HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN
NIGERIA

HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME CYCLE
2020

ISSUED MARCH 2020

About

This document is consolidated by OCHA on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners. It provides a shared understanding of the crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian need and the estimated number of people who need assistance. It represents a consolidated evidence base and helps inform joint strategic response planning.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

PHOTO ON COVER

Stadium IDP Camp, Maiduguri, Borno, February 2020 - Internally displaced people in Stadium camp, Maiduguri. More than 700 people fled Konduga LGA to arrive to the Borno State capital after their villages were attacked by non-state armed groups a few weeks ago. About 250 individuals, mostly women and children, have arrived to Stadium camp. Half of them have been registered and moved to collective shelters where over 15 people are sharing the same room. However 126 people are still sleeping outside with only some fabric to protect themselves and create a little privacy. They are exposed to grave protection risks and diseases during the harsh Harmattan season. One in two camps are congested in Borno State and resources are stretched to capacity. Aid actors are increasing advocacy efforts to speed up registration of new arrivals so that they can provide assistance. They are also advocating for more land to be allocated for humanitarian activities, including building shelters or establishing new IDP camps.

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NGALA/BORNO, NIGERIA

Women and children in the reception centre in Arabic Village Camp are staying outside on mats. Approximately 2,500 people are currently living in the reception centre, a majority of them new arrivals from Rann in Kala/Balge Local Government Area.

Photo: OCHA/Leni Kinzli

Foreword by the Humanitarian Coordinator

Developments in 2019 have led to an upsurge in the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance. Between 2017 and 2019, the number of people in need of urgent assistance reduced from 8.5 million to 7.1 million. Increased attacks by non-state armed groups against civilians, compounded by the effects of climate change, natural hazards and disease outbreaks, are exacerbating the needs of a population already afflicted by more than ten years of protracted crisis. Millions of people have been plunged into further vulnerability and 7.9 million are now in need of life-saving aid in 2020 – 800,000 more people than in 2019.

In 2019, more than 180,000 people were forced to flee their homes, some for a second or third time since the beginning of the crisis, mainly due to increased attacks. Access to land and livelihoods has become more difficult for most people affected by the crisis. Violations and abuse of international humanitarian and human rights law remain pervasive.

Non-state armed groups are increasingly setting up illegal checkpoints on main supply routes directly targeting civilians. This condemnable practice has disastrous consequences for civilians and humanitarians, hindering freedom of movement and heightening protection risks.

It is now more difficult for aid workers to provide urgent assistance to the most vulnerable women, men, boys and girls affected by the crisis in the north-east. Locations across the BAY states, in which aid organisations were working, are now inaccessible as a direct result of mounting insecurity. Since January 2019, humanitarian workers and the aid they deliver have become the direct target of attacks by non-state armed groups. In 2019, twelve humanitarian workers, some of our most dedicated colleagues, were tragically killed for their selfless work and their belief in core human values. This is twice the number of aid workers killed in 2018. Not a single day passes without honoring the sacrifice they made and sending thoughts to their families. Each and every day we also remember the unspeakable plight of Alice Loksha and Grace Taku, two female aid workers who are still being held captive of non-state armed groups and call upon their immediate release and safe return for their families.

This worrisome situation has prompted a more resolute response from the humanitarian community and, remarkably, from our key Nigerian partners. 2019 was also marked by encouraging new developments and increased engagement by the Nigerian Government. The North-East Development Commission became fully operational in May 2019, and the UN and its humanitarian partners welcomed the establishment of the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development in August 2019.

Together, we are improving our planning, analysis, prioritization and preparedness. The Humanitarian Response Plan proposed in this document is the result of increased collaboration and exchange between all actors – not only UN agencies and international NGO partners but also Government and State authorities, local communities, and key actors in development, peace-building and stabilization. In line with the 2019-2021 Humanitarian Response Strategy adopted jointly by the humanitarian community and the Government of Nigeria, the new approach pays particular attention to reflecting the priorities identified by affected people themselves, and considers the specific needs of diverse groups of people, including women and girls and people living with disabilities

Despite challenges, in 2019, the humanitarian community provided urgent assistance to 5.2 million people, most of them women and children. Together, we saved the lives of over 365 children every day and provided food assistance to about 2.4 million people each month.

Donor support has been and remains essential. In 2019, the $848 million appeal was 68.3 per cent funded, representing nearly $580 million. We are grateful for the trust and confidence that donors place in us and their commitment towards alleviating the suffering of Nigeria's most vulnerable.

Together, in 2020, we will save even more lives and aim to reach 5.9 million people across the most affected states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe with a financial appeal of $839 million. In 2020, we will maintain the centrality of protection at all levels of humanitarian action. We will pay particular attention to empowering local organizations and enabling Nigerians to cope with, and overcome, the impact of the protracted crisis while identifying more sustainable solutions.

Humanitarian assistance is not a long-term solution to the protracted crisis in north-east Nigeria. Together we have to focus on four critical elements: prevention, stabilization, transformation and sustainability. We have to seize all opportunities to save and protect lives as a matter of urgency, prevent further violence, and foster recovery, peace-building, reconstruction and development efforts wherever and whenever possible. Together we can restore hope to the most vulnerable and a chance at a brighter future for the millions of people affected.

In addition to the ongoing humanitarian emergencies in the country, the COVID-19 pandemic poses a potential monumental social and economic threat to Nigeria, with a devastating knock on effect for the most vulnerable population in the BAY states who have endured a decade of conflict. The UN system in Nigeria launched a One UN Response Plan to COVID-19 to support the rapid implementation of the Government's National COVID-19 Multi-Sectoral Pandemic Response Plan and will continue to support strong coordination and coherence with all stakeholders responding to the pandemic.

Edward Kallon
Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Nigeria

Statement by the Federal Minister

The conflict in North-east Nigeria is in its tenth year and continues to cause untold suffering for millions of Nigerians, particularly women and children. The Federal Government of Nigeria (GoN) remains steadfast in its commitment and primary responsibility to ensure the safety, security and provision of lifesaving assistance to the affected people, in collaboration with international humanitarian community.

The 2020 HRP stems from the multiyear 2019-2021 Humanitarian Response Strategy. It has therefore maintained the overall strategic focus agreed with the Government of Nigeria (GoN) and the humanitarian community in 2018 to address the most critical lifesaving needs, enhance protection assistance and support resilience and recovery in the most conflict affected states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY).

The HRP is a result of a multi-stakeholder approach and close consultation with the federal and state governments of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states, humanitarian partners, donors and the affected communities. The humanitarian needs analysis overview that was validated by federal and state governments noted an increase in the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in the BAY states to 7.9 million from 7.1 million in 2019. This calls for more urgent and concerted efforts from the government and the humanitarian community to deliver lifesaving humanitarian assistance to those most in need.

The strategic multiyear approach in the HRP ensures that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a sustainable manner and contributes to the GoN'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 (ERGP).

In 2019 the GoN took major steps to strengthen its coordination and leadership role and structures at federal and state levels to bring better coherence in addressing humanitarian crises in the country, while laying the foundation for stabilization and long term development of the conflict affected states.

This includes the establishment of the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management, and Social Development (FMHADMSD) and the North East Development Commission (NEDC) based in Borno State. I am honored to serve as the pioneer Minister for FMHADMSD and pledge continued support and cooperation with the humanitarian community to address the sufferings of the people in the BAY states as elaborated in the HRP and government plans.

In 2019 my Ministry convened the international workshop on Improving Civil-Security Cooperation (CiSEC) in Humanitarian Interventions in Nigeria to foster understanding, coordination and communication between the humanitarian community, government institutions and security agencies in the BAY states in the delivery of much needed assistance. In 2020 I will continue to work with the humanitarian community to operationalize all the outcomes of the CiSEC Workshop and the 7-point agenda as part of government's commitment to create an enabling environment for humanitarian response in the BAY states as elaborated in the HRP.

On behalf of the GoN, I wish to express my appreciation to the international community, donors'/development partners, especially the Office of the United Nations (UN) Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator for Nigeria and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA), for their continuing support to the efforts of the Nigerian Government to bring humanitarian assistance to the people of the North-East region of Nigeria.

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	PROJECTS
7.9M	5.9M	839M	86	219

MONGUNO/BORNO, NIGERIA
Humanitarians are responding to the most urgent needs following an influx of new arrival.
Photo: OCHA/Leni Kinzli

The 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) stems from the 2019-2021 Humanitarian Response Strategy (HRS) agreed with the Government of Nigeria in 2018 to respond to the humanitarian crisis in the three conflict-affected states of Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe (BAY). The 2020 HRP therefore maintains the overall strategic direction articulated in the three Strategic Objectives of the 2019-2021 HRS [1]:

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

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

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

The 2020 multi-sector needs assessment (MSNA) and related analysis contained in the Humanitarian Need Overview (HNO) revealed an increase in needs across the BAY states compared to 2019. The humanitarian community anticipates that the operational constraints that hampered effective response in 2019 will continue or worsen in 2020. The response in 2020 will prioritise and target internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and host communities that the humanitarian community can realistically and safely access. Populations living in inaccessible areas in Borno and Yobe will be targeted in line with the Risk Analysis and Monitoring framework in the HNO. The humanitarian community will therefore target 5.9 million people out of the 7.9 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in the BAY states. This is a reduction of about five per cent from the target in 2019. Of the 5.9 million, over 71 per cent need short-term assistance to address their acute physical and mental wellbeing and living standard needs. The response will adapt to the dynamic, complex, and rapidly evolving operational environment in the BAY states. It is also expected that the Government of Nigeria at all levels will continue to assume more responsibility in the provision of urgent life-saving assistance to the affected people.

The operational environment in the BAY states is characterised by rising insecurity, driving waves of new displacements, deepening food insecurity and malnutrition, widespread protection concerns and rights violations, a constricted humanitarian space and reduced access that hampered effective delivery of humanitarian assistance. In 2019, the BAY states also experienced devastating seasonal flooding, that further constrained access to affected populations, worsened living conditions in congested IDP camps and informal settlements, and increased people's vulnerability to disease outbreaks.

The 2020 response plan builds on progress and lessons learned in 2019 to meet the most acute humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable IDPs, returnees and host communities. The response prioritises populations in accessible Local Government Areas (LGAs) in the BAY states based on severity of needs. Specific attention is made to the differentiated needs of women, girls, boys and men as well as specific vulnerable subgroups such as the elderly, people with disabilities and children under five. The response will continue to strengthen the protective environment for the affected population through enhanced analysis, protection by presence and advocacy. Community engagement will be strengthened to ensure the response remains appropriate to the needs of the target population. Cash-based programming will be an integral part of the response, through cash and voucher assistance (CVA), based on the needs and of the affected people and operational context.

Although conditions for return are not yet in place in most locations across the BAY states due to insecurity, lack of services and near absence of state authority at the local level, the humanitarian response where and when possible will seek to reduce communities' dependency on aid, through a combination of efforts in stabilization, development and humanitarian responses to ensure the sustainable delivery of basic services to those in need, particularly those living in protracted displacement. The Sector-specific plans have identified thematic areas for stronger linkages with development actors to scale up durable solutions and support recovery and resilience of returnees and host communities in relatively stable LGAs, mainly in Adamawa and Yobe states.

In 2019, the Government of Nigeria enhanced its leadership and coordination of humanitarian assistance through the establishment of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development (FMHDS). This will provide increased visibility to government plans, activities and financial commitments to allow international organizations to better support and avoid any duplication. In addition, the government's response is expected to be scaled up and become better streamlined, through the strengthening of internal coordination among the many government entities involved. The Government has committed an initial grant of $27 million to the Borno State-based North-East Development Commission (NEDC). In Borno, the State Government established the Borno State Agency for Coordination of Sustainable Development and Humanitarian Response with a similar mandate. These institutions and agencies will build and link into the existing government response. This includes the National Emergency Management Agency's (NEMA) comprehensive annual work plan for 2020 on disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness, humanitarian response and recovery, and advocacy and enlightenment programmes to educate communities on flood mitigation and prevention. NEMA's response will also include monthly humanitarian interventions for IDPs in camps and host communities. NEMA's state counterpart, the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) will deliver similar responses with funding from state governments and based on state-specific plans and priorities. The 2016 'Buhari Plan' for rebuilding the north-east remains a comprehensive strategy for addressing humanitarian, security, peacebuilding and development needs and complements the Government's 2017 -2020 National Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP).

There are also a number of interventions implemented by the Government through multi-partnership frameworks such as the Lake Chad Basin Stabilisation Facility with a $100 million budget for two years. With $36 million allocated to Nigeria, state governments in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe in partnerships with UNDP are rolling out the Nigeria Window of the Facility. The program seeks to provide rapid response package to promote stabilization in the Lake Chad Basin, in support of a political process to address the conflict. This well help create a conducive environment for restoring civilian authorities through strengthening security and rule of law, expanding livelihoods, and improving basic services. This will be implemented through an area-based approach targeting seven communities: four in Borno State, two in Yobe State and one in Adamawa State. Also, the World Bank has approved $775 million of International Development Association (IDA) funding for the north-east since 2016, representing the largest program for north-east recovery and development among international partners. The program aims to help restore delivery of basic education, health and social protection services, agricultural production, and livelihoods in north-east Nigeria. It includes six additional financing operations (totaling $575 million, in agriculture, health, education, community development, and youth employment and social support), and the $200 million Multi-Sectoral Crisis Response Project (MCRP). Two operations are already fully disbursed: Polio and Routine Immunization ($125 million) and Fadama Agriculture and Food Security ($50 million). Additional funds are also available for emergency transition activities and parallel stabilization initiatives with a focus on: (i) peacebuilding and social cohesion; (ii) infrastructure and social services and; (iii) economic recovery.

These funds include, but are not limited to: €247.5 million from the European Union (EU) from the 11th European Development Fund and the EU Trust Fund for Africa; £300 million from the United Kingdom's Department for International Development through the North-East Transition to Development Programme, noting that the majority of funds are for the humanitarian response; $250 million – from the African Development Bank; and $170 million – from the Islamic Development Bank. The UN's 2018-2022 Sustainable Development Partnership Framework serves as collective support and response to the Government's ERGP.

The humanitarian community will require US$ 839 million to deliver the response to 5.9 million people and achieve the objectives of this plan. In partnership with the Government of Nigeria and 86 humanitarian partners (31 international NGOs, 42 national NGOs, and 13 UN agencies), the response will be delivered through 219 projects to address critical problems facing the crisis-affected population. Out of the 219 projects, 68 will be provided through cash and voucher assistance programming at a total cost of US$241 million, about 28 per cent of the entire 2020 HRP financial requirement.

MAIDUGURI/BORNO, NIGERIA

With a grant from the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund, (NHF), local CSO Greencode delivers water to internally displaced people who fled their homes in Mafa LGA five years ago and are now living in an informal settlement about an hour outside Borno State capital Maiduguri. Before the NHF-funded project started, this community had no access to water

Photo: OCHA/Eve Sabbagh

Response by Strategic Objective

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

In 2020, the humanitarian community plans to assist 4.2 million people with multi-sectoral responses that have a direct impact on peoples' short term mental and physical wellbeing and to access timely and integrated multi-sector assistance and protection interventions. 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, living in host communities or at various stages of return. The inter-sectoral response will be delivered through the most appropriate modalities, including static/facilities based approach, mobile teams as well as in-kind, cash and voucher assistance programming. The response will remain flexible 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-sector assitance and protection interventions through principled humanitarian action

The humanitarian response will address the overlapping consequences of the conflict on physical and mental wellbeing and living standards of 4.0 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 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.

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 1.6 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. Assistance provided will contribute to enhanced community resilience and boost the provision of (or access to) integrated support in essential public services, conducive conditions for durable solutions for IDPs and returnees, livelihoods, and local governance. A strong emphasis will be put on strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus across the three states, where possible. Enhanced 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.

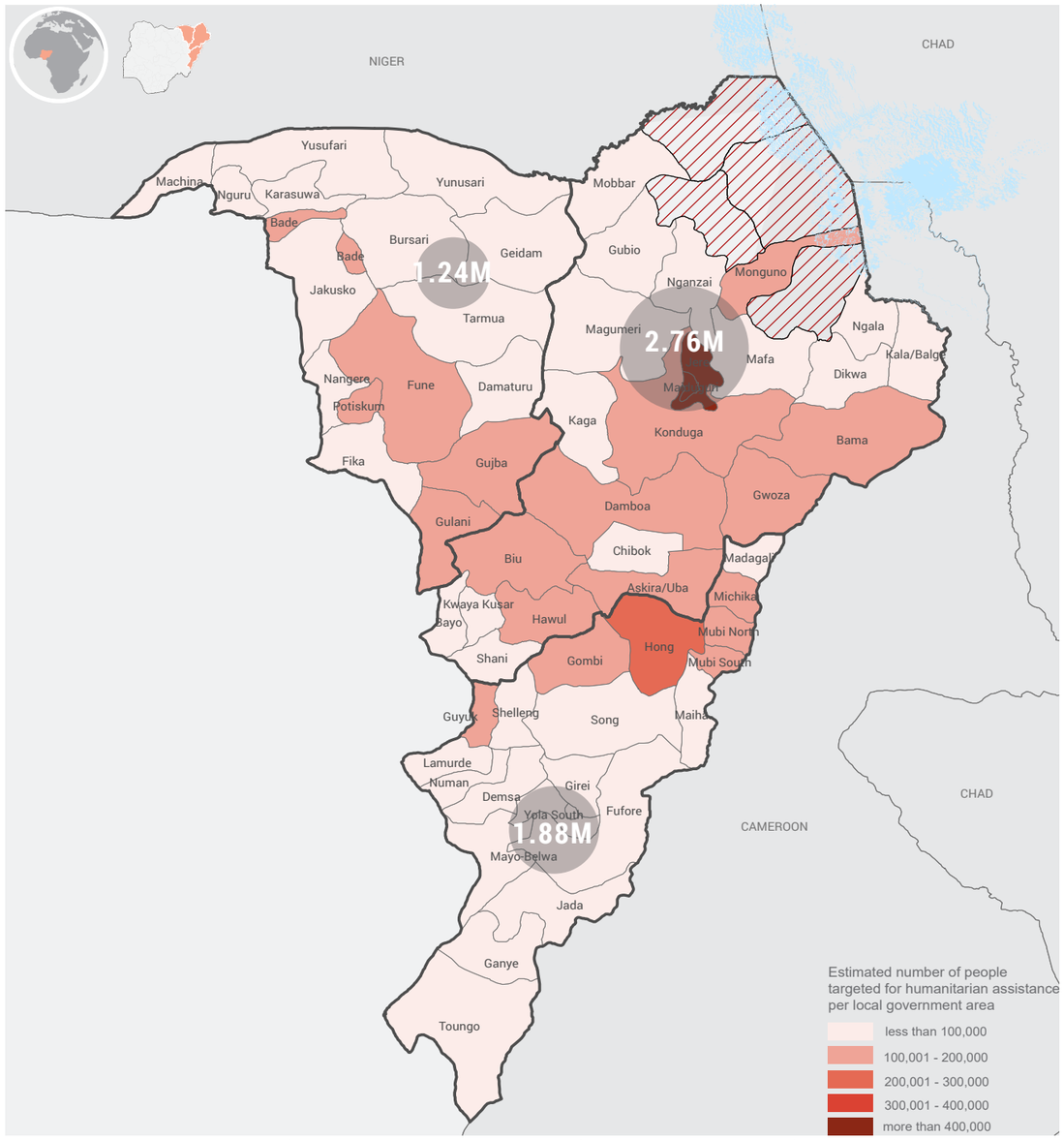
#	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
S01	Save lives by providing timely and integrated multi-sector assistance and protection interventions to the most vulnerable.	4.7 M	**4.2 M**	**$504 M**
S02	Enhance timely, unhindered and equitable access to multi-sector assistance and protection interventions through principled humanitarian action.	5.4 M	**4.0 M**	**$235 M**
S03	Strengthen the resilience of aected populations, promote early recovery and voluntary and safe durable solutions to displacement and support social cohesion.	2.2 M	**1.6 M**	**$100 M**

Needs and Planned Response

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	PIN TREND (2015-2020)	TARGET TREND (2015-2020)	WOMEN	CHILDREN
7.9M	5.9M			23%	57%

Overview map

More on pages 15-26



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HRP Key Figures

Humanitarian Response by Targeted Groups

POPULATION GROUP	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED
Internally displaced people	1.9 M	**1.7 M**
Persons with disability	0.9 M	**0.9 M**
Children under 5 yrs	2.1 M	**1.5 M**
Single heads of households	15 k	**15 k**
Host communities	3.2 M	**2.7 M**

Humanitarian Response by Gender

GENDER	IN NEED	TARGETED	% TARGETED
Boys	2.2 M	**1.6 M**	27 percent
Girls	2.5 M	**1.8 M**	31 percent
Men	1.5 M	**1.2 M**	20 percent
Women	1.7 M	**1.3 M**	23 percent

Humanitarian Response for Persons with Disability

GENDER	IN NEED	TARGETED	% TARGETED
Persons with disabilities	6 k	**6 k**	100 percent

Humanitarian Response by Age

AGE	IN NEED	TARGETED	% TARGET-ED
Children (0 - 17)	4.6 M	**3.4 M**	57 percent
Adults (17 - 59)	3.0 M	**2.2 M**	38 percent
Elders (60+)	0.4 M	**0.3 M**	5 percent

Financial Requirements by Sector and Multi-Sector

More on pages 33

SECTOR / MULTI-SECTOR RESPONSE	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
Coordination and Camp Management	**20.0 M**
Early Recovery	**104.0 M**
Education	**39.9 M**
Emergency Telecommunication	**3.0 M**
Food Security	**212.1 M**
Health	**86.2 M**
Logistics	**30.3 M**
Nutrition	**90.8M**
Protection	**82.5 M**
Shelter/NFIs	**65.6 M**
Water Sanitation & Hygiene	**86.1 M**

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

Historic Trends

Historic Trends from 2015 to 2020

YEAR OF APPEAL	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	FUNDING RECEIVED	% FUNDED
2015	4.6 M	**2.8 M**	**100 M**	58 M	58 percent
2016	7.0 M	**3.9 M**	**484 M**	268 M	55 percent
2017	8.5 M	**6.9 M**	**1054 M**	732 M	69 percent
2018	7.7 M	**6.1 M**	**1048 M**	714 M	68 percent
2019	7.1 M	**6.2 M**	**848 M**	566 M	67 percent
2020	7.7 M	**5.7 M**	**839 M**	-	-

MAIDUGURI/BORNO, NIGERIA
Thousands of displaced people have newly arrived in Dolori 1 Camp in Maiduguri, the capital of Borno State, fleeing from armed clashes between government forces and non-state armed groups in Baga near the shores of Lake Chad late December 2018.

Photo: OCHA/Leni Kinzli

Context of the Crisis

Nigeria faces multiple crises, with a protracted conflict in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe (BAY) states, which has spread to neighbouring Cameroon, Chad and Niger, intercommunal clashes in the northwest that have led to over 40,000 people crossing the border with Niger for safety, and climate shocks such as drought and floods. Nigeria also hosts about 50,000 Cameroonian refugees in the west and faces a widespread farmers/herders crisis in its middle belt region. According to the Global Risk Index INFORM, [2] Nigeria today is amongst the countries with the highest overall projected conflict risk index and increased risk in socio-economic vulnerability, inequality, and food insecurity in 2019. In the absence of a viable peace and reconciliation process, the most likely scenario for 2020 is that the situation in north-east Nigeria's Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe (BAY) states that have suffered from ten years of conflict remains static at best, and a deteriorating security environment at worst, as seen in 2019.

The humanitarian crisis in the BAY states remains first and foremost, a protection crisis and civilians continue to bear the brunt of a conflict that has led to widespread forced displacement and violations of international humanitarian and human rights law. Arbitrary arrests and detention without access to justice and legal services, threats to physical safety and security, forced recruitment, abductions, and killings and rape remain major protection concerns for the physical and mental wellbeing, living standards, and coping mechanisms of IDPs, returnees and host communities. Over 36,000 people have been killed in the BAY states since the conflict started in 2009; almost half of them are civilians[3]. According to UNDSS, in 2019 more than 473 civilians were killed and 327 were injured as a result of ongoing military and NSAG activities. The majority of the victims are males. In 2019, civilians represented 50 per cent of the victims of explosive ordnance incidents, including person borne IEDs and vehicle borne IEDs. Internally displaced persons face serious risks to their safety, wellbeing and basic rights. UNDSS data indicates that in 2019, there was a total of 23 attacks on IDP camps, all in Borno State. The civilian character of the camps is being significantly compromised in a number of locations, leading to increased reports of sexual exploitation and abuse and gender-based violence. A total of 1,947 cases of recruitment and use of children by armed groups were reported in 2018[4].

Sexual and gender-based violence, including rape, is rampant due to the ongoing conflict, insecurity and poor living conditions in IDP camps and informal settlements. Sexual exploitation is also a major concern with widespread allegations, which were given credence in 2019 when a military court-martial convicted an officer for rape of a minor. In 2019, of all cases of gender-based biolence (GBV) recorded by the United Nations, 27 per cent were incidents of sexual violence, of which rape accounted for 46 per cent of all the sexual violence incidents as compared to 16 per cent in 2018. Women and girls are facing a more substantial burden as some have taken on additional roles within their families and communities at the risk of greater exposure to violations and negative coping mechanisms such as child labour, forced and child marriages, and transactional sex in exchange for food or other assistance.

Food insecurity driven by conflict, insecurity, and population displacement, remains the highest driver of need. The Cadre Harmonise analysis in October 2019 indicates that 2.9 million people across the BAY states are food insecure (CH/IPC Phase 3 to 5) - a 72 per cent increase from October to December 2018 post-harvest period findings. Besides, around 3.8 million people are projected to be food insecure in June to August 2020 and considered to be facing crisis or emergency (CH Phase 3 or 4). The nutrition situation is equally worrying, compounded by weak healthcare systems, limited access to safe drinking water and sanitation services, poor infant and young child feeding practices and poor living conditions in congested camps; up to 1.1 million children and women are in need of immediate nutrition services. Global acute malnutrition (GAM) in children aged six to 59 months increased from 6.7 per cent in 2017 to 11 per cent in 2019, exceeding the WHO threshold of 10 per cent.

Destruction of social and economic assets is further entrenching vulnerability of the affected population, due to limited access to economic livelihood opportunities and basic social services. The BAY states have suffered an estimated loss of up to US$8.9 billion in damages to social and economic infrastructure due to the conflict. The impact remains far reaching on the economies of the three states, perpetuating pre-existing inequalities between people in north-east Nigeria and the rest of the country. Borno State remains the epicentre of the crisis, and is the hardest hit, with major structural and social-economic damages estimated at $6.9 billion – approximately two-thirds of the overall damage recorded across the three affected states[5]. The agriculture sector, a major contributor to the pre-crisis internal revenue in the BAY states and a significant source of livelihoods for the majority of the population, recorded the most devastating losses estimated at $3.73 billion in damage (42 per cent of total damages in the BAY states)[6]. Major markets in Borno and Yobe states are operating at below pre-crisis levels due to reduced productivity and insecurity. The relapse in insecurity in northern areas of Borno State in December 2018 and closure of Nigeria's land borders in August 2019 also significantly hampered cross-border trade between Nigeria and Cameroon. The impact on healthcare and education services are equally devastating. About 16 per cent of health facilities in the BAY states are fully damaged, and 19 per cent substantially damaged. Insecurity frequently disrupts vaccination campaigns and other essential health services for children and other vulnerable groups in inaccessible areas. With 935 schools closed, over 1.4 million girls and nearly 1.3 million boys out of school are facing an uncertain future without access to education.

The protracted nature of the crisis with lack of durable solutions is eroding coping mechanisms and further compounding underlying causes of the conflict such as multi-dimensional poverty, entrenched socio-economic grievances, political marginalisation, unemployment, lack of essential services, and the near absence of functional governance especially at the local levels. IDPs continue to live in already congested camps and population centres, with 500,000 people in need of urgent shelter solution. Lack of land for constructing shelters and expanding IDP camps remains a major constraint, affecting the wellbeing of the affected population. As a consequence, this is expected to further prolong the humanitarian crisis in the BAY states over the next few years.

In 2019, access to people in need became even more difficult and the constricted humanitarian space has meant the presence of humanitarian actors and provision of aid are now largely confined to major cities and towns. This is in part driven by the impact of the 'super camps' strategy, a counter-terrorism effort, concentrating military personnel and assets in strategic posts in major garrison towns across Borno State. while closing some forward operating bases. There has been a surge in insecurity and illegal checkpoints by NSAGs, and the risk of IEDs increased along the main road axes including the Maiduguri-Damaturu road. This has meant the reduced use of that road by many humanitarian agencies. There has been a reduction of humanitarian presence and response along the Maiduguri-Monguno and Maiduguri-Damasak axes, with some organizations shutting down several offices along these roads. Bureaucratic impediments and government restrictions on fuel, fertilizers and cash movement, as well as general cargo movement continue to hamper the delivery of timely humanitarian assistance. Physical access has also been significantly reduced. Four Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Borno State are entirely inaccessible to the humanitarian community, and access to seven other LGAs is limited to the perimeters of one or two towns, reachable only by helicopter. Humanitarian partners estimate that up to 1.2 million are living in areas not accessible to international organisations, 81 per cent of whom are in Borno State. The volatile security environment is affecting staff safety and security. Humanitarian partners are increasingly becoming targets of NSAGs. Between March 2018 and December 2019 thirteen humanitarian workers were kidnapped, and six killed after negotiations for their release failed. Seven remained in captivity by the end of 2019.

The near absence of civilian authorities outside state capitals, especially in Borno State is a constraint to the government's response in the delivery of secondary services, including law enforcement and access to justice. However, the establishment of the FMHDS, the NEDC, and the Borno State Agency for Development and Humanitarian Response are perceived as opportunities for enhancing the government's ownership and leadership of the humanitarian response in 2020.

Despite the access constraints, in 2019 humanitarian actors reached 5.4 million people with life-saving humanitarian assistance, an average of 4.4 million in the past five years.

Part 1

Strategic Response Priorities

MAIDUGURI/BORNO, NIGERIA

Thousands of displaced people have newly arrived in Dolori 1 Camp in Maiduguri, the capital of Borno State, fleeing from armed clashes between government forces and non-state armed groups in Baga near the shores of Lake Chad late December 2018. They are living in overcrowded conditions, sleeping on mats either outside on the ground or on the floor of a concrete building that at least provides them some shade. More than 30,000 internally displaced people have arrived in Maiduguri, mainly from Baga, in the last month.

Photo: OCHA/Leni Kinzli

1.1

Humanitarian Consequences Prioritized for Response

In line with the 2019-2021 HRS and the 2020 Enhanced HPC approach, life-saving humanitarian assistance will be delivered in 61 LGAs with severe and extreme severity of humanitarian needs respectively in the BAY states. The LGAs have been categorised according to the severity of the humanitarian consequences of the crisis faced by IDPs, host communities and returnees prioritised for the response in 2020. The population living in areas inaccessible to humanitarian actors will be targeted based on the Risk Analysis and Monitoring Plan in the HNO. The response has mainstreamed protection as a cross-cutting consequence of the humanitarian crisis in the BAY states.

Category 1 - LGAs with acute humanitarian needs

LGAs that have been directly affected by a high number of conflict incidents and high levels of forced displacement and forms of population movement will be prioritised for life-saving humanitarian assistance. The response will be implemented by existing operational partners including local civil society organisations.

