term perspective offering durable solutions.

Projects have been carefully analysed to ensure that the ratio budget-target population and the type of activities could ensure a high-quality intervention, taking into account adequate organisational capacity.

About 35% of the funding requirements will be used to rehabilitate basic infrastructures, guaranteeing access to basic services. An average of \$30,000 was

estimated for the rehabilitation of each infrastructure. For the other activities, the ratio calculated per beneficiary is \$170 which will ensure a comprehensive intervention to achieve durable solutions. The actual cost per beneficiary and per activity will vary according to the geographic location and the distinction between the type of activities.

Linkages with long-term or development activities

The ERL sector's intervention is intrinsically aligned with sustainable and long-term development principles. Due to a close collaboration with the Government and the communities, the sector plans all activities following the Buhari Plan 2015 and the 25-year Development Framework recently launched in Borno State. This holistic approach is meant to offer durable solutions that promote the transition towards long-term recovery and development in the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. The positive and multiplier impact of reconstruction, restoration, and creation of economic opportunities, coupled with enhancing access to basic services, will ultimately lead the communities to pre-crisis conditions and even further strengthen their resilience.

Monitoring

The ERL sector developed a monitoring and evaluation framework that describes indicators to monitor sector needs and response activities and manage project results. It has established a reporting mechanism with a 5W template (what, where, who, when and for whom) for monthly quantitative and narrative reporting by sector partners. This will assist the sector in tracking progress against the indicators and being accountable to affected population.

The sector will support and guide partners to conduct periodic needs assessments at either individual household level or community survey and participate in multi-sector needs reviews to inform its implementation strategy.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

	OBJECTIVE	SECTOR APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1	Strengthen the resilience of affected populations, promote early recovery and voluntary and safe durable solutions to displacement, and support social cohesion			7.03M	5.18M
Specific Objective 3.1	Enhanced social cohesion, safety and economic security of 139,000 IDPs, 142,000 returnees and 171,000 host population in 452,000 target communities (geographical location)			548k	452k
Sectoral Objective 1	Livelihood stabilized and income recovered	Multi-Sector	Number of people employed through cash-for-work related activities	2,134,573	44,714
			Number of people supported to establish or scale up small businesses	2,134,573	38,437
			Number of people benefitting from skills training, start-up packages	2,134,573	56,442
			Number of people reached through creation/support of village savings-and-loans associations	2,134,573	39,686
Sectoral Objective 2	Inclusiveness & peaceful co-existence among IDPs, returnees and host communities	Multi-Sector	Number of community reconciliation and peace-building efforts undertaken to support co-existence in areas of return		249
			Number of people participating in social cohesion or community security related activities	2,134,573	35,962
Specific Objective 3.2	Support restoration of basic services and local community governance for sustainability in 38 local government areas of return.			68k	56k
Sectoral Objective 3	Restored local community governance administration and services	Multi-Sector	Number of LGA and community members supported with capacity building trainings to enhance governance	2,134,573	16,441
			Number of local government & civil society staff supported with capacity building to enhance governance, service delivery and equipment		1,410
Sectoral Objective 4	Increased access to infrastructure and basic social services in areas of return	Multi-Sector	Number of community basic and social infrastructure rehabilitated/constructed		727
			Number of people reached with community awareness campaign on hygiene, safe waste management and disposal initiatives	2,134,573	28,550

3.4 Education



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN
1.1M	1.0M	10k	1.0M
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS	
\$51.3M	24	24	

Objectives

1. Conflict-affected children and adolescents have access to inclusive quality primary education and vocational skills opportunities within a safe learning environment
2. Conflict-affected children and adolescents receive quality and conflict-sensitive educational services to enhance their learning achievements with resilience
3. Government ministries, departments and agencies and communities have increased capacity to participate in school development and risk reduction planning and demand equitable access to conflict-sensitive quality education for all children and adolescents

Response

The response to the education crisis will support conflict-affected children and youth to access critical education services. Intervention strategies will establish temporary learning spaces and alternative education or bridging classes (the latter being a transition to return to formal schooling) and improved pathways to return to formal education as a durable solution to transition from emergency to recovery. Through alternative education, the Sector will reach 75% of its target among IDPs, returnees and host communities. It will enable children and young people to access or reintegrate into the formal school system, giving displaced children opportunities re-enter the formal school system at an appropriate level. The Education sector will encourage government-led

back-to-school campaigns, with technical and financial support from humanitarian actors. These campaigns will mobilize communities to address some parents' reluctance to send their children to school and highlight the importance of girls' education. Formal schools that accommodate displaced students directly, through stages or bridging classes will be supported to provide conducive learning environments for host, IDP and returnee students. Classrooms will be rehabilitated/constructed and equipped in coordination with the Ministry of Education and State Universal Basic Education Boards and according to government standards. In collaboration with WASH sector, the Education sector will improve WASH facilities in schools, focusing on meeting the needs of girls and children with disabilities. The sector will work closely with the Ministry of Education to improve the quality of teaching and learning in classrooms through formal and non-formal teacher training on several pedagogy topics. With support from Child Protection sub-sector, schools will be provided with teaching and learning materials. Teachers will be equipped with safeguarding skills to recognize and respond to distress in children and refer children in need to appropriate service providers. This will be achieved by strengthening systems for effective school monitoring, support for local education authorities, and teachers and volunteers' training in mental health and psycho-social support (MHPSS). Alternative education programs should also be accessible to both in and out of school children in communities hosting returnees and IDPs. The sector will continue with vocational education to assist conflict-affected

youth in improving their resilience through skilled professional internships, provision of business start-up kits and entrepreneurship training. A renewed focus needs to be placed on the protective role of education and its' capacity to meet the needs of vulnerable and excluded children, beyond simply physical access to the classroom. Schools must have a solid link with surrounding communities and services for children. The sector will support school-based management committees (SBMCs) through training and capacity building, with a special focus on improving participation in school management and the myriad key issues in protection, MHPSS, risk reduction and child safeguarding that have been identified as being prevalent in their communities and their school.

Cost of Response

In 2021, the Education sector seeks \$51.2 million to deliver a broad range of education activities. COVID-19 has impaired the economy of target areas and a significantly greater part of the population is struggling economically, which has increased the need for educational support for vulnerable families. The indirect impacts of COVID-19 have been serious for children, drawing them away from education to fulfil domestic duties or to labour. Additionally, Nigeria's inflation rate has been steadily increasing, which has driven up the cost of the materials needed for education support. The requested funding takes into account the Education sector's multi-year costing framework, which has an average per-child cost of \$40-\$60 for the interventions planned for the 2021 HRP. The cost per child increases with the age and grade level of the child, particularly for children enrolled in accelerated learning programs. Further, government-mandated COVID-19 preventative measures have increased the cost of WASH support.

Linkages with long-term or development activities

A vital contribution of the Education sector response is bridging the gap between humanitarian and development efforts. This involves collaborative

planning to integrate IDPs and host community children into formal education to support National and State Ministries of Education, State Universal Basic Education Boards, and Local Government Education Authority strategies. The Sector response will enable long-term joint education planning by unifying different sectors, humanitarian, and development responses through multi-year government plans. This approach will strengthen linkages with annual planning and targeted resource mobilization to ensure diversification and improved predictability of funding and capacity to respond which is critical for north-east Nigeria where education needs are high and are expected to increase in the post COVID-19 period.

Monitoring

To improve education monitoring in 2021, the Education sector will prioritise evidence-based decision making and results-based coordination through:

- Involvement of key stakeholders in information management
- Timely data-sharing between Education in Emergencies Working Group members, partners and other stakeholders
- Harmonisation of assessment and reporting tools.

The Education sector will conduct capacity-building workshops for all newly selected Education sector state-level focal points and members. The reporting hub (5Ws) will monitor monthly all key indicators down to school level. The sector will conduct joint field visits with other sectors and Ministries of Education and carry out a Joint Education Needs Assessment. To mitigate COVID-19 impacts on education, the sector will use innovative technology to monitor the north-east. To generate credible evidence and learn how children can be safely and meaningfully engaged in education-in-emergencies responses, the Education sector may pilot children's involvement in response monitoring and incorporate this into the existing Education sector monitoring tool.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

	OBJECTIVE	SECTOR APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1	Save lives by providing timely and integrated multi-sector assistance and protection intervention to the most vulnerable			7.03M	5.18M
Specific Objective 1.3	Deliver integrated and coordinated life-saving health, food security, nutrition, protection, shelter & NFIs and WASH assistance to 567,762 IDPs and 1,124,060 host community.			2.6M	2.2M
Sectoral Objective 1	Conflict-affected children and adolescents have access to inclusive quality basic education and vocational skills opportunities within a safe learning environment	Single	Number of conflict-affected boys and girls (3-17 years) accessing alternative basic education models (Integrated Qur'anic Education and accelerated learning programmes etc.)	538,000	423,000
			Number of conflict-affected boys and girls (3-17) attending a class where teacher has received PSS training	1,230,000	999,900
Strategic Objective 2	Enhance timely, unhindered and equitable access to multi-sector assistance and protection interventions through principled humanitarian action.			7.04M	5.19M
Specific Objective 2.2	Regular and timely access to quality basic services which include education, WASH, shelter, health services for 1,551,000 IDPs, 971,000 returnees and 2,493,000 host community.			6.1M	5M
Sectoral Objective 2	Conflict-affected children and adolescents receive quality and conflict sensitive educational services to enhance their learning achievements with resilience	Single	Number of conflict-affected out-of-school boys and girls (3-17 years) accessing education through the learning center/school	692,000	577,000
			Number of Temporary learning spaces/Classrooms constructed, rehabilitated or equipped	6,700	2,600
			Number of conflict-affected boys and girls (3-17 years) benefiting from learning supplies including ECD kits	1,230,000	999,900
			Number of teachers (m/f) trained in improved teaching and learning approaches	24,600	19,990
Strategic Objective 3	Strengthen the resilience of affected populations, promote early recovery and voluntary and safe durable solutions to displacement, and support social cohesion			0.6M	0.6M
Specific Objective 3.2	Support restoration of basic services and local community governance for sustainability in 38 communities of return.			68k	56k
Sectoral Objective 3	Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and Communities have increased capacity to participate in school development and risk reduction planning and demand equitable access to conflict sensitive quality education for all children and adolescents		Number of school based management committee (SBMCs) members (m/f) trained		6666

3.5 Emergency Telecommunications



ORGANISATIONS TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
93	\$1.97M	1	1

Objectives

The Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) will provide humanitarians across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states with reliable communications services to enable a more efficient and safe response, ultimately saving more lives. ETS services allow humanitarians to efficiently implement their activities and safely carry out their jobs in areas where services from local services providers are unstable or non-operational. In 2020, the ETS worked closely with its partners, including the UN agencies and international NGOs, to ensure a coordinated response and services to the entire humanitarian community.

Throughout 2021, the ETS will maintain this approach to:

1. Continue the provision of coordination and information management activities

To ensure a coherent response and minimise duplication of efforts, the ETS will continue coordinating and information management services. The ETS will participate in relevant sector meetings and will organise dedicated ETS coordination meetings in Maiduguri. Updated ETS information products, including dashboards, situation reports, infographics, operational documentation and meeting minutes, among others, will be produced, timely disseminated among global and local partners. These resources will also be posted on the Nigeria page on the ETCluster.org platform.

2. Maintain internet and security telecommunications services in 10 areas currently covered with ETS services in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states.

In 2021, the sector will maintain the security telecommunications services covering Maiduguri,

Damaturu and Yola metropolitan areas. The sector's internet connectivity and security telecommunications services at the humanitarian hubs in Bama, Banki, Damasak, Dikwa, Gwoza, Maiduguri, Monguno and Ngala will be maintained.

3. Deploy a hybrid power-supply solution for a continuous provision of ETS services at the humanitarian hubs.

To complement the existing solar back-up system in place for ETS VHF radio infrastructure and to overcome fuel shortages affecting the generators' power supply at the hubs, the ETS is planning to deploy a hybrid power solution to ensure ETS services are available 24/7.

4. Continue delivering capacity-building activities to humanitarian actors and Government counterparts.

The ETS will provide training on security telecommunications procedures for the entire humanitarian community on a demand basis for an efficient use of the ETS security telecommunications services. The sector will also provide technical radio training and capacity building activities for government counterparts and humanitarian partners.

5. Assess the affected population's communication needs to enable them to make informed decisions and help re-establish their lives.

Response

As a standard services sector, the ETS aims at supporting the entire humanitarian community, UN agencies and local and international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) with shared internet and security telecommunications-related services. Emergency telecommunications services contribute to an efficient implementation of response activities while ensuring the safety and security

of humanitarian actors operating in volatile areas in BAY states.

So far, 4,401 humanitarians from 113 humanitarian organizations have used ETS services in 2020, and the ETS has trained 224 humanitarians. In 2021, the ETS projects that a minimum of 3,000 humanitarians from 110 humanitarian organizations will need internet connectivity services to enable them to conduct life-saving activities in the field. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the ETS projects an increase in the need for internet connectivity and security telecommunications as the crisis has led to the deployment of more humanitarians to assist in the field locations; therefore, leading to more humanitarians logged on to the ETS network and an increased need for security telecommunications.

Cost of Response

About 45% of the budget of \$2 million will cover information technology and telecommunications equipment costs and recurring fees for telecommunications services. The remaining balance of the budget goes into staffing cost, administrative implementation and direct support costs as well as indirect support costs.

The project-based approach is the methodology that the ETS uses to compute the budget.

Linkages with long-term or development activities

In line with the localisation agenda, and to ensure long-term continuity of services and the timely provision of required technical support, the ETS will work towards recruiting and transferring knowledge to local ETS staff. The ETS will continue building the capacity of local information and communications technology (ICT) actors and Government counterparts. This will be achieved through specialised training sessions on security telecommunications technology and strengthening the collaboration mechanisms of humanitarian partners and governmental agencies involved in the humanitarian response to be better prepared for future crises.

Monitoring

The ETS will monitor the situation by means of frequent field missions, participating in relevant sector meetings, and organizing dedicated ETS local working group meetings in Maiduguri to enable the sector to respond to evolving situations. The sector will conduct a user-friendly satisfaction survey to elicit feedback from humanitarians on the ETS services provided.

Given the COVID-19 travel restrictions, ETS also has several dashboards that aid in remote monitoring of its services in real-time. This helps the team to swiftly respond to issues that arise and adjust services accordingly.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

	OBJECTIVE	SECTOR APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1	Save lives by providing timely and integrated multi-sector assistance and protection interventions to the most vulnerable.			7.03M	5.18M
Specific Objective 1.1	Strengthen timely access to humanitarian assistance for 1.3M IDPs in camps and 3M of people in the host community.			5.6M	4.7M
Sectoral Objective 1	Support effective IT response through coordination and information-sharing activities	Multi- sector approach/ Direct Service Provision	Maintain an Information management and collaboration platform		1
		Direct Service Provision	Hold regular local and global ETS coordination meetings		20
			Produce and share timely accurate ETS IM products		60
			User satisfaction rate of ETS services		80%
			Map the communications needs of the affected population and evaluate how ETS can fulfil them		1
Strategic Objective 2	Enhance timely, unhindered and equitable access to multi-sector assistance and protection interventions through principled humanitarian action.			7.04M	5.19M
Specific Objective 2.2	Regular and timely access to quality basic services which include education, WASH, shelter, health services for 1,551,000 IDPs, 971,000 returnees and 2,493,000 host community.			6.1M	5M
Sectoral Objective 2	Provide security telecommunications-related services and ICT emergency preparedness activities	Direct Service Provision	Number of common operational areas covered by common security telecommunications network		10
			Number of Security Operations Centres (SOC) maintained		10
			Number of inter-agency, I/ NGOs and governmental organisations supported by the ETS		110
			Number of ICT emergency management and/or technical radio training courses		5
Strategic Objective 3	Strengthen the resilience of affected populations, promote early recovery and voluntary and safe durable solutions to displacement, and support social cohesion			0.6M	0.6M
Specific Objective 6	Enhanced social cohesion, safety and economic security of 139,000 IDPs, 142,000 Returnees and 171,000 host population in 452,000 target communities (geographical location).			548k	452k

	OBJECTIVE	SECTOR APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Sectoral Objective 3	Provide reliable internet for the humanitarian community in common operational areas	Direct Service Provision	Number of inter-agency, I/ NGOs and governmental organisations' staff who used ETS services	3000	3000
			Number of common operational areas covered by Internet connectivity services	8	8
			Number of humanitarian hubs with hybrid power supply system for the ETS infrastructure only	8	8

NGALA, BORNO STATE, NIGERIA

Photo: OCHA/Eve Sabbagh



3.6 Food Security



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN
5.1M	4.3M	0.9M	2.4M
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS	
\$354M	25	26	

Objectives

The food security sector has the following three main objectives.

1. To improve the most vulnerable crisis-affected people's access to timely and appropriate food assistance, including fuel- and energy-related support, to meet their immediate food needs

The October 2020 Cadre Harmonisé (CH) projected up to 5.1 million people to be food-insecure in 2021 in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. These include girls (31%), boys (25%), women (24%) and men (20%). These are categorised under IDPs (36%), host community (31%), Inaccessible/hard-to-reach (16%), and returnees (17%). For 2021, about 52% of the 5.1 million people in need are in Borno State, followed by Yobe and Adamawa respectively.

2. To strengthen crisis-affected people's resilience by re-establishing, improving and diversifying key agriculture livelihoods (including crop production livestock, fisheries, forestry, and natural resources management).

A major contributing factor to reliance on emergency food assistance is households' lack of sustainable access to livelihoods activities. Livelihood activities are limited mainly by lack of land for production for both livestock and crop farmers due to insecurity. Farmers' limited access to other production inputs, including restrictions on fertiliser movements, has further

reduced productivity and production in general. The Sector will prioritise locations with relative access to land and security for resilience activities.

3. To strengthen timely, coordinated and integrated food security response through approaches that enhance local capacities and collaborate with other sectoral interventions.

The Sector will support efficiency through coordination meetings to avoid duplication and ensure harmonisation, joint and inter-sectoral assessments and analysis, and accountability while incorporating cross-cutting issues and programming that supports the humanitarian-development nexus.

Response

Sector partners will prioritise assistance to areas most affected by conflict and displacement, targeting people in 'crisis' and 'emergency' phases of food and nutrition insecurity (CH phases 3 and 4; no population in the BAY states is categorised or projected as phase 5). With the increase in locations and people in need, the Sector will prioritise food assistance to the most vulnerable groups. The Food Security Sector (FSS) partners will ensure preparedness and contingency stock to ensure reaching the hard-to-reach areas and prepare for new arrivals. This will include pre-positioning both CVA preparedness and food supplies in key locations to respond to any population displacements immediately. All partners providing food assistance through CVA are required to add 2,000

Naira per month per household in addition to the food basket transfer calculation. Increasing “Safe Access to Fuel and Energy” programming will help address immediate food utilisation needs, maximise nutrition intake, and minimise protection risks, health impacts and environmental hazards.

Sector partners will scale up agricultural livelihoods support both at household and community levels to increase resilience. When possible, emergency agriculture inputs and asset assistance will be linked to medium- and long-term agricultural projects in stable areas to enhance livelihood recovery. The Sector will also continue to advocate greater access to land for agriculture (including crop, livestock, etc.), clearance of land contaminated with explosive hazards to enable civilians’ safe access to livelihood opportunities, and timely movement and distribution of fertiliser.

Where feasible, the Sector will provide cash voucher assistance for emergency food assistance and agricultural resilience support at the household and community levels. Currently, about 50% of the response is through CVA.

Cost of Response

The Sector’s 28 partners will implement 29 projects with an initial budget of \$354 million. The Sector’s funding requirement derives from project-based costing, considering the complexity of the food-security-and-livelihoods response. For food assistance (all modalities), it is recommended that for accessible (greater Maiduguri) or urban areas, partners cover 70% of the survival kilocalorie needs (1,470 kcal out of 2,100 kcal). In rural areas and in camps where most households do not have access to sustainable livelihoods opportunities, partners will cover 100% (2,100 kcal) of the kilocalorie needs. The cost of response has significantly increased due to greater numbers of people targeted for main activities, inflation (of food and other prices) due to a combination of COVID-19 effects on the economic and other macro-economic challenges, and rising logistical costs stemming from insecurity and poor road conditions. The number of people in need of food assistance has increased to 5.1 million, which is a 19% and 72% increase compared to the 2020 lean season (with COVID-19) and 2019 respectively.

Operational Access Plan

Background: In 2020, FSS projects targeted 1.5 million people for food assistance and 911,000 people for agricultural-livelihoods assistance. (Before COVID-19,

the sector had set targets for these activities of 3.3 million and 2.3 million people, respectively, being closer to the number of people in need, but what the projects proposed in response was bounded by partners’ capacity and available resources in this operating environment.) Implementation for food assistance averaged about 1.4 million people per month, and for agricultural-livelihoods assistance, implementation surpassed project targets, reaching nearly 2 million people. On both these core sets of activities, therefore, partners delivered essentially 100% as planned and in line with resources availed them.

For 2021, the Sector plans to scale up, commensurate with rising needs and building on successes in 2020 in the face of formidable practical challenges of security, logistics and access. FSS projects will target 2.6 million people for food assistance, and 1.1 million people for agricultural-livelihoods assistance, among other sectoral activities. These constitute scale-ups of 73% and 42% respectively from 2020 project targets. Notably, these project targets are far below the number of people in need—5.1 million people—and also below the theoretical sectoral target of 4.27 million people for food assistance and 2.9 million for agricultural-livelihoods assistance, because (as in 2020) each partner realistically assesses its own maximum capacity and the constraints of a challenging operating environment. If partners find that, with full funding, they reach the scaled-up targets readily, they may revise projects and targets further upward in 2021.

Delivering amidst access challenges: Given the further deteriorated security situation, the sector partners will continue to pre-position food in-kind, and also—for those implementing through cash-or-voucher assistance (CVA)—will continue coordinating with the vendors and financial service providers to pre-position in order to deliver the timely and required assistance. The Access Working Group in coordination with the Cash Working Group will continue to advocate and engage with authorities to ensure access.

For locations whose routes are relatively insecure, partners will coordinate with the Logistics Sector, Access Working Group, and government to continue the efforts of providing access to ensure safe routes for delivery of food assistance to the various locations including Damasak, Monguno, Rann and Banki. The Sector is advocating to government to ensure road access by repairing roads and bridges that often break down during the rainy season. This will allow small trucks to deliver food and non-food items to areas

such as Rann both in-kind and through vendors. Where roads become impassable during the difficult months of the year, the Sector will advocate that government entities deliver food assistance using alternative means, not ruling out airlift (noting that in 2020, the government airlifted 80 tons of food assistance to the population in Rann).

Linkages with long-term or development activities

Building on ongoing twin-track food/livelihoods assistance programme and leveraging existing early recovery and reconstruction initiatives, it is critical to address the underlying causes of the protracted crisis by further integrating humanitarian and development assistance, for example by improving disaster risk reduction/management and reinforcing the Government's social protection floors. The FSS, particularly through its Agriculture & Livelihood, Safe Access to Fuel and Energy, Livestock and Fisheries Working Group, will support partnerships that improve natural resource management. This partnership helps to address challenges related to climate change; to strengthen the early warning system and promote forecast-based financing; to enhance business literacy and value chains; and to learn from other countries' best practices that go beyond asset creation. The non-government partners will also build on government programs across the three states, including mega-farm projects, fertilizer subsidies, and other existing stabilization and social protection programs.

Monitoring

The Sector will continue to support the CH process in March and October 2021, including inaccessible areas. Partners will conduct joint market assessment and price monitoring exercises to guide the harmonization of assistance packages and ensure that the most appropriate modality of assistance (cash, voucher, in-kind, and mixed-modality) is used.

Every month, the FSS Dashboard provides a snapshot of the Sector partners' work during the preceding month. The monthly Partner Presence Map allows Sector partners to quickly identify organizations working in an area to improve coordination among actors. Moreover, the monthly Gap Analysis identifies food-insecurity areas and the actual reach compared to the planned target. As cash programming increases in the north-east response, the Sector with partners has developed a Cash Dashboard to understand better the CVA implementation process. The quarterly Partners' Intervention Plan facilitates better planning and resource mobilization and prevention of duplicative efforts.

To enhance informed decision-making, the Sector will scale up to more frequent ad hoc, joint and timely rapid assessments to support monitoring, hence decision-making, particularly in agricultural livelihoods.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

	OBJECTIVE	SECTOR APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1	Save lives by providing timely and integrated multi-sector assistance and protection intervention to the most vulnerable			7.03M	5.18M
Specific Objective 1.3	To improve the most vulnerable crisis-affected people's access to timely and appropriate food assistance, including fuel and energy related support, to meet their immediate food need			2.6M	2.2M
Sectoral Objective 1	To improve the most vulnerable crisis-affected people's access to timely and appropriate food assistance, including fuel and energy related support, to meet their immediate food need		People receiving emergency food assistance through the most appropriate modalities (ex: in kind - dry rations, wet rations, ready-to-eat food kit; voucher, cash or multi-modality)	5,138,000	4,271,000
			People receiving support towards cooking fuel including monthly cooking fuel, fuel-efficient cookstoves, briquetting of agricultural/organic waste, solar energy) through the most appropriate modalities	5,138,000	2,107,000
Strategic Objective 3	Strengthen the resilience of affected populations, promote early recovery and voluntary and safe durable solutions to displacement, and support social cohesion			0.6M	0.6M
Specific Objective 3.1	Enhanced social cohesion, safety and economic security of 139,000 IDPs, 142,000 Returnees and 171,000 host population in 452,000 target communities (geographical location).			548k	452k
Sectoral Objective 2	To strengthen resilience of crisis-affected people by re-establishing, improving and diversifying key agriculture livelihoods (including crop production livestock, fisheries, forestry, and natural resources management)		People receiving household livelihood inputs/assets or community-based productive asset creation/enhancement activities through the most appropriate modalities (ex: in kind, voucher, cash or multi-modality)	4,171,000	2,919,000
			People provided with various capacity building or trainings including agriculture extension services, agriculture-based business entrepreneurship, technology transfer, value addition, processing and other cross cutting issues including environment, GBV, etc	700,000	700,000
			Number of Food Security Sector meetings		52

3.7 Health



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN
5.8M	5.3M	0.5M	3.9M
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS	
\$83.7M	18	21	

Objectives

The health sector sets four specific objectives for 2021 response, focusing on life-saving health services, preparedness, prevention and response to epidemic diseases outbreaks, revitalization, and the health system's strengthening.

1. To provide basic essential quality health care services to IDPs, returnees, and affected host population.
2. To timely respond to epidemic disease outbreaks and strengthen rapid response capacities, coordinated preparedness, and prevention actions.
3. To maintain and improve health care access, strengthen health system recovery, enhance resilience, and promote humanitarian-development activities linkages.
4. To mitigate risk and contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, decreasing morbidity and mortality in IDPs camps and host communities.

Response

Health partners will continue the delivery of essential health care services across the three states to any population age and demographic group and in convergence with other relevant sectors. Moreover, Health services are provided in different standard packages for diverse age groups like under-five children, pregnant and lactating women, older men and women with chronic health conditions. These range from providing health promotion, prevention of diseases like measles, treatment of disease

conditions, and rehabilitation services aimed at ensuring the people in need and who are targeted have to access and use basic essential health services. The response health sector will continue its collaboration with WASH, CCCM, Shelter/NFI, and other sectors for a more coordinated response for timely containment of outbreaks. For children suffering from acute malnutrition, medical complications will be coordinated through joint programming with nutrition sector partners. The sector will also promote the same joint planning and joint monitoring mechanism for integrated programming across the sectors.

Joint Health and WASH response to acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera outbreak will be strengthened in line with the Joint Operation Framework in the three states. In addition, the Health sector will be positioned to prevent other diseases of epidemic proportion with relatively high case fatality, especially in the children age group, e.g. measles. A measles outbreak has occurred in the region each of the past four years in some specific communities; the last outbreak of measles was declared in May 2020 in Yobe state. Collaboration with the WASH sector will contain potential outbreaks of AWD/cholera through water chlorination, community awareness, the establishment of oral-rehydration-therapy points, behaviour-change communication on the use of latrines, and the prevention of open defecation in camps and host communities.

The provision of life-saving and life-sustaining health services will be driven by a combination of minimal and comprehensive packages, including maternal and child health services, sexual and reproductive health services, services for gender-based violence (GBV) survivors, management of malnutrition with medical complications, management of non-communicable diseases, MHPSS, and the strengthening of referral services. Working in support of State Ministry of Health in all three States, Health Sector partners will enhance surveillance for epidemic-prone diseases by strengthening and expanding the Early Warning and Response Surveillance System (EWARS). In an approach to strengthen and ensure sustainability, the Health sector will work closely with states' epidemiology departments and surveillance units. The collaboration will help to improve reporting of notifiable diseases through the Federal Ministry of Health and state-established District Health Information System 2 and Surveillance and Outbreak Management Response System to ensure the EWARS align to such platforms and ensure early detection and provide early response to prevent mortality and morbidity. In the epidemic outbreak preparedness, the sector will strengthen prevention and response capacities for timely rapid response to avoid any major public health threats of a disease outbreak. The sector's Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) Working Group will coordinate partners to ensure service needs such as maternal and neonatal health (including basic emergency obstetric care), HIV, family planning, and clinical-care GBV survivors are timely and accessible. The Health sector will work with government establishments to ensure the sustainability of response to address GBV and SRH-related issues through collaborative planning, implementation, and capacity building of government health workers and institutions. Health partners will work through the Health Rapid Response Team to provide a standard package of quick response support and supplies to populations affected by a disease outbreak, natural disaster (mainly floods) or medium to large-scale population movement (both IDPs and returnees) in areas where partners are not present or in events of relocation of displaced persons or where the needs exceed existing capacities.

Health sector response will look more for health system recovery activities in LGAs where the security situation is stable. In areas with more IDPs presence, the humanitarian health response will continue and will incorporate actions to continue to promote resilience of the system and accountability to the affected people. The health sector will enhance its efforts towards strengthening the humanitarian and

development nexus for more durable solutions and effective utilisation of resources. The priorities will be the mix of humanitarian and developmental needs to ensure access to quality health services sustainably. Health partners will also support the strengthening of health system recovery through humanitarian-development nexus approaches, creating more self-resilience, promoting and adapting standard health packages, and increasing healthcare services access.

Key response priorities:

- Maintenance and continuation of essential health care services in all priority locations and IDP camps and expanding health services in hard-to-reach accessible areas and underserved communities.
- Strengthen/expand disease surveillance, outbreak prevention, preparedness and response capacities for key infectious diseases such as cholera, tuberculosis, ARIs or hepatitis.
- Health system recovery and strengthening through humanitarian-development-nexus approaches.
- Streamline and enhance the system of referral from primary to secondary and tertiary levels; support secondary health services and systems.
- Address gaps in sexual and reproductive health services including family planning, HIV, clinical care for GBV survivors and linkages with MHPSS.
- Sustain and fast-track the roll-out of comprehensive SRH services including strengthened referral in return areas and more stable areas.
- Health system recovery and supporting through humanitarian-development-nexus approaches.
- Continuous strengthening of LGA-level coordination, advocacy, community engagement and accountability to affected population processes and structures

Cost of Response

Around 40 Health Sector partners, including UN agencies and national and international NGOs, provide health care services through mobile health teams and support to health facilities in IDP camps and host communities.

The sector will implement 21 projects (of which several are multi-sectoral) with an aggregate budget of \$83.7 million. The sector calculates activity costs for different health packages with a project-

based approach. This is because costs vary across different geographical areas: for example Borno state is more complicated due to long distances, cost of transportation, cost of supplies and materials, and vendors' availability for various supplies, transportation, and storage facilities for drugs and medical supplies. Staff cost will also be high due to additional support required for staff accommodation in hard-to-reach areas as most of the houses are damaged or destroyed, and partners will need special arrangements for secure staff accommodations. The cost will also be high for construction of temporary health clinics, and specialized treatment centres like cholera and other infectious diseases will need additional financial resources and workforce. During outbreak response, cost of supplies and materials may rise due to high demand and limited supply.

Linkages with long-term or development activities

Post-crisis health systems need to respond to immediate and long-term needs, withstand future shocks, advance and support preparedness for emergencies, and contribute to preventing emergencies and reducing the consequences when such events occur. This demands an approach that links humanitarian, development and peace-building work. However, typically there has been a divide among actors working in these three areas. Actions like assessing the population's health needs, procuring essential medicines, or increasing the health workforce surge capacity, which are done during the humanitarian response phase, may have implications for long-term health-systems development and indeed emergency prevention. For instance, structures and mechanisms put in place during emergencies may be leveraged for peace-building. They can also contribute to health-systems strengthening and progress towards universal health care (which is part of the Sustainable Development Goals), thereby enhancing the population's resilience to future shocks. Such activities and interventions must, therefore, be carefully thought out, planned and implemented.