Based on the 2020 HNO, Category 1 includes 18 LGAs with the highest severity of needs and the highest number of IDPs, returnees and host communities facing physical and mental wellbeing consequences of the crisis. Of the 61 LGAs analysed in the 2020 HNO, 18 LGAs have extreme needs based on the severity classification, and three LGAs have acute needs across two humanitarian consequences. Furthermore, 14 out of the 18 LGAs with critical needs across the three consequences are in Borno State, 3 are in Adamawa State, and one is in Yobe State.

Of the 5.9 million people targeted for the response in 2020, 1.8 million people or 31 per cent are IDPs living in formal and informal camps, as well as in host communities. The remaining 4.1 million people or 69 per cent are from host communities and bear the burden of hosting IDPs and returnees. Among these populations, women and girls are facing specific protection risks such as heightened exposure to risks of gender-based violence (GBV), rape and abductions to be used as "sex slaves".

The response in Category 1 LGAs will address factors that can potentially aggregate threats or increase the severity of the physical and mental wellbeing needs of the targeted population. These include the impacts of protracted and multiple displacements over the past ten years on access to essential services, food security, malnutrition rates, protection risks, and child feeding practices. The lack of adequate shelter and non-food items (NFIs), access to safe water, sanitation facilities and hygiene services for IDPs in and out of camps continues to expose them to the aggravated risk of diseases and protection concerns with direct consequences for their physical and mental wellbeing. Moreover, protection risks including the risk of being caught in the crossfire and conflict-related killings and deaths, forced recruitment, abductions, and rape are significant daily concerns for IDPs, returnees and host communities in the LGAs in Category 1. The lack of functional GBV referral pathways and services also have dire consequences for the physical and mental wellbeing of girls and women caught up in the conflict. There is also an urgent need for mine clearance in areas contaminated with unexploded mines and remnants of war.

Humanitarian partners will aim to provide immediate, timely, and integrated multi-sector assistance and protection interventions to the most vulnerable groups. This includes delivery of emergency shelter and non-food items, safe water supply, food assistance, therapeutic feeding, protection and mine risk awareness services, and essential health services to reduce mortality and morbidity among populations and enhance their physical and mental wellbeing.

Category 2 - LGAs with moderate humanitarian needs

This includes LGAs that are no longer directly affected by the conflict, but continue to experience residual humanitarian needs related to forced displacement, severe food insecurity, and nutritional needs related to reduced market functionality and widespread underdevelopment compounded by the protracted conflict in north-east Nigeria.

Humanitarian partners identified 27 LGAs in the BAY states (14 LGAs in Borno State) with overlapping physical and mental wellbeing and living standard consequences of the conflict in Category 2.

In addition to the lack of access to essential basic services, humanitarian partners identified poor living conditions due to substandard shelter and congestion in formal and informal camps, and lack of access to education services as factors contributing to deteriorating living standards of the IDPs, returnees, and host communities in this category.

Advocacy and negotiations for access to land to reduce congestion in camps, as well as improving the condition of shelters and provision of NFIs will be among key priorities for the response. In addition, the response will aim to increase access to basic essential services including education in emergency services to enhance the physical and mental wellbeing and living standards of the target population in the medium term. Humanitarian actors will advocate for the re-establishment of local civil authorities and governance structures to enhance opportunities for local authorities to resume and restore services for longer-term impact.

Category 3 - LGAs with low humanitarian needs

14 LGAs that experience a wide range of needs that may be related to underlying multi-dimensional poverty and structural underdevelopment not necessarily directly related to the conflict are included in Category 3. The needs assessment of the impact of the destruction of basic social and economic infrastructure and services, private enterprises and housing, markets, health and educational facilities, and agricultural assets on people's resilience and ability to recover from shocks such as displacements was undertaken. Women and girls, children-headed households, and people with disabilities are most affected and many have adopted negative coping mechanisms to meet their daily needs.

The response will support efforts to restore people's resilience to shocks through projects that promote longer-term durable solutions and recovery of the target groups. Partners will strengthen linkages with development actors to rebuild necessary infrastructure and services, restore commercial opportunities and provide access to agricultural land and tools and other livelihood opportunities including for the most vulnerable groups.

MONGUNO/BORNO, NIGERIA

500 shelters constructed in Kuya camp to accommodate to the influx of new arrivals.

Photo: OCHA/Leni Kinzli

Prioritized critical problems related to physical and mental well-being

PEOPLE IN NEED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITY
53%	24%	57%	15%

According to the 2020 HNO, up to 4.7 million people in the BAY states are in need of specific or a combination of needs related to food security, shelter, water, sanitation, hygiene, and protection concerns, in the physical and mental wellbeing category. The main aggravating factors prioritised for response are related to insufficient access to health services, lack of food diversity, inadequate child feeding practices leading to acute malnutrition, lack of appropriate shelters and NFIs for IDPs living inside and outside camps, a minimum standard of safe water supply, and lack of proper sanitation facilities and hygiene services. The risk of being caught up in the crossfire and conflict-related killings and deaths, forced recruitment, abductions, and rape, especially for IDPs in camps and camp-like settings, remain critical drivers of protection risks to be addressed in the response.

Humanitarian partners will respond to priority physical and mental wellbeing needs of up to 1.48 million IDPs in and out of camps, 0.76 million returnees, and 1.98 million host communities, with vulnerable sub-groups of pregnant women, people with disabilities, the elderly, and people suffering from chronic diseases, survivors of rape and other forms of GBV, female-headed and children-headed households, unaccompanied children, and newly displaced populations coming from inaccessible areas, and LGAs with high host/IDP ratio located across LGAs in the BAY states, particularly in Borno State. It also includes 0.8 million children under five suffering from malnutrition, approximately 310,000 people living in the open without shelter, and almost half a million people living in deplorable conditions in makeshift shelters or sharing shelters with other families[8].

Prioritized critical problems related to living standards

PEOPLE IN NEED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITY
74%	23%	60%	15%

An estimated 5.4 million people in 27 LGAs across the BAY states are facing overlapping needs related to their physical and mental wellbeing and living standards, with acute (extreme and severe) living standard needs. The main aggravating factors prioritised for the response are related to limited access to health services including: reduced access to vaccination coverage; lack of access to prenatal and neonatal services for pregnant women; lack of access to adequate safe water for drinking below Sphere Standards of 15 liters per person per day; lack of non-food items and sanitation supplies; and lack of access to functional latrines. It also includes lack of access to legal documentation; limited access to primary education and training for livelihood opportunities; and lack of access to GBV services and appropriate referral pathways for women and girls to access justice.

Humanitarian partners will respond to overlapping priority physical and mental wellbeing and living standard needs of 1.8 million IDPs in formal and informal camps and host communities, 1.4 million returnees living in partially destroyed or damaged shelters and or have been forced to move back into overcrowded camps due to insecurity and lack of services, and 1.4 million host communities at risk of eviction as a result of lack of proper housing, land and property rights documentation across 27 LGAs within the BAY states. The majority of people targeted are in Borno State, including up to 1.68 million IDPs in and out of camps, 1.09 million returnees, and 1.25 million host communities. The people targeted also include vulnerable sub-groups of pregnant women, people with disabilities, elderly, female-headed and children-headed households, unaccompanied children, and women and girls who are exposed to high protection risks in congested camps and informal settlements.

Prioritized critical problems related to recovery and resilience

PEOPLE IN NEED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITY
27%	31%	41%	15%

Up to 2.2 million returnees and host communities are facing needs related to recovery and resilience from the conflict. The main aggravating factors prioritised for response are associated with the lack of access to livelihood and economic opportunities as a result of the destruction of social and economic infrastructure, private business enterprises that significantly reduced income generation and livelihood opportunities for the affected people in the BAY states. It also includes the lack of access to suitable land and inputs to resume agricultural livelihoods, and the impact of hosting a large number of IDPs who, in some areas outnumber the host communities, extreme and severe negative coping mechanisms such as borrowing and asset stripping, and the lack of land and property rights documentations. The lack of adequate early recovery programs, and the scaling down of humanitarian assistance in some LGAs in Yobe and Adamawa states has forced families to marry off their daughters at an early age. Some of the aggravating factors prioritised for the response with development partners are related to pre-crisis vulnerability and poverty levels compounded by ten years of conflict. The MSNA reported the impact of weak services, inter-communal and religious tensions, and macroeconomic vulnerability on people's resilience and coping mechanisms.

Humanitarian partners will support efforts to restore resilience and coping mechanisms of up to 1.3 million returnees and 0.9 million host communities in 14 LGAs in the BAY states, majority of whom are in 13 LGAs across Adamawa and Yobe states that experienced relative stability throughout 2019, but continued hosting and or receiving returnees. The response will also target vulnerable sub-groups of pregnant women, people with disabilities, elderly, female-headed and child-headed households, and unaccompanied children.

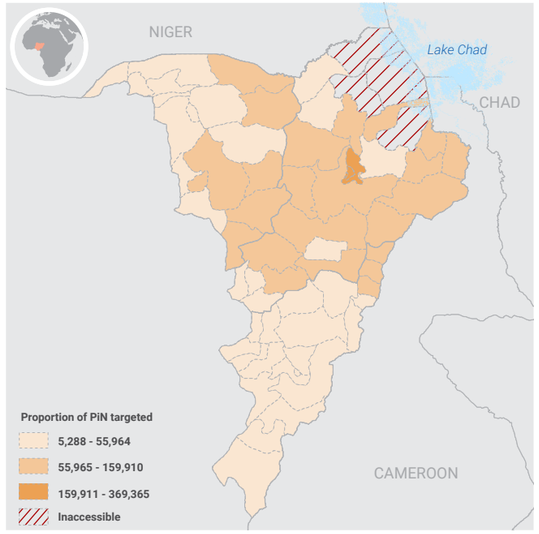
RANN/BORNO, NIGERIA
A community volunteer in Rann teaches children about hand washing and hygiene. Humanitarians face challenges in accessing the town and heavily rely on local community volunteers to support humanitarian efforts.

Photo: OCHA/Leni Kinzli

Strategic Objective 1

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

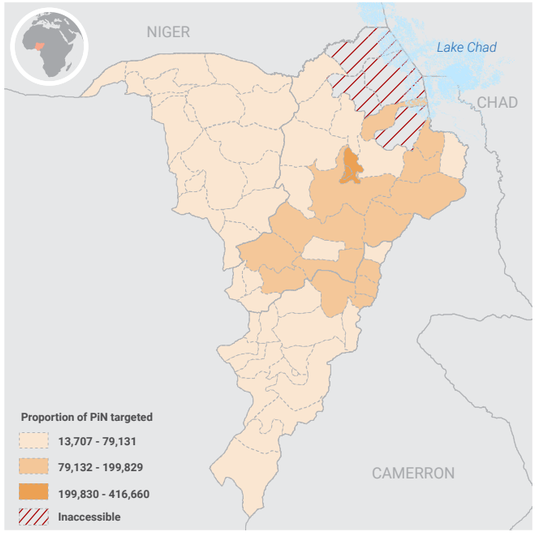
PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED
4.7M	4.2M



Strategic Objective 2

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

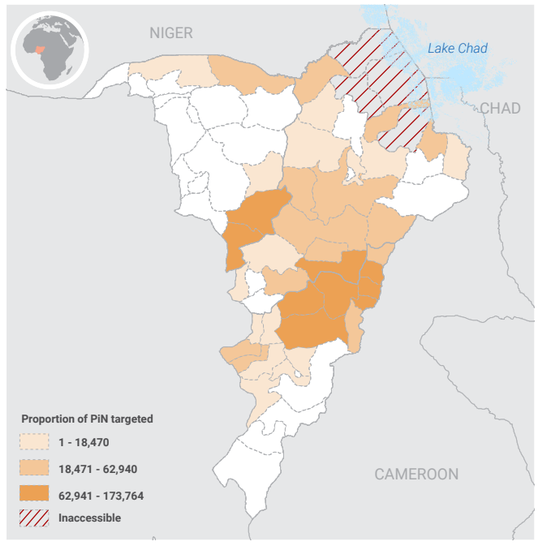
PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED
5.4M	4.0M



Strategic Objective 3

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

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED
2.2M	1.6M



Summary

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED
7.9M	5.9M

CONSEQUENCE	PEOPLE TARGETED
Critical problems related to physical and mental wellbeing	4.2 M
Critical problems related to living standard	4.0 M
Critical problems related to Coping Mechanism	1.6 M

1.2

Strategic Objectives and Response Approach

Strategic Objective 1

Addressing critical problems related to physical and mental well-being

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITY
4.7M	4.2M	24%	57%	1.3%

Rationale and intended outcome

The lack of access to essential services, food insecurity, protracted displacement, protection concerns and insecurity as a result of ten years of conflict remains a significant concern for the mental and physical wellbeing of IDPs, returnees and host communities. Under this objective, 4.2 million people will receive life-saving humanitarian assistance to address critical problems related to physical and mental wellbeing. Of these, 34 per cent are IDPs, 18 per cent returnees, and the remaining 48 per cent are host communities. The majority (about 3.8 million) of the population are experiencing severe food insecurity, as highlighted by the October 2019 Cadre Harmonise analysis. Also included in the people targeted are 255,612 severely malnourished children under five, some 283,424 moderately malnourished children under five, and 269,492 pregnant and breastfeeding women/ caregivers of children ages zero to 23 months who are entirely dependent on humanitarian assistance.

The response will also prioritize the most vulnerable groups with emergency life-saving water, food, shelter, NFIs, health, psychosocial support, and protection services to improve their physical and mental wellbeing. The health response will address prioritised critical needs related to establishing, expanding and strengthening the monitoring of the outbreak of communicable diseases, prevention and response systems to enhance a timely response, and reduce the risk of morbidity and mortality. The CCCM response will prioritise the provision of essential shelter and non-food items for 0.9 million people living in the open or in makeshift shelters to improve their living conditions. The WASH response will prioritise the provision of clean water and sanitation services. Vulnerable population groups include pregnant and breastfeeding women, elderly, and chronically ill people, about a million women and girls at higher risk of GBV, nearly one million children of which 53 per cent are girls and 47 per cent are boys will be targeted with services to protect them from abuse, discrimination, exploitation, neglect and violence. Also, some 632,000 people living in areas contaminated with mines, IEDs, UXOs, and other associated risks will be targeted with mine risk services.

Specific objective and coordinated response approach

Strategic Specific Objective SO1.1: Strengthen timely access to humanitarian assistance for 0.5 million IDPs in camps and 0.2 million of people in the host community.

Strategic Specific Objective SO1.2: Ensure safe, dignified, and fundamental human rights-focused assistance is accessible to 1.4 million target population.

Strategic Specific Objective SO1.3: Deliver integrated and coordinated life-saving health, food security, nutrition, protection, shelter & NFIs, and WASH assistance to 1.5 million IDPs and 1.9 million host community. The response will aim to reduce protection threats and incidents related vulnerabilities of female and child-headed households, unaccompanied and separated children, adolescent boys and girls, the elderly, the chronically sick, people with physical and mental disabilities, and pregnant and breastfeeding women by reducing their exposure to protection risks through protection monitoring, vulnerability screening, referral mechanisms, provision of documentation and legal advice services especially for Housing Land and Property, and provision of protection-based material assistance.

Humanitarian presence in the LGAs will be strengthened to ensure that assistance is timely, integrated, flexible.

Wherever possible, the assistance will be delivered through cash and voucher assistance programmes.

Multi-sector responses will be prioritised wherever possible to address the critical problems related to mental and physical wellbeing, where possible humanitarian partners will prioritise integrated and coordinated projects to improve life-saving healthcare services, food consumption, dietary diversity and coping strategies for vulnerable groups and sub-groups, including elderly, chronically ill people, children under five, and pregnant and breastfeeding women.

To achieve the intended outcomes, the response will focus on

reducing the prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under five through an integrated and comprehensive package of preventive and curative nutrition services. It will also aim to reduce the proportion of people facing severe food insecurity through multi-sectoral nutrition-sensitive livelihood activities to improve dietary diversification and nutrient intake. Humanitarian partners will scale up Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) programming to address immediate food utilization and minimize protection risks.

MONGUNO/BORNO, NIGERIA

Thousands of pregnant and brestfeeding women received nutritional supplements.

Photo: OCHA/Leni Kinzli

Strategic Objective 2

Addressing critical problems related to living standards

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITY
5.4M	4.0M	23%	60%	1.3%

Rationale and intended outcome

Under this objective, four million people will receive multi-sector assistance to address critical problems related to their overlapping physical and mental wellbeing and living standards. Of these, 44 per cent are IDPs, 28 per cent are returnees, and the remaining 28 per cent are conflict-affected host communities. All elements of the response will promote in an impartial, neutral and independent manner, the protection, safety and dignity of affected people, and services will be provided equitably to women, girls, men and boys. The assistance includes nutrition, food security, health, WASH, protection, and education services. The response will also address multi-sectoral needs to improve access to quality curative nutrition services, GBV survivor-centred services, dignified sanitation facilities, and quality and inclusive primary education and vocational opportunities for crisis-affected girls and boys within a safe learning environment. Humanitarian access to the crisis-affected population in need of essential services, and access of humanitarian actors to people in need, will be prioritised, with focus on the 1.2 million people living in inaccessible LGAs, the majority in Borno State.

Specific objective and coordinated response approach

Strategic Specific Objective SO2.1: Enhanced protection processes that promote meaningful and timely access to fundamental humanitarian rights of 1.4 million IDPs, 0.8 returnees and 0.6 million host community.

Strategic Specific Objective SO2.2: Regular and timely access to quality essential services which include education, wash, shelter, health services for 1.7 million IDPs, 1.2 million returnees, and 1.1 million host community.

The response will enhance protection processes that promote meaningful and timely access to fundamental human rights for IDPs, returnees, and host communities. Multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder interventions will be prioritised wherever possible to address the critical problems related to overlapping wellbeing and living standards, with integrated and coordinated projects to improving access to quality essential services which include education, safe and equitable access to enough quantity of water for domestic needs, shelter, and health services. The response will focus on providing shelter assistance to the most vulnerable among the IDPs, returnees, and the community and empower them in the realization of their rights to shelter. The response will also make provision for girls and boys facing protection risks to have access to comprehensive case management services and improved access to their rights and strengthen the overall protection environment.

Strategic Objective 3

Addressing critical problems related to recovery and resilience

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITY
2.2M	1.6M	24%	57%	1.5%

Rationale and intended outcome

Many households over the past ten years have lost economic and livelihood opportunities as a result of protracted displacement. This situation has significantly pushed families into harmful coping mechanisms and weakened their resilience and increased their vulnerabilities.

Through the response, opportunities will be created to support livelihood stabilization and economic recovery projects. Moreover, the response will also help increase access to infrastructure and essential social services in areas of return. This will be done by supporting the restoration of essential services and the local community governing administration and services.

Up to 1.6 million people will receive multi-sector assistance to promote their coping mechanisms and resilience to shocks in the BAY states. Of these, 57 per cent are returnees, and the remaining 43 per cent are host communities impacted by the conflict.

Specific objective and coordinated response approach

Strategic Specific Objective SO3.1: Enhanced social cohesion, safety and economic security of 0.9 million IDPs, returnees, and the host population in communities in 38 LGAs[xx] (17LGAs Borno, 16 LGAs in Adamawa, and 5 LGA in Yobe).

Up to 1.6 million people will receive multi-sector assistance to promote their coping mechanisms and resilience to shocks in the BAY states. Of these, 57 per cent are returnees, and the remaining 43 per cent are host communities impacted by the conflict.

Specific objective and coordinated response approach

Strategic Specific Objective SO3.1: Enhanced social cohesion, safety and economic security of 0.9 million IDPs, returnees, and the host population in communities in 38 LGAs[xx] (17LGAs Borno, 16 LGAs in Adamawa, and 5 LGA in Yobe).

Strategic Specific Objective SO3.2: Support restoration of basic services and local community governance for sustainability in 1.6 million communities of return.

The response will aim to reduce needs, risks, and vulnerabilities of the target population by integrating early recovery, including livelihood and social cohesion support, safety, and economic security of host communities and returnees through multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder projects.

Assistance provided will contribute to creating conducive conditions for durable solutions for IDPs and returnees, boost the provision of or access to integrated support in essential livelihoods, public services, and local governance to enhance community resilience. When and where possible, a high degree of emphasis will be put on strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus across all three states.

Increased collaboration with development partners, the Government and international financial institutions will focus on joint analysis, coordination and flexibility, planning, programming, risk-tolerance and predictable multi-year funding tools to achieve collective outcomes. The response will also promote inclusiveness and peaceful co-existence among IDPs, returnees and host communities to encourage the creation of conditions for safe, voluntary and durable solutions and enhance freedom of movement, and enhance early warning, recovery, and resilience capacity of IDPs, returnees and host communities to address future shocks.

Projects will strengthen access to healthcare, health system recovery and build humanitarian and development linkages. Efforts will be exerted to increase the capacity of local community partners to identify, analyse and respond to early warning signs of violence, conflict and hazards. The projects also support the restoration of essential services and local community governance for sustainability in communities of return.

Multi-sector responses will be prioritised wherever possible to address the critical problems related to mental and physical wellbeing, where possible humanitarian partners will prioritise integrated and coordinated projects to improve life-saving healthcare services, food consumption, dietary diversity and coping strategies for vulnerable groups and sub-groups, including elderly, chronically ill people, children under five, and pregnant and breastfeeding women.

To achieve the intended outcomes, the response will focus on reducing the prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under five through an integrated and comprehensive package of preventive and curative nutrition services. It will also aim to reduce the proportion of people facing severe food insecurity through multi-sectoral nutrition-sensitive livelihood activities to improve dietary diversification and nutrient intake.

Humanitarian partners will scale up Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) programming to address immediate food utilization and minimize protection risks.

1.3

Consolidated Overview: Use of Multi-Purpose Cash

In 2019, 38 partners implemented cash and voucher assistance (CVA) in 37 LGAs in a complex operating environment characterised by ongoing conflict, reduced market availability and access, bureaucratic bottlenecks due to financial regulations, and limited or absence of financial service providers (FSP). Most of the interventions were in Food Security, Early Recovery, Livelihood, Shelters/NFIs, Education, Protection, Health, WASH and GVB sectors. Also, a few partners implemented a multi-purpose cash grant (MPCG) on a small scale and the national government-led Social Protection Program provided unconditional cash transfers targeting the most vulnerable households in the BAY states.

In 2020, the CWG will engage the federal and state government authorities, the HCT and donors to provide strategic support to improve the operational environment for CVA in the BAY states. The CWG will strengthen coordination and linkages with the Cash Collaborative Delivery Network and Common Donor Approach to enhance the geographic-based approach to both sectoral CVA and MPCG, and the government-led Social Protection Programme as an exit strategy for humanitarian response in the BAY states.

The CWG will collaborate with relevant partners and sectors to harmonize price monitoring tools and update the Minimum Expenditure Baskets (MEB) and conduct periodic market and cash feasibility assessments, including price monitoring. The CWG continues to build the capacity of its partners and mobilize resources through partners and donors to fund its activities.

In 2020 39 partners will require $241 million to implement 68 CVA projects in 61 LGAs across the BAY states. This represents 28 per cent (12 per cent in cash and 15 per cent in vouchers) of the 2020 HRP financial requirement.

Multi-Purpose Cash Budget by Strategic Objective

#	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	BUDGET (US$)
S01	Addressing critical problems related to physical and mental well-being	**$84.1 M**
S02	Addressing critical problems related to essential living standards	**$10.7 M**
S03	Addressing critical problems related to recovery and resilience capacity	**$13.3 M**

Multi-Purpose Cash Budget by Sector

SECTOR	CASH (US$)	VOUCHER (US$)
Camp Coordination Camp Management	**0.48M**	**0.48M**
Child Protection	**0.24M**	**0.32M**
Early Recovery	**25.83M**	**15.02M**
Education	**0.34M**	**0.22M**
Emergency Shelter and NFI	**6.01M**	**7.46M**
Food Security	**53.49M**	**93.24M**
Gender Based Violence	**0.47M**	**0.07M**
Health	**0.01M**	**0.01M**
Housing, Land and Property	**-**	**0.01M**
Nutrition	**14.95M**	**13.78M**
Protection	**0.47M**	**0.08M**
Water Sanitation Hygiene	**5.88M**	**1.94M**

Multi-Purpose Cash Budget by Partner

ORGANIZATION	CASH (US$)	VOUCHER (US$)	SECTOR
International Organization for Migration	**0.36M**	**-**	CCCM
Local Communities Development Initiative	**0.12M**	**0.48M**	CCCM
Green Concern for Development	**0.02M**	**0.02M**	Child Protection
Grow Strong Foundation	**0.04M**	**0.12M**	Child Protection
Street Child Organization	**0.15M**	**-**	Child Protection

ORGANIZATION	CASH (US$)	VOUCHER (US$)	SECTOR
Youth Integrated for Positive Development Initiative	**0.02M**	**-**	Child Protection
Zireenza Support Foundation	**0.02M**	**0.18M**	Child Protection
American University of Nigeria	**0.05M**	**-**	Early Recovery
CARE International	**0.49M**	**-**	Early Recovery
Catholic Caritas Foundation of Nigeria	**0.60M**	**0.20M**	Early Recovery
Civil Society Coalition for Poverty Eradication	**0.12M**	**-**	Early Recovery
Cooperazione Internazionale - COOPI	**1.02M**	**0.32M**	Early Recovery
Danish Refugee Council	**2.96M**	**0.33M**	Early Recovery
Global Education Emergencies Support Initiatives	**0.24M**	**0.24M**	Early Recovery
Goggoji Zumunci Development Initiative	**0.69M**	**-**	Early Recovery
Green Concern for Development	**0.03M**	**0.03M**	Early Recovery
International Centre for Energy, Environment and Development	**-**	**-**	Early Recovery
International Organization for Migration	**1.20M**	**-**	Early Recovery
Life At Best Development Initiative	**0.14M**	**0.16M**	Early Recovery
Mercy Corps	**2.94M**	**2.96M**	Early Recovery
Norwegian Refugee Council	**1.00M**	**-**	Early Recovery
Street Child Organization	**2.00M**	**-**	Early Recovery
TEARFUND	**0.06M**	**0.13M**	Early Recovery
Women and Youth Empowerment Initiative	**0.08M**	**0.02M**	Early Recovery
World Food Programme	**12.12M**	**10.61M**	Early Recovery

ORGANIZATION	CASH (US$)	VOUCHER (US$)	SECTOR
Young Aid International Humanitarian Organization	**0.07M**	**-**	Early Recovery
African Humanitarian Aid International	**-**	**0.06M**	Education
Life and Hope Initiatives	**0.04M**	**0.08M**	Education
Life At Best Development Initiative	**0.05M**	**0.07M**	Education
Restoration of Hope Initiative	**0.23M**	**-**	Education
Transcultural Psychosocial Organization	**0.01M**	**0.01M**	Education
Youth Integrated for Positive Development Initiative	**0.02M**	**-**	Education
Catholic Relief Services	**-**	**0.26M**	Emergency Shelter and NFI
International Organization for Migration	**2.12M**	**1.42M**	Emergency Shelter and NFI
Mercy Corps	**2.81M**	**5.24M**	Emergency Shelter and NFI
Norwegian Refugee Council	**-**	**0.55M**	Emergency Shelter and NFI
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	**1.08M**	**-**	Emergency Shelter and NFI
Action Contre la Faim	**5.28M**	**24.24M**	Food Security
Adventist Development and Relief Agency	**0.30M**	**-**	Food Security
CARE International	**1.05M**	**-**	Food Security
Catholic Caritas Foundation of Nigeria	**0.90M**	**0.30M**	Food Security
Catholic Relief Services	**-**	**10.26M**	Food Security
Christian Rural and Urban Development Association of Nigeria	**0.45M**	**0.19M**	Food Security
Cooperazione Internazionale	**-**	**3.03M**	Food Security
Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	**-**	**0.66M**	Food Security

ORGANIZATION	CASH (US$)	VOUCHER (US$)	SECTOR
Green Concern for Development	**0.03M**	**0.03M**	Food Security
International Centre for Energy, Environment and Development	**0.06M**	**0.06M**	Food Security
Mercy Corps	**6.45M**	**13.69M**	Food Security
Première Urgence Internationale	**-**	**8.07M**	Food Security
Solidarités International	**-**	**0.57M**	Food Security
TEARFUND	**0.03M**	**0.07M**	Food Security
World Food Programme	**36.66M**	**32.08M**	Food Security
ZOA	**2.27M**	**-**	Food Security
African Humanitarian Aid International	**-**	**0.04M**	Gender Based Violence
American University of Nigeria	**0.05M**	**-**	Gender Based Violence
Goggoji Zumunci Development Initiative	**0.18M**	**-**	Gender Based Violence
Green Concern for Development	**0.02M**	**0.02M**	Gender Based Violence
Heartland Alliance International	**0.20M**	**-**	Gender Based Violence
International Centre for Energy, Environment and Development	**0.02M**	**0.02M**	Gender Based Violence
Catholic Relief Services	**-**	**0.01M**	Housing, Land and Property
African Humanitarian Aid International	**-**	**0.03M**	Nutrition
Catholic Caritas Foundation of Nigeria	**0.11M**	**0.02M**	Nutrition
Catholic Relief Services	**-**	**1.14M**	Nutrition
Green Concern for Development	**0.01M**	**0.01M**	Nutrition
Mercy Corps	**0.90M**	**0.39M**	Nutrition

ORGANIZATION	CASH (US$)	VOUCHER (US$)	SECTOR
World Food Programme	**13.93M**	**12.19M**	Nutrition
Danish Refugee Council	**0.42M**	**-**	Protection
International Centre for Energy, Environment and Development	**0.01M**	**0.01M**	Protection
Mercy Corps	**0.03M**	**0.05M**	Protection
TEARFUND	**-**	**0.01M**	Protection
African Humanitarian Aid International	**-**	**0.08M**	Water Sanitation Hygiene
Catholic Relief Services	**-**	**0.25M**	Water Sanitation Hygiene
Christian Rural and Urban Development Association of Nigeria	**0.24M**	**0.10M**	Water Sanitation Hygiene
International Organization for Migration	**1.32M**	**1.32M**	Water Sanitation Hygiene
Mercy Corps Scotland	**-**	**0.19M**	Water Sanitation Hygiene
United Nations Children's Fund	**4.26M**	**-**	Water Sanitation Hygiene
Youth Integrated for Positive Development Initiative	**0.05M**	**-**	Water Sanitation Hygiene

1.4

Operational Capacity and Access

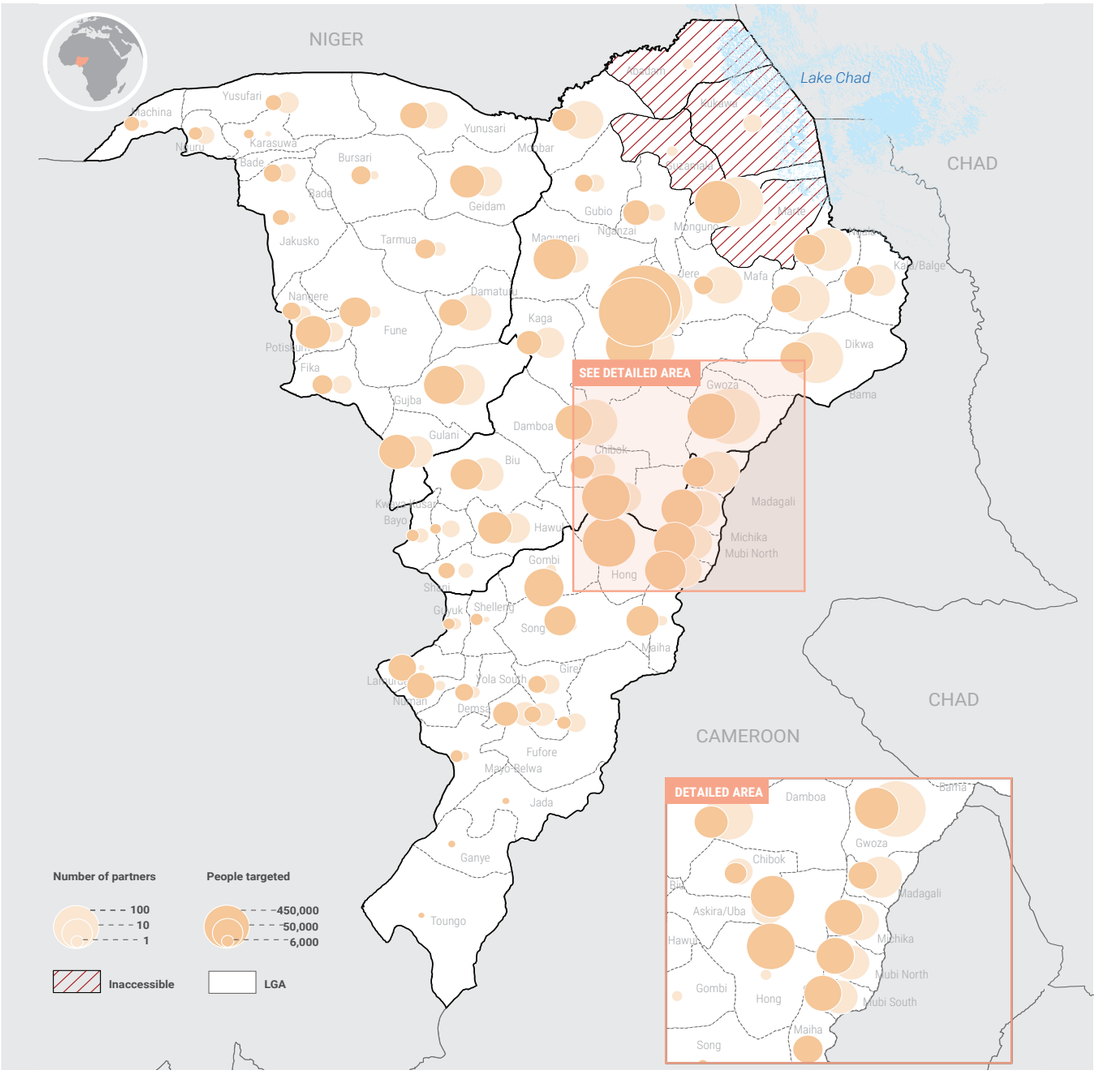
OPERATIONAL PARTNERS
86

PARTNERS TREND (2015 - 2020)

% OF PEOPLE TARGETED IN HARD-TO-REACH AREAS
13%

SECURITY INCIDENTS (JAN - DEC)
257

INCIDENTS TREND (2015 - 2020)



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Physical access to people in need deteriorated and reduced significantly in the course of 2019, despite several military offensives by the Nigerian military aimed at retaking control of parts of Borno State and the redeployment of military forces into the new "Super Camps" strategy after August 2019.

By the end of the 2019, 85 per cent of Borno State was considered inaccessible by international humanitarian agencies. Four LGAs remained completely inaccessible, while access to other LGAs was limited to the perimeters of one or two towns, often only reachable by helicopter. Direct access to rural populations in Borno State was limited to a few areas around Maiduguri, along some main roads, and in LGAs to the south-west of the state, which was not directly affected by the conflict. By the end of 2019, most agencies had suspended staff movements along the main roads between Maiduguri and Damaturu, Damasak and Monguno. Humanitarian actors have not been able to access Baga and other parts of Kukawa LGAs since the end of 2018. Access to parts of Mobbar and Gubio LGAs was significantly reduced after July 2019 following several incidents of violent fighting between the Government and non-armed state actor groups (NSAGs). Parts of Yobe State also became inaccessible at the end of 2018 through to the end of 2019 due to infiltrations by NSAGs. Lack of access and insecurity in rural areas severely hampers recovery response and prevents sustainable returns of IDPs. Close to one million people are estimated to be still living in inaccessible areas in Borno State and up to 245,000 people in some LGAs in Yobe State. The largest concentrations of population in inaccessible areas in Borno State are believed to be in the north-west of the state, and Bama and Gwoza LGAs. No progress was made in 2019 to gain access to these populations despite concerted access negotiations with the Nigerian military.

The restrictions of movements of personnel or assistance by military or civilian authorities and threats of attacks by armed groups remain constraints on humanitarian access in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe states. Movement restrictions prevent access to populations living in areas where NSAGs are perceived to be active. It also hampers the delivery of assistance beyond security perimeters set by the Nigerian military in garrison towns outside Maiduguri. The restrictions also increase the overall cost of the response as humanitarian actors are increasingly reliant on limited air assets to access populations in need. Increased pressure on existing humanitarian operations in the garrison towns – which culminated with the suspension of two major INGOs in September and October 2019 - has given little opportunity for humanitarian agencies to develop an advocacy strategy to extend response to inaccessible areas.

The threat of violence against humanitarian workers by non-state armed groups increased in 2019, including along the main roads and several garrison towns. A total of 13 people affiliated to humanitarian agencies were abducted in 2019, out of which five were executed. Another five were killed in other incidents, including two victims of road planted IEDs. In addition to the access challenges, significant bureaucratic impediments continue to restrict the humanitarian response, especially for international NGOs. These include barriers to the importation of life-saving humanitarian supplies including drugs and other humanitarian goods, increased complexity in national and international NGO registrations – including at the state level following the creation of new state authorities mandated to regulate humanitarian activities, and delays in obtaining visas for international staff.

Physical access constraints, particularly in the northern Borno and in Adamawa states during the rainy season, pose a challenge for timely provision of humanitarian assistance. Around 30,000 people in need were cut-off from most assistance in Rann (Kala/Balge LGA) following an extended period of heavy rains in July 2019 .

A total of 87 partners including 16 international NGOs, 58 national NGOs, and 13 UN agencies are participating in the 2020 HRP which will be implemented in close collaboration and partnership with federal and state authorities and institutions.

Partners by Sector

SECTOR	NO. PARTNERS
CCM	9
Early Recovery	30
Education	19
Food Security	18
Health	18
Nutrition	19
Protection	18
Protection: CP	22
Protection: GBV	29
Protection: HLP	1
Protection: MA	3
Shelter/NFIs	12
WASH	27

Partners by Type

TYPE	NO. PARTNERS
INGO	31
NGO	42
UN	13

reliefweb

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reliefweb.com/country/nga

Summary of the response under previous humanitarian response plan

SECTOR	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE REACHED
Coordination and Camp Management	**19.5 M**	1.3 M	1.3 M	**0.8 M**
Early Recovery	**53.7 M**	5.5 M	4.6 M	**0.6 M**
Education	**48.3 M**	2.2 M	1.6 M	**1.0 M**
Food Security	**263.6 M**	3.0 M	3.0 M	**2.4 M**
Health	**73.7 M**	5.2 M	4.9 M	**4.1 M**
Nutrition	**106.3 M**	2.7 M	2.0 M	**1.1 M**
Protection	**30.6 M**	5.0 M	4.6 M	**2.2 M**
Protection: CP	**36.6 M**	3.1 M	1.5 M	**1.1 M**
Protection: GBV	**38.2 M**	3.0 M	1.3 M	**1.0 M**
Shelter/NFIs	**60.5 M**	3.5 M	1.8 M	**0.8 M**
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	**68.8 M**	3.4 M	3.1 M	**1.8 M**

Part 2

Monitoring and Accountability

MAIDUGURI/BORNO, NIGERIA

More than 400 women, men and children were forcibly displaced to Dolori I IDP Camp in Maiduguri from villages near Jakana town, Borno State some 40km away. Humanitarian actors provided them with food assistance, malnutrition screening and health services to meet their immediate needs.

Photo: OCHA/ Leni Kinzli

2.1

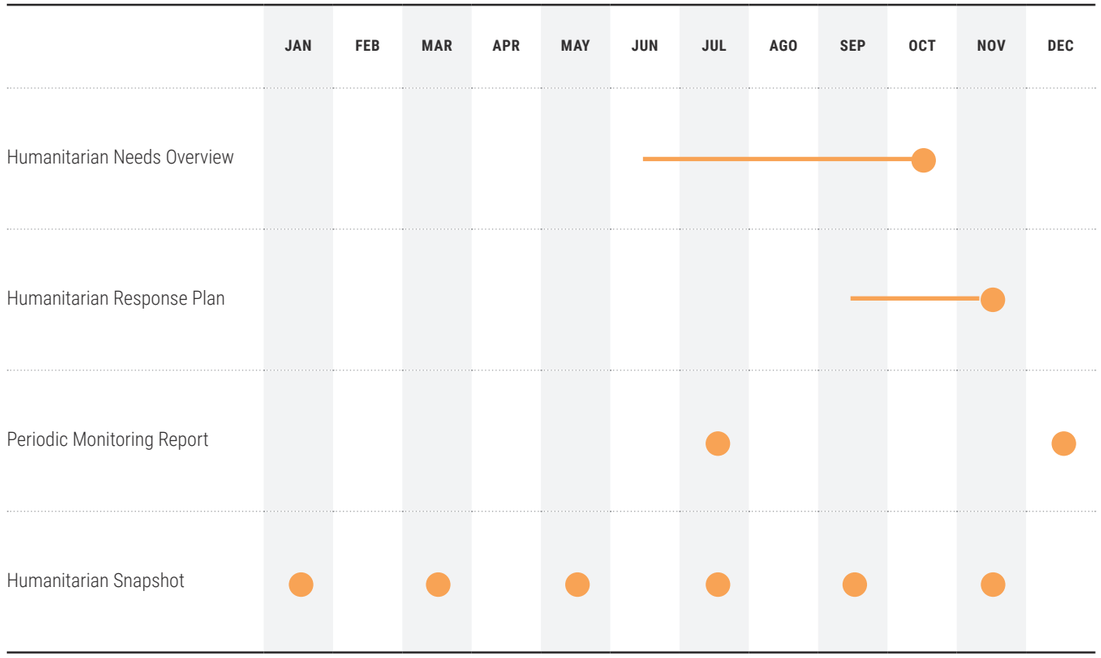
Monitoring

In partnership with federal and state authorities and other relevant government institutions, the HCT and ISWG will regularly monitor and track progress towards the three overarching Strategic Objectives of the 2020 HRP and ensure that resources are channelled in a principled manner according to the highest and most urgent needs and response is equivalent to the needs of the targeted population. Response monitoring will determine the progress against overall HRP implementation and identify constraints and challenges that require immediate action or adjustments to ensure that the response remains comparable and appropriate to the needs of the people targeted.

The ISWG will provide period input for a variety of information products to track progress against sector-level targets as an indicator of the overall performance of the 2020 HRP indicators. The results will be periodically published through several information products and shared with operational partners, donors, and policymakers for decision making.

This includes the Planning and Monitoring (RPM) platform, the 5W (who, what, where, when and for whom), the online Financial Tracking System (FTS), and monthly or quarterly Humanitarian Dashboards. A Periodic Monitoring Report (PMR), covering all sector objectives, indicators, and targets, will also be published every six months. The monitoring will consider gender, age, 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 additional situational analysis and share critical contextual updates with national and local authorities to address emerging issues related to external contextual factors, including the ongoing conflict.

Humanitarian Programme Cycle Timeline



2.2

Accountability to Affected Populations

In 2020 a people-centred approach will be a guiding principle for the response to strengthen accountability to crisis-affected people and enhance community engagement. The Accountability to Affected Population/Community Engagement Working Group (AAP/CE WG) will continue to oversee a more robust implementation of the 2018 HCT Community Engagement Strategy for north-east Nigeria as the overarching strategy on AAP/CE, building on the progress made in 2019 to ensure that the target populations are actively engaging, participating and taking ownership of the response. This includes a revision of the Strategy to ensure it remains fit for purpose in a rapidly changing context.

In 2019 AAP/CE WG coordinated and monitored the implementation of several community complaints and feedback mechanisms by eight organisations in accessible formal and informal camps in the BAY states. This includes nine toll-free hotlines, over 180 complaints and suggestion boxes, focused group discussions (FGDs) with women, girls, boys and men, door-to-door outreaches, and meetings with state authorities, religious leaders and camp management committees. Also, humanitarian actors operated a Maiduguri based monthly radio broadcast programme in two local languages widely spoken in BAY states. The radio programme continues to serve as the voice of the affected communities, linking them with service providers, the majority of whom are based Borno State. Results from the complaints and feedback mechanisms and radio programmes are analysed and shared with the relevant agencies, sectors, and the ISWG and integrated into the response and planning.

From January to October 2019, the AAP/CE working group conducted 52 FGDs with women, men, boys, and girls across 14 LGAs. Besides, 30 representatives of the affected communities participated in the 2020 HNO stakeholder consultative workshops at the federal and state levels and the results were integrated into the 2020 HNO analysis and HRP.

Analysis from the various complaints and feedback mechanisms identified priorities for women as child education, livelihoods support including job creation and vocational training, access to health care and medicine and better WASH facilities. Meanwhile men prioritised needs for shelter materials, access to education for their children, livelihoods support, market restoration and access to food especially for people with special needs or disabilities. The affected communities expressed an overwhelming need to be more involved in needs assessments, planning and delivery of the response through a bottom-up approach; and complained of insufficient or delayed feedback following consultations. The lack of resources and a fast-changing operating environment sometimes impeding humanitarian access in certain locations are major challenges for the robust implementation of AAP/CE activities in the BAY states.

Integrating Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) into the response

While Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) is at the core of overall humanitarian accountability, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) is a serious breach of accountability. The humanitarian community in Nigeria commits to a Zero-Tolerance approach to any form of sexual exploitive and abusive (SEA) of beneficiaries by humanitarian personnel. Sexual exploitation and abuse remains a major concern for the humanitarian response in the BAY states. In 2019, out of the total incidents of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) recorded. 87.5% of the incidents were perpetrated against adults, while 12.5% against children (under 18 years of age). All cases were referred to relevant authorities, all survivors were referred for assistance and 81% of all cases reported were successfully investigated and action taken.

A PSEA network is in place, to support a coordinated approach to prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse. The network comprises PSEA focal points from UN agencies, INGO and CSOs, coordinated by the GBV Sub-Sector/UNFPA (in the interim) on behalf of the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO). However, there is need for concerted efforts to build the capacity of local organisations in establishing accountability mechanisms.

In 2020, efforts will be made to implement the PSEA Action Plan, through a robust strategy that promotes local partners, harnessing their role as first responders and knowledge of the local context. Individual agency commitments will be strengthened ensuring 100per cent compliance on key elements such as the presence of focal points, enhanced awareness, the dedication of resources, mainstreaming PSEA in recruitment, contracts and on boarding processes. Community complaint mechanisms will be strengthened to ensure more timely, accessible and safe reporting channels by the affected population.

Part 3

Sectoral Objectives and Response

The 2020 humanitarian response will be delivered through an integrated multi-sectoral response linked to the three overreaching Strategic Objectives of the 2020 HRP. The response will be delivered by nine operational sectors and three supporting sectors to address multi-sectoral needs of 5.9 million people (IDPs, returnees and host communities) in the BAY states. The needs of the 1.24 million people living in areas not accessible to the humanitarian community mainly in Borno State will be addressed in the sectoral response plans anticipatory activities. The response will be tailored to the specific needs of women, girls, men, boys and children and other vulnerable groups with special needs including those with disabilities who are entirely dependent on life-saving humanitarian assistance for their survival. Wherever possible and based on the context, Sector response will be flexibly delivered through in-kind and CVA modalities

MAIDUGURI/BORNO, NIGERIA

More than 400 women, men and children were forcibly displaced to Dolori I IDP Camp in Maiduguri from villages near Jakana town, Borno State some 40km away. Humanitarian actors provided them with food assistance, malnutrition screening and health services to meet their immediate needs.

Photo: OCHA/ Leni Kinzli

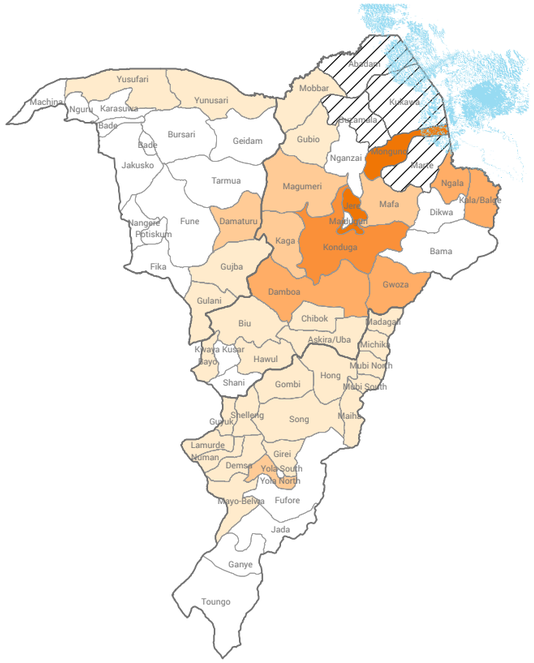
Overview of Sectoral Response

SECTOR	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	OPER. PARTNERS	NUMBER PROJECTS	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED
Camp Coordination Camp Management	**$20.0 M**	9	10	0.9 M	**0.9 M**
Coordination and Support Services	**$18.5 M**	4	4	-	**-**
Early Recovery	**$104.0 M**	30	33	2.2 M	**1.6 M**
Education	**$39.9 M**	19	19	1.0 M	**0.83 M**
Emergency Shelter and NFI	**$65.6 M**	12	13	2.5 M	**1.0 M**
Emergency Telecommunications	**$3.0 M**	1	1	-	**-**
Food Security	**$212.1 M**	18	25	3.8 M	**3.3 M**
Health	**$86.2 M**	18	23	5.0 M	**4.0 M**
Logistics	**$30.3 M**	2	1	-	**-**
Nutrition	**$90.8 M**	19	20	1.1 M	**0.81 M**
Protection	**$22.9 M**	18	22	5.4 M	**2.5 M**
Gender Based Violence	**$28.9M**	29	30	1.9 M	**1.3 M**
Child Protection	**$22.8 M**	22	23	1.8 M	**1.1 M**
Mine Action	**$7.8 M**	3	3	1.7 M	**0.6 M**
Housing, Land and Property	**$0.1 M**	1	1	1.4 M	**0.9 M**
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	**$86.1 M**	27	31	4.5 M	**2.5 M**

3.1

Camp Coordination Camp Management

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
0.9M	0.9M	$20.0M	9	10



Objectives and response

In 2020 the Sector will target 864,800 IDPs currently living in camps or camp-like settings through three objectives:

The first objective is to track and monitor the scope of internal displacements, returns and the needs of the targeted population, and to the extent possible the inaccessible population through indirect methods. Through this objective, the Sector will support all sectors and stakeholders with qualitative and timely information to facilitate appropriate targeting to ensure safe, dignified and fundamental human rights-focused assistance. This will strengthen timely access to humanitarian assistance for IDPs in camps and people living in the host community. The planned activities under this objective will also help the sector to anticipate actions needed to create a conducive environment for returns and enhanced social cohesion, safety and economic security for IDPs, returnees and host communities.

The second objective is to enhance displacement management to ensure that minimum standards of assistance are upheld and pathways for direct assistance are reinforced. This will be achieved through capacity building of site managers, sustained community participation, and on-site or mobile site facilitation.

To maintain the standards of suitable settlement and avert hazards in the camps, the third objective of the Sector aims to support the maintenance, upgrade, care, and decongestion of camp sites through site planning and improvements when required, and inter and intra camp coordination. The lack of access to suitable land for decongestion of camps remains a major concern in the BAY states and it continues to drive the poor IDPs living standards in most of the camps, coordination with local governments to address this issue remains a priority.

The CCCM Sector responses continue to prioritise protection mainstreaming through close coordination with Protection Sector and encouraging stronger community participation in the delivery of CCCM activities. These include the establishment of gender-sensitive community structures and prioritisation of female-led committees. Focus Group Discussions, awareness campaigns and responsive complaints and feedback mechanisms are among the main tools that the Sector applies to enhance ownership, inclusion and trust-building among beneficiaries. The Sector continues to provide camp management assistance considering age and gender diversity in site layout, and encouraging participation and ensuring proper governance structures in camps, site monitoring and responding adequately and timely to a specific incident, needs, and referrals to relevant sectors and advocacies

The Sector also provides bi-weekly site by site inter-sectoral analysis to partners and other sectors, thereby assessing gaps and interventions. Across sectors site information, gap analysis and needs identification information support for both project planning and implementation process as well as the provision of feedback for the support provided.

Cost of the response

The main factors driving the cost of CCCM response in 2020 are the slight increment in number of camp sites from 142 to 145, cost of the human resources required for site facilitation especially in informal sites that require close CCCM monitoring, localization strategy that requires increased capacity building of local NGOs, management of reception centres for new arrivals, site preparation and maintenance especially in the rainy and harmattan seasons, relocation and camp decongestion. About 57 per cent of the sector requirements will be used to cover these costs. The other cost elements include the creation of camp governance structures, site planning, tracking and monitoring of displacement, and addressing IDPs' needs. About 42 per cent of the requirements will be used to cover these costs.

The methodology used to estimate the cost of the response includes the average number of CCCM activities achieved (site facilitations, reception management, community mobilisation and community participation, camp maintenance and camp decongestion, mobile site facilitation) for each IDP during the programme cycle. The cost varies slightly across different LGAs based on accessibility of the camp, the number of activities and the levels of camp congestion. Costs and coverage will also need to be balanced with available donor funding.

Monitoring

The Sector will conduct monthly monitoring of the number of camps and camp-like settings with adequate camp management support and site facilitation services and those decommissioned; and the number of functional reception centres managed and/or improved. The Sector has identified ten indicators to monitor the response through the flow of data collected and analysed by the Sector information management team, using a series of tools to collect, analyse and track the sector indicators over time.

The Sector site tracker is one of the platforms through which site facilitators provide timely information on IDPs and their needs. In addition to the data collected through the 5W and Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT), the Sector technical team CONDUCTS regular assessment missions to monitor the delivery rate of planned activities. The Sector conducts monthly technical working group sessions to review challenges and recommend actions based on lessons learned.

Linkages with Longer-Term development

The convergence of humanitarian assistance in the camps allows for people in need to co-exist, learn new skills and take advantage of available opportunities to increase and improve their coping mechanisms, and strive to live a better life. These skills will help them in their areas of origin. CCCM partners strive to link affected people to livelihood, capacity building and community empowerment projects carried out by the different sectors with in the camps. Community participation and empowerment groups have also been mobilized and encouraged to take up available opportunities by government and humanitarian actors in potential areas of reintegration and relocation as part of the available durable solutions.

The Sector strategy to consider an area-based approach or out of camp CCCM services combined with mobile site facilitation will create in series of LGAs an adequate environment for the government and development actors to efficiently address the longer-term development activities

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1: Addressing critical problems to physical and mental well-being			864,000	864,000
Specific Objective 1.1: Strengthen timely access to humanitarian assistance for 0.5M IDPs in camps and 0.2M of people in the host community.			864,000	864,000
Sectoral Objective: Tracking and monitoring the scope of internal displacements, returns and the needs for a comprehensive follow-up to inform interventions across all sectorst	Reports	Number of displacement tracking reports published	6	6
Sectoral Objective: Tracking and monitoring the scope of internal displacements, returns and the needs for a comprehensive follow-up to inform interventions across all sectorst	Individuals	Number of eligible individuals biometrically registered or verified	864 k	864 k
Sectoral Objective: Tracking and monitoring the scope of internal displacements, returns and the needs for a comprehensive follow-up to inform interventions across all sectorst	Households	Number of eligible households manually registered	10k	10k
Sectoral Objective: Tracking and monitoring the scope of internal displacements, returns and the needs for a comprehensive follow-up to inform interventions across all sectorst	Reports	Number of camp/ site profiles (including service monitoring) produced	50	50
Specific Objective 1.3: Deliver integrated and coordinated life-saving health, food security, nutrition, protection, shelter & NFIs and WASH assistance to 1.4M IDPs and 1.7M host community.			370	370
Sectoral Objective: Enhanced displacement management to ensure that minimum standards are upheld, and pathways reinforced for direct assistance through capacity building, community participation, on-site or mobile site facilitation and camp management support and case-by-case.	Camps	Number of camp and camp-like settings with adequate camp management support and site facilitation	275	155
Sectoral Objective: Enhanced displacement management to ensure that minimum standards are upheld, and pathways reinforced for direct assistance through capacity building, community participation, on-site or mobile site facilitation and camp management support and case-by-case.	Camps	Number of camp and camp-like settings decommissioned	30	20

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGET-ED
Sectoral Objective: Enhanced displacement management to ensure that minimum standards are upheld, and pathways reinforced for direct assistance through capacity building, community participation, on-site or mobile site facilitation and camp management support and case-by-case.	Centers	Number of functional reception centres managed and/or improved	9	9
Sectoral Objective: Enhanced displacement management to ensure that minimum standards are upheld, and pathways reinforced for direct assistance through capacity building, community participation, on-site or mobile site facilitation and camp management support and case-by-case.	Individuals	Number of site managers trained on CCCM	370	370
Sectoral Objective: Enhanced displacement management to ensure that minimum standards are upheld, and pathways reinforced for direct assistance through capacity building, community participation, on-site or mobile site facilitation and camp management support and case-by-case.	Individuals	Number of local and IDPs leaders trained on CCCM issues	72	72
Sectoral Objective: Enhanced displacement management to ensure that minimum standards are upheld, and pathways reinforced for direct assistance through capacity building, community participation, on-site or mobile site facilitation and camp management support and case-by-case.	Camps	Number of camps and camp-like settings where planning or development work is done with the participation of the camp and host population	20	20

3.2

Coordination and Common Services

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
N/A	N/A	$18.5M

Objectives and response

In 2019, there was a dramatic increase in needs and new displacements due to insecurity. The humanitarian space became more constricted and access to people in the various hotspots in Borno State reduced significantly. On the other hand, the Government at the state and federal level rolled out new institutions and agencies mandated to coordinate the development and humanitarian operations in the country – demonstrating their leadership and commitment to the response.

The Sector has identified three objectives to support to create an enabling environment and provide common services for the humanitarian community in the BAY States: 1) Provide enhanced coordination services to ensure timely, effective and principled assistance and protection services to conflict-affected people across the BAY states; 2) Establish and maintain common humanitarian hubs for partners to "stay and deliver", and; 3) Deliver critical security support services to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Under the first objective, the Sector response will build on efforts and lessons learned in 2019 to continue supporting strategic leadership and operational coordination by facilitating functional inter-sectoral and inter-agency coordination mechanisms such as the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG) and other thematic working groups. The Sector will strengthen effective civil-military coordination (CMCoord) to unlock operational challenges to enable movement of humanitarian cargo and personnel through effective dialogue and interactions with military and civilian authorities at federal, state and LGA levels and scale-up operationalisation of the Access Monitoring and Reporting Framework (AMRF). At the LGA level, the Sector will strengthen local area coordination mechanisms rolled out in 2019 in priority LGAs. The ISWG will identify and promote appropriate response modalities including rapid response mechanisms, in-kind and cash and voucher assistance, as and where applicable. Through the HCT and ISWG, the Sector will promote localisation of the response by advocating for increased participation of local NGOs in the response. The Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF) will remain a critical tool to mobilise resources for critical life-saving needs.

Through the HCT and Sector Lead Agencies (SLAs), the Sector will facilitate the review and operationalization of HCT Strategies endorsed in 2018. The Sector will support the ISWG and responsible Sectors Lead Agencies to mainstream cross-cutting concerns on gender, centrality of protection, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), inclusion of people with disability, community engagement/AAP, and cash-based programming based on agreed strategies and existing IASC guidelines, with regular reporting to the HCT, to enhance the quality of the response. The Sector will advocate for the deployment of ProCAP and GenCAP experts through the appropriate lead agencies. The Sector will support public and private advocacy to raise awareness on the crisis and the needs of the affected people and promote respect for international humanitarian law, and bringing voices of crisis-affected people to the forefront. The Sector will likewise ensure and facilitate mechanisms to enhance strategic advocacy, engagement and coordination with Federal and State Governments to provide a more predictable, coherent and accountable response.

To enhance the quality and timeliness of the response, the Sector will coordinate and facilitate periodic multi-sector needs assessments (MSNA), building on the efforts in 2018 and 2019. The MSNAs will continue as strong evidence-based for multi-sector needs analysis including the HNO and HRP, allowing robust comparison of humanitarian needs and trends in the BAY states. The Sector will support the ISWG to conduct a periodic gap analysis and advocate for integrated approaches in the response where feasible, to maximize the impact of the response. The ISWG will develop and implement system-wide preparedness through contingency-planning based on the parameters of the risk analysis in the HNO.

Under the second objective the Sector will reinforce security and maintenance in eight existing humanitarian hubs to provide secure and safe operating environments for aid workers to stay and deliver in priority deep field/LGAs in Borno State. Established in 2018, the humanitarian hubs remain critical enablers of the response in the deep field, where services and infrastructure including accommodation, telecommunications, and internet connectivity, are critically lacking. In 2019, the Sector maintained one base camp in Maiduguri with a capacity of 150 personnel at a time and seven operational hubs in the deep field with a capacity of 15 people at a time in priority LGAs like Gwoza, Bama, Ngala, Dikwa, Monguno, Banki and Damasak. In 2020, the Sector will ensure that these hubs continue to function at their full capacity, and to depend on security, complete the establishment of the hub in Rann that was disrupted by attacks in 2019. Besides, the temporary tent structures in the Banki hub extension will be replaced with secure concrete structures and the perimeter walls of the other seven hubs in the deep field will be reinforced.

Under the third objective the Sector will continue to provide critical security support to ensure the safety and security of humanitarians and operations, through security risk assessments and analysis, security risk management (SRM), and liaison and collaboration with relevant actors. Specific activities will include deployment of full-time local security officers in the eight operational humanitarian hubs for critical real-time security analysis and risk assessments to inform decision-making by the HCT and partners; scale-up the implementation of the Saving Lives Together Framework (SLT) to enhance security collaboration between the UN and NGOs; support implementation of physical security measures for UN agencies; provide tailored security trainings for the humanitarian community; conduct security assessments, provide recommendations and establish predictable SRMs to the humanitarian community to operate safely and securely; and produce and disseminate regular SITREPs and specific analytical products.

In 2020, Sector capacity has increased with an additional partner, bringing total capacity to four active partners. The Sector partners have adequate capacity to implement all other planned activities, subject to availability of resources.

Cost of the response

The Sector applied a project-based costing methodology to estimate the financial requirements for the response in 2020. Each Sector partner estimated their financial requirements based on the actual costs from the previous year. The overall requirement for the Sector response increased by 12 per cent from 2019, mainly due to the cost of the response for a new partner, security enhancements and deployment of full-time security capacity at LGA levels.