Health outcomes such as equitable access to a pre-defined essential health package of services for

affected and host populations, a greater proportion of deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendants, vaccination coverage, a functioning early warning and response system, or mortality/morbidity reduction can also be used as a collective outcome for both humanitarian and development health programming. The contribution to peace-building will be defined in terms of improved equity, contributions to social cohesion, or enabling of dialogue and reconciliation opportunities.

Monitoring

The health sector will use its HRP monitoring framework to monitor the response and progress of service delivery. The monitoring framework is based on a set of standard health indicators with baseline, target, source of data, and data-collection frequency. The Sector will conduct different monitoring activities like joint monitoring visits with the government, partners and other sectors. The Sector will adopt a standard performance monitoring mechanism and harmonisation of response across partners in correlation with coordination mechanisms. This will help minimise gaps and duplications by developing and managing information-management products such as 5W, supporting assessments such as the MSNA, the Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring System (a World Health Organization tool), and after-action reviews to evaluate the success of specific health interventions like cholera and measles outbreak response, vaccination, and malaria campaigns.

Establishing a robust monitoring mechanism and enhanced technical capacity for health-care providers is a critical challenge that partners face. Most of the implementation partners come with their specific services mandate (some only provide services for under-five children, some only vaccination or mother-and-child health), and are often active in limited geographical areas. This results in a fragmented mosaic landscape of provision of essential health services within and across LGAs and renders it very difficult to understand and monitor essential health services coverage across the state.

Focus on sexual and reproductive health (SRH)¹⁰

KEY SRH NEEDS*	NEEDS
Number of women of reproductive age	2 million
Number of adolescents (10-19)	2 million
Sexually active men	1.7 million
Number of live births in the next 12 months	326,000
Number of stillbirths in the next 12 months	7,500
Number of currently pregnant women	244,000
Number of adults living with a sexually transmitted infection	297,000
Sexually active men who use condoms	348,000
WRA who use modern contraceptives	306,000

Response

Sexual and reproductive health partners will work to increase and sustain access to life-saving basic health-care interventions and services for vulnerable IDPs and host communities in the BAY states. Comprehensive SRH services will be provided to women of reproductive age including pregnant women in communities and health facilities. The survivors of obstetric complications will also benefit from referral and specialized services including fistula care. Survivors of sexual violence will be provided with timely and quality case management including clinical management of rape and psycho-social support to avert morbidity and mortality. Continuous supplies of medical equipment, reproductive health kits, family planning commodities and other items essential for health services will be ensured. Partners will strengthen advocacy to address SRH and especially family planning as a life-saving service.

it is estimated that family planning can reduce the maternal mortality rate by 25% and it also contributes to both neo-natal and under-five survival rates. This means that by addressing the unmet need for family planning, a minimum of 830 lives could be saved, in addition to those saved by access to safe deliveries. The specific health needs of adolescent boys and girls will be addressed together with Child Protection, Gender-Based Violence and Education sectors to reduce morbidity and mortality among young people in emergency situations.

The present SRH response aligns with the Health Sector's objectives, key priorities and monitoring framework for 2021.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

	OBJECTIVE	SECTOR APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1	Save lives by providing timely and integrated multi-sector assistance and protection intervention to the most vulnerable			7.03M	5.18M
Specific Objective 1.3	Deliver integrated and coordinated life-saving health, food security, nutrition, protection, shelter & NFIs and WASH assistance to 567,762 IDPs and 1,124,060 host community.			2.6M	2.2M
Sectoral Objective 2	To timely respond to epidemic outbreaks through rapid response mechanism and coordinated preparedness and prevention actions.		Percentage of health facilities supported by sector partners submitting weekly surveillance reports on time	90%	80%
		Multi - Sector	Number of outbreaks responded and contained	5	3
			Number of health facilities providing an essential package of health services	2631	1842
		Single	Percentage of outbreak alerts investigated within 48 hours	100%	80%
			Number of people reached by health facilities providing an essential package of health services with partners support	1.74M	1.58M
			Number of health facilities providing clinical management of rape and intimate partner violence (CMR/IPV)	1,320	600
Strategic Objective 2	Enhance timely, unhindered and equitable access to multi-sector assistance and protection interventions through principled humanitarian action.			7.04M	5.19M
Specific Objective 3.2	Support restoration of basic services and local community governance for sustainability in 38 communities of return.			68k	56k

	OBJECTIVE	SECTOR APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Sectoral Objective 1	To provide basic essential quality health care services to affected IDPs, returnees and host population.	Single	Number of health facilities providing Clinical Management of Rape and Intimate Partner Violence (CMR/IPV)	1,320	600
			Number of persons reached through mobile medical activities	1.74M	1.58M
			Number of out-patient reached in health facilities supported by health partners	2.32M	2.10M
			Number of health facilities providing Sexual and reproductive healthcare service including family Planning	1,320	600
			Number of children vaccinated for key diseases (especially vaccination campaign for measles outbreak)	4.29M	3.9M
Strategic Objective 2	Strengthen the resilience of affected populations, promote early recovery and voluntary and safe durable solutions to displacement, and support social cohesion.				
Specific Objective 5	Support restoration of basic services and local community governance for sustainability in 38 communities of return.				
Sectoral Objective 3	To maintain and improve access to health care, strengthening health system recovery, enhance resilience and promote humanitarian-development linkages.	Single	Number of health facilities rehabilitated/revitalized by health sector partners.	150	100
			Number of Health facilities with referral mechanism to higher level of care and receive feedback from the referral point	1,320	600
			Number of health facilities providing Clinical Management of Rape and Intimate Partner Violence (CMR/IPV)	1,320	600

3.8 Logistics



ORGANISATIONS TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
93	\$30.7M	1	1

Objectives

The logistics sector has three objectives: strengthening humanitarian logistics, facilitating logistics coordination and information services to humanitarian actors, and augmenting humanitarian actors' capacity to perform logistics duties.

Response

The Sector will continue to provide key logistics and coordination services. The Sector will facilitate access to 5,160 square meters of secured and common storage facilities on a free-to-user basis across six humanitarian hubs in Bama, Banki, Damasak, Dikwa, Monguno, and Ngala. The Sector will continue loaning mobile storage units to partners. The Sector will also provide additional storage units, and installation support to partners upon request.

UNHAS will continue providing essential and regular scheduled flights between Maiduguri, Abuja and Yola through the fixed-wing services. Helicopter services, operated in Borno State, will continue serving ten regular destinations transporting over 63,000 humanitarian personnel over the year. The regular destinations are Bama, Banki, Damasak, Damboa, Dikwa, Gwoza, Monguno, Pulka, Ngala and Rann. UNHAS will continue to provide emergency and medical evacuation services for humanitarian actors in the BAY states. UNHAS aims to deliver 78 metric tonnes of light cargo to locations not accessible by road, and where the immediate provision of services is deemed critical and life-saving.

The sector will sustain dialogue and interaction with the military at appropriate levels to facilitate humanitarian cargo movement. Over 25,000 humanitarian cargo vehicles will require access assistance in 2021. The sector will conduct dedicated

logistics training focusing on transport, warehousing, and holistic supply-chain management, while also providing information and resources to humanitarian partners to address technical challenges. The sector will also continue to provide information and coordination services, including hosting coordination meetings; producing maps, standard operating procedures and guidelines; and conducting user surveys.

Cost of Response

The overall cost of the Logistics Sector response is \$30.7 million. The sector uses a project-based approach to calculate the response cost based on the past's actual cost of operations. Seventy-six per cent of the budget will be for operating and maintaining the fleet of UNHAS air assets while 7% will be for the continued operation of common storage hubs in Borno. The remaining 17% will be for staff salaries, administrative operating costs, security and office/living compound costs and indirect support costs.

Linkages with long-term or development activities

The Logistics Sector will work with the Agency for Coordination of Sustainable Development and Humanitarian Response and other Borno State Government agencies to ensure proper logistics infrastructure is put in place to facilitate humanitarian and development partners' actions. This includes rehabilitation of roads, providing a secure work environment for aid and government workers, facilitating discussions with the Nigerian Armed Forces, and more.

Monitoring

The Logistics Sector will monitor and evaluate the common services provided to partners every month. The sector will use its dedicated application Relief

Item Tracking Application, Concept of Operation and electronic flight to capture the number of users per services. The sector will report achievements against indicators on the number of organizations using

common services (storage, air cargo consolidation and humanitarian cargo movement notification), square meters of common storage managed, and passengers transported with UNHAS flights.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

	OBJECTIVE	SECTOR APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 3	Strengthen the resilience of affected people, promote early recovery and voluntary and safe durable solutions to displacement and support social cohesion			0.6M	0.6M
Specific Objective 1.2	Ensure safe, dignified and fundamental human rights-focused assistance is accessible to 209,000 target population.			254k	200k
Sectoral Objective 1	Strengthening humanitarian logistics through provision of direct support services		Number of passengers transported by air		5,500
			Number of organizations using humanitarian air services		85
			Number of destinations served (air transport)		14
			Number of organizations utilizing storage services		20
Sectoral Objective 2	Facilitation of logistics coordination and information services to humanitarian actors		Number of organizations participating in the Logistics Sector coordination meetings		40
			Number of information management products published, such as maps, sitreps, bulletins, snapshots, procedures, meeting minutes		50
Sectoral Objective 3	Augmenting humanitarian actor's capacity to perform logistics duties		Number of humanitarian responders trained in logistics		200

3.9 Nutrition



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN
1.5M	1.3M	0.6M	0.69M
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS	
\$129M	21	22	

Objectives

1. Strengthen the quality and scale of preventative nutrition services for most vulnerable groups through supplementary feeding, appropriate infant-and-young-child feeding practices, micronutrient supplementation and optimal maternal nutrition.
2. Improve access to quality curative nutrition services through the most appropriate modalities, systematic identification, referral, and treatment of acutely malnourished cases in collaboration with the health sector to enhance sustainability.
3. Reinforce appropriate coordination with other sectors and strengthen situation monitoring by undertaking joint assessments and analysis, while strengthening integrated response that mainstreams protection.

Response

The overall objective of the nutrition response is to reduce morbidity and mortality associated with acute malnutrition and prevent the overall acute malnutrition among the most vulnerable members of the targeted community including children under five and pregnant and lactating women. The Nutrition Sector's life-saving interventions will be targeted in all accessible locations, complemented with developmental activities.

The Nutrition Sector will target for treatment 295,000 severely malnourished children, who are 12 times more likely to die (all-cause mortality) compared to a well-nourished child. The life-saving services will

be provided through the outpatient therapeutic care programme and inpatient nutrition rehabilitation centres integrated within the existing public health care system in all accessible LGAs. The services will be provided in all health facilities and through mobile/outreach in areas with poor health facility coverage.

The Nutrition Sector will target for treatment 395,000 moderately malnourished children under five, through various approaches including targeted-supplementary-feeding programmes integrated within the existing public health care system and community-based treatment using nutrient-dense supplementary foods made from locally available ingredients and preparation methods.

Households with malnourished children and women will be targeted with CVA to improve access to varied diet and increase consumption of nutrient-dense foods (e.g. vegetables, meats). The cash/voucher objective would be to sustain good nutrition and prevent recurrence of acute malnutrition.

To empower the affected community to sustainably prevent acute malnutrition, the Nutrition Sector will target 602,000 pregnant and lactating women with contextualized behavioural-change communication on appropriate infant and young-child feeding (IYCF), complementary feeding and maternal nutrition. The IYCF services will focus on promotion on exclusive breastfeeding of infants less than 6 months. (Infants not exclusively breastfed are 14 times more like

to die from pneumonia and diarrhoea than an exclusively breastfed infants.) The IYCF services will be provided at health facilities, through community-based structures (e.g. community health workers) and through the mass media. Several interventions including agriculture, livelihood, WASH, health and PSEA/GBV will be integrated into the IYCF promotion activities. The IYCF promotion will also target the general community with a focus on fathers/men and other influential members of the community.

The Nutrition Sector will focus on the transfer of knowledge and skills to the government, communities and local partners to address life-saving needs and build resilience at community level. For example, to empower the community, the Nutrition Sector will scale-up the “Mother MUAC approach” which involves training and providing households with MUAC (mid-upper-arm circumference) tapes to enable them to independently screen, identify and refer children with acute malnutrition.

Cost of Response

The overall cost of the Nutrition Sector response, expressed as 22 projects, is \$129.2 million. The main drivers of this cost are the costs of procurement and delivery of specialised therapeutic, supplementary products and drugs. Recently, the global prices of the specialised foods have significantly increased coupled with lessened availability due to the impact of COVID-19 pandemic. The response cost is further affected by the high logistics costs in north-east Nigeria due to the poor road infrastructure and insecurity. The Nutrition Sector response also relies on a high number of personnel (health workers and community-based workers) and regular assessments and surveys which are costly. To mitigate the overall cost of the response, many of the nutrition interventions are integrated in the public health-care system and community-based organizations requiring partners only to fill in the personnel gaps.

To mitigate the reduction of global supply of the specialized supplementary foods and high cost, the Nutrition Sector is exploring the use of locally developed products for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition. The Nutrition Sector costing is based on cost per beneficiary for the different interventions. The cost per beneficiary in north-east Nigeria is significantly higher than the international rates due to high operation costs in turn stemming from poor infrastructure, lack of adequate personnel and overall high risks.

The overall cost per beneficiary is \$150 for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition, \$90 for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition and \$10 per caregiver in promotion of IYCF practices. The vetting of projects is based on the cost per beneficiary, type of intervention prioritising life-saving actions, and multi-sectoral character.

Linkages with long-term or development activities

The Nutrition Sector has activated the State Nutrition and Food Security Standing Committee, which has a broad multisectoral membership from government agencies. The committee aims to ensure the inclusion of nutrition and its role in the states' social and economic development. The committee will advocate adequate resource allocation for integrating nutrition services in the health system and other sectors that contribute to the overall reduction of malnutrition. The Nutrition Sector response strategy includes detailed plans on health sector system strengthening including technical capacity-building for government workers, support in planning and monitoring nutrition activities, and infrastructure development. The sector has identified, through a set of criteria, LGAs suitable to prioritise the developmental assistance.

Monitoring

The Nutrition Sector will monitor and evaluate the response using various approaches, including SMART (Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions) surveys, knowledge-attitude-practices surveys, coverage surveys and sentinel surveillance. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) will conduct a large-scale multisectoral SMART survey twice a year, covering all the LGAs in the BAY states; this will supplement regular surveys that partners conduct throughout the year. The sector will monitor nutrition input and output indicators every month through the 5W submission.

The nutrition sector plans to improve the monitoring by leveraging the UNICEF-led sentinel surveillance to detect early any emerging nutrition concern and the underlying issues—for example, high malnutrition levels linked to a high incidence of diarrhoea.

The nutrition sector has developed a community-based monitoring strategy using focal/contact persons in areas that agencies staff cannot reach due to insecurity. The sector will use contact persons' information to triangulate other sources of information such as on-line or 'u-report' platforms and LGA health staff.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

	OBJECTIVE	SECTOR APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1	Save lives by providing timely and integrated multi-sector assistance and protection intervention to the most vulnerable			7.03M	5.18M
Specific Objective 1.3	Deliver integrated and coordinated life-saving health, food security, nutrition, protection, shelter & NFIs and WASH assistance to 567,762 IDPs and 1,124,060 host community.			2.6M	2.2M
Sectoral Objective 1	Strengthen the quality and scale of preventative nutrition services for most vulnerable groups through supplementary feeding activities, appropriate infant and young child feeding practices, micronutrient supplementation and optimal maternal nutrition	Multi-Sector	Number of caregivers receiving skilled IYCF support	1,050,000	602,000
Sectoral Objective 2	Improve access to quality curative nutrition services through the most appropriate modalities, systematic identification, referral, and treatment of acutely malnourished cases in collaboration with the health sector to enhance sustainability.	Multi-Sector	Number of new SAM cases admitted for treatment	320,000	295,000
	Improve access to quality curative nutrition services through the most appropriate modalities, systematic identification, referral, and treatment of acutely malnourished cases in collaboration with the health sector to enhance sustainability.		Number of New MAM cases admitted for treatment	515,000	395,000
Sectoral Objective 3	Reinforce appropriate coordination with other sectors and strengthen situation monitoring by undertaking joint assessments and analysis, while strengthening integrated response that mainstreams protection.	Multi-Sector	Number of Nutrition sector assessments and monitoring that includes GBV risk analysis.	5,000	3000



3.10 Protection

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN
4.1M	2.5M	0.5M	1.6M
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS	
\$91.2M	47	63	

Objectives

While more than 4 million individuals in the north-east require specialized protection services in 2021, the Protection Sector will target 2.5 million people, taking into account partners' limited resources and access constraints.