Monitoring

Sector partners will regularly monitor and track progress towards the Sector objectives as part of the overall 2020 HRP monitoring. The Sector will also collect and consolidate monitoring data report, on behalf of the community against the HRP. The Sector response will remain flexible and adaptable to the changing context in the BAY states.

Linkages with Longer Term Development activities

The Sector will support the implementation of the Humanitarian Development Nexus (HDN) framework agreed with the Government in 2018, by ensuring that SLAs identify opportunities for development partners to carry-on. The Sector will also seek opportunities for stronger collaboration with the FMHDS, NEDC, and the Borno State Agency for Development and Humanitarian Response that are mandated to coordinate and develop humanitarian and response strategies.

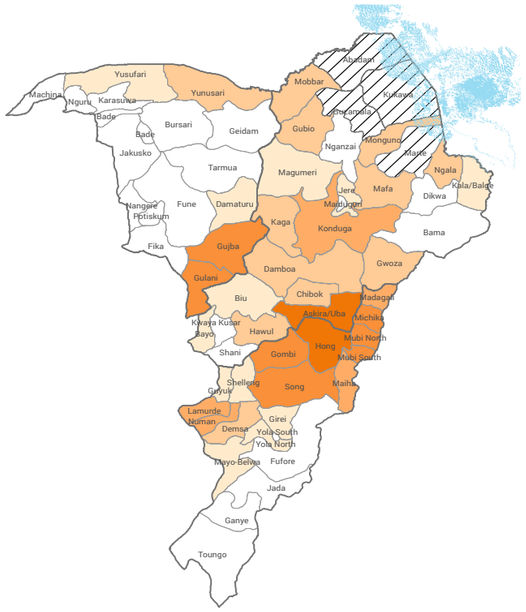
Objectives, Indicators and Targets

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1: Addressing critical problems to physical and mental well-being				
Specific Objective 1.1: Strengthen timely access to humanitarian assistance for 1.5M IDPs in camps and 2M of people in the host community.				
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.	Meetings	Number of Local Coordination Group meetings held	132	132
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.	Trainings	Capacity Building for humanitarian partners on Civil-military Coordination and Humanitarian Principles.	12	12
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.	Meetings	Number of regular and Ad Hoc HCT, OHCT and ISWG meetings with clear action points convened	72	72
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.	Products	Production of at least three OCHA information products monthly (e.g. humanitarian overview, humanitarian dashboard, 3Ws)	36	36
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.	LGAs	Number of Local Government Areas (LGAs) where multi-sectoral needs assessments were conducted	61	61
Sectoral Objective: Support inter-agency and multi-sectoral protection and assistance delivery in hard to reach conflict affected areas through establishing and maintaining humanitarian hubs	Hubs	Humanitarian hubs established	1	1
Sectoral Objective: Support inter-agency and multi-sectoral protection and assistance delivery in hard to reach conflict affected areas through establishing and maintaining humanitarian hubs	Hubs	Operational humanitarian hubs	10	10
Sectoral Objective: Support inter-agency and multi-sectoral protection and assistance delivery in hard to reach conflict affected areas through establishing and maintaining humanitarian hubs	Locations	Deep field locations upgraded to accommodate humanitarian workers	8	8
Sectoral Objective: Support inter-agency and multi-sectoral protection and assistance delivery in hard to reach conflict affected areas through establishing and maintaining humanitarian hubs	People	Average Daily Occupancy of the hubs	200	200
Sectoral Objective: Deliver critical security support services to facilitate ongoing delivery of humanitarian assistance	Brieftings	Number of security briefings conducted in the BAY states	30	30
Sectoral Objective: Deliver critical security support services to facilitate ongoing delivery of humanitarian assistance	People	Number of security officers deployed in the BAY states	8	8
Sectoral Objective: Deliver critical security support services to facilitate ongoing delivery of humanitarian assistance	Assessments	Number of security risk analysis and assessments conducted	10	10

3.3

Early Recovery

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
2.2M	1.6M	$104.0M	30	33



Objectives and response

The protracted conflict across BAY states has eroded coping mechanism, weakened resilience and increased vulnerabilities of displaced populations. Multi-sector needs assessment (2019) indicated that there are inadequate levels of access to basic services and public infrastructure relative to the population size, limited income sources and livelihood opportunities, and increased resource demands. This deprivation has led to societal tensions between IDPs, returnees and host communities and resulted in increased hardships for displaced populations.

The same assessment report showed that, majority of LGAs across BAY states indicated increased waste management issues such that given the insufficient financial and human resources, there is no timely collection and disposal of refuse, resulting in 80 per cent of IDP and host communities practicing open dumping and burning[9]. It is well noted that refuse accumulation become ideal breeding sites for vectors such as rats, mosquitoes, and flies vicariously promoting the transmission of vector borne disease like dengue and yellow fever and cholera outbreak. It is important to recognize that open dumping of waste in the streets and in river streams contribute to creating blockages in the drainage system and riverbed moreover critical waste management infrastructure in most accessible LGAs are structurally defective and could collapse with enormous financial, environment and human consequences during rainy season.

The sector's priority preparedness and response plan activities will include; reconstruction and rehabilitation of community basic infrastructures and clean drainage canals to reduce on the exposure of communities to harm due to accumulation and illegal dumpsites which act as vector breeding sites during rainy season. To achieve this, the sector will support livelihood stabilization and income recovery by employing people on short term basis especially vulnerable women and men to participate in rehabilitation and drainage clearing activities through cash-for-work modality. In addition, the sector will support micro- and small-enterprise recovery through provision of short-cycle business management training, cash grants and improving access to microfinance schemes through Cash and Voucher Assistance. These interventions will target to improve livelihoods of local communities and businesses, strengthen local markets and reduce the price of basic essential goods, thereby increasing the purchasing power of the population, while maintaining or enhancing the profitability of retailers.

In 2020, approximately1.6 million people will be directly targeted by the sector's recovery and resilience response plan. While conditions are not yet conducive in some LGAs for voluntary, safe and sustainable return of IDPs however, returns may gradually increase over the course of the year. Therefore, the sector's response plan will support interventions that reduce recovery needs, risks and vulnerabilities by providing alternative income sources and livelihood support to facilitate conducive conditions for durable solutions for IDPs, returnees and host communities. It will further promote inclusiveness and peaceful co-existence among IDPs, returnees and host communities to support safe returns or local integration; support interventions that increase equal access to land and property rights for IDPs and returnees, particularly vulnerable groups such as women and men. All these interventions will contribute towards building recovery and resilience (especially absorptive and adaptive capacities) in prioritized areas. The Sector activities will cover four inter-related areas: livelihoods, security, basic services and emerging local governance. By intervening in a critical number of communities per LGA and fostering linkages between such communities, this approach will contribute to re-establish the socio-economic fabric of the region.

Accountability to most affected population will be through sector's support efforts to engage, involve and partnering particularly with vulnerable women, men, girls and boys including person with special needs in key planning and decision making. The sector will actively promote and support partners efforts to reinforce community consultations with most vulnerable people in need; strengthen existing feedback mechanism such as participatory household surveys to have accurate information and design programs that are ethically sensitive to community needs based on the principle of build back better.

Over time, the resources and resilience of host communities has come under increasing strain. Mistrust of IDPs and returning refugees inevitably affects the feasibility of their integration into the community and poses a potential challenge to peace and security. However, if these areas in host communities are properly supported with development packages, and displaced populations are fully involved, opportunities for livelihoods and local integration can be realized. In addition, local governance pillar to support local government services will contribute to addressing the protection and gender issues and enhance affected populations' access to justice via both formal and informal institutions.

The Sector currently has 34 active partners (five UN Agencies, 14 NNGOs and 15 International NGOs) implementing different interventions focusing on The Sector's specific objectives that are linked to HRP Strategic Objectives. Whereas the Sector developed response strategy, it will continue to galvanise new partnerships to work closely with humanitarian and development partners in providing aid assistance to most affected population to build their resilience. The current sector's collaborations are between Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Borno State) and State Emergency Management Agency (Yobe and Adamawa) as government institutions with support to provide technical assistance and building capacity of official to assume ownership and ensure sustainability of tangible outcome of the response.

Cash- based programming has been described as a fast, efficient and dignified way of delivering humanitarian and development assistance in protracted conflict situation and as an alternative source of immediate income or complementary in-kind assistance where it's feasible. Using CVA modality is because it facilitates local economy recovery, reintroduce income flow, supporting local businesses through the purchase of construction materials, and encouraging households to purchase food and non-food items locally in addition to enabling people to determine their own priorities needs. Approximately US$40.8 million (38 per cent) of The Sector's financial requirements will be used for cash-based activities. The Sector will support partners' interventions that provide temporary employment in public projects rehabilitation (such as repairing roads, clearing debris, drainage cleaning and or re-building basic infrastructure) by targeting the most vulnerable segments of a population to provide an alternative access to micro and small economic recovery initiatives. The selection criteria for cash-based beneficiaries will depend on the overall project goal and the primary assessment of the social/religious/ethnic composition of the community. To ensure that the most vulnerable groups are reached, Sector partners will adhere to following principles: Ensure that physically and socially vulnerable groups including female-headed households, elderly and people with disabilities are provided with alternative means of assistance through cash vouchers, grants or lighter tasks that avoid heavy labour during cash -for-work related activities.

At multi-sector level, The Sector's interventions address recovery needs that arise during humanitarian phase of an emergency aligned with development principles. It enables people to use the benefits of humanitarian action to seize development opportunities and builds resilience and establishes a sustainable process of recovery from crisis. The response provides an opportunity to the most affected population to have an alternative economic livelihood opportunity that enhances their resilience and recover from the effects of protracted crisis. Moving away from geographically and thematically fragmented interventions, recovery interventions cut across other sectors therefore, collaborative efforts will be placed to consolidate humanitarian needs of Protection, Health, Education and WASH sectors to support NWOW framework and achieve collective outcomes.

Cost of the response

The Sector used a combination of project and activity-based costing calculation to determine the financial requirements for the response, taking into consideration the security and logistical context as well as the access conditions in the areas of intervention. About 44 per cent of the requirements will be used to rehabilitate/reconstruct 1,200 public basic infrastructures such as schools, healthcare facilities, police posts and community centres. Based on previous experience, the estimated average cost per facility is US$40,000 inclusive of labour wages. Support to economic livelihood will cost 38 per cent of total budget as the average cost per beneficiary for cash grants and vouchers was estimated at US$85 based on the actual cost of the beneficiaries reached in 2019. The actual costs for both rehabilitation work and cash-based activities will vary across LGAs due to security considerations, pricing of materials and transportation, and availability of vendors.

Monitoring

The Sector developed a monitoring and evaluation framework which describes indicators to monitor sector needs and response activities and to manage project results. It established a reporting mechanism under 4Ws (what, where, who and when) template for monthly reporting by sector partners. This will assist The Sector to monitor and be accountable to affected population.

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

This will be aimed at responding to changing needs of the affected and be able to support timely response. In addition, The Sector will also continue to hold coordination meetings as a platform to discuss in-depth priority needs of the affected people and provide technical assistance to partners.

Linkages with Longer-term development program

The Sector will enhance the humanitarian-development nexus by implementing early recovery programs in the context of wider recovery and development frameworks highlighting transition opportunities from humanitarian to longer-term recovery and development and support durable solutions to displacement. Those include the UNDAF; the Buhari Plan; the strategy on the Protection, Return and Recovery for north-east Nigeria; the Borno State Return Strategy; and state-level assessments. Essential and well-sequenced early recovery initiatives will target vulnerabilities that stem from poverty and widespread social inequities, especially affecting youth, women and children. Medium-term measures that address social cohesion, community security and improved local governance will complement ongoing humanitarian interventions. Efforts will also be made to strengthen links with private partners to promote the longer term growth and sustainability of initiatives under the sector.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 3: Addressing critical problems to coping mechanism				
Specific Objective 3.1: Enhanced social cohesion, safety and economic security of IDPs, Returnees and host population in 1.6M target communities (geographical location)			2.2 M	0.4 M
Sectoral Objective: Support Livelihood stabilization	Individuals	Number of people employed through Cash-for-work related activities	314 k	100 k
Sectoral Objective: Support Livelihood stabilization	Individuals	Number of people supported to establish or scale up small scale business enterprises with cash or in-kind grants	2.2 M	300 k
Sectoral Objective: Support Livelihood stabilization	Individuals	Number of people benefiting from skills training and start-up packages (e.g. vocational & entrepreneurship, business & soft skills, etc.)	2.2 M	400 k
Sectoral Objective: Promote inclusiveness & Peaceful co-existence among IDPs, Returnees and host communities	Individuals	Number of people participating in social cohesion or community security related activities (awareness, trainings etc.)	2.2M	100 k
Sectoral Objective: Promote inclusiveness & Peaceful co-existence among IDPs, Returnees and host communities	Dialoques	Number of community reconciliation and Peace-building efforts undertaken to support co-existence in areas of return	355	45

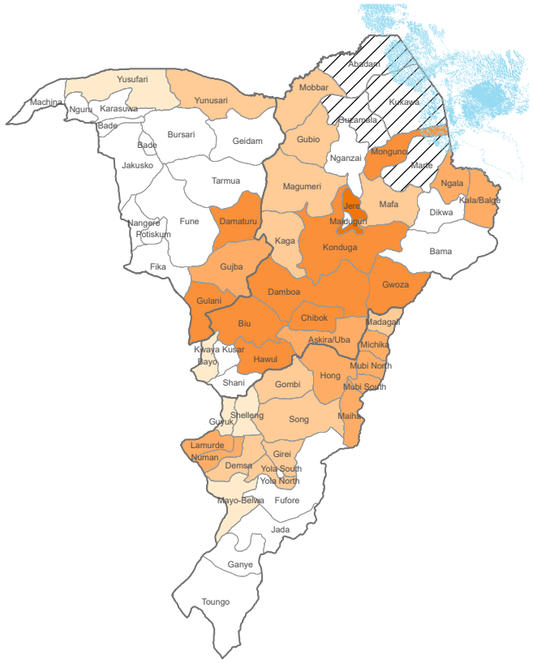
Objectives, Indicators and Targets

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Specific Objective 3.2: Support restoration of basic services and local community governance for sustainability in 1.6M communities of return				
Sectoral Objective: Support restoration of basic services and local community governance administration and services	Individuals	Numbers of local government & civil society staff supported with capacity building trainings to enhance governance & service delivery	13 k	300
Sectoral Objective: Support restoration of basic services and local community governance administration and services	Local Goverment Authoriies	Number of LGA departments supported with basic service materials (e.g. equipment, office supplies, utilities etc.) to enhance functionality	65	20
Sectoral Objective: Increased access to infrastructure and basic social services in areas of return	Facilities	Number of community basic and social infrastructure rehabilitated/constructed	3350	1200
Sectoral Objective: Increased access to infrastructure and basic social services in areas of return	Individuals	Number of people reached with community awareness campaign on hygiene and safe waste management and disposal initiatives	2.2 M	15936
Sectoral Objective: Increased access to infrastructure and basic social services in areas of return	Individuals	Number of affected populations with access to basic community infrastructure	2.2 M	1.0 M

3.4

Education

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
1.0M	0.83M	$39.9M	19	19



Objectives and response

The three objectives for the Education Sector response in 2020 are to provide and increase access to quality and inclusive basic education and vocational opportunities for crisis-affected girls and boys within a safe learning environment; to improve resilience of conflict-affected children and adolescents through high quality, conflict-sensitive educational services; and to increase community capacity to participate in school development and risk reduction planning and demand equitable access to conflict sensitive quality education for all children and adolescents.

The Sector response will primarily focus on children out-of-school system. As such, alternative education program will be a priority to enable displaced children aged 9-14 to integrate or reintegrate into the formal school system and also give them the opportunity to reintegrate in the formal school system at the same grade level in their places of origin if they are able to return. Accelerated Education (AE) will also be accessible to children in and out-of-school in communities hosting returnees and IDPs. Sector partners will establish Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) (hangars or half classroom) for the AE programs in sites (IDPs camps or ward) where there are shortages of classrooms. Beyond the reintegration of out-of-school children in the formal system, host schools will be supported with school infrastructures, didactic material, training of teachers for the benefit all school aged children (6-14).

The Sector will work with CCCM Sector to identify the best and most secure spaces for TLSs in IDP camps and WASH Sector will support to ensure national and international standards (INEE, Sphere) on access to water, sanitation infrastructures and hygiene in the TLSs.

In order to strengthen the capacity of the Sector to respond to sudden onset emergencies and rapid displacements, partners will explore options to establish strategically placed State Supply Hubs in the first term of 2020. The supply hubs will contain tents for TLSs, teaching and learning materials and recreational materials. The operation and management of the supply hubs will be based on the modality discussed with the State Universal Basic Education (SUBEB).

Teachers need the skills to protect themselves and learners and to recognize signs of distress in children in order to refer them to appropriate professionals. The Sector, through teachers training, will improve the ability of school-aged children, teachers, and education personnel to cope with the psycho-social and environmental impact of the conflict and rebuild individual and communal psychosocial wellbeing. Teachers will be trained on provision of psychosocial first aid, referral, social-emotional wellbeing and essential life-skills. Under this response, TLSs/schools will be provided with emergency recreational materials. School-based clubs for conflict-affected girls and boys will be established and livelihood and vocational skills training for conflict-affected youth (girls and boys) will be facilitated.

The Sector is promoting the Safe School Common Approach [10] to ensure safety in and around every school. Together with the Child Protection and GBV Sub-Sectors, the Sector will enhance the capacity of the teachers to identify, refer and support children affected by conflict with psychosocial support needs and mainstream gender and gender-based violence issues within the EiE, notably in terms of knowledge, access, sustainability, quality and governance.

In locations where schools remain operational, and where communities want to restart education, additional work is needed to ensure protection of schools and learners. This is only possible by empowering communities to protect their own institutions. Existing structures such as the School-Based Management Committees (SBMCs) need enhanced capacity to take on protection activities in schools such as fencing, school readiness planning and community mobilization. The Sector will support and enhance community mechanisms for resilience in the restoration of basic education services which provide formal and alternative educational pathways for school-aged conflict affected girls and boys through establishment of SBMC and training in EiE. The establishment of community education networks and training in EiE for the network members will be supported.

The seasonal natural disasters in the BAY states are to some extent predictable. The Sector will continue strengthening emergency preparedness for predictable emergencies through strategic planning, Sector meetings, harmonized contingency plans, specific regional preparedness activities, establishment of strategically placed supply hubs, and improved education specific early warning systems and real time data collection systems.

Accountability to affected populations (AAP) is an active commitment for the Sector and lesson learnt from past emergency responses and deeper engagement of communities will continue to play an important role in strengthening the resilience of the education system. As part of the Sector strategy, each sector partner will engage and be accountable to the communities they serve. The Sector will provide leadership to strengthen partners' capacity to integrate AAP throughout the response and each partner will be required to operationalize AAP frameworks through community engagement.

A child and youth protection approach will be applied to protect the rights of children from abuse and exploitation, and ensure that girls and boys have a positive experience from all education programs implemented. This includes the commitment of actors to prevent the abuse of children by their staff, partners and contractors, and to adequately respond to any cases that may arise through harm-reduction. The Sector commits to ensure proper integration of cross-cutting issues of equity, gender, protection and inclusion. Each TLS or school must meet the SPHERE standards for WASH facilities and services.

Under the leadership of the Ministry of Education and SUBEB, there are 25 organizations providing[11] education response in 35 accessible LGAs across the BAY states in 2020. In 2019, the Sector reached 65 per cent of its targeted population despite gaps in funding and insecurity and humanitarian access challenges, and lack of teachers at LGAs level. For 2020, the Sector target has been adjusted down to 0.8 million from 1.5 million in 2019 based on Sector capacity.

The response will target out-of-school IDPs, returnees, and host community children/youth who have minimal access to education due to the conflict and displacement to ensure their right to inclusive quality education. Support will also be provided to teachers (qualified and volunteers) and SBMC members. This will include construction /rehabilitation of 1,500 TLSs or classrooms; distribution of learning materials to 812,218 children and training of 13,432 teachers and 2,500 SBMC members.

Building on the achievements in 2019, Sector partners are considering expanding cash-based programs as a response modality in 2020. In 2019 more than four partners used conditional cash to support parents to send their children to school and it contributed to the reduction in the number of out-of-school children. Conditional cash assistance was also used to strengthen the monitoring of SBMC members' activities in schools. The Sector's response plan in 2020 includes six cash based projects totalling up to $0.5 million. Planned activities will include the payment of voluntary teachers and rehabilitation or reconstruction of TLSs. With the support of the Cash Working Group, the sector will develop guidelines on the use of the cash based programming in EiE.

Whenever possible, the Sector will seek to respond to emergencies in an integrated manner, advocating for schools as a natural entry point for emergency responses across the clusters. The sector will work with other sector like Child protection, GBV, WASH and CCCM as explained in the second and third objectives. This strategic approach is applicable to protracted, sudden onset and slow onset emergencies. The aim is to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance through schools to minimize the impact of displacement and dropout rates.

Cost of the response

The Sector used two methodologies to estimate the financial requirements for the 2020 response plan. First, the cost per child methodology on which the Sector budget is based has a standard cost of US$72 per child. This methodology considers the support given to a child out of school until the entry to education for a year, in a safe and secure school environment, with clean and adapted sanitary facilities. It includes the cost of interventions (service and items) and project implementation staff. The second methodology applies the average cost per beneficiary based on the funds received in the previous year, and the number of beneficiaries reached. Based on the two methodologies and additional consideration for access, security and logistical implications on the response, Sector arrived at a cost of $45 per child. This is the main reason for the increase in the cost of the response between 2019 and 2020.

Monitoring

The Sector will implement its monitoring plan through existing structures and tools (such 5Ws, gap and priority matrix). The Sector will collect data periodically, schedule program visits, and conduct sessions on lessons learned. The Sector will also conduct several assessments during the year, including a gap analysis in June and the Joint Education Need Assessment (JENA) in September in all the three BAY states. In collaboration with EiE Working Group, data collected will be analysed, and new directions suggested. The Sector's strategic advisory group (SAG) will continue to ensure quality on monitoring.

The Sector will monitor the coverage of the programmes by assessing the number conflict-affected out-of-school boys and girls (3-17 years) accessing education through the learning centres/schools and alternative basic education models. To monitor the capacity building component of interventions, the sector will collect data on classrooms and TLSs constructed, rehabilitated or reopened; and the number of teachers (male and female) trained on improved teaching and learning approaches.

Linkages with Longer-term development program

The Education Sector response will contribute to the humanitarian-development Nexus by ensuring close coordination and collaboration with the Early Recovery Sector. This includes strengthening data systems to close the gap and ensure adequate information sharing and complementarity between emergency and development activities in the Sector. The Sector's emergency response will focus on access and continuity in education for conflict affected children (IDPs, returnees and affected host community) while development activities will be centred on structural and existing needs.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 3: Addressing critical problems to living standard			1.1 M	0.8 M
Specific Objective 1.2: Regular and timely access to quality basic services which include education, wash, shelter, health services for 1.7M IDPs, 1.2M returnees and 1.0M host community				
Sectoral Objective: Provide and Increased access to quality and Inclusive basic Education and vocational opportunities for crisis affected girls and boys within a safe learning environment	Child	Number of conflict-affected out-of-school boys and girls (3-17 years) accessing education through the learning center/ school		638679
Sectoral Objective: Provide and Increased access to quality and Inclusive basic Education and vocational opportunities for crisis affected girls and boys within a safe learning environment	Child	Number of conflict-affected boys and girls (3-17 years) accessing alternative basic education models (Integrat-ed Qur'anic Education and accelerated learning programmes, etc.)		173538
Sectoral Objective: Provide and Increased access to quality and Inclusive basic Education and vocational opportunities for crisis affected girls and boys within a safe learning environment	Classroom	Number of TLS, classrooms constructed, rehabilitated or reopened		1500
Sectoral Objective: Resilience of conflict-affected children and adolescents is improved through high quality, conflict-sensitive educational services	Child	Number of conflict affected boys and girls (3-17) attending a class where teacher has received PSS training		812218

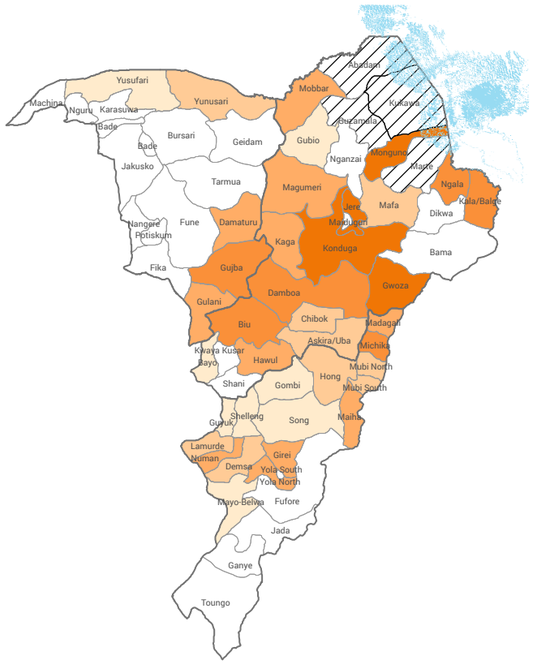
Objectives, Indicators and Targets

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Sectoral Objective: Resilience of conflict-affected children and adolescents is improved through high quality, conflict-sensitive educational services	Child	Number of conflict-affected boys and girls (3-17 years) benefiting from learning supplies including ECD kits		812218
Sectoral Objective: Resilience of conflict-affected children and adolescents is improved through high quality, conflict-sensitive educational services	Person/Teacher	Number of teachers (m/f) trained in improved teaching and learning approaches		13432
Sectoral Objective: Community capacity to participate in school development and risk reduction planning and demand equitable access to conflict sensitive quality education for all children and adolescents has been increased	Person	Number of school-based management committee (SBMCs) members (m/f) trained		2500

3.5

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
2.5M	1.0M	$65.6M	12	13



Objectives and response

In 2020 the Sector will target 1 million people with shelter and non-food items response. The Sector has identified four objectives to guide the response. The Sector objectives contribute to SO1 and SO2 HRP objectives.

The first objective is to 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. Under this objective, about 114,800 IDP households of both new arrivals and old caseloads will be targeted with emergency shelter assistance.

The second objective is to deliver transitional shelters and repair assistance to respond to specific shelter needs of affected people. Sector will focus on the most vulnerable IDPs, returnees and communities hosting IDPs. In anticipation of potential returns to locations where security conditions allow, the Sector plans to deliver transitional shelters and repair assistance to 116,000 households. Given that emergency shelters of IDPs deteriorate after six to twelve months, transitional shelters are necessary as an option for a durable solution to avoid continuous repairs.

The third objective is to deliver flexible, coordinated, adequate and harmonized non-food items (NFIs) to the affected population, particularly to alleviate suffering of the newly displaced populations. In 2020, about 221,300 households will require NFIs assistance. For returnees, shelter upgrade activities will be a key component of in-kind response. The Sector, in collaboration with CCCM sector, aims to provide tailored in-kind assistance and emergency cash grants wherever feasible and appropriate, to ensure that people meet their needs in a manner that allows choice and promotes their dignity and physical protection against harsh weather. Among those prioritized will be 309,900 IDPs without shelters, 68,000 returnees whose shelters are destroyed, 521,000 IDPs living in makeshift shelters or sharing shelters both in camps and host community, and 42,000 returnees and 79,000 host community members assessed as vulnerable.

The fourth objective is to monitor the delivery of coordinated, adequate and harmonized shelter and NFI kits to affected population. Applying established Sector tools and methodologies, Sector partners will work closely with the affected population in all stages of the response -from initial needs assessment and verification, to post-distribution/construction monitoring and evaluation. Building on lessons learned and progress in 2018 and 2019, the HCT Community Engagement Strategy for north-east Nigeria and guided by Inter-Agency Standing Committee commitments on accountability to affected populations, Sector partners will ensure that the affected communities are consulted and have ownership over the response, and that the capacities of the communities are mobilized and reinforced for long-term impact. This will be achieved through improved communication and two-way information sharing, improved integration of community feedback into the response, and more meaningful participation. Needs monitoring will be strengthened through formal and regular beneficiary feedback mechanisms to identify gaps in assistance.

The Sector capacity has remained the same with ten active Shelter and NFI partners since 2019. The partners also have capacity for Rapid Response Mechanisms (RRM) to respond to new emergencies such as new displacements, flooding and fire outbreaks, or deliver the response in locations with limited partner capacity/supplies. The Sector will maintain prepositioned stock piles for timely and predictable emergency responses such as fire outbreak, flood/storm, new arrival or returnees. The Sector will work closely with humanitarian partners and government officials to provide the delivery of live-saving assistance across BAY states.

Based on market assessments and availability of service providers, the Sector will increase cash and voucher assistance responses to reach 10,000 households in 2020, five times higher than the number of households reached in 2019. In 2020 five partners plan to implement up to US$13.5 million in cash-based programmes, of which 55 per cent will be through vouchers and 45 per cent through cash grants.

The Sector has previously implemented the cash-for-rent approach for IDPs living in host communities in peri-urban areas where markets remain open and banking services are readily available. This approach will be scaled up for the same caseload where feasible to reduce congestion in the camps. Voucher assistance interventions have also provided beneficiaries the freedom to choose essential items according to family needs and expectations, and reduced resale of NFIs items to buy other items not provided in the in-kind NFI kit. In locations were market conditions permit and where durable solutions can be provided, IDPs will be identified, trained and supported with cash assistance and technical support to build their own shelters.

The Sector will continue to collaborate with CCCM Sector and other humanitarian actors implementing cash and voucher assistance programmes and integrate the response into existing coordination mechanisms, including Multi-Purpose Cash Grants (MPCGs), and strengthen government ownership, leadership and capacity. The shelter response incorporates transition and early recovery responses through the cash for work and provision of transitional shelters. Systematic collaboration with Protection, Health, Nutrition, FSS and WASH Sectors are considered in the development of new sites or delivery of new shelter in existing camps. The HLP working group is systematically integrated in the shelter response to prevent land disputes and ensure tenure security of shelter beneficiaries. The Shelter/NFI and CCCM Sectors will strengthen synergy with Logistics and civil military coordination working group to facilitate access and transportation of supplies.

Sector partners will prioritize vulnerable groups - especially women, the elderly and people with disabilities, who constitute a large part of the population in the target areas. Together with the HLP/Protection Sector and local authorities, the Sector will support IDPs to upgrade from emergency to transitional shelters. Partners will conduct basic HLP rights verification and monitoring in all stages of shelter programming, ensuring due diligence in standards for locally acceptable and available materials. In addition, the Sector will continue to support advocacy on more land to construct shelters for IDPs and avoid eviction after they occupy the shelters.

Cost of the response

The Sector targeting is based on integrated approach to ensure that beneficiaries targeted for shelter assistance are also considered for NFIs support. In 2020 about 37 per cent of the sector's financial requirements will be directed to construction of emergency shelters, 20 per cent for construction of transitional shelters and 15 per cent for improved NFI kits. A further 24 per cent will be used to provide loose non-food items. About four per cent will be used for housing repairs and cash-based (cash-for-renting) assistance.

Monitoring

The sector will report on achievements against indicators on emergency or transitional shelters and non-food items responses. Data on the indicators will be collected monthly to feed into Sector analyses to improve the quality of the response. In addition, joint monitoring missions by Sector partners will continue to improve quality of shelters, provide technical guidance and improve on accountability to beneficiaries by partners.

Linkages with Longer-term development program

Community participation, technical and on- job training enables the community to take ownership of shelter construction processes and use their own skills to improve the shelters provided to them using local materials. In addition, most of the construction materials are sourced locally thus providing an opportunity for local business, and economic growth for the BAY states. We envision a settlement / transition phase of this humanitarian response where people in need are settled in a more permanent area with well-structured transitional shelters for recovery and reintegration purposes.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1: Addressing critical problems to physical and mental well-being				
Specific Objective 1.2: Strengthen timely access to humanitarian assistance for 0.5M IDPs in camps and 0.2M of people in the host community			336076	161556
Sectoral Objective: 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	Households	Number of households provided with emergency shelter solutions	114774	67257
Sectoral Objective: Deliver flexible coordinated, adequate and harmonized NFI kits to the affected population	Households	Number of households provided with non-food items (NFI) in kind and cash	221302	94299
Strategic Objective 2: Addressing critical problems to living standard				
Specific Objective 2.2: Regular and timely access to quality basic services which include education, wash, shelter, health services for 1.7M IDPs, 1.2M returnees and 1.1M host community				
Sectoral Objective: Deliver transitional shelters and repair assistance to respond to the specific shelter needs of the affected people	Households	Number of households provided with transitional shelter solutions	115921	21224
Sectoral Objective: Deliver transitional shelters and repair assistance to respond to the specific shelter needs of the affected people	Households	Number of households provided with shelter cash assistance	6000	6000
Sectoral Objective: Deliver transitional shelters and repair assistance to respond to the specific shelter needs of the affected people	Households	Number of households supported with shelter repairs and improvement interventions	62797	15280
Sectoral Objective: Monitor the delivery of coordinated, adequate and harmonized shelter and NFI kits to affected population	Reports	Number of post-distribution monitoring reports produced	12	12
Sectoral Objective: Monitor the delivery of coordinated, adequate and harmonized shelter and NFI kits to affected population	Reports	Number of post-construction monitoring reports produced	12	12

3.6

Emergency Telecommunications

ORGANISATION IN NEED	ORGANISATION TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
86	100	$3.0M	1	1

Objectives and response

In 2020 the Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) will continue to provide critical Information Technology and Communication (ICT) services for the humanitarian community to enable the delivery of life-saving assistance in the deep field in Borno State and the state capitals of the BAY states where telecommunication services are lacking or were destroyed in the conflict. This includes coordination and information management services to ensure a coherent response and minimise duplication of efforts by sharing ETS information products, including dashboards, situation reports, and infographics, timely disseminated among global and local partners, and posting online at the Nigeria ETCluster.org platform.

The Sector will also continue to provide reliable Internet and security telecommunications-related services to enable an efficient and safer response. This includes security telecommunications services in state capitals in Maiduguri, Damaturu and Yola, and the humanitarian hubs in Bama, Banki, Damasak, Dikwa, Gwoza, Maiduguri, Monguno and Ngala in Borno State where there are no internet services. The Sector maintains a standby capacity for emergency deployment to the deep field in Borno State. The Sector has established ten fully equipped Security Operations Centres (SOC) operated by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS).

The Sector will continue to provide Internet connectivity and security telecommunications services to all other sectors in the targeted areas to enable the delivery of immediate life-saving assistance to affected populations. In 2019, the Sector provided Internet connectivity services to over 4,506 humanitarian workers from 112 organisations in eight (8) locations in Borno State only; an average of one hundred and ten users were recorded daily at the most significant humanitarian hub in the Maiduguri and a combined 235 users at the deep field locations (Gwoza, Monguno, Bama, Dikwa, Banki, Ngala and Damasak). In 2020 the Sector will deploy a hybrid power solution to the hubs to complement the existing solar back up system for radio infrastructure and mitigate the issue of fuel shortages and ensure availability of ETS services 24/7.

The Sector will continue building the capacity of humanitarian actors through training on security telecommunications procedures and Information Technology (IT) Services based on demand. The sector will assess the communication needs of affected populations to enable them to make informed decisions and help re-establish their lives.

In line with the Global Emergency Telecommunication Cluster (ETC) Services for Communities (S4C) initiative that aims to provide communications services to affected communities, the Sector will conduct a S4C assessment mission in 2020 to map communications needs of the affected populations and explore measures address them. Communication solutions, such as community complaints and feedback mechanisms (CFM), can play a critical role in addressing and mitigating protection risks and ensure that the response is appropriate to the needs of the affected people. The Sector will work closely with the humanitarian partners implementing community engagement activities.

The Sector capacity remains the same with one partner only. Since November 2016, the Sector has provided the humanitarian community with reliable shared telecommunications services with over 93 per cent satisfaction rate. In 2019, services were provided to 112 organisations with 97 per cent satisfaction rate. The Sector has been able to cover 100 per cent of targeted locations within established humanitarian hubs or offices. Over time, the Sector has built a strong local capacity through staffing to support Sector activities and efforts will continue to strengthen the ETS team, particularly to assess the communication needs of the affected people. In 2020 the Sector's capacity will be strengthened with the delivery of the hybrid power supply solution.

As a service provider, the Sector works closely with other partners, including UN agencies, International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), and governmental agencies to enable the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Cost of the response

The sector used a project-based approach to estimate the financial requirements for the response in 2020. About 45 per cent of the sector's financial requirements will cover the cost of ICT equipment and recurring fees for telecommunications services, while 40 per cent is for staffing costs. The remaining 15 per cent of the requirements will cover administrative as well as direct and indirect support costs.

Monitoring and Accountability to the Affected Population

The Sector will conduct an assessment to identify the communication gaps of affected populations and evaluate how to support them. The Sector will engage various sectors on the project design to identify their needs. All staff, including standby partners implementing projects and services on behalf of the sector are under the obligation of policies on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).

Linkages with Longer-term development program

To ensure continuity of services in the long term as well as the timely provision of required technical support, the Sector will work towards recruiting and transferring knowledge to local ETS staff, in line with the localisation agenda. Moreover, the Sector 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 as well as strengthening the collaboration mechanisms of humanitarian partners and government agencies involved in the humanitarian response to be better prepared for future crises.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1: Addressing critical problems to physical and mental well-being				
Specific Objective 1.1: Strengthen timely access to humanitarian assistance for 0.5M IDPs in camps and 0.2M of people in the host community				
Sectoral Objective: Support effective IT response through coordination and information-sharing activities		Maintain an information management and collaboration platform		1
Sectoral Objective: Support effective IT response through coordination and information-sharing activities		Hold regular local and global ETS coordination meetings		20
Sectoral Objective: Support effective IT response through coordination and information-sharing activities		Produce and share timely accurate ETS IM products		60
Sectoral Objective: Support effective IT response through coordination and information-sharing activities		User satisfaction rate of ETS services		80 percent
Sectoral Objective: Support effective IT response through coordination and information-sharing activities		Map the communications needs of the affected population and evaluate how ETS can fulfil them		1

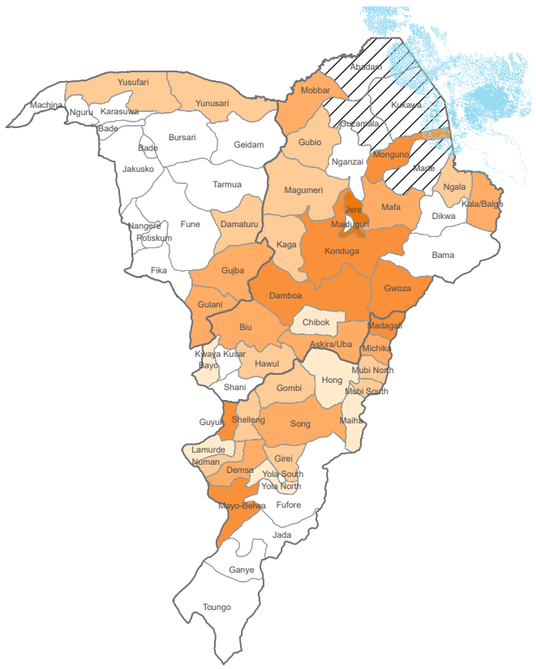
Objectives, Indicators and Targets

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Sectoral Objective: Provide security telecommunications-related services and ICT emergency preparedness activities		Number of common operational areas covered by common security telecommunications network		11
Sectoral Objective: Provide security telecommunications-related services and ICT emergency preparedness activities		Number of communications centres (COMCEN) established, upgraded and maintained		11
Sectoral Objective: Provide security telecommunications-related services and ICT emergency preparedness activities		Number of inter-agency, I/NGOs and governmental organisations supported by the ETS		100
Sectoral Objective: Provide security telecommunications-related services and ICT emergency preparedness activities		Number of ICT emergency management and/or technical radio training courses		2
Sectoral Objective: Provide reliable Internet for the humanitarian community in common operational areas		Number of inter-agency, I/NGOs and governmental organisations' staff who used ETS services		2500
Sectoral Objective: Provide reliable Internet for the humanitarian community in common operational areas		Number of common operational areas covered by Internet connectivity services		11
Sectoral Objective: Provide reliable Internet for the humanitarian community in common operational areas		Number of humanitarian hubs with hybrid power supply system for the ETS infrastructure only		11

3.7

Food Security

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
3.8M	3.3M	$212.1M	18	25



Objectives and response

Findings from the October 2019 Cadre Harmonise (CH) analysis indicate that around 3.8 million people in the BAY states are projected to be food insecure and considered to be facing crisis or emergency situations (CH Phase 3 or 4) during the lean season of 2020[12].

In 2020 the Sector response will target 3.3 million people in the BAY states. This includes 1,414,183 women and men. Sector partners will prioritize assistance to areas most affected by conflict and displacement, targeting people in crisis and emergency phases of food and nutrition insecurity (CH phases 3 to 5, though no population in Nigeria is categorized as phase 5), the majority of whom are in Borno State. As new areas with emerging needs become accessible, the Sector will prioritize food assistance to the most vulnerable groups. Where feasible, food assistance will be increasingly provided through cash transfers while in-kind and voucher transfers will continue to be utilized.

Sector partners will scale up cash-for-work/assets activities to support community asset rehabilitation. When possible, emergency agriculture inputs/asset assistance will be linked to medium/long-term agricultural projects in stable areas to enhance livelihood recovery. Increasing Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) programming will help address immediate food utilization needs, maximize nutrition intake, and minimize protection risks, health impacts and environmental hazards. The Sector will also continue to advocate for expansion of the security perimeters of the government-controlled areas, clearance of land contaminated with explosive hazards to enable civilians' safe access to livelihood opportunities, and movement/distribution of fertilizer.

The Sector will continue working closely with partners and CCCM and ES/NFI Sector to ensure civilian nature of the camps, provision of information that reflects the affected populations' preferences including language diversity, consultation of affected population, and implementation of feedback and complaints mechanism. Building on the trainings on protection risk analysis and PSEA conducted for Sector partners in 2019, additional periodic trainings on AAP, protection, gender, PSEA and GBV prevention/response, including referral, will be conducted in 2020. The sector will support the inter-agency coordination mechanisms and scale up sensitization efforts on PSEA and related referral pathways.

Sector partners will continue to work together to integrate protection into food security interventions and ensure appropriate measures are in place to mitigate protection and SEA risks. The Sector will enhance SADD data collection and protection risk analysis of FSL interventions. Protection measures will also include joint analysis and advocacy regarding restrictions on civilians' freedom of movement, safe and secure access to land, and conflict sensitive livelihood.

Partners will continue scaling up provision of fuel-efficient cook stoves and alternative energy, while promoting sustainable livelihoods and environmental protection.

There are more than 70 active partners in the Food Security Sector (46 per cent NNGOs, 13 per cent governmental bodies, 34 per cent INGOs, seven per cent UN agencies). When possible, food assistance will be synchronized with livelihood support. The transition from food assistance will be gradual to ensure their immediate food needs are met and mitigate any possibility of resorting to negative coping strategies. Assistance will be carefully coordinated with government interventions. The FSS will ensure enough food supplies are pre-positioned in key locations to immediately respond to any population displacements.

The FSS forum with active participation of local organizations, will build the capacity of and strengthen partnerships with local institutions, CSOs and NGOs. Capacity strengthening of local organizations, with an emphasis on the involvement and empowerment of women and youth, will be prioritised. Sector partners will provide technical assistance to federal/local stakeholders, including the Government of Nigeria, to improve collaboration on needs identification and assistance delivery.

As of October 2019, the FSS assisted 2,400,016 unique individuals, of whom 45 per cent (1,075,379) received assistance through cash and voucher assistance (CVA). (Restriction: 81 per cent restricted; 19 per cent unrestricted; Conditionality: 89 per cent unconditional; 11 per cent conditional). In the 2020 response plan, 19 projects with a total amount of $146.7 million have been proposed. If implemented as planned, this will constitute 66 per cent of the food security programming in the BAY states. The Sector continues sensitizing partners to ensure their vendors are aware of the complexities and risks of operating in a highly militarized environment and performing adequate due diligence in the selection of vendors and transporters. The Joint FSS-FEWS NET- WFP-FMARD Comprehensive Market Assessment and Monitoring that commenced in late November 2019 in eight states aims to provide evidence-based information and on where conditions are favourable for the introduction of CVA and how the markets within such areas will respond to increased demands.

Through an integrated approach to analyse and address food security, multi-sectoral interventions will be encouraged: for example, nutrition-sensitive livelihood activities. The sector's SAFE Working Group will continue to strengthen programmes aimed at reducing vulnerability, especially of women and girls, to gender-based violence and other protection risks associated with lack of access to fuel-efficient technologies. The Sector will continue the existing sector taskforces for agriculture and livelihoods, harmonization of standards and targeting; strengthening collaboration with the Protection, Nutrition, WASH, CCCM and ES/NFI Sectors, as well as the Cash Working Group and development partners for joint responses and advocacy that address the underlying factors of food insecurity.

Cost of the response

The Sector's funding requirement is based on project-based costing, taking into consideration the complexity of FSL response. For food assistance (all modalities), it is recommended that partners, in accessible, urban areas cover 70 per cent of the survival kilocalorie needs (1,470 kcal out of 2,100 kcal). In rural areas and in camps where the vast majority of the households do not have access to sustainable livelihoods opportunities and market labour, partners will cover 100 per cent (2,100 kcal) of the kilocalorie needs. Depending on the location, the modalities of addressing the food needs of new arrivals will vary. Once these families are settled, they will be supported with monthly food assistance through the most appropriate modality. Initially, assistance is provided to all newly arrived families in order to meet the urgent needs without delay. In areas where displacement is protracted, the Sector will advocate for various types of livelihood support at household and community levels.

Monitoring

The Sector will continue to support the CH process, including food security and nutrition data collection for inaccessible areas. Partners will conduct joint market assessment and price monitoring exercises to guide the prioritization of areas of assistance, harmonization of assistance packages, and ensure that the most appropriate type of assistance is provided and the most appropriate modality (cash, voucher, in-kind, and/or mixed/multi-modality) is used.

On a monthly basis, 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; the monthly Gap Analysis identifies areas with food insecurity and the actual reach compared to planned target. As cash programming increases in the north-east response, a Cash Dashboard is developed to better understand the CVA being implemented. The quarterly Partners' Intervention Plan facilitates better planning and resource mobilization and prevention of duplicative efforts.

Linkage with long term development activities

Built on ongoing twin-track food/livelihoods assistance programme as well as leverage of 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, improving disaster risk reduction/management, and reinforcing the Government's social protection floors. The FSS, particularly through its Agriculture and Livelihood Working Group and Livestock and Fisheries Working Group, will support partnerships that improve natural resource management, address challenges related to climate change; strengthen early warning system, promote forecast-based financing; enhance business literacy and value chains, and learn from other countries' best practices that go beyond asset creation.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

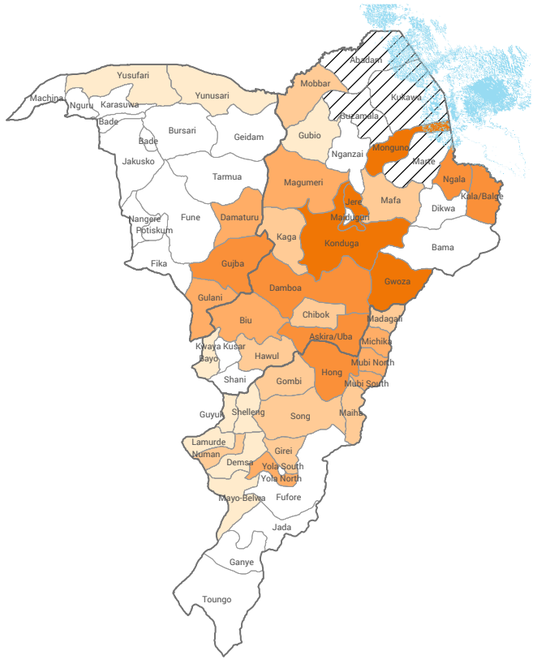
OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1: Addressing critical problems to physical and mental well-being				
Specific Objective 1.3: Deliver integrated and coordinated life-saving health, food security, nutrition, protection, shelter & NFIs and WASH assistance to 1.5M IDPs and 1.7M host community				
Sectoral Objective: 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	People	Number of people receiving food assistance through the most appropriate modalities (ex: in kind - dry rations, wet rations, ready-to-eat food kit; voucher, cash or multi-modality)	3.8 M	3.3 M
Sectoral Objective: 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	People	Number of people provided with access to fuel-efficient technologies (e.g. fuel-efficient cookstoves, briquetting of agricultural/organic waste, solar energy) through the most appropriate modalities	1.0 M	1.0 M
Sectoral Objective: 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	Number of people receiving livelihood inputs/assets through the most appropriate modalities (ex: in kind, voucher, cash or multi-modality)	2.9 M	2.3 M
Sectoral Objective: 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	Number of people supported with community-based productive asset creation/enhancement activities	700 k	700 k
Sectoral Objective: 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	Number of people supported with agriculture extension services, agriculture-based business entrepreneurship, technology transfer, value addition and processing capacity building	300 k	300 k

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Sectoral Objective: To strengthen timely, coordinated and integrated food security response through approaches that enhance local capacities and collaborate with other sectoral interventions	Products	Number of sector products contributing to food security advocacy	12	12
Sectoral Objective: To strengthen timely, coordinated and integrated food security response through approaches that enhance local capacities and collaborate with other sectoral interventions	Trainings	Number of joint trainings targeting local partners and stakeholders conducted together with other sectors, partners and stakeholders	12	12
Sectoral Objective: To strengthen timely, coordinated and integrated food security response through approaches that enhance local capacities and collaborate with other sectoral interventions	Assessments	Number of joint food security and nutrition assessments conducted with/among partners	4	4
Sectoral Objective: To strengthen timely, coordinated and integrated food security response through approaches that enhance local capacities and collaborate with other sectoral interventions	Assessments	Number of joint livelihood and market recovery assessments conducted with/among partners	2	2
Sectoral Objective: To strengthen timely, coordinated and integrated food security response through approaches that enhance local capacities and collaborate with other sectoral interventions	Partners	Number of local partners receiving funding through the sector for food security intervention	4	4
Sectoral Objective: To strengthen timely, coordinated and integrated food security response through approaches that enhance local capacities and collaborate with other sectoral interventions	Advocacy actions	Number of advocacy actions for increasing safe access to farmland/grazing area	2	2

3.8

Health

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
5.0M	4.0M	$86.2M	18	23



Objectives and response

The three objectives of the Sector response in 2020 are: To provide life-saving and life-sustaining humanitarian health assistance to affected IDPs, returnees and host population; to establish, expand and strengthen communicable diseases outbreak prevention and response systems; and to strengthen access to health care, health system recovery and build humanitarian and development linkages.

The Health Sector response covers all population age and demographic groups and health services will be provided in different standard packages for all groups such as children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and older men and women with chronic health conditions. The Sector response will focus on health system recovery activities in LGAs where the security situation is stable, while emergency humanitarian health response will be prioritised in LGAs with higher IDPs. There will also be a strong focus on rehabilitation and reinforcement of health facilities to provide a safe and secure environment for health-service delivery.

Depending on the context and identified needs, the response will include distribution of life-saving drugs and medical supplies; deployment of health rapid response teams for outbreak risk assessment and surveillance supported by hard-to-reach teams; mobile emergency health intervention package (including measles and polio immunisation, health screening and treatment); setting up referrals systems; establishment of an isolation area or ORS point; or setting up emergency structures with tents, spraying and disinfection of the medical facility. The Sector will adopt LGA-based approach of supporting the State Ministry of Health and SPHCDA to expand the provision of primary and secondary health care beyond urban areas to newly accessible areas for adequate health assistance.

Through robust community engagement, the Sector will support and integrate feedback on the appropriateness, safety, and equity of health services. Data and information collected will be disaggregated by sex and age to assist in identifying gaps and protection risks to be addressed in the response.

The Sector has prioritised protection, gender and disability mainstreaming by supporting training for partners delivering mobile and first-line response for GBV survivors, and enhanced services on mental health and protection. Special attention will be given to people with disabilities, the elderly and people suffering from chronic diseases. The sector will also prioritise people with specific vulnerabilities includes pregnant women, people with disabilities, elderly and people suffering from chronic diseases, newly displaced populations coming from remote areas, and population living in hard to reach areas with low or no access to basic health care. Survivors of rape and other GBV will be systematically referred for specialised medical services and their cases followed-up.

The Sector will maintain strong partnership with the State Ministry of Health (MoH) in all three states to enhance surveillance for epidemic-prone diseases including Acute Watery Diarrhoea, cholera, meningitis, viral haemorrhagic fever and poliomyelitis. Sector partners will strengthen and expand the Early Warning and Response Surveillance System (EWARS) to ensure investigation and rapid response to disease alerts, mitigating the further spread of epidemics.

There are over 35 sector partners including UN agencies, national and international NGOs providing health care services across the BAY state through several means to IDPs, returnees and host communities. It is part of the mandate of the Sector to enhance and strengthen the capacity of the sector partners with specific priority on national partners. The catastrophic impact of damaged health facilities and inadequate of capacity of partners on service rendering cannot be ignored and can't stop the intervention of the sector from moving forward in meeting the set out mandate both at the national and global level.

The Sector is exploring different approaches for integrating Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) into deliver life-saving health services, taking into consideration the challenges in delivering health services in most of the LGAs. CVA will ensure that people in need have the financial ability to access healthcare services as needed. It will also facilitate referrals, access to secondary healthcare and ability to purchase drugs that are not readily available facility level.

Expectation of endemic outbreak due to heavy rainfall which can lead to flooding is expected as well as diseases associated to cold weather due it inadequate shelter and WASH facilities. These are multi-sectoral issues which demand a multi-sectoral approach. The sectors involved which are CCCM, Protection, Health, WASH, Nutrition, etc. have jointly prepare and still working on ensuring adequate monitoring, preparedness and response strategy.

The Sector will continue to work closely with the health authorities at the Federal, State and LGA levels, as well as other sectors to promote a multi-sectoral approach, including joint needs assessments and preparedness planning and response. The Sector will support the reinforcement of institutional and response capacity and empower health authorities and the national health workforce. The Sector will also be wary of using NGO funded staff as a replacement for State staff that do not wish to be employed in locations that are considered unsafe. This sets a bad precedent and is not an effective use of resources.

The Sector will continue its collaboration with WASH, CCCM, Shelter and other Sectors for a more coordinated response for timely containment of outbreaks. The Sector will implement joint programmes with the Nutrition Sector on treatment of children with acute malnutrition with medical complications. In the same way, the Sector will promote joint planning and monitoring mechanisms across the sectors.

Sustaining and maintaining the existing services across BAY states and to expand healthcare services to the underserved population in the hard-to-reach areas and newly liberated communities coupled with increase in the number of non-functioning health facilities from 17per cent to 24per cent in Borno State is contributing hugely into the cost increase in terms of response to the people in need. Looking forward to more displacements due to military operations needs for preparedness and response ahead of the influx.

Cost of the response

The Sector used a project-based approach to estimate the financial requirement for the response in 2020, taking into consideration the cost of the different health packages. There may be cost variation per beneficiaries' dues to geographical differences across the BAY states. These include costs of transportation, supplies and materials, and availability of vendors and storage facilities. There is also an additional cost for staff accommodation in the deep field that require special arrangements. The cost of rehabilitation or reconstruction and special ailment treatment are also higher.

Monitoring

The Sector will use HRP monitoring framework to monitor the response and progress in service delivery. The monitoring framework is based on a set of standard health indicators with baseline, target, source of data, frequency of data collection. The sector will undertake different monitoring activities like joint monitoring visits with the Government, partners and other sectors. The Sector will adopt a performance monitoring mechanism such as 5W, partner operational presence tracking etc. The monitoring mechanism will be complemented by assessments such as MSNA, HeRAMS, and After-Action Review (AAR) process to evaluate the success of specific health.

Linkage with long term development activities

Post-crisis health systems need to be able 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 of such events when they occur. This demands an approach that links humanitarian, development and peacebuilding. Activities like assessing the population's health needs, procuring essential medicines, or increasing the health workforce surge capacity, which is carried out 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 peacebuilding. They can also contribute to health systems strengthening and progress towards Universal Health Care (UHC), thereby enhancing the population's resilience to future shocks. Such activities and interventions must, therefore, be carefully thought out, planned and implemented.

Health response outcome can be used as collective outcome for both humanitarian and development health programming. The contribution to peacebuilding will be defined in terms of improved equity, contributions to social cohesion, or enabling of dialogue and reconciliation opportunities. The health sector will enhance its efforts towards strengthening the humanitarian and development nexus for more durable solutions and effective utilisation of resources. Looking forward to issues of outbreaks (Cholera, Measles, Lassa Fever, etc.) that can occur during the year, response plans and strategy are in place and regularly ongoing with sector partners. Incidents that could happen due to flooding, military operations and displacement are well anticipated and already included in the planning and response of the sector. There may be escalation on some of the response if it's beyond the caveat stipulated for.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1: Addressing critical problems to physical and mental well-being			2.33 M	1.35 M
Specific Objective 1.3: Deliver integrated and coordinated life-saving health, food security, nutrition, protection, shelter & NFIs and WASH assistance to 1.5M IDPs and 1.7M host community			2.33 M	1.35 M
Sectoral Objective: To establish, expand and strengthen communicable diseases outbreak prevention and response systems	People	Number of people reached by health facilities providing an essential package of health services	2.33 M	1.35M
Sectoral Objective: To establish, expand and strengthen communicable diseases outbreak prevention and response systems	Percentage	Percentage of outbreak alerts investigated within 48 hours	90 percent	80 percent
Strategic Objective 2: Addressing critical problems related to living standard				
Specific Objective 2.1: Regular and timely access to quality basic services which include education, wash, shelter, health services for 1.7M IDPs, 1.2M returnees and 1.0M host community				
Sectoral Objective: To provide life-saving and life-sustaining humanitarian health assistance to affected IDPs, returnees and host population	Peaple	Number of out-patient reached in health facilities supported by health partners	2.26 M	2.13 M
Sectoral Objective: To provide life-saving and life-sustaining humanitarian health assistance to affected IDPs, returnees and host population	People	Number of persons reached through mobile medical activities	0.97 M	0.91 M
Sectoral Objective: To provide life-saving and life-sustaining humanitarian health assistance to affected IDPs, returnees and host population	Medical Staff	Percentage of deliveries attended to by a Skilled Birth attendant	60 percent	60 percent
Sectoral Objective: To provide life-saving and life-sustaining humanitarian health assistance to affected IDPs, returnees and host population	People	Number of children vaccinated for key diseases	1.6 M	1.3 M

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 3: Addressing critical problems related to coping mechanism				
Specific Objective 3.2: Support restoration of basic services and local community governance for sustainability in 1.6M communities of return				
Sectoral Objective: To strengthen access to health care, health system recovery and build humanitarian and development linkages	Sesisons	Number of trainings/capacity building session undertaken by partners	2.26 M	2.13 M
Sectoral Objective: To strengthen access to health care, health system recovery and build humanitarian and development linkages	Health Facility	Number of health facilities rehabilitated and functional	0.97 M	0.91 M
Sectoral Objective: To strengthen access to health care, health system recovery and build humanitarian and development linkages	Organisation	Number of development partners engaged	60 percent	60 percent
Sectoral Objective: To strengthen access to health care, health system recovery and build humanitarian and development linkages	Sites	Number of Reporting sites sharing data through EWARS	1.6 M	1.3 M

3.9

Logistics

ORGANISATION IN NEED	ORGANISATION TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
86	91	$30.3M	2	1

Objectives and response

The Logistics Sector has identified three objectives for the response in 2020; To strengthen humanitarian logistics services, to facilitate logistics coordination and information services for humanitarian actors, and to augment humanitarian actor's capacity to perform logistics duties.

The Sector will continue to provide key logistics and coordination services for 91 partners across the BAY states. This will include facilitating 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, loaning out mobile storage units (MSUs) to partners and providing additional storage units and installation support to partners upon request.

In addition, the Sector will maintain regular dialogue and interaction with the military at appropriate levels to facilitate road movement of humanitarian cargo. In 2020 the Sector estimates that partners will deploy over 25,000 humanitarian cargo vehicles to deliver assistance across the BAY states. The Sector will conduct dedicated logistics trainings focusing on transport, warehouse 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 maps, standard operating procedures and guidelines, and user surveys.

Through the fixed wing services, UNHAS will continue providing essential and regular scheduled flights between Maiduguri, Abuja and Yola. Helicopter services, operated in Borno State, will continue serving ten regular destinations transporting 51,000 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. In addition, UNHAS targets 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 Logistics Sector will monitor and evaluate the common services provided to partners on a monthly basis. The Sector will use its dedicated application Relief Item Tracking Application (RITA), Concept of Operation and electronic flight to collect information on number of users per services. The Sector will report its 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.

The Sector includes standard provisions and clauses regarding sexual exploitation and abuse, child labour, and sexual harassment in all contracts and awards with for-profit contractors and third-party implementing partners. Any violation of these terms will result in immediate termination and disciplinary action. The Sector also enforces safety standards for all personnel around warehouses, aircraft, trucks, and other hazardous tasks.

The Sector is fully positioned to support the proposed response activities. In 2019, the sector supported 102 partners, and expects a similar coverage in 2020. The sector fulfilled all storage requests and almost 100per cent of surface movement requests throughout 2019, while UNHAS operated a near full capacity for passengers and cargo, all of which are expected to be maintained for the 2020 response.

The Sector will continue to provide common services to other sectors, including facilitation of transport, provision of direct storage for relief NFI supplies, and common storage hubs for WASH, Shelter, Education and Health related partners. Additionally, UNHAS air service will continue to serve as the primary mode of transport for all humanitarian actors to access deep field sites for routine programmatic activities, monitoring and evaluation.

Cost of the response

The Sector used project-based approach to estimate the response cost based on the actual cost of operations in the past. About 75 per cent of the budget will be for operating and maintaining the fleet of UNHAS air assets while 7 per cent will be for the continued operation of common storage hubs in Borno State. The remaining 18 per cent will be for staff salaries, administrative operating costs, security and office/living compound costs and indirect support costs.

Monitoring

The Logistics Sector will monitor and evaluate the common services provided to partners to determine that they meet the demands of the users and are relevant to their activities.