The response will have, first and foremost, a remedial character seeking to alleviate the harm and traumatic effects of the losses (home, assets, livelihoods, dignity, social networks) suffered by the civilian population in the north-east, as a result of the protracted armed conflict and displacement. It will also have an important focus on preventing harm and serious human rights violations through various interventions designed to reduce exposure to violence, abuse, exploitation or explosive hazards, while strengthening individual and community resilience. In this context, the Sector will further work to improve vulnerability screening by service providers, government, and non-governmental actors, and to ensure that vulnerable individuals receive the necessary support through service delivery or appropriate referrals. The Protection Sector has set its response objectives accordingly:

- To stop or mitigate the harm caused to persons who have suffered violence, coercion, exploitation, serious neglect or discrimination, and to restore—as much as possible—the person's capacity to live a safe and dignified life.

- To reduce the vulnerability of persons at heightened risks of violence, exploitation, serious neglect or discrimination; and to enhance their capacities and reduce the risk of resorting to negative coping mechanisms.
- To raise awareness and build the capacity of service providers, including duty bearers, community members and humanitarian actors, in order to reduce protection risks and identify and support the most vulnerable.

Response

In 2021 the Protection Sector will target 2.5 million people in 61 LGAs across the BAY states. Based on monitoring and vulnerability screening, the Sector's interventions will mitigate the harm caused by violence, exploitation or serious neglect. This includes psycho-social support, legal counselling, in-kind and cash assistance, case management and referral services.

The Sector will also seek to prevent and reduce the risk of violence and abuse, and to counter negative coping mechanisms. These actions involve raising awareness of explosive hazards, improving access to civil documentation and basic services such as food and shelter, supporting livelihood opportunities, and safe and sustainable durable solutions. The Sector will advocate and engage with local authorities, affected communities and other relevant actors for these purposes of harm mitigation and risk reduction.

Responding to access challenges, the Sector will endeavour to strengthen community-based structures

and service providers' capacities to identify the most vulnerable ones and give them appropriate support.

The Sector will prioritize those at heightened risk, such as female- and child-headed households, pregnant and lactating women, unaccompanied and separated children, the elderly, persons suffering from chronic diseases and persons with disabilities. Many members of these groups are susceptible to protection risks such as violence, exclusion and trafficking, and may be pushed towards negative coping practices, including street begging, child labour, child marriage, survival sex and petty crime.

By conducting various training activities, the Sector will promote social cohesion, individuals and communities' resilience, and respect for human rights and humanitarian law.

Cost of Response

The protection sector and its sub-sectors have 47 partners, who propose 63 projects for 2021 (of which seven are multi-sectoral projects) whose budgets amount to \$91.3 million.

The cost of the Sector's interventions are 5% lower for 2021 than for 2020 (after the April 2020 COVID-19 revision), in line with a reduction of people targeted from 3.5 million in 2020 (revised) to 2.5 million. The latter reduction stems largely from a stabilization and/or more in-depth appreciation of the protection concerns around the COVID-19 pandemic. (The number of people targeted in 2021, 2.5 million, is the same as that in the original 2020 HRP before the COVID-19 revision.) In the other direction, one chief factor that contributes to costs is the movement of IDPs in Borno to areas in which aid and protection services are currently unavailable. This imposes additional costs as Sector partners will be required to extend their operations to areas in which they do operate at present. An expansion of and greater programmatic emphasis on cash-based interventions as a risk-reduction measure, supporting livelihoods and food security, also features in costs. This entails short-term assistance which is subject to ongoing assessment of the individual circumstances and its impact on his or her condition.

To generate evidence-based analysis and programming, the Sector intends to strengthen its protection monitoring capacity, by expanding both monitoring and geographical coverage in the north-east. Finally, capacity-building actions, designed for

community-based structures, the authorities and other service providers, are likely to create additional costs.

Linkages with long-term or development activities

With its partners' support, the Sector will conduct assessments and analysis, which will inform development partners and their activities.

Underlying Sector objectives – for example, reducing explosive remnants of war and security risks, empowering communities and individuals and promoting respect for human rights – may be advanced by more long-term activities and by development actors. These include generating income, developing livelihood opportunities, in particular farming, building appropriate infrastructures, and promoting the rule of law and the domestication of relevant human rights instruments.

The Sector will continue to advocate the safe resumption of governmental services in areas to which IDPs return or where they resettle (e.g. rebuilding government buildings, issuing official documents and deploying mobile courts).

Monitoring

Sector partners will continue to report, every month, on targets reached under specific indicators and sectoral objectives through the 5W reporting procedure. The Sector will share its monthly progress and performance report with humanitarian actors.

Sector partners will assess their response's protection needs and impact through routine engagement with affected persons. This includes group discussions and household and individual surveys. Additional monitoring will be conducted by community-based mechanisms, including by Protection Action Groups (community volunteers) and the Protection Desks, where affected populations can raise any issue and provide feedback to service providers.

Together with its sub-sectors, the Sector plans to introduce a harmonized protection monitoring tool that will also serve as a feedback mechanism. This priority activity is informed by similar regional initiatives to improve data collection and evidence-based advocacy and programming.

SUB-SECTOR

Child Protection

CHILDREN IN NEED	CHILDREN TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
1.7M	1.0M	\$21M	22	23

Objectives

A total of 1,001,000 children (53% girls, 47% boys) and caregivers will be targeted with child protection services to prevent and respond to abuse, exploitation, neglect, violence and discrimination in north-east Nigeria. Forty-three per cent of the targeted population for the child protection response is in Borno state, 33% in Adamawa and 24% in Yobe. Among the LGAs in Borno, Maiduguri has the highest number of targeted children and caregivers. Overall, the Sub-Sector will aim to reach approximately 8,000 children living with disabilities with child protection services.

The Child Protection Sub-Sector will aim at the following objectives:

- Girls and boys facing protection risks, including adolescents and children with disabilities, have access to comprehensive case management services.
- Conflict-affected children, including adolescents and children with disabilities, and caregivers’ well-being are enhanced by quality mental health and psycho-social support services and information on childcare and protection.
- Conflict-affected boys, girls and young people benefit from strengthened community-based services and prevention actions, including reintegration services.

Based on lessons from the COVID-19 response, the Sub-Sector’s investments in community-based structures for child protection will go beyond the establishment of child-protection committees. They will integrate child protection in existing community and school-based structures and management committees and camp coordination committees. This strategic approach will not only reinforce the individual, family and community protective capacities but will also enable continuity of child protection services, particularly when and where access to humanitarian actors is limited.

Response

Approximately 8,200 girls and 7,400 boys affected by protection risks, including family separation, will be targeted with life-saving and essential child protection case management services, including cash-based assistance. This will include children formerly associated with armed groups, unaccompanied or separated children, and other children without appropriate parental care¹¹. To mitigate protection risks that arise from limited or no access to basic services, the Sub-Sector builds on existing collaboration with Education, Food Security, GBV and Nutrition Sectors for integrated prevention and response approaches in line with the Child Protection Minimum Standards. The Sub-sector will provide mental health and psycho-social support services through age-and-gender-tailored minimum packages, including life skills education for adolescents, positive parenting for caregivers and specialized mental health services. An estimated 6,000 children formerly associated with armed groups and other children affected by grave child-rights violations will be targeted with socio-economic community-based reintegration services. Systematic efforts towards an appropriately skilled, resourced and supported child-protection workforce, particularly for local/national actors, will continue including through consistent supervision, mentoring and coaching. Investment will be required to identify and address gaps in the knowledge, skills and tools to improve specialized and responsive MHPSS services.

Cost of Response

In 2020, the Sub-Sector galvanized LGA-level child-protection coordination mechanisms in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe; in 2021, the Sub-Sector will optimize service delivery, participation and accountability through these coordination mechanisms. The child protection response in 2021 has costs amounting to \$21.05 million derived from project-based costing. Costs for child protection services typically include a significant proportion of direct staffing costs for case management and psycho-social support services staff who work closely with children and community-based structures daily. Services such as case management and reintegration require proportionally higher budgets

estimated at least a minimum average of \$750 per child annually. Children at risk of or affected by abuse, exploitation, neglect, violence and discrimination require access to a range of child and multi-sectoral services. Such effective responses will necessitate layered costs that increase the average cost per child.

Monitoring

The Sub-Sector response will conduct gaps analysis on child protection service delivery at LGA level in selected locations to prioritise needs and resources.

Under the Protection sector's ambition, monitoring of needs will be strengthened through an enhanced protection monitoring tool at state and LGA levels; this will address some of the challenges brought about by COVID-19 and security-related restrictions. This will be complemented by LGA-level coordination mechanisms and field monitoring visits to inform qualitative situational analysis and response. Response monitoring will continue using the monthly 5Ws' response monitoring tool, including monitoring for disability inclusion.

SUB-SECTOR

Gender-Based Violence

CHILDREN IN NEED	CHILDREN TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
1.5M	1.1M	\$37.6M	34	37

Objectives

The GBV Sub-sector response plan's main goal is to ensure safe and multi-sector services to those affected by gender-based violence and facilitate the recognition that GBV programming is the responsibility of all humanitarian actors and needs to be addressed with adequate, comprehensive and coordinated actions.

Three approaches guide the response plan: life-saving response to survivors and those at risk of violence; GBV prevention and integration of GBV risk mitigation aimed at promoting dignity and safety in humanitarian action; and emphasis on upholding zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) across the humanitarian system through promoting accountability, prevention measures and support to survivors.

Three objectives will guide the Sub-sector's response plan:

1. Improved access to quality life-saving and well-coordinated GBV multi-sectoral response services for survivors and individuals at risk.
2. Enhanced well-being among survivors and vulnerable individuals through survivor-centred service provision and GBV risk mitigation efforts into humanitarian response.
3. Strengthened community resilience and systems or institutions that prevent and respond to gender-based violence, including harmful practices.

Response

The COVID-19 situation will directly or indirectly adversely impact the protection of affected populations, particularly for women and girls, and vulnerable children. Existing vulnerabilities of these groups of people are likely to be exacerbated, while new ones may develop (not least driven by the social-economic consequences of COVID-19) and these need to be carefully monitored by humanitarian agencies and prioritised in preparedness and response. New displacements are likely to occur across numerous places in the north-east due to heightened military operations, NSAG activities, and extreme weather, and this would increase the unmet reproductive health needs of women and girls and exposure of vulnerable groups to GBV.

The sector's priority preparedness and response activities include:

- Pre-positioning of standardised and culturally appropriate dignity kits including facemasks and hand-hygiene kits (soap and sanitisers).
- Activating mobile response and prevention teams, and equipping them with COVID-19 personal protection equipment, for provision of need-based life-saving GBV case management and psycho-social support services to survivors and to raise awareness on GBV/COVID-19 prevention.
- Updating location specific GBV referral pathways and providing capacity building to other sectors to appropriately respond to GBV disclosures during an emergency.

In 2021 some 1.5 million individuals will be targeted by the Sub-Sector for direct GBV response. Of these, 57% are girls and 24% are women. This is because women and girls are particularly susceptible to intimate-partner violence, rape, child, early and forced marriage, female genital mutilation/cutting, survival sex, and human trafficking. However it is important to recognise that in north-east Nigeria, men and boys are also the targets of sexual violence and abduction. Targeting will prioritise all the accessible LGAs in the BAY states with the highest number of displacements and higher security risks.

Cost of Response

The sub-sector is planning to implement 37 projects (several multi-sectoral) with an aggregate GBV budget of \$37.6 million. The sector uses a project-based calculation of cost for different GBV packages. The costs vary for different geographical areas as Borno is more complicated due to long distances, cost of transportation, cost of supplies and materials, and vendors' availability for various supplies, transportation and storage facilities for non-food items, dignity kits and medical supplies. Staff costs will also be high due to additional support required for staff accommodation in hard-to-reach areas as most of the houses are damaged or destroyed, and partners will need special arrangements for secure staff accommodations. The cost will also be high for construction and equipping of GBV service points like women- and girls-friendly spaces (safe spaces, one-stop-centres, or safe-shelters). The estimated requirement is the minimum financial resources needed in 2021 for the GBV programming in the BAY states and is subject to change as the needs evolve throughout the year.

Linkages with long-term or development activities

Cognizant of the continuum of violence in women and adolescent girls' lives in the north-east, the sector's plan prioritizes a holistic approach that not only restores survivors to their previous conditions but focuses on rehabilitation, healing and building their resilience. The Sub-Sector will continue close coordination with the European Union-funded Spotlight Initiative in Adamawa and early recovery programmes in Yobe and Adamawa, with a view to enhancing livelihoods especially as a protective mechanism and at the same time a mechanism to build resilience. Interventions will also leverage linkages that build a critical mass around women and young people's engagement in peace, security, and social cohesion interventions.

Monitoring

The GBV Strategic Advisory Group will conduct periodic monitoring through peer-review exercises to assess interventions' impact and establish beneficiary perceptions on programmes. Standard data tools will be developed and used for ethical data collection and analysis to guide decision-making and policies. Peer-review tools will be updated and used for thematic and location-specific reflections on improving the service quality. The GBV Information Management System is the main incident management tool for the GBV Sub-sector. The sub-sector will analyse key trends and patterns through monthly forums and periodic reports to draw attention to specific aspects. In addition to periodic reports, the sub-sector will use quarterly review meetings to reflect on implementation, identify gaps, and build partners' capacity on key aspects.

SUB-SECTOR

Housing, Land and Property

CHILDREN IN NEED	CHILDREN TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
1.3M	0.6M	\$0.5M	1	1

Objectives

Housing, land and property (HLP) concerns are common in situations of displacement and return. These include secondary occupation of land, disputes related to ownership, access and use of land and property, and protecting property rights while displaced. The response to these challenges usually takes place amidst disruption in HLP administrative functions.

The HLP Sub-Sector will focus on four related objectives:

1. Persons who experience threats of evictions, or have been evicted, have the necessary support, including legal and cash-based assistance, to prevent forced evictions, mitigate their consequences and reduce vulnerability to protection risks.
2. Conflict-affected individuals receive legal assistance and relevant documentation to secure their HLP rights and security of tenure.
3. Dispute-resolution structures are established or strengthened in order to reduce social tension stemming from disputes over land and property, including following the return or resettlement of IDPs.
4. HLP actors are targeted with capacity-building initiatives, including identifying cases in which individuals may be vulnerable to protection risks as a result of eviction and homelessness.

Response

IDP returns and the spread of COVID-19 in all the BAY states have aggravated HLP-related conflicts and challenges. These include conflicts over ownership and secondary occupation of land, lack of access to farmland, and poor housing conditions. Meanwhile, the spread of COVID-19 and related measures have exerted economic pressure on IDPs, returnees and host communities. For example, as a result movement restrictions food prices increased, and many lost their source of livelihood as they were unable to move or the demand to their services has diminished. More

cases of evictions involving IDPs who cannot afford paying their rent are being reported. This trend will likely continue into 2021, with the most vulnerable households at risk of eviction and other related HLP right violations. Yet, the dispute-resolution structures are not well-equipped to address disputes that arise. The projected costs are intended to address the existing needs, as well as to expand and strengthen HLP dispute-resolution structures' capacity to uphold the rights of their respective communities.

Cost of Response

The sub-sector uses a project-based cost calculation for different HLP interventions. The cost may vary for different geographical areas as Borno is more complicated due to long distances and diversity. Staff costs are expected to be high due to additional support required for staff accommodation in hard-to-reach areas: most of the houses are damaged or destroyed, and partners will need special arrangements for secure staff accommodations. The funding requirement of \$500,000 is the minimum financial resources needed in 2021 for the HLP interventions in the BAY states and is subject to change as the needs evolve throughout the year.

Linkages with long-term or development activities

The sub-sector will contribute to development efforts by building the HLP dispute-resolution structures' capacity in the BAY States.