The services will be evaluated to ensure the Sector continues to provide the best value for money and while maintaining the highest standards of user satisfaction. The Logistics Sector will ensure that the services offered are in line with the evolving humanitarian needs in the region and are filling the most critical logistics gaps for humanitarian operations.

Linkages with Longer-Term Development

The operations of the Logistics Sector are developed to ensure sustainable, long-term development of sector activities. Through the development of local capacity through trainings on various topics, the Logistics Sector has built the capacity of local humanitarian responders and Government on the design and performance of logistic activities required in development projects. In 2020, the Sector plans to train an additional 200 individuals.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

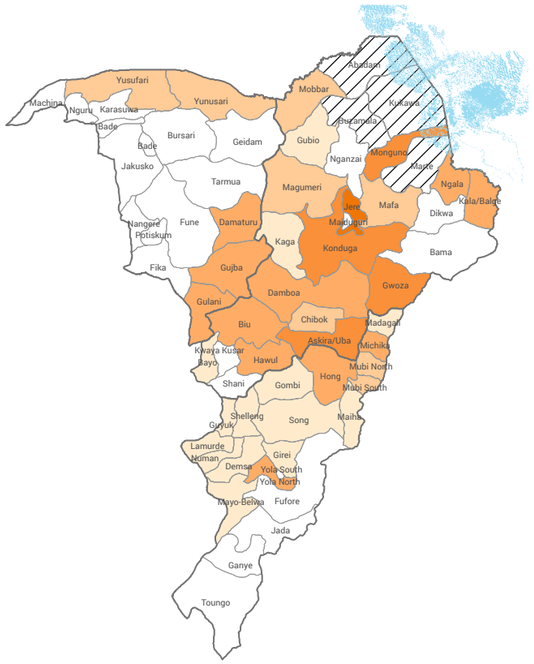
OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 2: Addressing critical problems to living standard				
Specific Objective 2.2: Regular and timely access to quality basic services which include education, wash, shelter, health services for 1.7M IDPs, 1.2M returnees and 1.0M host community				
Sectoral Objective: Enhance timely, unhindered and equitable access to multi-sector assistance and protection interventions through principled humanitarian action	People	Number of passengers transported by air	5300	5500
Sectoral Objective: Enhance timely, unhindered and equitable access to multi-sector assistance and protection interventions through principled humanitarian action	Organisations	Number of organizations using humanitarian air services	81	85
Sectoral Objective: Enhance timely, unhindered and equitable access to multi-sector assistance and protection interventions through principled humanitarian action	Locations	Number of destinations served (air transport)	13	14
Sectoral Objective: Enhance timely, unhindered and equitable access to multi-sector assistance and protection interventions through principled humanitarian action	Organisations	Number of organizations utilizing storage services	32	25

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 2: Addressing critical problems to living standard				
Specific Objective 2.2: Regular and timely access to quality basic services which include education, wash, shelter, health services for 1.7M IDPs, 1.2M returnees and 1.0M host community				
Sectoral Objective: Enhance timely, unhindered and equitable access to multi-sector assistance and protection interventions through principled humanitarian action	Organisations	Number of organizations utilizing storage services	32	25
Sectoral Objective: Facilitation of logistics coordination and information services to humanitarian actors	Organisations	Number of organizations participating in the Logistics Sector coordination meetings	45	40
Sectoral Objective: Facilitation of logistics coordination and information services to humanitarian actors	Products	Number of information management products published, such as maps, sitreps, bulletins, snapshots, procedures, meeting minutes	40	35
Sectoral Objective: Augmenting humanitarian actor's capacity to perform logistics duties	Participantss	Number of humanitarian responders trained in logistics	300	200

3.10 Nutrition

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
1.1M	0.8M	$90.8M	19	20



Objectives and response

The main objectives of the Nutrition sector are to strengthen the quality and scale of preventative and curative nutrition services for most vulnerable groups through systematic identification, referral, and treatment of acutely malnourished, supplementary feeding, promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding practices, micronutrient supplementation and optimal maternal nutrition. The nutrition sector will also reinforce appropriate coordination with other sectors and strengthen situation monitoring by undertaking joint assessments and analysis and strengthening the mainstreaming of protection. The Sector objectives contribute to SO1 HRP objectives.

The overall levels of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates in the BAY states has not significantly changed since 2017. In Borno State, the GAM rates have slightly decreased over the past one year from 11.6per cent to the current 8.1per cent. The GAM rates in Yobe State have remained persistently high at above the 10per cent threshold for the past three years[13].

In 2020 the Nutrition Sector will directly target 808,536 people including 255,619 severely malnourished children under five, 283,425 moderately malnourished children under five and 269,492 pregnant and breastfeeding women and caregivers of children 0-23 months. These population sub-groups are most disproportionately affected by the impact of conflict and drought, and are most physiologically vulnerable to nutrition-related diseases and a higher risk of mortality.

To break the cycle of malnutrition in the BAY states, the Sector will support the delivery of an integrated and comprehensive package of preventive and curative nutrition services. Interventions for treatment of severely malnourished children (SAM) will be implemented in all accessible LGAs and wards. The treatment and management of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) for children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women and promotion of appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) will be prioritised for IDPs, returnees and the most affected portion of host communities. This prioritization will ensure delivery of quality interventions with the available limited resources and current partner capacities. For the majority of host populations, the Sector will work with government and development partners to address moderate malnutrition through the humanitarian-developmental nexus strategy.

The 2020 response plan to prioritize life-saving activities and focusing on the improving the quality of the malnutrition prevention activities, has resulted to a reduced PIN compared to 2019. The Sector will only target the most vulnerable population sub-groups including IDPs and returnees.

The Sector has developed an AAP framework to ensure feedback and accountability mechanisms are integrated into partners' strategies, proposals, monitoring and evaluation. The Sector will ensure full transparency by providing the affected population with accessible and timely information on partners' procedures and processes that affect them, to ensure that they can make informed decisions and choices. This includes the use of U-Report 24x7 to inform beneficiaries on the various services being offered, targeting criteria and dates of distributions. The Sector will also actively seek the views of the most marginalised members of the affected populations in order to improve policy and practice in programming, ensuring that feedback and complaints mechanisms are streamlined, appropriate and robust

enough to deal with (communicate, receive, process, respond to and learn from) complaints about breaches in policy and stakeholder dissatisfaction.

The Sector will ensure that protection is integrated into the response and will identify indicators to monitor and evaluate the level of protection mainstreaming and conduct regular training for partners on protection mainstreaming throughout the response. For example, all nutrition trainings targeting frontline workers will incorporate sessions in GBV, PSEA, HIV and disability.

Nutrition Sector partners will conduct self-risk assessments on GBV and put in place measures to mitigate identified risks. The risk assessment will ensure that partners put in place measures to reduce waiting times and inform the design and location of nutrition centres to ensure that nutrition services provided in time to minimise the risk of exposing beneficiaries to movements in the dark. It will also ensure that services are available near communities, and gender balance in nutrition teams. The Sector partners will continuously consult with the affected population, especially women who are main users of nutrition services, to identify and address any challenges that they face in accessing/using nutrition services.

The Sector capacity slightly increased from 17 partners in 2019 to 22 active in 2020, majority of whom are in Borno State. This includes 17 INGOs, two NNGOs, and three UN agencies. Of these, 20 have submitted projects for the 2020 response covering all the three states. The Sector's capacity for treatment of SAM through outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) is high while moderate in the inpatient treatment of SAM cases and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) especially in Adamawa and Yobe states.

To increase the Sector's capacity, the delivery of nutrition interventions will leverage the existing government health facilities, mobile teams, and community-based structures. In addition, the Sector will focus on building the capacities of State Primary Health Care Development Agency (SPHCDA) and NNGO partners in the treatment of acute malnutrition and prevention beyond the current focus on community mobilisation. This will be based on assessed needs. The Sector will also leverage capacity of SPHCDA and NNGOs to expand the response to inaccessible or hard-to-reach areas.

Nutrition Sector partners are piloting the use of cash and voucher assistance programmes to address and prevent acute malnutrition. A few of the sector members have employed use of cash transfers and fresh food vouchers as an incentive to caregivers of malnourished children to adhere to treatment protocols, access better health services and provide access to a more diverse and nutritious diet at household levels.

The Sector will enhance its participation in the CWG and has identified opportunities and challenges in scaling-up cash and voucher assistance programmes as an alternative to in-kind assistance and services or to complement traditional interventions. In 2020 six projects mainly under prevention of acute malnutrition interventions will be implement through cash and voucher transfers, with a total financial requirement of $28.7 million, or 30 per cent of the Sector's overall financial requirement.

The Sector has integrated activities with WASH, Health, Food Security/livelihood, and Protection (GBV, PSEA and HIV) Sectors into its interventions. For example, WASH messages on hygiene and sanitation are included in the IYCF counselling package and distribution of hygiene kits to caregivers of children admitted in the nutrition centres. All children, pregnant and breastfeeding women screened or treated for malnutrition are referred for immunization, ANC, and PNC services if necessary. The Mother-to-Mother support groups, a nutrition strategy to promote sustainable prevention of acute malnutrition, has integrated livelihood aspects such as income generating activities into its package. The Sector is also exploring ways to integrate birth registration in some of its activities. The Sector assessments and surveys include multi-sectoral indicators for planning, monitoring and evaluation the ISWG.

Cost of the response

The Sector estimated the cost of the response in 2020 using a combination of the average cost per death averted (or cost per life saved) for the treatment of acute malnutrition and the average cost per beneficiary for activities aimed at prevention of malnutrition. The nutrition sector is expected to save over 70,000 lives, at a reasonable cost per life saved.

Nearly half of the estimated financial requirement for the Sector response will cover the cost procurement of nutrition life-saving supplies including RUTF, Formulae Milk, Super Cereal, Super Cereal plus, drugs and equipment, as well as human resources, (especially in LGAs with low presence of SPHCDA facility staff, outreach teams to the hard to reach areas and inpatient stabilization staff), transportation of supplies and personnel, LGA level surveys and assessments and programme monitoring and supervision. The delivery of services through outreach teams, expansion of the inpatient nutrition stabilization centres and the recent increased cost of delivery of supplies due to security restrictions is expected to drive the average cost of providing services higher.

Monitoring

The Sector will monitor the nutrition status of the population through periodic SMART surveys. The sector will also conduct regular screening of children under five though community and outreach workers. It will also routinely collect and analyse nutrition programming data using key indicators such as number of children under five with SAM and MAM admitted for treatment, the number of primary of care givers receiving skilled IYCF support, and number of beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex and age) reached with BSFP in a community. The Sector will ensure a robust involvement of beneficiaries in monitoring nutrition activities and the Sector monitoring strategy will incorporate Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and Key Informant Interviews (KII) to collect information on the perception of the targeted community on the relevance, efficiency, outputs and outcomes of nutrition interventions.

Linkage with long term development activities

The Sector will work with government counterparts to ensure that nutrition is fully embedded into the Primary Health Care (PHC) approach. This will involve health systems strengthening in integrating nutrition services, advocacy for state governments to allocate and release funds for nutrition, and leverage on livelihood and agricultural activities to ensure availability of nutritious foods at all times. The Sector is currently involved in the strengthening of the State Committee on Food and Nutrition (SCFN) whose main function is to support joint planning, budgeting, systemic implementation and monitoring of food and nutrition related projects.

The Sector has identified clear indicators and activities, that have developmental outcomes including classifying LGAs that will be prioritised for developmental activities based on availability of health infrastructure, low GAM levels and security situation. To avoid duplication of activities and strengthen linkage with non-HRP partners, the sector has opened up its membership to all stakeholders implementing developmental or nutrition sensitive programmes including academia, research institutions and other government agencies.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1: Addressing critical problems to physical and mental well-being				
Specific Objective 1.3: Deliver integrated and coordinated life-saving health, food security, nutrition, protection, shelter & NFIs and WASH assistance to 1.5M IDPs and 1.7M host community				
Sectoral Objective: 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	Individual	Number of care givers receiving skilled IYCF support	323735	269492
Sectoral Objective: 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	Individual	Number of beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex/age) reached with BSFP in a community	302687	283425
Sectoral Objective: 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	Individual	Number of new SAM cases new admitted for treatment	289197	255619

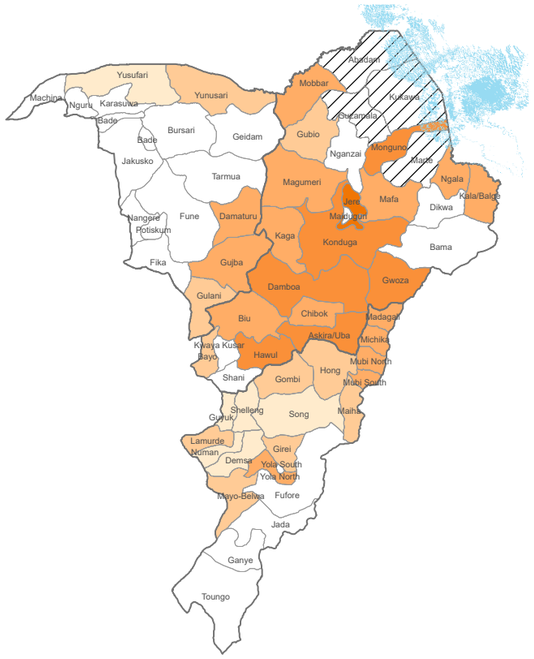
Objectives, Indicators and Targets

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Sectoral Objective: 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	Individual	Number of New MAM cases admitted for treatment	302687	283425
Sectoral Objective: Reinforce appropriate coordination with other sectors and strengthen situation monitoring by undertaking joint assessments and analysis, while strengthening integrated response that mainstreams protection	Number	Number of joint assessments conducted with other sectors such as Food security, WASH, Health, and Livelihood	4	2
Sectoral Objective: Reinforce appropriate coordination with other sectors and strengthen situation monitoring by undertaking joint assessments and analysis, while strengthening integrated response that mainstreams protection	Sites/camps	Number of reception sites receiving new arrival with routine nutrition assessment done	16	16
Sectoral Objective: Reinforce appropriate coordination with other sectors and strengthen situation monitoring by undertaking joint assessments and analysis, while strengthening integrated response that mainstreams protection	Individuals	Percent of nutrition staffs who have received orientation on the GBV referral pathway and can refer survivors to appropriate care	100 percent	50 percent

3.11.1

Protection

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
5.4M	2.5M	$22.9M	18	22



Objectives and response

The conflict in the BAY states is first and foremost a protection crisis and the general Protection Sector response aims to provide an environment where IDPs, returnees and host communities can enjoy their rights and are enabled to re-establish their lives.

To achieve this, the Sector has identified three objectives: To enhance civilians' protection from harm and respond to specific needs and risks with timely and comprehensive protection services; to improve affected people' access to their rights and strengthen the overall protection environment; and to promote the creation of conditions for safe, voluntary and durable solutions and enhance freedom of movement.

The Sector objectives will be achieved through a set of interventions to prevent and/or address violations of human rights including abduction, arbitrary detention, forced displacement, restricted freedom of movement, lack of documentation, human trafficking and access to justice. The specific activities will include human rights monitoring, vulnerability screening, referral mechanisms, provision of documentation and legal advice, awareness creation and dispute resolution especially for Housing Land and Property (HLP), provision of protection-based material assistance, and advocacy and capacity building. The HLP Sub-Sector will scale up 'cash for rent' interventions to secure tenure for vulnerable IDPs without livelihoods in order to minimize instances/threats of eviction. To promote community engagement and ensure the voices of the affected people are integrated in the response, the Sector will also establish community-based protection mechanisms including protection desks, feedback mechanisms, and protection-action groups.

The HLP Sub-Sector will scale up 'cash for rent' interventions to secure tenure for vulnerable IDPs without livelihoods in order to minimize instances/threats of eviction. The rest of the response will be delivered through in-kind assistance and services based on feasibility and risk analysis.

The Sector plan will target 2 million vulnerable IDPs, returnees and host community members in 49 LGAs in the BAY states based on severity of need. The Sector is targeting more LGAs compared to previous years due to the deterioration in the situation in the BAY states in 2019. Of those targeted, 32 per cent are women, 30 per cent men, 28 per cent girls, and 10 per cent boys. The response will prioritise people with specific protection concerns such as female and child-headed households, unaccompanied/separated children, adolescent boys and girls, the elderly, the chronically sick, people with physical and mental disabilities, and pregnant and breastfeeding women in order to reduce exposure to protection risks.

The sector will continue to advocate for and provide guidance to all stockholders to mainstream protection in their response, with specific emphasis on gender. This includes capacity building sessions and identification and referrals to specialist services such health by protection actors. Previous successes in mainstreaming protection in sector responses include the construction of WASH facilities in areas easily accessible; allocation of shelter in a way that maintains family unity especially during influxes; and HLP Sub-Sector technical support on law and customary practices with regards to accessing land for humanitarian operations. The Sub-Sector and Shelter/CCCM Sector with support from the Global -HLP Advisor also prepared the initial due diligence guidance particularly for shelter intervention in informal camps.

The Sector will promote meaningful participation of the affected communities in decision making throughout the response including participatory assessments and ensure that every engagement and interaction with the affected communities is guided by the principle of do no harm.

Cost of the response

The estimated total cost for the General Protection response has been derived from activity-based costing and recognizes the need for supporting existing community-based mechanisms for protection monitoring which will need to be strongly complemented by strengthened referrals and service provisions to address the protection and inter-sectoral needs of the affected population in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states.

Monitoring

The Sector will continue to facilitate focus group discussions, household and individual interviews and enhance feedback mechanisms such as protection desks as part of its community engagement commitment and monitoring. Protection action groups will support protection monitoring and engagement with the affected community. The Sector will also facilitate training sessions on Protection Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) for protection actors in different locations within the BAY states based on the findings of the training survey conducted in 2019.

Linkages with Longer-term Development Activities

The near absence of civil authorities at the local level particularly in Borno State continues to impact the restoration of services. To this end the Sector response will prioritise support to return of civil authorities to the LGAs with priority to the operationalization of mobile courts to improve affected people' access to their rights and strengthen the overall protection environment. The Sector will continue to advocate for the domestication and implementation of the African Union Convention for Protection and Assistance to IDPs along with relevant regional and international human rights standards. Protection capacity-strengthening for all stakeholders will be scaled up, alongside support to government and development actors' efforts to re-establish judicial structures in LGAs where such infrastructure was destroyed.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1: Addressing critical problems to physical and mental well-being				
Specific Objective 1.1: Strengthen timely access to humanitarian assistance for 0.5M IDPs in camps and 0.2M of people in the host community				
Sectoral Objective: Enhance civilians' protection from harm and respond to specific needs and risks with timely and comprehensive protection services	Individuals	Number of vulnerable IDPs and returnee women, girls, boys and men screened, registered and monitored	800 k	400 k
Sectoral Objective: Enhance civilians' protection from harm and respond to specific needs and risks with timely and comprehensive protection services	Individuals	Number of vulnerable women, girls, boys and men referred for inter-sectoral assistance that receive support services	200 k	100 k
Sectoral Objective: Enhance civilians' protection from harm and respond to specific needs and risks with timely and comprehensive protection services	Individuals	Number of women, girls, boys and men with identified protection needs provided with protection-specific assistance	250 k	1400 k
Sectoral Objective: Enhance civilians' protection from harm and respond to specific needs and risks with timely and comprehensive protection services	Individuals	Number of vulnerable women, girls, boys and men provided with general information about availability of essential services and complaints mechanisms	1.0 M	500 k

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Sectoral Objective: Enhance civilians' protection from harm and respond to specific needs and risks with timely and comprehensive protection services	Individuals	Number of people (IDPs, returnees, host community members, Government officials, service providers and humanitarian workers), benefitting from mine action activities	1.8 M	632 k
Strategic Objective 2: Addressing critical problems related to living standard				
Specific Objective 2.1: Enhanced protection processes that promote meaningful and timely access to fundamental humanitarian rights of 1.4M IDPs, 0.8M returnees and 0.6M host community				
Sectoral Objective: Improve affected persons' access to their rights and strengthen the overall protection environment	Individuals	Number of people (IDPs, returnees, host community members, Government officials, service providers and humanitarian workers), reached through mine risk education	770 k	400 k
Sectoral Objective: Improve affected persons' access to their rights and strengthen the overall protection environment	Individuals	Number of women, girls, boys and men provided with access to legal and land documentation	1.2 M	1.0 M
Sectoral Objective: Improve affected persons' access to their rights and strengthen the overall protection environment	Individuals	Number of women, girls, boys and men provided with legal aid services for access to justice	50 k	25 k
Sectoral Objective: Improve affected persons' access to their rights and strengthen the overall protection environment	Individuals	Number of women, girls, boys and men receiving information counseling and legal advice on housing, land and property rights	20 k	10 k
Sectoral Objective: Improve affected persons' access to their rights and strengthen the overall protection environment	Individuals	Number of persons (IDP and returnees, host community members, Government officials, service pro-viders and humanitarian workers) provided with training on protection principles	20 k	10 k

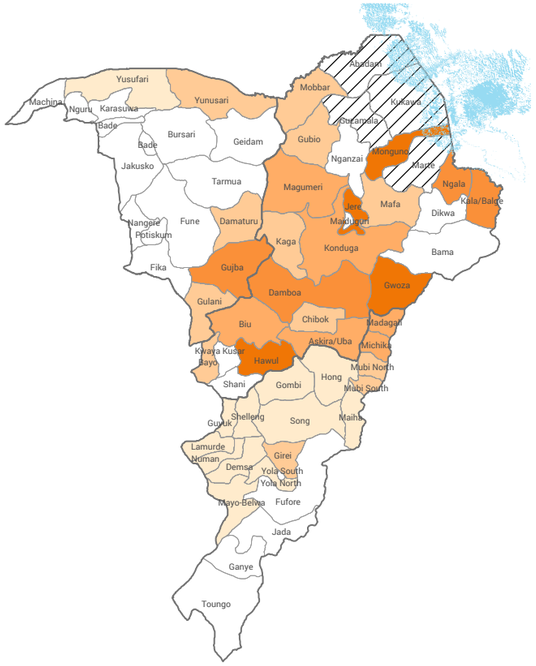
Objectives, Indicators and Targets

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 3: Addressing critical problems related to coping mechanism				
Specific Objective 3.1: Enhanced social cohesion, safety and economic security of IDPs, Returnees and host population in 1.6M target communities (geographical location)				
Sectoral Objective: Promote the creation of conditions for safe, voluntary and durable solutions and enhance freedom of movement	Individuals	Number of women, girls, boys and men receiving protection information and assistance to counter negative coping mechanisms	800 k	500 k
Sectoral Objective: Promote the creation of conditions for safe, voluntary and durable solutions and enhance freedom of movement	Individuals	Number of people receiving support of housing, land and property dispute management	50 k	25 k

3.11.2

Protection: Gender-based Violence

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
1.3M	0.8M	$28.9M	29	30



Objectives and response

The overarching goal of the GBV Sub-Sector response plan is to provide safe and comprehensive 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.

The response plan is guided by three approaches: 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. Promotion of women leadership and participation in camp oversight groups will be prioritised. Emphasis is also placed on upholding the zero tolerance for Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) across the humanitarian system through promoting accountability, prevention measures and support to survivors. The Sector's response plan will be guided by three objectives: 1. Improved access to quality life-saving and well-coordinated GBV response services for survivors and individuals at risk. 2. Enhanced wellbeing among survivors/vulnerable individuals through survivor centred service provision and GBV risk mitigation efforts into humanitarian response. 3. Strengthened community resilience and systems/institutions that prevent and respond to gender-based violence including harmful practices. New displacements are likely to take place across numerous places in the north-east due to heightened military operations, NSAG activities and extreme weather conditions, leading to increased 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; activating mobile response teams for provision of life-saving GBV case management services that respond to the needs of survivors; updating location-specific GBV referral pathways and providing capacity building to other sectors to facilitate appropriately respond to GBV disclosures during emergency.

In 2020 1.29 million individuals will be targeted by the Sub-Sector for direct GBV response. Of these, 45 per cent are girls and 34 per cent 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's important to recognize that in north-east Nigeria, men and boys are also the targets of sexual violence and abduction. Targeting will prioritize 37 LGAs in the BAY states with the highest number of displacements and higher security risks. Up to 43.3 per cent of the 2020 response plan will be implemented through national partners, while the UN and INGOs will account for 23.3 per cent and 33.3 per cent of the response respectively. Six projects in the current response plan have cash or voucher components totalling $0.5M. Accountability to affected people (AAP) through ethical programming of service provision will be promoted through reinforcing community consultations, existing feedback mechanisms such as satisfaction surveys, safety audits and post distribution surveys; upholding PSEA protocols and reporting mechanisms. To mainstream protection, gender and disability, the sector will actively promote adherence to Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for GBV prevention and response in line with the principle of "do no harm". The SOPs prioritise key actions needed to address the unique needs of male and boys, child and adolescent survivors. The partners agree to adhere to the following set of principles that represent the foundation

for their interventions/assistance, referral, attitudes, and behaviours in addressing GBV: safety and security; confidentiality; respect and informed consent. male and boys, child and adolescent survivors. The partners agree to adhere to the following set of principles that represent the foundation for their interventions/assistance, referral, attitudes, and behaviours in addressing GBV: safety and security; confidentiality; respect and informed consent.

Cost of the response

The estimated requirement of $29M is the minimum financial resources needed in 2020 for prevention and response to gender-based violence programming in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states and is subject to change as the needs evolve throughout the year. This estimated cost is for direct investments to core programmes such as GBV case management, women and girl's friendly spaces, standardised and culturally appropriate dignity kits, clinical management of rape, actions targeting services for men and boys, among others. The costing is based on activity based costing methodology and recognizes that apart from standalone, core GBV programming, additional costs may be required to ensure integration of GBV risk mitigation/mainstreaming into interventions of all humanitarian sectors as well as ensuring the safety and effective working environments for staff.

Monitoring

Periodic monitoring will be conducted by the specific technical working groups through peer review exercises to assess the impact of interventions, as well as to establish beneficiary perceptions on programmes. Standard data tools will be developed and or utilised for ethical periodic data collection and analysis to guide decision making. While peer review tools will be updated and used for thematic and location specific reflections on improving quality of service. The GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS) is the main incident management tool for the GBVSS. Key trends and patterns will be analysed though monthly forums and periodic reports to draw attention to specific aspects. In addition to periodic reports quarterly review meetings will be utilised to reflect on implementation, identify areas of gaps and build capacity of partners on key aspects.

Linkages with Longer-term Development Activities

Cognizant of the continuum of violence in the lives of women and adolescent girls in the north-east, the sector plan prioritizes a holistic approach that not only reinstates survivors to their previous conditions but focuses on rehabilitation, healing and aims to build 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 of 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 the engagement of women and young people in peace, security and social cohesion interventions.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1: Addressing critical problems to physical and mental well-being				
Specific Objective 1.2: Deliver integrated and coordinated life-saving health, food security, nutrition, protection, shelter & NFIs and WASH assistance to 1.5M IDPs and 1.7M host community				
Sectoral Objective: Improved access to quality lifesaving and well-coordinated GBV response services for survivors and individuals at risk	People	Percentage/Number of beneficiaries provided with GBV case management and specialized services	250 k	200 k
Sectoral Objective: Improved access to quality lifesaving and well-coordinated GBV response services for survivors and individuals at risk	People	Percentage/Number of individuals who receive material assistance and dignity kits	469 k	250 k
Sectoral Objective: Improved access to quality lifesaving and well-coordinated GBV response services for survivors and individuals at risk	People	Number/Percentage of practitioners who demonstrate in-creased knowledge in improving the quality of service provision		1 k

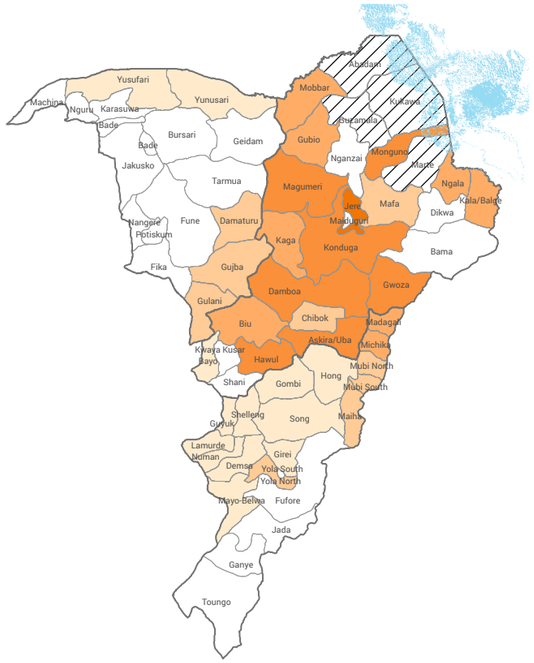
Objectives, Indicators and Targets

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 2: Addressing critical problems related to living standard				
Specific Objective 2.1: Enhanced protection processes that promote meaningful and timely access to fundamental humanitarian rights of 1.4M IDPs, 0.8M returnees and 0.6M host community				
Sectoral Objective: Enhanced wellbeing among survivors/vulnerable individuals through survivor centred service provision and GBV risk mitigation efforts into humanitarian response efforts	People	Number of beneficiaries who demonstrate improved capacity from peer support, mentoring/coaching, skills building and empowerment programs	499k	250 k
Sectoral Objective: Enhanced wellbeing among survivors/vulnerable individuals through survivor centred service provision and GBV risk mitigation efforts into humanitarian response efforts	People	Number/Percentage of frontline responders who demonstrate awareness on services for GBV/TIP/WAFAAG/Early and Child marriage and ability to make safe referrals to appropriate assistance		3500
Sectoral Objective: Enhanced wellbeing among survivors/vulnerable individuals through survivor centred service provision and GBV risk mitigation efforts into humanitarian response efforts	Institutions/facilities	Number of relevant institutions/facilities (state services and humanitarian partners) that demonstrate increased capacity in provision of survivor centred services	230	215
Sectoral Objective: Strengthened community resilience and systems/institutions that prevent and respond to gender-based violence including harmful practices	People	Number/Percentage of beneficiaries who access safe socio-economic/livelihood/income generation opportunities		100 k
Sectoral Objective: Strengthened community resilience and systems/institutions that prevent and respond to gender-based violence including harmful practices	People	Number of persons reached through sensitization, community engagement and capacity building on GBV prevention and principles that address negative social norms		483k

3.11.3

Protection: Child Protection

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
1.8M	1.1M	$22.8M	22	23



Objectives and response

At least 1 million girls (53per cent) and boys (47 per cent) in need of care and protection from abuse, discrimination, exploitation, neglect and violence in north-east Nigeria will be targeted with child protection interventions.

Child protection services, augmented by cross-sectoral support services, will aim at achieving three main objectives:1) girls and boys facing protection risks have access to comprehensive case management services;2) conflict-affected children, adolescents and caregivers' wellbeing is enhanced through provision of quality mental health and psychosocial support services and information on child care and protection; and 3) conflict-affected boys, girls and young people, including those affected by grave child rights violations, benefit from community-based reintegration services.

Prevention and response priorities will focus on vulnerable children, their caregivers and communities amongst IDPs, returnee and host communities most affected by the conflict, and based on the level of needs, vulnerabilities and coping mechanisms. Girls and boys between the age of 6 to 17 years, including adolescents, form 28 per cent and 25 per cent of the estimated population in need of child protection services respectively.