Norwegian Refugee Council, Mercy Corps, Catholic Relief Services and IOM are the actors implementing HLP. All partners are working closely with partners outside the HRP to advocate community rights and Government development activities and plans which donor agencies sponsor. Development programming already exists in the sector.

Monitoring

The sub-sector will monitor HLP concerns and examine these concerns within the broader social, economic context and protection environment.

Such comprehensive analysis will guide the support provided to vulnerable households.

The sub-sector will:

- Track levels of household income, expenditure, debt.
- Assess the impact or changes as a result of the assistance provided.

- Verify that families are living in the property where they feel safe.
- Take into account households' plans or intentions, and adapt support as required.
- Carry out monthly and quarterly monitoring visits and assessments,
- Conduct joint assessments/evaluation periodically.
- Ensure that all COVID-19 measures are adhered to.

SUB-SECTOR

Mine Action

CHILDREN IN NEED	CHILDREN TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
1.5M	0.35M	\$6.9M	4	4

Objectives

The mine action sub-sector will target 445,000 individuals. The targeted population is based on a cross-analysis of:

- Data collected since 2016 on incidents resulting in contamination
- Incident data resulting in casualties, fatalities and more specific a breakdown of sex, age, location and socio-economic activity at the time of the incidents
- Locations selected for resettlement under the Borno Resettlement strategy

These individuals will benefit from mine action such as life-saving explosive ordnance risk education (EORE), mapping and marking of hazardous areas through non-technical survey, development of community-owned protection and resilience mechanisms, identification of victims and survivors and affected communities from all genders and ages among IDPs, returnees and host communities.

Response

Fifteen LGAs are targeted: Bama, Damboa, Dikwa, Gwoza, Jere, Konduga, Maiduguri, Monguno, Mobbar and Ngala in Borno, Michika, Mubi North in Adamawa and Geidam, Gujba, Potiskum in Yobe. The sub-sector's actions are aimed at prevention of incidents, through capacity-building of national and state authorities as

well as local NGOs and civil-society organizations via trainings of trainers for EORE and non-technical survey, enhancement of existing national capacity by providing targeted training for security forces on improvised explosive device disposal and response to incidents through the Advanced Emergency First Responder Course and Individual First Aid Kit trainings and victim assistance referral mechanism. This component will include the consolidation of relevant technical skills towards effective, efficient and safe clearance of explosive ordnance.

The sub-sector will further reinforce local response through capacity development of Nigerian NGOs, the National Emergency Management Agency, state emergency management agencies, the Borno State Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement, Nigerian Police Explosive Ordnance Disposal, and Nigeria Security and Civil Defence into the delivery of effective EORE, non-technical survey, emergency medical assistance, and clearance and safe disposal of explosive ammunition. The reinforcement of national mine-action standards and procedures will contribute to elaborating a normative and operational framework allowing Nigerian institutions to reinforce their responsibility towards protecting their population against explosive ordnance.

Besides, mine action capacity will be used to reinforce the safety of humanitarian actors through a better knowledge of actual risks and threats and the delivery of training.

in addition to capacity building, partners also implement directly, with teams of community liaison officers that are delivering EORE directly to IDPs and in host communities.

Cost of Response

The costs (\$6.9 million) are associated with operational delivery of explosive ordnance risk education, non-technical survey, and identification of survivors mainly through roving community liaison teams. This will require a strong management capacity to engage with communities and relevant authorities before, during and after these operations and to ensure the application of strong mine-action standards during operations. Capacity-building and coordination are also considered in general costing. Coordination will ensure internal efficiency as well as synergy with other sectors where relevant. Mine action is also a highly skilled domain with strict security procedures, implying a thorough quality management process. The main changes of 2021 are greater emphasis (started in 2020) on capacity-building and handover of expertise, tools and equipment rather than direct implementation; this phase-over is costlier in the short term but ensures sustainability. The selected projects are all within reason of funding requirements, and selection of certain components is possible also.

Linkages with long-term or development activities

Efforts to develop community-owned protection knowledge mechanisms will enhance resilience and facilitate preventative knowledge and practices. Besides, the mine action sub-sector capacity is dual and addresses immediate humanitarian needs and development activities, especially in early recovery in the scope of the Lake Chad Regional Stabilization Strategy and the Borno state 25-year development plan. A link and collaboration will be maintained with the Early Recovery and Livelihoods Sector. The information gained by mine action operators is centralized and available to all sectors.

Monitoring

Mine action will continue to track the incidents related to explosive ordnance, focusing on location, type of device, and the number of victims and each incident's circumstances. It allows quantitative, geographical but also quantitative analysis. This information is analysed in parallel with mine action reporting of activities through 5W to check any possible correlation. Furthermore, the qualitative analysis will be reinforced by a Knowledge, Attitude and Practice survey as well as explosive ordnance impact survey on community members in Borno state. Peer and joint quality assurance is to take place in 2021. Because of COVID-19, EORE sessions allow a maximum of 10 participants to ensure social distancing, which will increase to beneficiaries, but not an increase of monitoring.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

	OBJECTIVE	SECTOR APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1	Save lives by providing timely and integrated multi-sector assistance and protection intervention to the most vulnerable			7.03M	5.18M
Specific Objective 1.2	Ensure safe, dignified and fundamental human rights-focused assistance is accessible to 209,000 target populations.			2.6M	2.2M
Sectoral Objective 1	To stop or mitigate the harm caused to persons who have suffered violence, coercion, exploitation, serious neglect or discrimination, and to restore - as much as possible - the person's capacity to live safe and dignified life		Number of children affected by protection risks (family separation, violence, neglect, abuse, etc.) placed in alternative care.		2527
			Number of girls and boys affected by protection risks who receive specialized support services.		4549
			Number of girls and boys living with disabilities affected by protection risks who receive child protection services.		8015
			Number of girls, boys and young people affected by grave child rights violations benefitting from community-based reintegration assistance.		6076
			Number of unaccompanied and separated girls and boys reunified with their families		505
			Number of safe-shelter including safety and security services provided to women, girls, boys and men affected by GBV incidents		7
			Number of beneficiaries provided with GBV case management and specialized services		200000
			Number of women, girls, boys and men affected by GBV and reached with legal assistance		250
			Number of women, men, girls and boys affected by GBV incidents who receive psychosocial support		100000

OBJECTIVE	SECTOR APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
		Percentage of reported sexual violence cases that were referred [and received] medical care within 72 hours		25%
		Number of advocacy interventions (eg statements, reports, briefings, meetings, workshops, seminars) addressing the authorities, donors, HCT or human rights mechanisms in order in order to reduce a protection risk or, following a protection incidents, to stop or mitigate the harm caused	48	48
		Number of women, girls, boys and men provided or referred to support services, including medical treatment, psychosocial support, cash and legal assistance, following a protection incidents in order to stop or mitigate any harm caused	815,734	749,081
		Number of women, girls, boys and men who received legal assistance or counselling related to a protection incident (violence, coercion, abuse, discrimination, detention)	815734	690967
		Number of persons provided with support in situation of forced eviction		100000
		Number of survivors of explosive incidents referred to a multi-sectoral assistance		25
Strategic Objective 2	Enhance timely, unhindered and equitable access to multi-sector assistance and protection interventions through principled humanitarian action.		7.04M	5.19M
Specific Objective 2.2	Enhanced protection processes that promote meaningful and timely access to fundamental humanitarian rights of 334,000 IDPs, 253,000 returnees and 325,000 host community.		1.1M	913k
Sectoral Objective 2	To reduce the vulnerability of persons at heightened risks of violence, exploitation, serious neglect or discrimination; enhance their capacities and reduce the risk of resorting to negative coping mechanisms	Number of adolescent girls and boys benefiting from life skills education.		168,640
		Number of caregivers benefiting from psychosocial support services including positive parenting		51,141

Sectoral Objective 2	To reduce the vulnerability of persons at heightened risks of violence, exploitation, serious neglect or discrimination; enhance their capacities and reduce the risk of resorting to negative coping mechanisms	Number of adolescent girls and boys benefiting from life skills education.		168,640
		Number of caregivers benefiting from psychosocial support services including positive parenting		51,141
		Number of girls and boys benefiting from structured recreational and creative services.		456,952
		Number of communities or camps that have women and girls friendly spaces		72
		Number of individuals who receive material assistance and dignity kits		310,000
		Number of persons reached through sensitization, community engagement and capacity building on GBV prevention including PSEA and principles that address negative social norms and principles		540,000
		Number of women and girls accessing friendly spaces in camps and host communities		150,000
		Number beneficiaries provided with assistance to increase safe socio-economic/livelihood/income generation opportunities	187,512	134,607
		Number of women, girls, boys and men receiving protection information and assistance, including emergency cash, to counter negative coping mechanisms	329,696	224,102
		Number of women, girls, boys and men returnees provided with protection information and assistance, including emergency cash, following their return to the place of origin.	402,687	206,755

Sectoral Objective 2	To reduce the vulnerability of persons at heightened risks of violence, exploitation, serious neglect or discrimination; enhance their capacities and reduce the risk of resorting to negative coping mechanisms	Number of women, girls, boys and men screened, registered and monitored to identify vulnerability and exposure to a protection risk	4,076,551	1,234,332
		Number of community centres/ Protection Action Groups (PAGs) established or supported	650	610
		Number of women, girls, boys and men provided with personal identification documents	1,398,512	800,954
		Number of people receiving support of housing, land and property dispute management		50,000
		Number of Individuals receiving legal assistance on HLP (e.g Cash for rent Assistance, Processing of title documentation and other forms of HLP documentation)		194,000
		Number of HLP dispute resolution mechanisms provided with support (material and technical)		30
		Number of women and girls accessing friendly spaces in camps and host communities		150,000
		Number of women, girls, boys and men provided with personal identification documents		100,000
		Number of women, girls, boys and men receiving information counselling and legal advice on housing, land and property		198,000
		Number of people (IDPs, returnees, host community members, Government officials, service providers and humanitarian workers), reached through explosive ordnance risk education		350,000

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

	OBJECTIVE	SECTOR APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 3	Strengthen the resilience of affected populations, promote early recovery and voluntary and safe durable solutions to displacement, and support social cohesion			0.6M	0.6M
Specific Objective 6	Enhanced social cohesion, safety and economic security of 139,000 IDPs, 142,000 Returnees and 171,000 host population in 452,000 target communities (geographical location).			548k	452k
Sectoral Objective 3	To raise awareness and build the capacity of services providers, including duty bearers, community members and humanitarian actors, in order to reduce protection risks, identify and support the most vulnerable ones		Number of children and community members benefiting from strengthen community-based structures for child protection		317460
			Number community- based workers trained in GBV psychosocial support		300
			Number of female and male non-specialized GBV service providers trained on GBV prevention and response		800
			# of staff, partners and communities trained in working with people with disabilities	3660	3660
			Number of persons non-protection specialists (IDP and returnees, host community members, Government officials, service providers and humanitarian workers) provided with training on protection approaches and issues	3660	3660
			Number of women and men humanitarian staff from all sectors trained on protection approaches or issues (protection mainstreaming)	3660	3660
			Number of women and men (in the community) trained in conflict resolution, mitigation, mediation and peace building	3660	3660
			Number of women and men government staff trained on protection approaches or issues	3660	3660
			# of women, men, boys and girls (in the community) who participated in awareness raising activities on protection approaches or issues	814,453	814,453

Sectoral Objective 3	To raise awareness and build the capacity of services providers, including duty bearers, community members and humanitarian actors, in order to reduce protection risks, identify and support the most vulnerable ones	Number of HLP coordination meetings and events facilitated	72
		Number of Individuals receiving training services on HLP rights	10000
		Number of Stakeholders participating in HLP SWG coordination meetings	1080

NYSC CAMP, MAIDUGURI, BORNO STATE, NIGERIA

Community sensitisation to the risks of COVID-19 and protection measures

Photo: OCHA/Christina Powell



3.11 Shelter and Non-Food Items



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN
2.3M	1.4M	0.28M	0.78M
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS	
\$63.9M	13	16	

Objectives

The main objectives of the sector’s response are:

1. Ensure sufficient, coordinated and adequate delivery of emergency shelter solutions and shelter repair assistance to respond to the immediate shelter needs of the affected people.
2. Deliver transitional shelters and repair assistance to respond to the specific shelter needs of the affected people.

The Shelter/NFI sector aims to provide shelter assistance and non-food items to 292,000 households or 1.4 million IDPs, returnees, and host communities across the BAY states. Unmet shelter needs of both the old-caseload IDPs and new-arrival caseloads will be targeted in the response to alleviate health- and protection-related concerns due to the lack of shelter and non-food items where appropriate. Achieving quick-impact and durable-solution shelter and NFI responses will be a key outcome in the sector’s response.

Response

The Shelter/NFI sector will provide a variety of solutions that aptly suit the location of response, such as: provision of emergency shelters, shelter kits and transitional shelters that will encourage the use of local construction materials such as mud bricks; provision of reinforcement or repair materials for both emergency and transitional shelters; cash and voucher shelter responses in terms of conditional or unconditional

cash or vouchers for rent; and repairs to ensure minimum standards are met. NFI pre-positioning and distribution of improved, standard, core-relief or loose-items kits such as mats, kitchen sets or blankets will also be provided to households in need of basic household survival items. In order to monitor, evaluate and receive beneficiary complaints and feedback on the provided shelter and NFI responses, sector partners will conduct needs assessments and post-construction/distribution monitoring. Key strategies for shelter implementation in 2021 will include the decongestion of densely populated camps; the construction of improved or transitional shelters in identified LGA locations to provide longer-lasting semi-permanent shelter solutions; and prevention of protection risks associated with overcrowding and lack of privacy. Response modalities ranging from in-kind assistance to cash transfers and vouchers for shelter and NFI response will be used to convey timely assistance in the face of the logistical, procurement and access challenges involved in the response.

With over 539,000 households currently needing shelter, the Sector will prioritize households living in the open or under trees without shelter, those who are sharing shelter with relatives and friends in very congested living areas, newly displaced people, and those whose shelters have been damaged or destroyed by natural and accidental hazards such as fire, flooding and windstorms. Extremely vulnerable groups of people such as elderly, single-headed households, persons with disability, and child-headed households will be given special attention in the provision of

shelter too. Emphasis on early procurement of materials, logistical movement of materials and use of locally sourced materials in the areas of construction or distribution will be highlighted for quick-response projects in 2021 to avoid related challenges experienced in 2020 because of COVID-19-related lockdowns and movements restrictions. In 2021 the Sector will also focus heavily on decongestion through the construction of transitional shelters in newly availed lands.

Cost of Response

Currency fluctuations, higher cost of materials and logistical support, and insecurity and access challenges have all contributed to the sector's increment of response cost. In addition the continuous flow of new arrivals and the complete depreciation of emergency shelters (due to their 6-to-12-month life span) has generated accumulated unmet needs for shelter and NFIs. Yet funds received in 2020 were limited and unable to meet the existing gap. Criteria for partner project selection included: projects that are environmentally friendly; sourcing of locally available materials and use of local labour including skilled beneficiaries in the project; tagged funding benchmarks per activity; project costs within an acceptable and justifiable range; organizational capacity and being a full HRP-registered sector partner.

Strategically, the use of short-term shelter solutions incurs challenges soon after since the already-provided solutions would need to be revisited, closely monitored and repaired regularly. Participation and engagement of community at all stages of the response through shelter committees and camp governance structures have held focus group discussions, "Come and see" monitoring visits, complaints and feedback tracking, engagement of youth and women in cash-for-work and supervision schemes that promote ownership and inclusion of host communities as indirect beneficiaries for cash-for-work in providing labour for shelter construction or NFI distribution. The engagement of affected communities in the shelter response has improved acceptability, given the beneficiaries inclusion in project decision-making regarding the available type of shelter solutions required and increased income-generating activities for the skilled and involved youth. PSEA trainings and sensitizations are provided to staff, volunteers, local labourers who participate in the sector response to affected populations to pass on the protection, prevention, response and mitigation knowledge and risk reduction of GBV and sexual exploitation and abuse.

Shelter construction and NFI/shelter kit distributions consider protection concerns in their actions and as such mainstream protection, gender and disability aspects in their response through collaboration with the protection sector to train and conduct awareness sessions for women and men during project activities. Physically, shelters are constructed with a protection view such as adequate space for a family and the privacy required, and recommended spacing of planned shelters that includes both health and protection concerns. Furthermore, the sector will support land advocacy and follow up in securing land for shelter construction and other humanitarian interventions for vulnerable families that have no access to land and mitigation of eviction after shelter intervention.

The Shelter/NFI sector is currently operating in 19 LGAs with 15 active sector partners that include nine international NGOs, three local NGOs, two UN agencies and one government agency. So far the sector response covers 14 LGAs in Borno and five in Adamawa (none in Yobe) and in 2021 will target 291,956 households for shelter and NFI responses if availed the required \$63.9 million. In 2020 the Sector reached 79,042 households out of 204,003 targeted. This achievement is roughly in line with the funds received in proportion to requirements; the Sector also attributes the deficit to procurement and logistical bottlenecks, insecurity and access-related challenges.

Cash for rent, cash for work or non-food items and voucher distributions as modalities of response have been effective in responding to affected beneficiaries in good time, providing beneficiaries with a choice to buy what they want in a given quantity when it comes to non-food items, provided a shelter solution that reduces decongestion in camps and also promotes the local housing market. Pre-qualified vendors have been used to provide these services thus engaging the private-sector institutions in the humanitarian response. Cash/voucher-based interventions are also encouraged and prioritized.

Linkages with long-term or development activities

The sector prioritizes the decongestion of most camps in north-east Nigeria, aiming to develop better IDP settlements with longer-term living conditions on the basis that the camps have been in existence for more than 10 years and it is prudent to provide better living conditions. This approach prioritizes transitional shelters which are semi-permanent structures designed with the use of locally available

materials for self-improvement by the beneficiaries in the near future. The approach has a larger scope of benefits including economic empowerment of all the stakeholders including IDPs and host communities. Decongesting settlements also aims to improve social cohesion in the areas of displacement while empowering government capacity to manage the impact of the displacement through organized and coordinated settlements. Shelter is a key priority of humanitarian assistance, yet 10 years into the crisis, shelter gaps remain higher than 50%. Lack of protective safe areas exposes individuals and families to hazardous health and environmental issues critical to human survival. Therefore, the failure to provide shelter and non-food items for basic survival will render affected people abandoned to their plight of being homeless and having to fend for their lives in exposure to the elements as well as deteriorated health conditions. The sector aims to continue to mobilize the required resources and further spreading its reach to the IDPs.

Monitoring

The Sector will continue monitoring any emerging needs for vulnerable individuals who are in dire need of shelter and NFI response through the use of site trackers, 5Ws, field assessments and visits, pre- and post-construction or -distribution monitoring reports. These actions will be planned on a periodic basis (bi-weekly, monthly, quarterly and annually) depending on the methods of response and delivery. Joint monitoring exercises by the technical working group and annual reviews will take place to evaluate the performance, technical quality and efficiency of the response. The sector partners intend to use local labourers, vendors, and contractors to procure locally available materials for the response, thus reducing the logistical challenges that COVID-19 and security restrictions impose.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

	OBJECTIVE	SECTOR APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1	Save lives by providing timely and integrated multi-sector assistance and protection intervention to the most vulnerable			7.03M	5.18M
Specific Objective 1.2	Ensure safe, dignified and fundamental human-rights-focused assistance is accessible to 209,000 target population.			254k	200k
Sectoral Objective 1	Ensure sufficient, coordinated and adequate delivery of emergency shelter solutions and shelter repair assistance to respond to the immediate shelter needs of the affected people.	SINGLE	HH provided with emergency shelter solution	115,000	93,000
Specific Objective 3	Deliver integrated and coordinated life-saving health, food security, nutrition, protection, shelter & NFIs and WASH assistance to 567,762 IDPs and 1,124,060 host community.			2.6M	2.2M
Sectoral Objective 2	Deliver transitional shelters and repair assistance to respond to the specific shelter needs of the affected people.		HH provided with transitional shelter solution	116,000	72,000
			Number of post construction monitoring reports	12	12
			Number of households supported with shelter repairs and improvement interventions	63,000	6,600
Sectoral Objective 3	Ensure sufficient, coordinated and adequate delivery of emergency NFI solutions to respond to the immediate household needs of the affected people.		HH provided with Non Food Items (NFI) solution	221,000	127,000
			Number of post distribution monitoring reports	12	12



3.12 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN
2.9M	2.5M	0.5M	1.4M
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS	
\$92.7M	26	29	

Objectives

The WASH sector in 2021 will focus on four main objectives to support affected people to enjoy the benefits of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) with dignity and accountability, while also supporting early recovery through short- to medium-term interventions.

The first sector objective is assuring affected people have safe and equitable access to a sufficient quantity of water for domestic needs. The sector's standards confirm the sector partners' commitments and enable equal access to all affected people to ensure water is adequately available. The sector will target water sources, mainly boreholes, solar/hybrid systems, and other safe water sources for reticulation and upgrading to ensure water points' optimisation. This process will ensure safe distribution water through chlorination and assure monitoring of safe drinking water quality. Provision of water will be made for both vulnerable host communities and IDPs in locations with access. Sector partners will conduct groundwater monitoring to ensure aquifer protection and safe drilling practices, test pumping, and water extraction.

The second sector objective is to provide affected people safe and dignified access to improved sanitation facilities, ensuring technical guidelines on standard latrine designs, gap filling for equal access to sanitation including ensuring gender segregation and protection issues e.g. lighting, location of latrines and access. This will enable focus on vulnerable host communities and IDPs through the construction of

household-level latrines where permitting, and shared communal ones for the camps. The sector proposes incorporating community approach through cash-for-work in decongestion and return areas for household-level latrines. Assessments have already been initiated in December 2020 to look into the feasibility of a phased/mixed approach and appropriateness.

The third sector objective is to guarantee that vulnerable and affected individuals benefit from community tailored gender- and age-sensitive hygiene messages aiming at hygienic behaviour and practices as per the sector's standards. The sector will ensure minimum commitments for safety, dignity and affected population through consulting, ensuring equal and safe access to water, sanitation and NFIs while also monitoring and ensuring complaints feedback modalities have been implemented.

The final and fourth sector objective is assuring that people affected by the conflict benefit from basic gender- and age-sensitive hygiene items, including top-ups as per the sector's standards. To achieve this objective sector partners will distribute essential WASH NFIs to targeted affected households while exploring the use of cash and vouchers for selected households and locations where market feasibility allows. This is intended to empower and increase the household's capacity to prioritise items needed at a particular moment, inject some cash into the local economy and foster livelihoods.

Response

The WASH response in 2020 reached over 2.3 million individuals—a slightly higher number than in 2019, mainly due to scale-up of low-cost, high-impact actions like hygiene promotion and awareness campaigns (both extended in 2020 due to COVID-19 and cholera prevention).

The WASH Sector in the 2021 HRP will focus on emergency and life-saving actions and maintaining the service levels achieved in 2020, increasing coverage in less-served areas to meet minimum standards.

The response will explore optimisation of productive water sources and reticulation from a centralised network, faecal sludge and solid waste management technologies, and a more durable design feature for sanitation facilities where space, decongestion and returns occur. The sector will rationalise WASH partner response and optimise resources through a coordinated approach with state line ministries, mainly Ministry of Water and Resources, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency and Borno State Environmental Protection Agency.

Technical and institutional capacity-building will be an area of focus while emphasising accountability to affected populations to call on WASH actors to save lives through the provision of clean water, sanitation and hygiene kit distribution and awareness. This will be in line with government development plans like the recently unveiled 25-year Borno Development Plan.

The WASH Sector will prioritise 1.28 million girls and women in ensuring participation, consultation, and feedback mechanisms to ensure project designs while including 1.23 million boys and girls in all project activities. Simultaneously, it will enhance female-focused actions such as menstrual hygiene management awareness and kit distributions through reusable kits and local capacity to produce them through training.

The WASH Sector will target 200 health and nutrition centres to ensure adequate clean water, and sanitation while supporting schools with needs across vulnerable host communities, returnees and IDPs with adequate water and sanitation. Lack of sanitation has continued to affect school-going children due to dilapidated and/or limited sanitation blocks in schools, and weak WASH in school programs due to high need across the BAY states. The WASH sector will coordinate with the Education Sector to ensure a referral method that

gaps are met at a humanitarian level, and adequate advocacy is done to ensure a long-term approach.

In 2020, the WASH sector initiated collaboration with CCCM, Shelter/NFI, and Early Recovery and Livelihoods sectors plus the Cash Working Group to look into the critical issue of high maintenance costs for communal latrines and new installations for household latrines. The sector proposes a change of approach in camps where cash-for-work will be considered a modality to relieve the burden of high costs of contracting for repairs. The slow pace of ownership will be addressed through moving to sustainable community-based ownership with support from the sector members for cash and in-kind materials to reduce operation and maintenance costs of WASH facilities. A pilot for this will be in the new decongestion zones of camps like those in Pulka and Gwoza, and in areas of returns.

The sector will incorporate 2021 COVID-19 activities to the main response, and partners will not propose stand-alone COVID-19 responses or projects. Partners will encompass sensitisation into regular hygiene messaging while scaling up cholera response to encompass availability of soap and other hygiene items. This will be in line to ensure optimum use of resources while ensuring the response's efficiency by avoiding duplication and remaining accountable.

Cost of Response

The WASH sector had a total of 25 agencies (two UN organizations, 17 international NGOs and six national NGOs) in 2020, operating across 32 BAY state LGAs implementing WASH actions.

For 2021 the sector plans are operationalized as 23 stand-alone projects plus six multi-sectoral projects. The total cost of the WASH response is \$92.7 million to achieve its objectives.

In 2020, access constraints due to insecurity increased transportation costs especially for water structures (tanks, pipelines, solar panels and pumps), while delaying and increasing costs of delivery for sanitation items, hydrogeological investigations and high-yield drilling which requires bulky drilling equipment.

WASH agencies faced numerous challenges due to high inflation, especially in bulk procurements like borehole drilling and bulk solar upgrades, which are critical life-saving actions. In 2020, de-sludging—for which trucks have to move from location to location—was also impaired across the BAY States.

In 2021, the sector will use a collaborative approach, first through linking the WASH partners with the Logistics Cluster, to move bulky NFIs and technical equipment and ensure a steady flow of life-saving supplies. Some agencies have had to use armed escorts as the last resort; however, it is still not adequate as it is difficult to transport all materials and often the need is to have more than one round trip thus incurring still more support costs.

In Borno state, the sector witnessed Government-led returns in 2020, which will continue in 2021. The WASH sector will participate in return discussions to ensure that the 598,000 returnees have sufficient and dignified access to WASH facilities.

Linkages with long-term or development activities

The WASH Sector will adopt the legal frameworks in the three BAY states, which provide long-term solutions and avoid duplication of national government efforts. Through these frameworks, the Sector will provide sustainable water solutions, e.g. reticulation of water sources to ensure multiple water sources feed into the

local grid to optimize water provision. Sanitation will be provided at the household level, supported by life-cycle analysis showing that emergency latrines' installation, operation and maintenance are more costly. However, limiting land factors and HLP issues continue to be a big challenge.

Monitoring

The WASH sector proposes to continue the practice from 2020 in which partners report monthly through 5Ws. The sector will also conduct post-distribution monitoring for core pipeline items distributed to ensure tracking of all aspects. The WASH sector will be an active participant in the Access and Assessment Working Group where assessments will share and conduct post-distribution monitoring. The indicators will be tracked every month, with follow-up monitoring field visits. In 2020, the sector initiated joint monitoring campaigns amongst partners, ensuring that real-time challenges are captured and addressed at the partner level. The campaigns will also involve learning and prioritising gaps in 2021 to implement a monitoring plan to improve service delivery jointly.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

	OBJECTIVE	SECTOR APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1	Save lives by providing timely and integrated multi-sector assistance and protection intervention to the most vulnerable			7.03M	5.18M
Specific Objective 1.1	Strengthen timely access to humanitarian assistance for 1.3M IDPs in camps and 3M of people in the host community.			5.6M	4.7M
Sectoral Objective 1	Affected people have safe and equitable access to a sufficient quantity of water for domestic needs, as per sector's standards.	Single sector approach	Number of people having access to emergency safe water facilities and services as per sector's standards	149,000	120,000
			Number of people having access to long-term safe water facilities and services as per sector's standards through new construction and rehabilitation of water supply systems	1,021,000	886,000
			Number of people whose water systems' functionality is supported by sustained operation and maintenance services (e.g. boreholes, pumps, solar panels, overhead tanks, piped networks, taps, chlorination including monitoring of free residual chlorine)	2,881,000	2,523,000
			Number of health and nutrition centres, schools and selected public places provided with access to safe water facilities and services as per sector's standards	500	200
Specific Objective 1.3	Deliver integrated and coordinated life-saving health, food security, nutrition, protection, shelter & NFIs and WASH assistance to 567,762 IDPs and 1,124,060 host community.			2.6M	2.2M
Sectoral Objective 2	Affected people have safe and dignified access to improved sanitation facilities, as per sector's standard		Number of people having access to gender-segregated sanitation facilities and services (latrines, showers, handwashing stations) as per sector's standards	1,610,000	1,157,000
			Number of people in host-communities having access to household sanitation facilities (latrines) as per sector's standards	498,000	42,000
			Number of people benefiting from sustained desludging and cleaning of their latrines as per sector's standard	1,610,000	1,157,000

OBJECTIVE	SECTOR APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
		Number of IDPs in camps having access to sustained solid waste management services	2,881,000	2,438,000
		Number of health and nutrition centers, Schools and relevant public places having gender segregated sanitation (latrines, showers, handwashing) facilities and services as per sector's standards	500	200
Strategic Objective 2	Enhance timely unhindered and equitable access to multi-sector assistance and protection interventions through principled humanitarian action.		7.04M	5.19M
Specific Objective 2.1	Enhanced protection processes that promote meaningful and timely access to fundamental humanitarian rights of 334,000 IDPs, 253,000 returnees and 325,000 host community.		1.1M	913k
Sectoral Objective 4	Affected people benefit from community tailored gender- and age-sensitive hygiene messages aiming at hygienic behavior and practices as per sector's standards.	Number of women/ adolescent girls benefiting from Menstrual Hygiene Management promotion, education and support	687,000	523,400
		Number of people benefiting from community-informed hygiene messages promoting hygienic attitudes, behaviors and practices, including, Menstrual Hygiene Management	2,881,000	2,438,000
Specific Objective 2.2	Regular and timely access to quality basic services which include education, wash, shelter, health services for 1,551,000 IDPs, 971,000 returnees and 2,493,000 host community.		6.1M	5M
Sectoral Objective 3	Affected people benefit from basic gender- and age-sensitive hygiene items including top-ups as per sector's standards.	Number of people receiving basic hygiene items including regular top-ups	2,881,000	2,437,000
		Number of women/ adolescent girls receiving appropriate sanitary materials for menstrual hygiene management	687,000	523,400

Part 4:

Annexes

STADIUM CAMP, MAIDUGURI, BORNO STATE, NIGERIA

Photo: OCHA/Eve Sabbagh



4.1 Response Analysis

Monitoring reports on implementation compared to targets in 2020 show a mixed picture. (See [Humanitarian Insight](#) for details; current data are through November 2020.) Applying standard methods of aggregating figures on number of people reached across activities and sectors, many sectors reached the majority of people targeted in 2020, commensurate with funding levels (see next paragraph). However for some activities, including a few core ones, implementation fell well short of targets, even more than under-funding would suggest. Exploring the reasons for these formed an important part of the response analysis.

Funding for the 2020 HRP overall amounted to only 51% of requirements (as revised for COVID-19). Funding analysis per sector is complicated by the fact that a major portion of the funding for HRP actions in 2020 (some 40%) was flexible or multi-sectoral. This is advantageous, but because it is not counted (at least not initially) towards sectoral totals, it tends to understate the resources available to each sector. Still, by making a simplifying assumption that such funds are spread evenly across sectors in proportion to their requirements, a manual computation is possible; and it shows that aside from Food Security, no sector received more than 55% funding in 2020 in relation to requirements (after the COVID-19 revision). Five sectors received less than 40% (Protection, Water Sanitation and Hygiene, Education, Emergency Shelter and NFI, and Early Recovery and Livelihoods). So comparing deliveries to targets in 2020 has to consider available funding.

Some impediments encountered in 2020 may not recur to the same degree in 2021. Notably, the emergence of COVID-19 in early 2020 necessitated not only closures, restrictions and precautions to stem its spread, but also significant new and additional actions by humanitarians. Although these were funded to some degree, capacity was not so elastic as to take on these new efforts while keeping on schedule with all those originally planned. As discussed above, the security situation is not likely to improve, though access and logistics may as humanitarian partners

bring new strategies and methods to bear. A major easing of bureaucratic impediments to humanitarian action is one of the Humanitarian Country Team's strongest advocacy points: unlike some challenges such as security and COVID-19, this is one area that the Government is entirely able to remedy.