The Sub-Sector response has prioritised localities most affected by the conflict, with Adamawa State representing 13 per cent, Borno State 77 per cent and Yobe State 10 per cent of the targeted population. The response in 2019 highlighted a gap in availability of child protection services within host communities and in 2020, the host community target will represent 41 per cent of the overall Sub-Sector target. Interventions will include comprehensive case management services, mental health and psychosocial support services, socio-economic reintegration of children and youth[14] formerly associated with armed groups (CAAG) and strengthening the capacity of communities to prevent and address abuse, exploitation, neglect and violence against children. Rapid assessment and response actions, particularly case management and key life-saving messaging, will be integrated in the contingency planning.

The lessons learnt from the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment in 2019 highlighted the need for face-to-face interaction on AAP, and accordingly, the Sub-Sector will prioritize interactive, child-friendly and confidential feedback mechanisms that promote engagement with children, youth and caregivers. Building on initiatives in 2019 to improve programme design and implementation, specific support will be provided to child protection actors to enhance participation of the affected children and communities and safeguarding of children including protection from sexual abuse and exploitation (SEA) in planning, implementation and evaluation of interventions.

The Sub-Sector will promote adherence to the 2019 Child Protection in Humanitarian Action Minimum Standards for child protection and inter-sectoral interventions. The response in 2019 highlighted the need for child protection services to be more inclusive of the needs and voices of children with disabilities. The Sub-Sector will continue to build on technical assistance from agencies with expertise on disability inclusion and strengthen inter-sectoral referral mechanisms for specialized services especially with the Health Sector. To address their developmental needs, age-specific psychosocial programming consideration will be tailored to the specific needs of girls and boys including adolescents. Collaboration with the GBV Sub-Sector will continue to ensure a harmonized response for child survivors of GBV.

In 2019, there was a marked increase in partner participation in the Sub-Sector, with NNGOs comprising at least 60 per cent of the membership, and it is anticipated that this will remain relatively the same in 2020. In view of this, the Sub-Sector will continue to implement its localization strategy[15] that will entail enhancing the technical and institutional capacities of NNGOs, increasing access to services and messages in local languages with support of Translators without Borders and increasing access for NNGOs to resources, including private sector financing. The leadership and strengthening of the line ministries for child welfare in the BAY states will be critical to the implementation of the Sub-Sector's response plan and optimizing opportunities for sustainability.

Support to extremely vulnerable children and families will be partly provided through cash and vouchers assistance, to reduce vulnerability to neglect and prevent and address negative coping mechanisms as part of case management services. A clear need remains to build on the current capacity of child protection actors in integrating cash-based interventions whilst mitigating harmful consequences for beneficiaries. The Sub-Sector will strengthen coordination with the Food Security Sector to mainstream support of vulnerable children and families based on agreed criteria and verification processes.

Abuse, discrimination, exploitation, neglect and violence against children are exacerbated in a context where families and communities have limited access to basic services including primarily healthcare, nutrition and education. The notable numbers of out-of- school children, particularly in urban areas, and limited access to primary and tertiary health services highlights the need for multi-sectoral preventative and remedial approaches. Close collaboration with the other sectors, particularly Education, GBV, Health and Food Security, will be required in the overall response to address child vulnerability and as part of initiatives to address violence against children.

Cost of the response

The cost of the Child Protection Sub-Sector response in 2020 has been derived from an activity-based methodology using common average costs derived by the Sub-Sector. Provision of child protection services, particularly case management, psychosocial support services and community-based reintegration services for CAAG, are human resource-intensive and dependent, thereby increasing direct personnel programme costs.

Monitoring

Response monitoring will continue through partners' reports using the 5Ws response monitoring tool which will be enhanced for monitoring disability inclusion. The Sub-Sector will intensify needs identification, monitoring and analysis activities which will be complemented by field monitoring missions, field-level coordination and case studies to inform qualitative situational analysis and response.

Linkages with Longer Term Development

Capacity development to enable partners respond effectively to emergency needs will continue[16] , and this will be tied to capacity enhancement of Government and non-government social workforce in north-east Nigeria through training, mentoring and collaboration with academic institutions in the developmental sector. Support will be required to enable child protection partners, including NNGOs, to contribute to child protection systems strengthening. In early 2020, the Sub-Sector will develop a three-year strategy that will provide a framework for a continuum of child protection services from emergency to development. As part of systems strengthening, Adamawa State will be the focus state under the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children and will develop a state action plan to prevent and end violence (including GBV) against children in coordination with the national technical working group.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

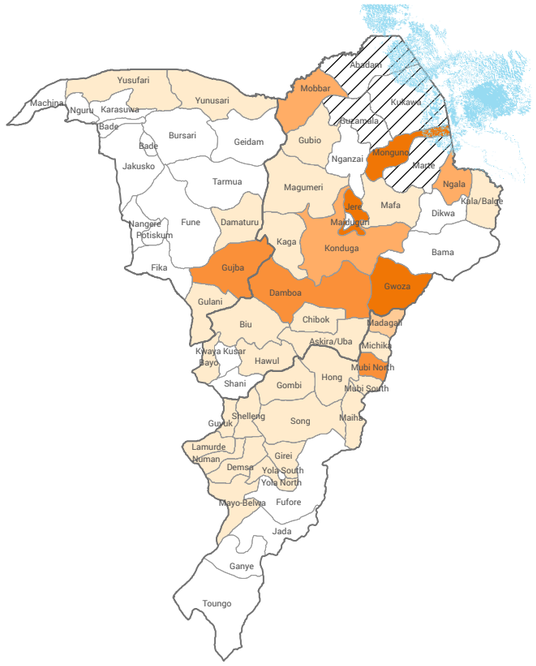
OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1: Addressing critical problems to physical and mental well-being				
Specific Objective 1.2: Ensure safe, dignified and fundamental human rights-focused assistance is accessible to 1.4M target population				
Sectoral Objective: Girls and boys facing protection risks have access to comprehensive case management services	Individuals	Number of unaccompanied and separated girls and boys reunified with their families	6510	900
Sectoral Objective: Girls and boys facing protection risks have access to comprehensive case management services	Individuals	Number of children affected by protection risks (family separation, violence, neglect, abuse, etc.) placed in alternative care	8740	4400
Sectoral Objective: Girls and boys facing protection risks have access to comprehensive case management services	Individuals	Number of girls and boys affected by protection risks who receive specialized support services	4460	3500
Sectoral Objective: Girls and boys facing protection risks have access to comprehensive case management services	Individuals	Number of girls and boys living with disabilities affected by protection risks who receive specialized support services		250
Sectoral Objective: Conflict-affected children, adolescents and caregivers' well-being is enhanced through provision of quality mental health and psychosocial support services and information on child care and protection	Individuals	Number of children and adolescents benefiting from psychosocial support services	1.7 M	544 k
Sectoral Objective: Conflict-affected children, adolescents and caregivers' well-being is enhanced through provision of quality mental health and psychosocial support services and information on child care and protection	Individuals	Number of children and adolescents benefiting from mental health services	2000	1500
Sectoral Objective: Conflict-affected children, adolescents and caregivers' well-being is enhanced through provision of quality mental health and psychosocial support services and information on child care and protection	Individuals	Number of caregivers benefiting from psychosocial support services and mental health services	111 k	25 k

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Sectoral Objective: Conflict-affected children, adolescents and caregivers' well-being is enhanced through provision of quality mental health and psychosocial support services and information on child care and protection	Individuals	Number of community members and caregivers of conflict-affected children who benefit from information on child care and protection	300 k	250 k
Specific Objective 1.3: Deliver integrated and coordinated life-saving health, food security, nutrition, protection, shelter & NFIs and WASH assistance to 1.5M IDPs and 1.7M host community				
Sectoral Objective: Conflict-affected boys and girls and young people including those affected by grave child rights violations benefit from community-based reintegration services	Individuals	Number of girls, boys and young people affected by grave child rights violations benefitting from community-based reintegration assistance	5630	4400
Sectoral Objective: Conflict-affected boys and girls and young people including those affected by grave child rights violations benefit from community-based reintegration services	Individuals	Number of conflict-affected girls, boys, women and men and young people affected by grave child rights violations who benefit from information on grave child rights violations	300 k	180 k
Sectoral Objective: Conflict-affected boys and girls and young people including those affected by grave child rights violations benefit from community-based reintegration services	Individuals	Number Percentage of child protection practitioners that increased knowledge and skills on core child protection standards from capacity enhancement initiatives	800	550

3.11.4

Protection: Mine Action

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
1.8M	0.6M	$7.8M	3	3



Objectives and response

In 2020 the Mine Action Sub-Sector will target 632,000 individuals across the BAY states under the first Protection Sector Objective of enhancing civilians' protection from harm and respond to specific needs and risks with timely and comprehensive protection services. The target population will benefit from life-saving risk education, mapping and marking of hazardous areas, development of community-owned protection and resilience mechanisms and identification and referral of survivors and affected IDP, returnees and host communities. The Sub-Sector response will target 17 LGAs across the BAY states considered most at risk: Madagali and Mubi North in Adamawa State; Bama, Damboa, Dikwa, Gwoza, Jere, Konduga, Mafa, Magumeri, Maiduguri, Mobbar, Monguno and Ngala in Borno State, and, Geidam, Gujba and Potiskum in Yobe.

Explosive ordnances are indiscriminate; however, their specific threats and impact vary according to gender, age and prevalent socio-economic activities among communities at risk. Therefore, the Sub-Sector has adjusted the content and messaging of the explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) developed in nine local languages to these parameters using local expertise on gender and protection from the affected communities. This will ensure that no one, including women or marginalised groups, are left behind.

Two-way information provision or communication with communities, feedback mechanisms and community participation remain critical to the mine action response in Nigeria. The Sub-Sector will continue to work closely with the targeted communities to determine their risks and priorities to ensure that mines action responses address their needs and priorities, and their participation in the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation throughout the response. This will be achieved through mechanisms to collect feedback from the affected people on the usefulness of the EORE messages and their effectiveness in changing the behaviours of populations living among or will return to areas that are contaminated with explosive ordnances.

In 2020 the Sub-Sector will increase its operational capacity to three capable mine action operators. Sub-Sector has also built the capacity of one national NGO to deploy Community Liaison Teams in the field. In close coordination with all partners, the Sub-Sector will identify priority geographical areas with the highest and immediate needs for the Community Liaison Teams conduct EORE and non-technical surveys.

The Sub-Sector will further enhance its capacity by reinforcing local responses through capacity building for local NGOs and government institutions to deliver effective and safe explosive ordnance risk education. This will include training, mentoring and accreditation of the National Environment Management Agency (NEMA) and the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) as key partners on EORE activities. The reinforcement of mine actions standards and procedures adjusted to the specific issues of north-east Nigeria will contribute to the elaboration of a normative and operational framework that will reinforce the responsibility of local institutions to protect their populations against explosive ordnance. This will include the consolidation of relevant technical skills on effective, efficient and safe clearance of explosive ordnance.

In order to sustain local capacity of communities to better protect themselves from the risk of mines, the Sub-Sector will work with the Education Sector to integrate the delivery of EORE into the school curriculum. The Sub-Sector will also continue to work closely with Protection Sector and Sub-Sectors and referral of survivors to other sectors. The Sub-Sector already works closely with the HLP Sub-Sector on land disputes, the Child Protection Sub-Sector to reduce the number of children killed and maimed by explosive ordnance through the elaboration of EORE in the school curriculum, and the CCCM ES/NFI and FSL Sectors on mapping and clearance of land from explosives for creation or extension of camps and agricultural production and livelihoods respectively. For contingency, Sub-Sector partners will be supported with capacity to deliver additional EORE and mapping of additional hazardous areas, especially for new displacements and returns. The Sub Section response will also contribute to enhancing safety and reducing mine risks for humanitarian actors through training and information sharing on actual risks and threats of mines. This will also contribute a better understanding of access challenges and opportunities in the BAY states.

Cost of the response

Mine action activities are inherently human-resource-intensive. The cost is project based, each project cost being itself associated with the human resource needed to deliver specific activities aiming towards agreed objectives. From previous projects, it was established that the average cost of the combined activities and per beneficiary is 12.34 USD. It covers the operational delivery of explosive ordnance risk education (EORE), non-technical survey, identification of survivors through roving Community Liaison Teams. Each Team can deliver two EORE sessions per day to 20 beneficiaries each. The operational delivery will require a strong management capacity to engage with communities and relevant authorities, prior, during and after these operations and to ensure the application of strong mine action standards and thorough quality management process during operations. The coordination and information management are included in general costing. Coordination will ensure internal efficiency as well as synergy with other sectors where relevant.

Monitoring

The Sub-Sector will monitor the number of beneficiaries per activity through the partners' 5W reporting based on a common methodology agreed with all partners to ensure consistency in beneficiary counting. The Sub-Sector also maintains a database to monitor the evolution of victims and thus assess the impact of response. Beyond quantitative monitoring, the Sub-Sector will conduct an evaluation of its activities by documenting lessons learnt on methods, and knowledge, attitude, practices and beliefs surveys (KAP-B) and case studies on the impact of the response. Iteratively, the information will guide resource allocate to most urgent needs. The Sub-Sector will coordinate with relevant Sectors to support return processes to ensure that adequate mine action response based on the return strategy.

Linkages with Longer Term Development

Efforts to develop community-owned protection knowledge mechanisms will continue to enhance the communities' resilience and sustainability of preventative knowledge, attitudes and practices. The Sub-Sector has the capacity to deliver both humanitarian and development response. This includes contributions to the early recovery component of the Lake Chad Regional Stabilization Strategy. The Sub-Sector will strengthen linkage and collaboration the Early Recovery Sector and the United Nations Development Programme as members of the Mine Action Sub Working Group.

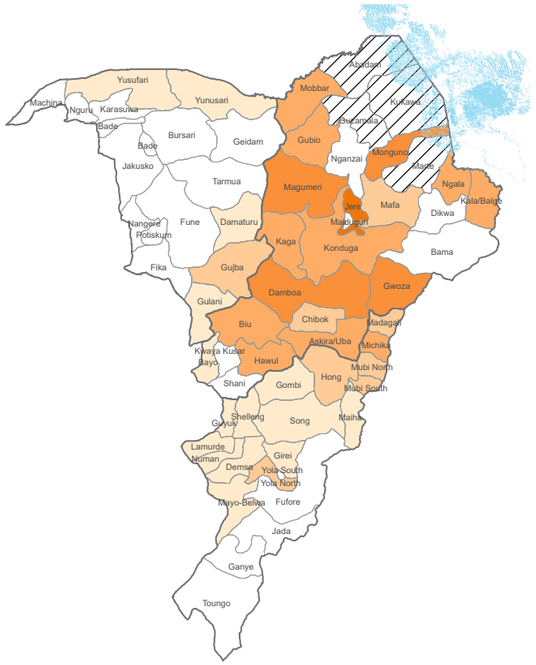
Objectives, Indicators and Targets

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1: Addressing critical problems to physical and mental well-being				
Specific Objective 1.2: Deliver integrated and coordinated life-saving health, food security, nutrition, protection, shelter & NFIs and WASH assistance to 1.5M IDPs and 1.7M host community				
Sectoral Objective: Enhance civilians' protection from harm and respond to specific needs and risks with timely and comprehensive protection services	Individuals	Number of people (IDPs, returnees, host community members, Government officials, service providers and humanitarian workers), benefitting from mine action activities	1.8 M	632 k
Strategic Objective 2: Addressing critical problems related to living standard				
Specific Objective 2.1: Regular and timely access to quality basic services which include education, wash, shelter, health services for 1.7M IDPs, 1.2M returnees and 1.0M host community				
Sectoral Objective: Improve affected persons' access to their rights and strengthen the overall protection environment	Individuals	Number of people (IDPs, returnees, host community members, Government officials, service providers and humanitarian workers), reached through mine risk education	770 k	400 k

3.11.5

Protection: Housing, Land and Property

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
1.4M	0.9M	$0.1M	1	1



Objective and response

The overarching goal of the HLP Sub-Sector response plan is to coordinate and strengthen HLP interventions for the displaced and conflict-affected population. This objective responds to the common HLP challenges of insecure tenure on temporary settlements, poor housing conditions and inability to pay rent, and limited knowledge and capacity to access HLP rights. In addition, it helps different partners to advocate for a conducive environment around women HLP rights. In particular, a gap exists between law and practice in relation to statutory provisions for women land rights; social and practical barriers; and the difficulty of securing inheritance and marital property rights. Yet the legal and other related mechanisms are not easily accessible and sufficiently equipped to address HLP disputes in an efficient and fair manner.

In pursuit of the above challenges and objective, the HLP Sub-Sector seeks to: 1) Coordinate HLP response in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states; 2) strengthen capacity of government, humanitarian actors and other stakeholders to address HLP issues; and 3) provide legal assistance to conflict-affected communities in order in order to secure their HLP rights.

This set of activities lays the foundation for improving knowledge and government responsiveness to HLP rights of conflict-affected communities. By working with different government and NGO stakeholders, the HLP Sub-Sector will improve joint interventions and advocacy measures necessary to influence policies and improve practices around HLP rights, as well as support HLP actors to mainstream HLP issues in their programming. Capacity building in collaborative dispute resolution (CDR) in the context of HLP rights aims to improve understanding of rights by individuals, local authorities and traditional leaders to solve HLP disputes in a fair, transparent and efficient manner. Similarly, partners will conduct mobile outreach and provide targeted response to prevent and respond to HLP issues in collaboration with relevant authorities and other HLP actors. In 2020, the Sub-Sector will target 900,000 vulnerable IDPs, returnees and host community members with HLP interventions, including awareness initiatives, counselling, legal assistance, and training. Complaints and feedback mechanism will be used to improve on service delivery to the affected population and also undertake needs assessment to identify and prioritise needs of displaced population, especially female and child-headed households, single women, elderly and people with a disability, in a conflict-sensitive and culturally appropriate manner.

Cost of the response

The sector will require approximately US$.0.07 M for HLP interventions. The costing is based on activity centred costing methodology and recognizes that apart from standalone, core HLP programming, additional costs may be required to ensure HLP mainstreaming into interventions of all humanitarian sectors.

Monitoring

HLP Sub-Sector will report targets reached on specified indicators through the 5W monthly reporting mechanism. The HLP sector will support the protection sector response through specific assessments,

monitoring and analysis of the HLP situation in areas of displacement and return.

Linkages with Longer Term Development

HLP issues are critical to return and livelihood and any intervention that seeks long term peace ought to mainstream HLP Rights.

The sector will improve capacity of government, humanitarian/development actors in the north-east of Nigeria to address HLP issues. The Sub-Sector will ensure the Integration of housing, land and property rights analysis more systematically into the development of durable solutions strategies.

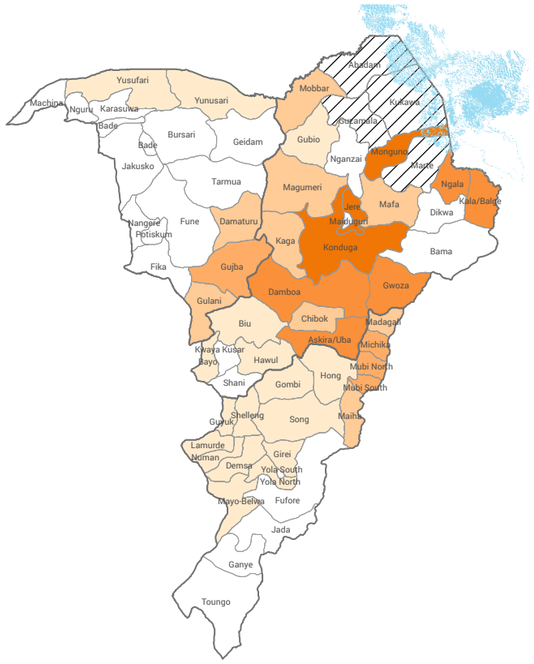
Objectives, Indicators and Targets

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1: Addressing critical problems to living standard				
Specific Objective 1.2: Enhanced protection processes that promote meaningful and timely access to fundamental humanitarian rights of 1.4M IDPs, 0.8M returnees and 0.6M host community				
Sectoral Objective: Improve affected persons' access to their rights and strengthen the overall protection environment	Individuals	Number of women, girls, boys and men receiving information counseling and legal advice on housing, land and property rights	20 k	10 k
Strategic Objective 1: Addressing critical problems to coping mechanism				
Specific Objective 1.2: Support restoration of basic services and local community governance for sustainability in 1.6M communities of return				
Sectoral Objective: Promote the creation of conditions for safe, voluntary and durable solutions and enhance freedom of movement	Individuals	Number of people receiving support of housing, land and property dispute manage-ment	50k	25k

3.12

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
4.5M	2.5M	$86.1M	27	31



Objectives and response

The four objectives of the Sector's response in 2020 are: Affected people have safe and equitable access to a sufficient quantity of water for domestic needs, as per sector's standards; affected people have safe and dignified access to improved sanitation facilities, as per sector's standard; affected people benefit from community tailored gender- and age-sensitive hygiene messages aiming at hygienic behavior and practices as per sector's standards; and affected people benefit from basic gender- and age-sensitive hygiene items including top-ups as per sector's standards. The Sector objectives contribute to SO1 and SO2 HRP objectives.

The first two Sector objectives focus on safe and equitable access to sufficient water for domestic needs, and safe dignified access to improved sanitation facilities. The third objective focuses on community tailored gender- and age-sensitive hygiene messages and non-food items aimed at improved hygienic behaviour and practices.

The Sector will implement acute emergency responses in locations that experience disease outbreaks and large influxes of displaced populations or natural hazards such as the August 2019 floods. Given the fluidity in the operational context, the Sector will remain flexible and maintain the ability to respond to new emergencies with WASH minimum packages of basic emergency activities.

In 2020 the Sector will target 2.5 million people with different packages of WASH services. Of these 25 per cent are women and 20 per cent men. The Sector will maintain and improve the level of services in the targeted areas and shift towards more robust or mid-term facility types, focus on preventative approaches, and strive for and maintain access to high-quality services. While some activities under the protracted crisis approach will overlap, the sector will support to rebuild community governance structures, complementarity and comprehensive programming, mid-term infrastructure designs and sustainable systems. The sector will focus on evidence building and research, including groundwater monitoring and other qualitative surveys. The activities will be implemented in accessible LGAs that are directly affected by the conflict as well as those experiencing voluntary returns. The sector will support returnees to LGAs of their origin in line with protection, CCCM and Shelter/NFIs plans for returns.

The Sectors response will ensure that affected men, women and children have safe and equitable access to sufficient quantity of water for domestic needs. Besides, the sector will approve access to improved sanitation facilities tailored with a gender and inclusive sensitive design and hygiene items alongside awareness and sensitization for behavioural improvement.

In 2020, the WASH sector seeks to ensure that the protection of the rights of displaced people, special groups and other affected populations are upheld, and their needs fulfilled using do-no-harm principles. Careful programming will work towards gender segregated WASH infrastructure, inclusive designs and complaints mechanism that takes into consideration the needs and special interest groups of women, children, PWDs and the elderly. The findings of the 2019 Gender Audit and five minimum commitment surveys will be used to challenge WASH partners to improve the design, siting and feedback/consultation of the different vulnerable groups in and out of camps.

With a total 25 implementing partners from the UN, INGO and NNGO in 35 LGAs across the BAY states, the Sector will coordinate all

responses with the line departments of Water and Sanitation and the Ministry of Water and Environment. In 2019 the Sector rolled out a rationalisation of service providers in geographical areas to ensure delivery of comprehensive packages of WASH services. This approach will be fully implemented in the 2020 response to ensure accountability, quality improvement and complete delivery of all WASH components by a dedicated partner in an area. About 11 priority LGAs have functional focal point leadership from volunteer NGO partners to ensure localised WASH coordination and improvement in service delivery at camp/LGA level.

Acute emergency programming (designs and approaches including rapid response mechanisms) will be deployed in locations prone to disease outbreaks, large influxes of populations or natural hazards such as floods, while semi-permanent or permanent facilities and focus on quality, preventative approaches and striving for and maintaining access to high-quality services in areas with protracted displacement, returnee and early recovery communities.

In 2019 WASH partners implemented a limited number of cash-based activities. With one or two pilot studies, the Sector will explore options to scale up cash transfer programming as an effective option for overcoming financial barriers to accessing WASH goods and services, combined with complementary approaches in an enabling environment. Improving the understanding of market systems and to exploring additional modalities that are well suited to the context and may offer increases in scale and efficiency information. This action will be included in routine context assessments and response analysis in all WASH programmes.

Working with CCCM and Protection Sectors, the Sector will support affected populations to provide feedback or complaints through suggestion boxes or other elements of the community-based complaint mechanisms in each camp. The findings of the 2019 Gender and Inclusive audit by the GBV Sector will be instrumental in helping Sector partners align interventions with gender-sensitive programming lens. Outbreak and prevention activities for cholera will be coordinated with Health and Nutrition Sectors at facility and community levels for early detection, risk assessment and response. Data from the Health Sector will also continue to inform WASH interventions, especially for cholera outbreaks. Institutional WASH response will support child-friendly facilities in schools, and Health and Nutrition centres will be targeted to minimise cross-contamination and exposure to hazardous waste.

The Sector used a project-based approach to estimate the overall cost of the response. While an average cost of US$35 per beneficiary was used to guide the submission and review of projects, partners costed their projects based on itemised activities planned in each proposal.

Monitoring

Monthly monitoring and reporting of progress will be conducted through partner reports, gaps analysis matrices and 5Ws reporting. Key indicators for safe drinking water, water quality and quantity will be captured through completion reports, laboratory tests for potable water and operation and maintenance reports. Water quality tests and chlorination monitoring will be conducted daily. The partners' monthly report tracker and gaps analysis matrices will be used to monitor access to gender segregated sanitation facilities and services (latrines, showers, hand-washing stations) based on the Sector's standards. The numbers of existing WASH Committees trained, equipped with basic kits and people (disaggregated by sex and age) benefiting from community-tailored hygiene messages aimed at promoting hygienic behavior and practices will be compiled through bi-annual KAP surveys, while WASH NFI kit distribution will be reported monthly.

Field monitoring will be reinforced to allow collection of relevant data for implementation of AAP in WASH programming. Through Focus Group Discussions with WASH specific checklists, the Sector will systematically track feedback from affected populations and action points for follow up. Information management capacity will be deployed at state and field level to regularly aggregate data for follow up, as well as analyse and monitor the context and situation of the affected people.

Linkages with Longer Term Development

The WASH Sector 2020 (and beyond) response will aim to increase coordination and strengthen capacities of local authorities to achieve complementary across initiatives and ensure ownership of the infrastructure and sustainability of interventions. Community-based management committees for water and sanitation will be trained and equipped to take full responsibility in the day to day management of constructed facilities. As part of systems strengthening, major pilots and capital investment will be rolled out for groundwater resources monitoring, faecal sludge management, infrastructure mapping and small-town water network projects in urban/LGA garrison towns. This will allow the long term and sustainable functionality of the infrastructure. The system strengthening will go alongside setting up and building the capacity of the line government department to operate, maintain and monitor the constructed infrastructure.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1: Addressing critical problems to physical and mental well-being				
Specific Objective 1.2: Deliver integrated and coordinated life-saving health, food security, nutrition, protection, shelter & NFIs and WASH assistance to 1.5M IDPs and 1.7M host community				
Sectoral Objective: Affected people have safe and equitable access to a sufficient quantity of water for domestic needs, as per sector's standards	People	Number of people having access to emergency safe water facilities and services as per sector's standards	19285	16847
Sectoral Objective: Affected people have safe and equitable access to a sufficient quantity of water for domestic needs, as per sector's standards	People	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	141423	123544
Sectoral Objective: Affected people have safe and equitable access to a sufficient quantity of water for domestic needs, as per sector's standards	People	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)	160708	140391
Sectoral Objective: Affected people have safe and equitable access to a sufficient quantity of water for domestic needs, as per sector's standards	Facilities	Number of health and nutrition centers, schools and selected public places provided with access to safe water facilities and services as per sector's standards	50	13
Sectoral Objective: Affected people have safe and dignified access to improved sanitation facilities, as per sector's standard	People	Number of IDPs having access to gender-segregated sanitation facilities and services (latrines, showers, handwashing stations) as per sector's standards	67284	63554
Sectoral Objective: Affected people have safe and dignified access to improved sanitation facilities, as per sector's standard	People	Number of people benefiting from sustained desludging and cleaning of their latrines as per sector's standard	67284	63554
Sectoral Objective: Affected people have safe and dignified access to improved sanitation facilities, as per sector's standard	People	Number of people in host-communities having access to household sanitation facilities (latrines) as per sector's standards	9342	7683

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1: Addressing critical problems to physical and mental well-being				
Specific Objective 1.2: Deliver integrated and coordinated life-saving health, food security, nutrition, protection, shelter & NFIs and WASH assistance to 1.5M IDPs and 1.7M host community				
Sectoral Objective: Affected people have safe and dignified access to improved sanitation facilities, as per sector's standard	People	Number of people having access to sustained solid waste management services	67284	63554
Sectoral Objective: Affected people have safe and dignified access to improved sanitation facilities, as per sector's standard	Facilities	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.	50	13
Sectoral Objective: Affected people benefit from community tailored gender- and age-sensitive hygiene messages aiming at hygienic behavior and practices as per sector's standards	People	Number of people benefiting from community-informed hygiene messages promoting hygienic attitudes, behaviors and practices, including, Menstrual Hygiene Management.	160708	140391
Sectoral Objective: Affected people benefit from community tailored gender- and age-sensitive hygiene messages aiming at hygienic behavior and practices as per sector's standards	People	Number of women/adolescent girls benefiting from Menstrual Hygiene Management promotion, education and support.	32358	28204
Sectoral Objective: Affected people benefit from basic gender- and age-sensitive hygiene items including top-ups as per sector's standards	People	Number of people receiving basic hygiene items including regular top-ups	160708	140391
Sectoral Objective: Affected people benefit from basic gender- and age-sensitive hygiene items including top-ups as per sector's standards	People	Number of women/adolescent girls receiving appropriate sanitary materials for menstrual hygiene management	32358	28204

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Sectoral Objective: Affected people have safe and equitable access to a sufficient quantity of water for domestic needs, as per sector's standards	People	Number of people having access to emergency safe water facilities and services as per sector's standards	123015	100000
Sectoral Objective: Affected people have safe and equitable access to a sufficient quantity of water for domestic needs, as per sector's standards	People	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	902111	400000
Sectoral Objective: Affected people have safe and equitable access to a sufficient quantity of water for domestic needs, as per sector's standards	People	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)	3.6 M	2.4 M
Sectoral Objective: Affected people have safe and equitable access to a sufficient quantity of water for domestic needs, as per sector's standards	Facilities	Number of health and nutrition centers, schools and selected public places provided with access to safe water facilities and services as per sector's standards	500	207
Sectoral Objective: Affected people have safe and dignified access to improved sanitation facilities, as per sector's standards	People	Number of IDPs having access to gender-segregated sanitation facilities and services (latrines, showers, handwashing stations) as per sector's standards	1.4 M	1.0 M
Sectoral Objective: Affected people have safe and dignified access to improved sanitation facilities, as per sector's standards	People	Number of people benefiting from sustained desludging and cleaning of their latrines as per sector's standard	1.4 M	1.4M
Sectoral Objective: Affected people have safe and dignified access to improved sanitation facilities, as per sector's standards	People	Number of people in host-communities having access to household sanitation facilities (latrines) as per sector's standards.	200 k	200 k

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Sectoral Objective: Affected people have safe and dignified access to improved sanitation facilities, as per sector's standards	People	Number of people having access to sustained solid waste management services	3.6 M	2.4 M
Sectoral Objective: Affected people have safe and dignified access to improved sanitation facilities, as per sector's standards	Facilities	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	207
Sectoral Objective: Affected people benefit from community tailored gender- and age-sensitive hygiene messages aiming at hygienic behavior and practices as per sector's standard	People	Number of people benefiting from community-informed hygiene messages promoting hygienic attitudes, behaviors and practices, including, Menstrual Hygiene Management	3.6 M	2.4 M
Sectoral Objective: Affected people benefit from community tailored gender- and age-sensitive hygiene messages aiming at hygienic behavior and practices as per sector's standard	People	Number of women/adolescent girls benefiting from Menstrual Hygiene Management promotion, education and support	687328	523400
Sectoral Objective: Affected people benefit from basic gender- and age-sensitive hygiene items including top-ups as per sector's standard	People	Number of people receiving basic hygiene items including regular top-ups	3.6 M	2.4 M
Sectoral Objective: Affected people benefit from basic gender- and age-sensitive hygiene items including top-ups as per sector's standard	People	Number of women/adolescent girls receiving appropriate sanitary materials for menstrual hygiene management	687328	523400

Part 4
Annexes

NGALA/BORNO, NIGERIA
Women and children in the reception centre in Arabic Village Camp are staying outside on mats. Approximately 2,500 people are currently living in the reception centre, a majority of them new arrivals from Rann in Kala/Balge Local Government Area.