A response modality of growing importance in 2021 will be synchronized and coordinated action with development actors, and sometimes peace-building actors. This is not for its own sake, but to achieve some lasting effects in reducing humanitarian needs. Large parts of the humanitarian situation in the north-east are essentially static, so development actors should be able to contribute to their medium-term care and maintenance (especially the parts that permanent institutions may come to provide), and certainly to durable and alternative solutions as opportunities for them arise. Local integration of IDPs in new urban neighbourhoods or their resettlement in suitable third locations, for example, are undertakings entirely compatible with development goals and methods.

Cash and voucher modalities are an important response option, and humanitarian partners will continue to use them to a major scale in 2021. As noted above, they are not the modality of choice or feasibility in all circumstances or with all affected people, so partners and sectors are constantly re-calibrating their mixtures of cash, voucher and in-kind aid.

This 2021 HRP introduces the strategic focuses in part because response analysis suggests that a more inter-sectoral orientation might have more effect—and in some cases lasting effects—on the persistent challenges and risks that affected people face and that are either the proximate drivers of threats to life and well-being, or are the strongest factors that keep affected people in a state of disempowerment and dependence. They will also help sectors to better target assistance, since even the subsets of people in need that they prioritized for targeting are likely to exceed resources.



BAKASSI CAMP, MAIDUGURI, BORNO STATE, NIGERIA

Photo: OCHA/Eve Sabbagh

Finally, an explanation of the priority LGAs and target groups therein: the information management working group applied the Joint Inter-sectoral Analysis Framework to the MSNA data to quantify the severity of needs (across sectors) per LGA and per target group within each LGA. A layer of risk analysis was added, to consider the LGAs and groups most likely to encounter natural or man-made hazards, and thus a worsening of needs, in 2021. The combination of the severity and risk analyses yielded the priority LGAs

and groups therein, and an estimate of the people in need of humanitarian aid, for purposes both of indicating the overall scope of the response and of focusing attention on the LGAs and groups whose amalgamated, inter-sectoral needs are most severe. In the sectoral planning stage, sectors of course could focus as well on LGAs where needs in their sectoral are severest, even if the inter-sectoral 'average' of needs is less severe.

4.2 Participating Organizations

ORGANIZATION	SECTORS	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PROJECTS
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	Camp Coordination / Management	5.1M	4
BOAID Humanitarian Foundation	Camp Coordination / Management	0.2M	1
Green Concern for Development	Camp Coordination / Management	0.4M	1
Hope and Rural Aid Foundation	Camp Coordination / Management	0.5M	1
International Organization for Migration	Camp Coordination / Management	7.1M	1
INTERSOS Humanitarian Aid Organization	Camp Coordination / Management	0.4M	1
Local Communities Development Initiative	Camp Coordination / Management	1.0M	1
Norwegian Refugee Council	Camp Coordination / Management	1.8M	1
Salient Humanitarian Organization	Camp Coordination / Management	0.6M	1
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Camp Coordination / Management	5.8M	1
BOAID Humanitarian Foundation	Child Protection	0.02M	1
Centre for Community Health and Development International	Child Protection	0.2M	1
Child Protection and Peer Learning Initiative	Child Protection	0.2M	1
Concern for Women and Children Development Foundation	Child Protection	0.0M	1
Cooperazione Internazionale - COOPI	Child Protection	1.5M	1
Family Health International - FHI 360	Child Protection	1.3M	1
GOALPrime Organization Nigeria	Child Protection	0.5M	1
Grow Strong Foundation	Child Protection	0.9M	1
International Organization for Migration	Child Protection	0.8M	1
International Rescue Committee	Child Protection	1.3M	1
Life At Best Development Initiative	Child Protection	0.4M	1
Plan International	Child Protection	0.7M	2
Restoration of Hope Initiative	Child Protection	0.4M	1
Save the Children	Child Protection	0.3M	1

ORGANIZATION	SECTORS	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PROJECTS
Sirri Care Foundation	Child Protection	0.2M	1
SOS Children's Villages - Nigeria	Child Protection	0.04M	1
Street Child Organization	Child Protection	3.0M	1
Terre des Hommes - Lausanne	Child Protection	0.4M	1
Transcultural Psychosocial Organization	Child Protection	0.5M	1
United Nations Children's Fund	Child Protection	8.1M	1
Women's Right to Education Programme	Child Protection	0.2M	1
Youth Integrated for Positive Development Initiative	Child Protection	0.3M	1
IMPACT Initiatives	Coordination and support services	1.0M	1
International Organization for Migration	Coordination and support services	5.0M	1
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	Coordination and support services	8.6M	1
Translators without Borders	Coordination and support services	1.7M	1
United Nations Development Programme	Coordination and support services	2.7M	1
Action Contre la Faim	Early Recovery	4.2M	1
ActionAid International Nigeria	Early Recovery	0.2M	1
African Humanitarian Aid International	Early Recovery	2.0M	1
CARE International	Early Recovery	6.0M	1
Cooperazione Internazionale - COOPI	Early Recovery	2.1M	1
Danish Refugee Council	Early Recovery	1.4M	1
Global Education Emergencies Support Initiatives	Early Recovery	0.3M	1
International Organization for Migration	Early Recovery	10.6M	1
International Rescue Committee	Early Recovery	0.7M	1
Jesuit Refugee Service	Early Recovery	0.2M	1
Learning Through Skills Acquisition Initiative	Early Recovery	0.4M	1
Mercy Corps	Early Recovery	0.7M	1
Norwegian Refugee Council	Early Recovery	5.7M	1
Plan International	Early Recovery	3.1M	1
Première Urgence Internationale	Early Recovery	6.2M	1
Secours Islamique France	Early Recovery	0.1M	1

ORGANIZATION	SECTORS	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PROJECTS
Sirri Care Foundation	Early Recovery	0.1M	1
Street Child Organization	Early Recovery	0.9M	1
United Nations Development Programme	Early Recovery	9.7M	1
Voluntary Service Overseas	Early Recovery	0.9M	1
World Food Programme	Early Recovery	10.3M	1
African Humanitarian Aid International	Education	1.0M	1
All for Peace And Dignity	Education	1.3M	1
Center for Advocacy, Transparency and Accountability Initiative	Education	0.3M	1
Cooperazione Internazionale - COOPI	Education	1.3M	1
Gender Equality Peace and Development Centre	Education	1.1M	1
Gibran Books and Values Society of Nigeria	Education	0.5M	1
Global Village Healthcare Initiative for Africa	Education	0.3M	1
GOALPrime Organization Nigeria	Education	0.3M	1
Hope 360 Initiative for Peace	Education	0.2M	1
Hope and Rural Aid Foundation	Education	0.5M	1
Intercommunity for African Development Initiative.	Education	0.1M	1
Jesuit Refugee Service	Education	0.3M	1
Norwegian Refugee Council	Education	1.9M	1
Plan UK	Education	0.4M	1
Restoration of Hope Initiative	Education	0.6M	1
Save the Children	Education	2.4M	1
Sirri Care Foundation	Education	0.2M	1
SOS Children's Villages - Nigeria	Education	0.2M	1
Street Child Organization	Education	6.0M	1
The Big Smile Foundation	Education	0.3M	1
Transcultural Psychosocial Organization	Education	0.3M	1
United Nations Children's Fund	Education	30.9M	1
Yerwa Empowerment Foundation	Education	0.5M	1
Youth Integrated for Positive Development Initiative	Education	0.2M	1

ORGANIZATION	SECTORS	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PROJECTS
Action Contre la Faim	Emergency Shelter and NFI	1.4M	1
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	Emergency Shelter and NFI	0.9M	4
BOAID Humanitarian Foundation	Emergency Shelter and NFI	0.1M	1
Danish Refugee Council	Emergency Shelter and NFI	2.5M	1
Green Concern for Development	Emergency Shelter and NFI	0.4M	1
Hope and Rural Aid Foundation	Emergency Shelter and NFI	1.0M	1
International Organization for Migration	Emergency Shelter and NFI	26.8M	1
Mercy Corps	Emergency Shelter and NFI	3.0M	1
Norwegian Refugee Council	Emergency Shelter and NFI	6.4M	1
Salient Humanitarian Organization	Emergency Shelter and NFI	0.6M	1
Solidarités International (SI)	Emergency Shelter and NFI	1.4M	1
SOS Children's Villages - Nigeria	Emergency Shelter and NFI	0.2M	1
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Emergency Shelter and NFI	19.1M	1
World Food Programme	Emergency Telecommunications	2.0M	1
Action Contre la Faim	Food Security	10.4M	1
Against All Odds Foundation, Women and Youth Empowerment for Advancement and Health Initiative, Community Empowerment and Peace Building Foundation for Women and Youth	Food Security	0.4M	3
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	Food Security	0.5M	1
Aid Initiative to support Vulnerable and Idle people	Food Security	0.2M	1
CARE International	Food Security	3.8M	1
Catholic Caritas Foundation of Nigeria	Food Security	1.7M	1
Catholic Relief Services	Food Security	10.9M	1
Christian Rural and Urban Development Association of Nigeria	Food Security	0.3M	1
Community Health Justice and Peace Initiative for Development	Food Security	0.2M	1
Cooperazione Internazionale - COOPI	Food Security	5.7M	1
Danish Refugee Council	Food Security	6.3M	1
Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Food Security	36.8M	1

ORGANIZATION	SECTORS	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PROJECTS
Green Concern for Development	Food Security	0.5M	1
Hope 360 Initiative for Peace	Food Security	0.4M	1
Hope and Rural Aid Foundation	Food Security	0.3M	1
International Centre for Energy, Environment and Development	Food Security	0.3M	1
Jesuit Refugee Service	Food Security	0.1M	1
Mercy Corps	Food Security	9.2M	1
Norwegian Refugee Council	Food Security	4.3M	1
Première Urgence Internationale	Food Security	4.2M	1
Salient Humanitarian Organization	Food Security	1.5M	1
Save the Children	Food Security	25.9M	1
Solidarités International (SI)	Food Security	1.4M	1
World Food Programme	Food Security	227.9M	2
ZOA, Stichting ZOA	Food Security	0.9M	2
ACT Alliance / Dan Church Aid - Norwegian Church Aid	Gender-based Violence	0.4M	2
African Humanitarian Aid International	Gender-based Violence	0.8M	1
African Youth for Peace Development and Empowerment Foundation	Gender-based Violence	0.1M	1
Against All Odds Foundation	Gender-based Violence	0.3M	1
Agaji Global Unity Foundation	Gender-based Violence	0.1M	1
BOAID Humanitarian Foundation	Gender-based Violence	0.02M	1
Centre for Community Health and Development International	Gender-based Violence	0.2M	1
Concern for Women and Children Development Foundation	Gender-based Violence	0.05M	1
Cooperazione Internazionale - COOPI	Gender-based Violence	0.9M	1
Family Health International - FHI 360	Gender-based Violence	1.3M	1
GOALPrime Organization Nigeria	Gender-based Violence	0.2M	1
Grassroots Researchers Association	Gender-based Violence	0.02M	1
Grow Strong Foundation	Gender-based Violence	0.6M	1
Hope 360 Initiative for Peace	Gender-based Violence	0.2M	1
Hope and Rural Aid Foundation	Gender-based Violence	0.6M	1

ORGANIZATION	SECTORS	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PROJECTS
International Organization for Migration	Gender-based Violence	1.8M	1
International Rescue Committee	Gender-based Violence	0.5M	1
INTERSOS Humanitarian Aid Organization	Gender-based Violence	0.2M	1
Jami Al Hakeem Foundation	Gender-based Violence	0.02M	1
Life At Best Development Initiative	Gender-based Violence	0.5M	1
Médecins du Monde France	Gender-based Violence	1.3M	1
Mercy Corps	Gender-based Violence	1.2M	1
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	Gender-based Violence	0.3M	1
Plan International	Gender-based Violence	0.5M	2
Sanitation and Hygiene Education Initiative	Gender-based Violence	0.1M	1
Save the Children	Gender-based Violence	0.3M	1
Sirri Care Foundation	Gender-based Violence	0.2M	1
SOS Children's Villages - Nigeria	Gender-based Violence	0.1M	1
Street Child Organization	Gender-based Violence	1.0M	1
The Big Smile Foundation	Gender-based Violence	0.4M	3
United Nations Children's Fund	Gender-based Violence	0.7M	1
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Gender-based Violence	13.0M	1
United Nations Population Fund	Gender-based Violence	9.7M	1
Youth Integrated for Positive Development Initiative	Gender-based Violence	0.3M	1
Action Against Hunger	Health	9.6M	1
Agaji Global Unity Foundation	Health	0.2M	1
Big Family 360 Foundation	Health	0.02M	1
Family Health International - FHI 360	Health	2.5M	1
First Step Action for Children Initiative	Health	0.5M	1
GOALPrime Organization Nigeria	Health	0.2M	1
Goggoji Zumunci Development Initiative	Health	0.4M	1
Grassroots Life-Saving Outreach	Health	0.5M	1
International Organization for Migration	Health	6.1M	1
International Rescue Committee	Health	2.0M	1
INTERSOS Humanitarian Aid Organization	Health	0.7M	1

ORGANIZATION	SECTORS	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PROJECTS
Médecins du Monde France	Health	2.5M	1
Première Urgence Internationale	Health	4.7M	1
Sanitation and Hygiene Education Initiative	Health	0.1M	1
Terre des Hommes - Lausanne	Health	2.0M	1
United Nations Children's Fund	Health	17.2M	1
United Nations Population Fund	Health	12.2M	1
World Health Organization	Health	22.5M	4
Norwegian Refugee Council	Housing, Land and Property	0.5M	1
United Nations Humanitarian Air Service, World Food Programme	Logistics	30.7M	2
Danish Refugee Council	Mine Action	1.0M	1
Mines Advisory Group	Mine Action	1.1M	1
United Nations Children's Fund	Mine Action	0.3M	1
United Nations Mine Action Service	Mine Action	4.5M	1
Action Against Hunger	Nutrition	4.3M	1
Catholic Caritas Foundation of Nigeria	Nutrition	1.1M	1
Catholic Relief Services	Nutrition	1.6M	1
Cooperazione Internazionale - COOPI	Nutrition	2.3M	1
Family Health International - FHI 360	Nutrition	3.5M	2
Global Village Healthcare Initiative for Africa	Nutrition	0.1M	1
Green Concern for Development	Nutrition	0.4M	1
Grow Strong Foundation	Nutrition	0.1M	1
International Rescue Committee	Nutrition	2.8M	1
INTERSOS Humanitarian Aid Organization	Nutrition	0.8M	1
Médecins du Monde France	Nutrition	0.8M	1
Mercy Corps	Nutrition	0.9M	1
Mon Club International	Nutrition	0.1M	1
Plan International	Nutrition	5.0M	1
Première Urgence Internationale	Nutrition	2.4M	1
Sirri Care Foundation	Nutrition	0.2M	1
SOS Children's Villages - Nigeria	Nutrition	0.1M	1
Terre des Hommes - Lausanne	Nutrition	0.4M	1

ORGANIZATION	SECTORS	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PROJECTS
United Nations Children's Fund	Nutrition	39.1M	1
World Food Programme	Nutrition	61.7M	1
World Health Organization	Nutrition	1.5M	1
BOAID Humanitarian Foundation	Protection	0.02M	1
Concern for Women and Children Development Foundation	Protection	0.04M	1
Danish Refugee Council	Protection	3.7M	1
Grassroots Researchers Association	Protection	0.1M	1
Green Concern for Development	Protection	0.4M	1
International Organization for Migration	Protection	1.8M	1
International Rescue Committee	Protection	0.4M	1
INTERSOS Humanitarian Aid Organization	Protection	0.2M	1
Norwegian Refugee Council	Protection	0.5M	1
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	Protection	0.8M	1
Première Urgence Internationale	Protection	1.6M	1
Salient Humanitarian Organization	Protection	0.9M	1
SOS Children's Villages - Nigeria	Protection	0.4M	2
Swift Relief Foundation	Protection	1.5M	1
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Protection	13.0M	1
ACT Alliance / Norwegian Church Aid	Water Sanitation Hygiene	0.9M	2
Action Contre la Faim	Water Sanitation Hygiene	6.8M	1
African Humanitarian Aid International	Water Sanitation Hygiene	1.5M	1
Agaji Global Unity Foundation	Water Sanitation Hygiene	0.4M	1
Big Family 360 Foundation	Water Sanitation Hygiene	0.0M	1
Catholic Caritas Foundation of Nigeria	Water Sanitation Hygiene	0.3M	1
Cooperazione Internazionale - COOPI	Water Sanitation Hygiene	0.8M	1
Danish Refugee Council	Water Sanitation Hygiene	2.5M	1
Family Health International - FHI 360	Water Sanitation Hygiene	2.5M	1
GOALPrime Organization Nigeria	Water Sanitation Hygiene	0.3M	1
Hope and Rural Aid Foundation	Water Sanitation Hygiene	0.2M	1







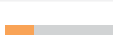


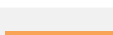

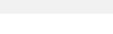
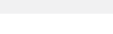


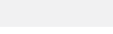
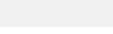

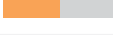
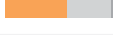










ORGANIZATION	SECTORS	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PROJECTS
International Medical Corps	Water Sanitation Hygiene	2.0M	1
International Organization for Migration	Water Sanitation Hygiene	18.4M	1
International Rescue Committee	Water Sanitation Hygiene	1.2M	1
INTERSOS Humanitarian Aid Organization	Water Sanitation Hygiene	0.7M	1
Jami Al Hakeem Foundation	Water Sanitation Hygiene	0.04M	1
Malteser International Order of Malta World Relief	Water Sanitation Hygiene	0.9M	1
Mercy Corps	Water Sanitation Hygiene	2.0M	1
Norwegian Refugee Council	Water Sanitation Hygiene	3.0M	1
Salient Humanitarian Organization	Water Sanitation Hygiene	1.2M	1
Save The Slum Initiative	Water Sanitation Hygiene	1.1M	2
Secours Islamique France	Water Sanitation Hygiene	0.2M	1
Solidarités International (SI)	Water Sanitation Hygiene	3.8M	2
Taimako Community Development Initiative	Water Sanitation Hygiene	0.7M	1
Terre des Hommes - Lausanne	Water Sanitation Hygiene	0.7M	1
United Nations Children's Fund	Water Sanitation Hygiene	40.4M	1
United Nations Children's Fund	Water Sanitation Hygiene	40.4M	1

4.3 Planning Figures by Sector and by Geography

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
8.7M	6.4M	\$1.0B	93	214

By sector

SECTOR/MULTI-SECTOR	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	IN NEED TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	OPERATIONAL PARTNERS	NUMBER OF PROJECTS
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	1.9M	1.4M		\$22.9M	10	13
Coordination and Support Services	0.0M	0.0M		\$18.9M	5	5
Early Recovery and Livelihoods	2.1M	0.3M		\$65.6M	21	21
Education	1.1M	1.0M		\$51.3M	24	24
Emergency Shelter and NFI	2.3M	1.4M		\$63.9M	13	16
Emergency Telecommunications	0.0M	0.0M		\$1.97M	1	1
Food Security	5.1M	4.3M		\$354M	25	26
Health	5.8M	5.3M		\$83.7M	18	21
Logistics	0.0M	0.0M		\$30.7M	1	1
Nutrition	1.5M	1.3M		\$129M	21	22
Protection	4.1M	2.5M		\$91.2	47	63
Water and Sanitation	2.9M	2.5M		\$92.7M	26	29

	PEOPLE TARGETED	BY GENDER WOMEN MEN (%)	WOMEN MEN	BY AGE CHILDREN ADULTS ELDERERS (%)	IDPS	RETURNEES	HOST COMMUNITIES	
	1.4M	54 46		56 40 4		1.12	-	0.32
	00k	00 00		00 00 00	-	-	-	
	0.3M	48 52		26 74 0		0.07	0.12	0.14
	1.0M	52 48		97 3 0		0.4	0.39	0.24
	1.4M	51 49		56 40 4		1.19	0.12	0.1
	00k	00 00		00 00 00	-	-	-	
	4.3M	51 49		56 40 4		1.31	0.64	2.32
	5.3M	51 49		74 22 4		1.44	1.3	2.53
	00k	00 00		00 00 00	-	-	-	
	1.3M	74 26		53 47 0		0.21	0.2	0.88
	2.5M	54 46		65 29 6		0.98	0.81	0.69
	2.5M	51 49		57 38 5		1.13	0.6	0.8

By geography

STATE	LGA	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	OPERATIONAL PARTNERS	NUMBER OF PROJECTS
Adamawa	Demsa	104K	75K	4.2M	17	19
Adamawa	Fufore	168K	88K	6.4M	13	22
Adamawa	Ganye	111K	71K	2.4M	8	11
Adamawa	Girei	139K	60K	8.4M	20	30
Adamawa	Gombi	68K	62K	4.7M	13	16
Adamawa	Guyuk	75K	63K	2.9M	11	15
Adamawa	Hong	84K	82K	3.3M	12	15
Adamawa	Jada	156K	71K	2.3M	7	11
Adamawa	Lamurde	30K	48K	2.6M	12	14
Adamawa	Madagali	114K	80K	20.9M	25	43
Adamawa	Maiha	20K	46K	7.2M	20	23
Adamawa	Mayo-Belwa	121K	65K	2.7M	10	14
Adamawa	Michika	188K	115K	21.7M	27	51
Adamawa	Mubi North	130K	70K	14.3M	22	47
Adamawa	Mubi South	141K	74K	10.7M	19	39
Adamawa	Numan	27K	55K	3.9M	12	14
Adamawa	Shelleng	65K	62K	1.7M	8	10
Adamawa	Song	75K	66K	3.1M	10	13
Adamawa	Toungo	34K	20K	1.4M	6	8
Adamawa	Yola North	189K	59K	17.2M	21	38
Adamawa	Yola South	191K	111K	10.8M	16	32
Borno	Abadam	28K	0	0.0M	7	8
Borno	Askira/Uba	96K	98K	19.9M	19	33
Borno	Bama	231K	120K	38.9M	31	59
Borno	Bayo	105K	34K	8.1M	12	17
Borno	Biu	96K	78K	14.8M	18	30
Borno	Chibok	79K	40K	9.1M	13	22
Borno	Dambo	136K	169K	37.9M	30	52
Borno	Dikwa	110K	66K	37.4M	38	70
Borno	Gubio	111K	130K	20.3M	16	24

STATE	LGA	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	OPERATIONAL PARTNERS	NUMBER OF PROJECTS
Borno	Guzamala	44K	9K		41	76
Borno	Gwoza	278K	191K	36.2M	17	27
Borno	Hawul	78K	61K	14.3M	50	98
Borno	Jere	387K	346K	45.8M	19	36
Borno	Kaga	96K	46K	24.9M	22	40
Borno	Kala/Balge	42K	36K	26.1M	41	69
Borno	Konduga	200K	241K	33.0M	10	16
Borno	Kukawa	17K	12K		10	14
Borno	Kwaya Kusar	103K	23K	9.3M	28	50
Borno	Mafa	124K	45K	25.8M	18	31
Borno	Magumeri	278K	151K	23.2M	48	89
Borno	Maiduguri	513K	581K	57.9M	8	9
Borno	Marte	8K	47K		22	42
Borno	Mobbar	151K	109K	32.9M	46	82
Borno	Monguno	196K	335K		33	57
Borno	Ngala	112K	204K	33.8M	10	15
Borno	Nganzai	148K	73K	13.3M	11	17
Borno	Shani	123K	50K	6.9M	16	22
Yobe	Bade	161K	142K	16.0M	14	23
Yobe	Bursari	149K	60K	17.7M	25	48
Yobe	Damaturu	222K	85K	22.3M	12	19
Yobe	Fika	92K	148K	13.7M	14	24
Yobe	Fune	213K	90K	14.7M	19	35
Yobe	Geidam	172K	138K	17.7M	24	50
Yobe	Gujba	173K	107K	22.1M	17	38
Yobe	Gulani	170K	82K	19.1M	16	23
Yobe	Jakusko	128K	150K	16.1M	13	19
Yobe	Karasuwa	88K	67K	14.2M	10	19
Yobe	Machina	45K	41K	13.7M	15	23
Yobe	Nangere	67K	79K	15.6M	14	22

STATE	LGA	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	OPERATIONAL PARTNERS	NUMBER OF PROJECTS
Yobe	Nguru	116K	99K	17.0M	13	22
Yobe	Potiskum	380K	199K	16.0M	19	27
Yobe	Tarmua	140K	50K	16.0M	13	21
Yobe	Yunusari	190K	97K	16.4M	15	30
Yobe	Yusufari	75K	109K	15.6M	14	22

4.4

What if We Fail to Respond?

Many people's physical and mental well-being will be harmed, and many lives might be lost.

The 2021 the Humanitarian Response Plan has targeted some 3 million people for life-saving food assistance, and more than 5.2 million people for life-saving primary and secondary health response. Nutrition interventions are targeting some 1.3 million people, mainly children. Moreover, more than two million people depend on regular and safe water supply and hygiene services provided humanitarian partners. Lack of funding or other elements that prevents the planned response from will have a profound impact on the well-being and prospects of survival of the people targeted for assistance.

Failure to respond will worsen the living conditions of many IDPs, returnees and host communities.

Almost a million people entirely depend on humanitarian shelter programmes to have adequate and safe housing. Failure to mobilise resources for shelter will also hamper partners' ability to provide long-term and durable solutions for displaced people, many of whom have had to live in temporary and inadequate shelters for more than a decade. More than half of the IDPs live in camps and camp-like settings which require camp-management services, as well as other critical services. If humanitarians cannot maintain these responses, many IDPs' living conditions will significantly and immediately deteriorate.

Internally displaced people, returnees and host communities will continue to be exposed to protection violations and children's future will be at risk.

Around 2.5 million people are targeted for a range of protection interventions, including more than a million children targeted for specific protection services. An inability to provide protection support will aggravate an already dire situation, best described as a protection crisis. Women and children are particularly at risk of different forms of protection violations, including GBV. Moreover, many households are at risk of

eviction from their shelters unless HLP services are not provided in good time. Out-of-school children will be at considerable risk of exposure to abduction, kidnappings, forced recruitment into armed groups, enslavement and other severe violations including forcibly participating in suicide attacks. Failure to provide adequate education and protection for children and youth could leave a lost generation with little hope for their future and also susceptible to persuasion by extremists ideologies.

Many households will adopt harmful coping mechanisms, thus affecting our joint ability to achieve durable solutions.

Observation in north-east Nigeria and in many other crises confirm that households and individuals who have no choice will resort to harmful and risky coping mechanisms—transactional sex, forcing girls into early marriage, children dropping out of school and having to work or beg when humanitarians fail to provide the essential services they need. If we thus fail, many will adopt such coping mechanisms, putting their lives and health at risk, likely leaving psychological scars and facing further marginalisation or even ostracization in their communities. The human cost will be profound and it will also likely hamper the prospects for much-needed recovery and development, without which people in the north-east cannot lift themselves out of their current predicament.

We risk losing the gains that we have achieved in improving people's lives and alleviating suffering.

Unless we can stabilise the situation by ensuring a modicum of basic services and protection for people affected by conflict, it will be very difficult to start a process of recovery and development. We will need to build on the gains by, among other things, shifting steadily as conditions allow toward long-term and durable solutions, ensuring that we do not just keep people alive but also make sure that they can have a life in dignity, security, and prospects of improvement.

4.5

How to Contribute

Contribute to the Humanitarian Response Plan

To see the country's humanitarian needs overview, humanitarian response plan, and monitoring reports, and donate directly to organizations participating in the plan, please visit:

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/Nigeria>

The best way to browse HRP projects is on FTS:

<https://fts.unocha.org/countries/163/summary/2021>

Click on each project code to open a page of full project details, including contacts. Use the menu at right to filter by organization and/or sector.

Contribute through the Central Emergency Response Fund

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) provides rapid initial funding for life-saving actions at the onset of emergencies and for poorly funded, essential humanitarian operations in protracted crises. The CERF receives contributions from various donors – mainly governments, but also private companies, foundations, charities, and individuals – which are combined into a single fund. This is used for crises anywhere in the world. Find out more about the CERF and how to donate by visiting the CERF website:

<https://cerf.un.org/donate>

Contribute through Nigeria Humanitarian Fund

The Nigerian Humanitarian Fund (NHF) is a country-based pooled fund. Such funds are multi-donor humanitarian financing instruments established by the Emergency Relief Coordinator and managed by OCHA at the country level under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator. At the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit and in its follow-up, many donors committed to the goal of channelling 15% of funding for HRPs through the respective country-based pooled funds, in recognition of the demonstrated experience that this will enable a more strategic and joined-up use of funding to address priorities, cover critical gaps, and achieve coherent inter-sectoral results.

Find out more about the NHF by visiting:

<https://www.unocha.org/nhf>

4.6 Acronyms

AAWG	Assessment and Analysis Working Group	IOM	International Organization for Migration
AWD	acute watery diarrhoea	ISCG	Inter-sectoral Coordination Group
BAY	Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (states)	IYCF	infant and young-child feeding (practices)
CCCM	camp coordination and camp management	LGA	Local Government Area
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund	MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
CH	<i>Cadre Harmonisé</i>	MHPSS	mental health and psycho-social support
CiSEC	Civil-Security Cooperation	MSNA	Multi-sectoral Needs Assessment
CVA	cash or voucher assistance	MUAC	mid-upper-arm circumference
CWG	Cash Working Group	NEDC	North-East Development Commission
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix	NFIs	non-food items
EORE	explosive ordnance risk education	NGO	non-governmental organization
ERL	early recovery and livelihoods	NHCC	National Humanitarian Coordination Committee
ETS	Emergency Telecommunications Sector	NHCTWG	National Humanitarian Coordination Technical Working Group
EWARS	early warning alert and response	NHF	Nigeria Humanitarian Fund
FMHADMSD	Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development	NSAGs	non-state armed groups
FSS	Food Security Sector	OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
FTS	Financial Tracking Service	OHCT	Operational Humanitarian Country Team
GAM	global acute malnutrition	PSEA	protection against sexual exploitation and abuse
GBV	gender-based violence	SAD	sex-and-age disaggregation
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team	SAM	severe acute malnutrition
HDP	humanitarian-development-peacebuilding	SEA	sexual exploitation or abuse
HH	household	SGBV	sexual or gender-based violence
HLP	housing, land and property	SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview		
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan		
IDPs	internally displaced people		

SRH sexual and reproductive health
UN United Nations
UNDSS United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNHAS United Nations Humanitarian Air Service

UNICEF United Nations Children’s Fund
UNMAS United Nations Mine Action Service
WASH water, sanitation and hygiene
WFP World Food Programme

4.7

End Notes

- 1 <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/programme-cycle/space/document/nigeria-2019-2021-humanitarian-response-strategy-january-2019>
- 2 As reported by donors and recipient organizations to FTS. All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars.
- 3 <https://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2020/11/10/strengthening-recovery-and-peacebuilding-in-north-east-nigeria>
- 4 https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/news/eu-supports-recovery-and-resilience-nigeria-additional-eu50-million_en
- 5 The Inter-Agency Standing Committee defines such last resort as: “No other option is available to facilitate access and the timely delivery of humanitarian supplies, protection, and personnel required to meet critical humanitarian needs. All other options to reduce risks and ensure timely aid delivery are exhaustively explored and determined not viable.” <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/haiti/document/iasc-non-binding-guidelines-use-armed-escorts-humanitarian-convoys>
- 6 Ground Truth Solutions, https://groundtruthsolutions.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/GTS-Cash_Barometer_Nigeria_Nov2020.pdf. Note: percentages do not sum to 100 as multiple selections were possible.
- 7 REACH, the name of an assessment and analysis consortium, is not an acronym.
- 8 <https://displacement.iom.int/reports/nigeria-%E2%80%94-displacement-report-33-august-2020>
- 9 <https://displacement.iom.int/reports/nigeria-%E2%80%94-displacement-report-33-august-2020>
- 10 Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for Reproductive Health in Humanitarian Settings Calculator
- 11 More than 430 Almajiri boys were relocated to and reunified in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe, following the decision by the Northern Governors Forum to ban the Almajiri system in northern Nigeria in March 2020. These children without parental care are at risk if they are not appropriately reintegrated in their families and communities.

**HUMANITARIAN
RESPONSE PLAN**
NIGERIA

ISSUED FEBRUARY 2021