Photo: OCHA/Leni Kinzli

4.1

Response Analysis

The 2020 response plan builds on progress made in delivering humanitarian assistance in 2019 and reflects significant changes in the operational context driving needs, as evidenced in the HNO analysis. The humanitarian community recognizes the complexity in delivering assistance in the BAY states where the underlying root causes of the conflict remain unresolved. Therefore, priority will be given to immediate acute humanitarian needs and promoting a protective environment for the affected population, while at the same time allowing for stronger linkages with longer-term development efforts where appropriate.

The 2020 plan will address the needs of 5.9 million people of the most vulnerable IDPs, returnees and host communities in areas that are accessible. Given that women, girls, boys, and men are impacted differently by the crisis and related displacement, with distinct humanitarian needs and specific protection concerns, sectoral plans have been tailored to their specific needs. Furthermore, eighty per cent of the people in need of humanitarian assistance in BAY states are women and children, and therefore the humanitarian response needs to be continuously tailored to meet their specific needs.

Although the 2020 HNO analysis revealed a higher magnitude of needs across BAY states compared to 2019, the response plan is targeting fewer people in 2020. Considerations including the operational constraints driven by rising insecurity, constricted and humanitarian space, reduced access of the affected people to services, and of humanitarian actors to affected populations, were factored into the planning assumptions and target. However, the Access Working Groups' proactive monitoring of the operational environment and key indicators identified in the Risk Analysis will inform the humanitarian community when to scale up the response to accommodate people coming from inaccessible areas and potential influxes due to heavy rainfalls and military operations.

Protection remains at the centre of humanitarian decision-making and response. The response plan prioritized the humanitarian consequence related to physical and mental wellbeing such as the deliberate targeting of civilians, high levels of forced displacement, rampant sexual violence, restricted freedom of movement, and widespread violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law, food insecurity, and acute malnutrition as the most urgent and time-critical programming due to its critical impacts on people. Building on progress made in 2019, the HCT Centrality of Protection Strategy will be reviewed and updated in line with the changes in the operational context to promote a protective environment for the target population.

The response plan has been categorized and prioritized according to geographical commonalities in the needs and humanitarian conditions of the target population while considering the specific needs and vulnerabilities of various groups. Wherever possible, multi-sectoral and integrated approaches have been identified and prioritised in the sector-specific plans to respond to multiple needs. Secondly, utmost consideration in the planning process was given to LGAs with prioritized groups affected by the humanitarian consequence related to physical and mental wellbeing, although overlapping with living standards. These are areas affected by a high number of conflict incidents, high levels of forced displacement and, or other forms of population movement, acute malnutrition, and food insecurity. Life-saving humanitarian assistance is a priority in these LGAs. The second category of LGAs with humanitarian conditions related to living standards predominately face moderate humanitarian needs and are areas with a less direct impact of the conflict, but experience residual humanitarian needs related to forced displacement, high food insecurity and nutritional needs related to reduced market function and widespread under development. The prioritized response focuses on support to re-establishment and restoration of local civil authority and governance structures and livelihood opportunities. The third category of LGAs with humanitarian conditions related to resilience face low humanitarian needs and experience a wide range of needs, that may be related to poverty and structural underdevelopment not necessarily directly related to the conflict.

Building on lessons learned and progress made in 2019, accountability to affected populations through enhanced community engagement remains a priority and was taken into consideration in the HNO and response analysis to ensure that affected populations particularly conflict-affected women, children, and men are at the centre of the response for better targeting.

The use of cash and voucher assistance in Nigeria's humanitarian response has progressively been on the rise over the past few years. However, a lower number of projects are planned for 2020 compared to 2019. Although the operating environment for CVA deteriorated in 2019, the humanitarian community will continue to engage authorities and explore opportunities for scaling up CVA projects as a preferred modality of response for the affected community.

4.2

Costing Methodology

The 2020 response plan is a result of a project-based approach. The overall financial requirement of USD$839 for the plan was derived from the sum of the total estimated cost of 219 sectoral, multi-sectoral, or stakeholders' projects submitted by 86 UN, international NGOs, and national NGOs in the project module and vetted and approved by the Sector Coordinators with the final approval of the Humanitarian.

To improve transparency and ensure a strong linkage with both sector-specific objectives and the overall strategic objectives, and alignment with an integrated and coordinated response, across sector response plans, details of the costs estimated of all plans are provided. The costing for CVA projects was guided by the average cost of sectoral and multi-sectoral minimum expenditure baskets.

4.3

Participating Organizations

ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	SECTORS	PROJECTS
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	2.9M	Camp Coordination Camp Management	1
International Organization for Migration	6.6M	Camp Coordination Camp Management	1
INTERSOS Humanitarian Aid Organization	1.5M	Camp Coordination Camp Management	2
Local Communities Development Initiative	0.6M	Camp Coordination Camp Management	1
Norwegian Refugee Council	1.3M	Camp Coordination Camp Management	1
Salient Humanitarian Organization	0.4M	Camp Coordination Camp Management	1
Smiling Hearts Initiatives International	0.7M	Camp Coordination Camp Management	1
Translators without Borders	0.8M	Camp Coordination Camp Management	1
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	4.0M	Camp Coordination Camp Management	1
Agaji Global Unity Foundation	0.1M	Child Protection	1
Centre for Community Health and Development International	0.6M	Child Protection	1
Cooperazione Internazionale - COOPI	1.4M	Child Protection	1
Family Health International - FHI 360	1.1M	Child Protection	1
GOALPrime Organization Nigeria	0.3M	Child Protection	1
Goggoji Zumunci Development Initiative	0.3M	Child Protection	1
Green Concern for Development	0.4M	Child Protection	1
Grow Strong Foundation	0.4M	Child Protection	1
International Organization for Migration	1.1M	Child Protection	1
International Rescue Committee	0.5M	Child Protection	1
Life At Best Development Initiative	0.5M	Child Protection	2
Mercy Corps	0.7M	Child Protection	1
Plan International	0.8M	Child Protection	1
Relief Rescue Initiative	0.1M	Child Protection	1
Restoration of Hope Initiative	0.5M	Child Protection	1
Save the Children	1.1M	Child Protection	1
SOS Children's Villages	0.2M	Child Protection	1
Street Child Organization	3.0M	Child Protection	1
United Nations Children's Fund	9.3M	Child Protection	1
Women in the New Nigeria and Youth Empowerment Initiative	0.4M	Child Protection	1
Youth Integrated for Positive Development Initiative	0.1M	Child Protection	1
Zireenza Support Foundation	0.2M	Child Protection	1
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	1.3M	Coordination and support services	1
International Organization for Migration	5.8M	Coordination and support Services	1

ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	SECTORS	PROJECTS
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	8.5M	Coordination and support services	1
United Nations Department of Safety and Security	2.9M	Coordination and support services	1
Action Contre la Faim	3.2M	Early Recovery	1
African Humanitarian Aid International	0.4M	Early Recovery	1
American University of Nigeria	0.4M	Early Recovery	1
CARE International	0.8M	Early Recovery	1
Catholic Caritas Foundation of Nigeria	1.0M	Early Recovery	1
Civil Society Coalition for Poverty Eradication	0.3M	Early Recovery	1
Cooperazione Internazionale - COOPI	6.7M	Early Recovery	2
Danish Refugee Council	6.9M	Early Recovery	2
Global Education Emergencies Support Initiatives	0.8M	Early Recovery	1
GOALPrime Organization Nigeria	0.3M	Early Recovery	1
Goggoji Zumunci Development Initiative	1.1M	Early Recovery	2
Green Concern for Development	0.3M	Early Recovery	1
International Centre for Energy, Environment and Development	0.0M	Early Recovery	1
International Organization for Migration	5.0M	Early Recovery	1
Jesuit Refugee Service	0.2M	Early Recovery	1
Jireh Doo Foundation	0.3M	Early Recovery	1
Life At Best Development Initiative	0.6M	Early Recovery	2

ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	SECTORS	PROJECTS
Mercy Corps	17.6M	Early Recovery	2
Norwegian Refugee Council	2.0M	Early Recovery	1
Street Child Organization	2.0M	Early Recovery	1
TEARFUND	0.4M	Early Recovery	1
UN Women	4.2M	Early Recovery	1
United Nations Development Programme	9.4M	Early Recovery	1
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	3.1M	Early Recovery	1
Voluntary Service Overseas	1.0M	Early Recovery	1
Women and Youth Empowerment Initiative (Nigeria)	0.1M	Early Recovery	1
Women in the New Nigeria and Youth Empowerment Initiative	0.4M	Early Recovery	1
World Food Programme	30.7M	Early Recovery	1
Young Aid International Humanitarian Organization	0.4M	Early Recovery	1
ZOA	0.3M	Early Recovery	1
African Humanitarian Aid International	0.6M	Education	1
Center for Advocacy, Transparency and Accountability Initiative	0.3M	Education	1
Global Education Emergencies Support Initiatives	0.7M	Education	1
GOALPrime Organization Nigeria	0.3M	Education	1
Hope 360 Initiative for Peace	0.2M	Education	1
International Rescue Committee	2.3M	Education	1
Jesuit Refugee Service	0.4M	Education	1

ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	SECTORS	PROJECTS
Kanem Borno Human Development Association	0.3M	Education	1
Life and Hope Initiatives	0.1M	Education	1
Life At Best Development Initiative	0.5M	Education	1
Norwegian Refugee Council	0.6M	Education	1
Plan International	2.5M	Education	1
Restoration of Hope Initiative	0.8M	Education	1
Street Child Organization	2.0M	Education	1
Taimako Community Development Initiative	0.3M	Education	1
Transcultural Psychosocial Organization	0.3M	Education	1
Tulips International Foundation	0.3M	Education	1
United Nations Children's Fund	27.4M	Education	1
Youth Integrated for Positive Development Initiative	0.2M	Education	1
Action Contre la Faim	2.8M	Emergency Shelter and NFI	1
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	1.2M	Emergency Shelter and NFI	1
Catholic Relief Services	1.8M	Emergency Shelter and NFI	1
Danish Refugee Council	4.0M	Emergency Shelter and NFI	1
Green Concern for Development	0.5M	Emergency Shelter and NFI	1
International Organization for Migration	19.2M	Emergency Shelter and NFI	1
Kanem Borno Human Development Association	0.4M	Emergency Shelter and NFI	1
Mercy Corps	3.1M	Emergency Shelter and NFI	2

ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	SECTORS	PROJECTS
Norwegian Refugee Council	5.5M	Emergency Shelter and NFI	1
Salient Humanitarian Organization	0.4M	Emergency Shelter and NFI	1
Solidarités International (SI)	4.2M	Emergency Shelter and NFI	1
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	15.4M	Emergency Shelter and NFI	1
World Food Programme	3.0M	Emergency Telecommunications	1
Action Contre la Faim	31.1M	Food Security	1
Adventist Development and Relief Agency	0.8M	Food Security	1
CARE International	3.0M	Food Security	1
Catholic Caritas Foundation of Nigeria	1.5M	Food Security	1
Catholic Relief Services	13.5M	Food Security	1
Christian Rural and Urban Development Association of Nigeria	0.6M	Food Security	1
Cooperazione Internazionale - COOPI	5.0M	Food Security	1
Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	16.9M	Food Security	5
Green Concern for Development	0.5M	Food Security	1
International Centre for Energy, Environment and Development	0.6M	Food Security	1
Kanem Borno Human Development Association	0.3M	Food Security	1
Mercy Corps	20.4M	Food Security	2
Première Urgence Internationale	8.1M	Food Security	1
Salient Humanitarian Organization	0.4M	Food Security	1
Solidarités International (SI)	1.4M	Food Security	1

ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	SECTORS	PROJECTS
TEARFUND	0.2M	Food Security	1
World Food Programme	93.0M	Food Security	2
ZOA	3.6M	Food Security	3
ACT Alliance / Norwegian Church Aid	1.4M	Gender Based Violence	1
African Humanitarian Aid International	0.4M	Gender Based Violence	1
African Youth for Peace Development and Empowerment Foundation	0.2M	Gender Based Violence	1
Agaji Global Unity Foundation	0.1M	Gender Based Violence	1
American University of Nigeria	0.5M	Gender Based Violence	1
CARE International	0.6M	Gender Based Violence	1
Chabash Development and Health Initiative	0.2M	Gender Based Violence	1
Ekklisiyar Yan' uwa a Nigeria	0.3M	Gender Based Violence	1
Family Health International - FHI 360	1.3M	Gender Based Violence	1
Goggoji Zumunci Development Initiative	0.9M	Gender Based Violence	1
Green Concern for Development	0.4M	Gender Based Violence	1
Heartland Alliance International	1.0M	Gender Based Violence	1
International Centre for Energy, Environment and Development	0.1M	Gender Based Violence	1
International Organization for Migration	2.3M	Gender Based Violence	1
International Rescue Committee	1.0M	Gender Based Violence	1
INTERSOS Humanitarian Aid Organization	1.6M	Gender Based Violence	2
Jireh Doo Foundation	0.2M	Gender Based Violence	1

ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	SECTORS	PROJECTS
Life At Best Development Initiative	0.3M	Gender Based Violence	1
Médecins du Monde France	0.4M	Gender Based Violence	1
Mercy Corps	0.7M	Gender Based Violence	1
Plan International	0.8M	Gender Based Violence	1
Rehabilitation Empowerment and Better Health Initiative	0.2M	Gender Based Violence	1
Sanitation and Hygiene Education Initiative	0.3M	Gender Based Violence	1
Street Child Organization	1.0M	Gender Based Violence	1
Taimako Community Development Initiative	0.4M	Gender Based Violence	1
United Nations Children's Fund	0.9M	Gender Based Violence	1
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	2.4M	Gender Based Violence	1
United Nations Population Fund	8.7M	Gender Based Violence	1
Young Aid International Humanitarian Organization	0.1M	Gender Based Violence	1
Action Contre la Faim	8.2M	Health	1
Agaji Global Unity Foundation	0.3M	Health	1
Albarka Health Spring Foundation	0.5M	Health	1
CARE International	0.6M	Health	1
Family Health International - FHI 360	3.6M	Health	1
GOALPrime Organization Nigeria	0.3M	Health	1
Goggoji Zumunci Development Initiative	0.4M	Health	1
International Centre for Energy, Environment and Development	0.1M	Health	1

ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	SECTORS	PROJECTS
International Organization for Migration	2.6M	Health	1
International Rescue Committee	2.8M	Health	1
INTERSOS Humanitarian Aid Organization	1.2M	Health	1
Médecins du Monde France	3.9M	Health	1
Première Urgence Internationale	7.7M	Health	1
Sanitation and Hygiene Education Initiative	0.2M	Health	1
Terre des Hommes - Lausanne	1.1M	Health	3
United Nations Children's Fund	20.0M	Health	1
United Nations Population Fund	9.8M	Health	1
World Health Organization	20.6M	Health	4
Catholic Relief Services	0.1M	Housing, Land and Property	1
United Nations Humanitarian Air Service	3.0M	Logistics	1
World Food Programme	27.0M	Logistics	1
Danish Refugee Council	1.6M	Mine Action	1
Mines Advisory Group	1.7M	Mine Action	1
United Nations Mine Action Service	4.5M	Mine Action	1
Action Contre la Faim	7.3M	Nutrition	1
African Humanitarian Aid International	0.3M	Nutrition	1
Albarka Health Spring Foundation	0.2M	Nutrition	1
Catholic Caritas Foundation of Nigeria	2.2M	Nutrition	1

ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	SECTORS	PROJECTS
Catholic Relief Services	1.5M	Nutrition	1
Chabash Development and Health Initiative	0.1M	Nutrition	1
Family Health International - FHI 360	2.1M	Nutrition	1
GOALPrime Organization Nigeria	0.2M	Nutrition	1
Green Concern for Development	0.4M	Nutrition	1
International Rescue Committee	2.4M	Nutrition	1
INTERSOS Humanitarian Aid Organization	0.9M	Nutrition	1
Médecins du Monde France	0.2M	Nutrition	1
Mercy Corps	1.3M	Nutrition	2
Plan International	1.8M	Nutrition	1
Première Urgence Internationale	3.2M	Nutrition	1
Save the Children	1.9M	Nutrition	1
United Nations Children's Fund	20.7M	Nutrition	1
World Food Programme	35.1M	Nutrition	1
World Health Organization	0.8M	Nutrition	1
African Humanitarian Aid International	0.6M	Protection	1
Agaji Global Unity Foundation	0.1M	Protection	1
Danish Refugee Council	2.1M	Protection	2
GOALPrime Organization Nigeria	0.4M	Protection	1
Grassroot Initiative for Strengthening Community Resilience	0.5M	Protection	1

ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	SECTORS	PROJECTS
Grassroots Researchers Association	0.1M	Protection	1
International Centre for Energy, Environment and Development	0.1M	Protection	1
International Organization for Migration	2.1M	Protection	1
International Rescue Committee	0.6M	Protection	1
INTERSOS Humanitarian Aid Organization	2.0M	Protection	2
Life At Best Development Initiative	0.8M	Protection	2
Mercy Corps	1.3M	Protection	3
Mines Advisory Group	0.0M	Protection	1
Première Urgence Internationale	2.4M	Protection	1
TEARFUND	0.0M	Protection	1
United Nations Children's Fund	0.3M	Protection	1
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	9.5M	Protection	1
United Nations Mine Action Service	0.0M	Protection	1
Action Contre la Faim	5.6M	Water Sanitation Hygiene	1
African Humanitarian Aid International	1.1M	Water Sanitation Hygiene	3
Agaji Global Unity Foundation	0.2M	Water Sanitation Hygiene	1
Catholic Relief Services	1.8M	Water Sanitation Hygiene	1
Centre for Integrated Development and Research	0.5M	Water Sanitation Hygiene	1
Christian Rural and Urban Development Association of Nigeria	0.3M	Water Sanitation Hygiene	1
Civil Society Coalition for Poverty Eradication	0.3M	Water Sanitation Hygiene	1

ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	SECTORS	PROJECTS
Danish Refugee Council	4.5M	Water Sanitation Hygiene	1
Family Health International - FHI 360	3.2M	Water Sanitation Hygiene	1
GOALPrime Organization Nigeria	0.4M	Water Sanitation Hygiene	1
Green Concern for Development	0.5M	Water Sanitation Hygiene	1
International Organization for Migration	10.2M	Water Sanitation Hygiene	1
International Rescue Committee	6.0M	Water Sanitation Hygiene	1
Jireh Doo Foundation	0.4M	Water Sanitation Hygiene	1
Kanem Borno Human Development Association	0.3M	Water Sanitation Hygiene	1
Lindii Peace Foundation	1.8M	Water Sanitation Hygiene	1
Malteser International Order of Malta World Relief	1.5M	Water Sanitation Hygiene	1
Mercy Corps Scotland	2.8M	Water Sanitation Hygiene	1
Norwegian Refugee Council	2.1M	Water Sanitation Hygiene	1
Salient Humanitarian Organization	0.8M	Water Sanitation Hygiene	1
Save The Slum Initiative	0.9M	Water Sanitation Hygiene	2
Solidarités International (SI)	4.1M	Water Sanitation Hygiene	2
SOS Children's Villages	0.1M	Water Sanitation Hygiene	1
Tulips International Foundation	0.1M	Water Sanitation Hygiene	1
United Nations Children's Fund	35.5M	Water Sanitation Hygiene	1
Youth Integrated for Positive Development Initiative	0.3M	Water Sanitation Hygiene	1
ZOA	1.1M	Water Sanitation Hygiene	1

4.4

Planning Figures by Sector

SECTOR	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	OPER. PARTNERS	NUMBER PROJECTS	BY GENDER WOMEN / MEN (%)	BY AGE CHILDREN / ADULTS / ELDERS (%)	WITH DISABILITY (%)	IDPS	RETURNEES	HOST COM-MUNITY
Coordination and Camp Management	0.9 M	**0.9 M**	**$20.0 M**	9	10	24 / 20	56 / 41 / 3	15	0.9M	-	-
Early Recovery	2.2 M	**1.6 M**	**$104.7 M**	30	33	31 / 28	41 / 48 / 11	15	-	0.9 M	0.7 M
Education	1.0 M	**0.8 M**	**$39.9 M**	19	19	1 / 1	98 / 1 / 1	15	0.4 M	0.2 M	0.3 M
Emergency Shelter and NFI	2.5 M	**1.0M**	**$65.6 M**	12	13	24 / 20	56 / 40 / 4	15	0.9 M	0.1 M	0.1 M
Emergency Telecommunications	-	**-**	**$3.0 M**	1	1	-	-	15	-	-	-
Food Security	3.8 M	**3.3 M**	**$212.1 M**	18	25	23 / 20	57 / 38 / 5	15	1.5 M	0.6 M	1.2 M
Health	5.0 M	**4.0 M**	**$86.2 M**	18	23	22 / 16	61 / 35 / 4	15	1.9 M	0.9 M	1.2 M
Logistics	-	**-**	**$30.3 M**	2	1	-	-	15	-	-	-
Nutrition	1.1 M	**0.8 M**	**$90.8 M**	12	20	33 / 0	67 / 33 / 0	15	0.2 M	0.2 M	0.4 M
Protection	5.4 M	**2.5 M**	**$22.9 M**	18	22	36 / 25	39 / 54 / 7	15	0.8 M	0.6 M	1.1 M
Gender Based Violence	1.9 M	**1.3 M**	**$28.9 M**	29	30	34 / 9	57 / 38 / 5	15	0.5 M	0.4 M	0.5 M
Child Protection	1.8 M	**1.1 M**	**$22.8 M**	22	23	3 / 3	94 / 6 / 0	15	0.4 M	0.3 M	0.4 M
Mine Action	1.7 M	**0.6 M**	**$7.8 M**	3	3	23 / 20	57 / 38 / 5	15	0.2 M	0.2 M	0.3 M
Housing, Land, Property	1.4 M	**0.9 M**	**$0.1 M**	1	1	23 / 20	57 / 38 / 5	15	0.3 M	0.2 M	0.3 M
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	4.5 M	**2.5 M**	**$86.1 M**	27	31	25 / 20	55 / 39 / 6	15	1.5 M	0.7 M	0.3 M
Total	**7.9 M**	**5.9 M**	**$839 M**	**86**	**219**	**23 / 20**	**56 / 39 / 5**	**15**	**1.7 M**	**1.5 M**	**2.7 M**

4.5

What if We Fail to Respond?

Failing to respond to the critical and prioritised humanitarian needs in the BAY states in north-east Nigeria will result in a high degree of irreversibility of the affected populations' physical and mental wellbeing both in the short and long term. This means the vulnerables populations inability to meet their essential needs, which include goods and services such as healthcare, water, education, shelter, food, and protection. If we fail to respond, food insecurity will persist among an estimated 3.3 million people; and the likelihood of the sector's indicators to relapse is high if the response is slowed down. Failing to respond will lead to reduced livelihood opportunities, which will likely translate into an increase in food insecurity and significant dependence on food assistance, as well as a further erosion of already weakened coping mechanisms.

Moreover, approximately 2.0 million people (32 per cent will be women, 30 per cent men, 28 per cent girls, and 10 per cent boys) in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe states will be at heightened risk of protection-related issues, including continual displacement, violations of rights, exploitation, violence, and abuse. Inadequate access to basic services, food, and livelihood opportunities, among others, will further expose affected populations, especially women and children, who will resort to transactional sex and other harmful coping mechanisms if we fail to respond.

Over 583,425 malnourished children under five – 255,619 of them severely malnourished and 283,425 moderately malnourished, and 269,492 pregnant and breastfeeding women or caregivers of children 0-23 months will be at risk of death. Moreover, children coming from inaccessible areas will be at greater risk with much higher rates of malnutrition, and 0.8 million children will face severe acute and moderate malnutrition, experience medical complications, and be at higher risk of dying because of the inadequate coverage of health services, especially in-patient treatment facilities, and limited referral mechanisms. Also, 1.8 million IDPs currently living in camps, camp-like settings, and within the host communities will continue to suffer, exposed to protection risks, shelter overcrowding, limited access to water, and a higher degree of diseases, malnutrition, and unhygienic conditions. Nearly 0.5 million IDPs projected to arrive from inaccessible areas will be without life-saving assistance at reception centres.

Failing to meet humanitarian needs will also have a direct effect on crisis-affected people's ability to maintain their normal productive and social activities and autonomously meet their basic needs. Some 1.6 million returnees with limited services and no access to livelihoods, will be at risk of further displacement. Moreover, an estimated 0.8 million children without access to quality education will remain in an idle state and at risk of harmful coping mechanisms. Children out of school will be at considerable risk of exposure to abduction, kidnappings, forced recruitment into armed groups, enslavement, and use in suicide attacks. Failure means that a whole new generation of hope that will be getting an education for a better future will be completely diminished. Shelter and provision of necessary household items are pivotal for rebuilding resilience towards future shocks and the lives of affected families. Particularly for targeted returnees and IDPs living with host community households that have access to livelihood assets, not providing support will contribute to deterioration and extra burden to the hosts. If the humanitarian needs are not met there will be a risk of households employing negative coping strategies that could have a longer-term impact on their livelihoods including undertaking high risk and exploitative work.

4.6

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

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 (CBPF). CBPFs 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. Find out more about the NHF by visiting:

https://www.unocha.org/nhf

Acronyms

AAP Accountability to Affected Population
AAP/CEWG Accountability to Affected Population/Community Engagement Working Group
AAP/CE Accountability to Affected Population/Community
AAP/WG Accountability to Affected Population Working Group
AAR After-Action Review
AMRF Access Monitoring and Reporting Framework
ANC Antenatal Care
ASAP As soon as Possible
BAY Borno, Yobe and Adamawa
BSFP Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme
CAAG Children Associated with Armed Group
CBCM Community Based Complaints Mechanism
CBOs Community Based Organizations
CBPF Country-Based Pooled Fund
CCCM Camp Coordination and Camp
CDR Collaborative Dispute Resolution
CFM Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms
CH Cadre Harmonisé
CHIPS Community Health Influencers Persons
CMCoord Civil Military Coordination
CP Child Protection
CRSV Conflict Related Sexual Violence
CSOs Civil Society Organization
CTP Cash Transfer Programing
CVA Cash and Voucher Assistance
CWG Cash Working Group
EDG Emergency Directors Group
EiE Education in Emergencies
EiEWG Education in Emergencies Working Group
EORE Explosive ordnance risk Education
EPI Expanded Programme of Immunization
ETC Emergency Telecommunication Cluster
ETS Emergency Telecommunications sector
ETT Emergency Tracking Tool
EU European Union
EWARS Early Warning and Response Surveillance System
FGDs Focus Group Discussions
FMARD Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
FMHDS Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development
FSL Food Security and Livelihood
FSP Financial Service Providers
FSS Food Security Sector
FTS Financial Tracking System
GAM Global Acute Malnutrition
GBV SS Gender-Based Violence Sub-Sector
GBV Gender-Based Violence
GBVIMS Gender-Based Violence Information Management Systems
HC/DHC Humanitarian Coordinator/Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator
HCT Humanitarian Country Team
HeR Health Resources Availability Monitoring System
HDN Humanitarian and Development Nexus
HIV Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLP Housing, Land and Property
HNO Humanitarian Needs Overview
HPC Humanitarian Programme Cycle
HRP Humanitarian Response Plan
HRS Humanitarian Response Strategy
IASC Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICT Information and Communications Technologies
IDPs Internally Displaced Person(s)
IEDs Improvised Explosive Devices
IM Information Management
IMS Information Management System
INEE Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergency
INFORM Index for Risk Management
INGO International Non-governmental Oganizations
IOM International Organization of Migration
ISWG Inter-Sector Working Group
IT/TC Information technologies/Telecommunication
IYCF Inter-Sector Working Group
JENA Joint Education Need Assessment
KAP Knowledge, Attitude, Practice
KAP-B Knowledge, Attitude, Practice and Believe
KII Key Informant Interview
LGAs Local Government Area
MA Mine Action
MAM Moderate acute malnutrition
MEB Minimum Expenditure Basket
MoH Ministry of Health
MPCGs Multi-Purpose Cash Grants
MRM Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism
MSNA Multi - Sectoral Needs Assessment
MSUs Mass Storage Units
NE North-east
NEDC North-east Development Commission
NEMA National Emergency Management Agency
NFIs Non-food items
NGOs Non-governmental organizations
NHF Nigerian Humanitarian Fund
NNGOs National Non-governmental Organizations
NSAGs Non-state Armed Groups
NWOW New Way of Working
OCHA Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCT Operational Humanitarian Country Team
ORS Oral Rehydration Sachet
OTP Outpatient therapeutic Programme
PHC Primary Health Care
PI Public Information
PiN People in Needs
PMR Periodic Monitoring Report
PNC Postnatal Care
PSEA Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PWDs People with Disabilities
RITA Relief Item Tracking Application
RPM Response Planner and Monitoring
RUTF Ready to Use Therapeutic Food
SAFE Safe Access to Fuel and Energy
SAG Strategic Advisory Group
SAM Severe Acute Malnutrition
SBMC School-Based Management Committee
SBMCs School-Based Management Committees
SCFN State Committee on Food and Nutrition
SEA Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEMA State Emergency Management Agency
SMART Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
SMoH State Ministry of Health
SO Strategic Objectives
SOC Security Operations Centres
S4C Service for Communities
SOPs Standard Operation Procedures
SPHCDA State Primary Health Care Development Agency
SUBEB State Universal Basic Education Board
TLS Temporary Learning Space
TOR Terms of Reference
UHC Universal Health Care
UN United Nations
UNDAF United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDSS United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNHAS United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNHCR United Nations Human Rights Commission
UNSDF United Nations sustainable development partnership framework
USD United States Dollar
UXOs Unexploded Ordnances
WASH Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP World Food Program
WHO World Health Organization

End Notes

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[11] Federal Ministry of Education, available online at http://education.gov.ng/

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