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Acknowledgments

The Cash Working Group Nigeria would like to thank the donors, Humanitarian Country Team, Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States Emergency Management Agency, National Emergency Management Agency, United Nations agencies, Sectors, NNGOs, INGOs, Inter-Sector Working Group and Private sector that have provided constant support and significant contributions to the CWG and look forward to working in close collaboration with them in 2020 to make all possible and joint efforts in improving cash-based planning and responses. CWG would especially like to thank the Humanitarian/Operational Country Team, donors and Federal and the State Governments of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states for their continued strategic support to strengthening the operational environment for CVA in the BAY states.

Donors
Foreword

In the course of my appointment as Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator in Nigeria, I have witnessed firsthand the positive impact that the humanitarian response can have in the lives of some of the most vulnerable people living in north-east Nigeria. Throughout this experience, I have also seen how important it is to listen to communities and give people a choice over what kind of assistance they need. From my perspective, this is why cash assistance has become such a transformational way to not only ensure that essential needs are met, but also to empower the most vulnerable to become self-reliant.

The moving story of Kaka Ali Modu, an internally displaced woman and widow of seven children, is a testament to the role that cash assistance can play in uplifting the most vulnerable and creating an avenue for their self-determination and recovery. Like many women in north-east Nigeria, Kaka’s village in Goniri town, Yobe State was attacked by non-state armed groups and her husband was killed. Kaka was forced to flee from her home along with her seven children. When she finally arrived to safety, she did not have enough food to feed her family and one of her sons tragically died from malnourishment. Day after day she begged on the streets so her family could survive. Then, a humanitarian organization stepped in and started giving her 18,000 Naira ($50 USD) on a regular basis. She was able to feed her family and even managed to save a bit of money to start her own business making and selling groundnuts. Kaka said that the intervention changed her life and made her feel reborn again – she was even able to rent two rooms where she lives with her children, away from the harsh weather conditions in north-east Nigeria.

Kaka’s story is among many that have touched and inspired me during my various missions to remote conflict-ridden areas in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states over the past few years. Most importantly, Kaka’s testimony about how cash assistance allowed her to get back on her feet and start providing for herself and her family shows the advantage and potential of Cash Voucher Assistance (CVA). Cash assistance gives autonomy for crisis-affected people to make independent decisions, thereby enabling them to pursue livelihoods and contribute to local market activities, ultimately shifting away from a reliance on life-saving aid and towards a path of resilience and development.

More importantly, CVA provides humanitarians a cost-efficient way to effectively make the most out of limited resources to maximize the benefits for crisis-affected populations, while stimulating local economic growth and reducing the dependence on humanitarian aid. There’s a solid reasoning behind why CVA is increasingly being used in humanitarian operations around the globe, even in some of the most dangerous and volatile areas: it has proven to be effective in building bridges to the recovery phase. The success stories, testimonies and analysis documented in this report indicate that CVA is not just another means of providing humanitarian assistance but a critical game-changer in the humanitarian space with ripple effects that extend far beyond immediate, life-saving aid. The growth in the CVA modality in Nigeria, namely from nine percent of total humanitarian assistance in 2016 to over one-third of all assistance provided in 2019, points to an increased trend that is full of potential and new opportunities to deliver aid more effectively and kick-start the transition towards development. CVA is not necessarily a magic wand that can solve all the problems or a substitute for existing humanitarian interventions. However, when we review the complementarities between various forms of humanitarian assistance, cash unquestionably helps to better serve conflict-affected people and lift them out of crisis.

This report helps to review the progress that partners and sectors have made in scaling up CVA in the BAY states and the lessons and good practices that have been acquired. I am, therefore, proud to present this report as an essential step in our shared journey to improve humanitarian aid, so that limited resources yield the most significant benefits possible to reduce the suffering of the most vulnerable people in the BAY states.

Yassine Gaba
Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator
CVA is a rapidly expanding modality for the delivery of humanitarian assistance which has moved from the fringe of the humanitarian response to the mainstream. This was reflected in the Grand Bargain commitments made by donors and international organizations in 2016 to ‘increase the use and coordination of cash-based programming’ in humanitarian responses. As a result, donors, humanitarian agencies, and governments have continued, to various degrees, to examine and shift how they plan, fund, and coordinate humanitarian responses to help ensure that cash transfers are used when they are the best tool.

In 2013, OCHA brought together partners to strategize on the introduction of CVA for the humanitarian response in the BAY states. Due to OCHA’s transition from the Humanitarian Support Unit to a full- fledged country office, Caritas Foundation, with support from the Catholic Relief Services, led cash coordination through 2014 and 2016. Within this period, the partners used CVA at a small scale for food and non-food assistance amidst a challenging environment, including insecurity, limited access to market and banking systems, and poor telecommunications infrastructure. Most of the partners in the other sectors had limited capacity and/or did not have evidence to design and implement CVA. Partners scaled up CVA in 2017 in the BAY states with more projects implemented in Food Security, Early Recovery, Shelter and NFIs, Protection, and Health sectors. By the end of 2018, 25 partners (including UN, INGOs, NGOs, and Red Cross organizations) implemented CVA in 36 Local Government Areas (LGAs) across the BAY states. The majority of interventions captured through the sectoral 5Ws were in Food Security, Economic Recovery/Livelihood, Shelter & NFIs, Protection, Education, Health, GVB, WASH, and Multipurpose Cash Grants.

Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) refers to all programs where cash transfers or vouchers for goods or services are directly provided to recipients. In the context of humanitarian assistance, the term is used to refer to the provision of cash transfers or vouchers given to individuals, households or community recipients; not to governments or other state actors. This excludes remittances and microfinance in humanitarian interventions (although microfinance and money transfer institutions may be used for the actual delivery of cash).
Why Use Cash Based Programming Instead of In-kind Assistance?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Market Recovery/Revitalization</th>
<th>Allows small private businesspersons to start operating, thereby strengthening the local market.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enables recovery of the local and smaller markets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Good for areas where local markets are functional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>More durable solution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Considering the multiplier effect on local economy, traders who can recover their trade.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and provide livelihood opportunities for beneficiaries. On some extent, it can also offer opportunities for beneficiaries to increase income and save money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Diversity/Improved Nutrition</td>
<td>Better options for people to choose from a range of food items.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Better nutrition for the family, especially children and/or pregnant and breastfeeding mothers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time and Cost Efficiency for Beneficiaries and humanitarian agencies</td>
<td>Cheaper to distribute as the modality depends upon local market and traders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cash/Food Vouchers are potentially more rapid than bringing supplies to areas targeted for intervention. By using CVA, agencies eliminate logistical costs, additional staff for distribution, security and other resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No distribution costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CVA is 30 per cent cheaper than in-kind assistance (Bloomberg).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Around 18 per cent of the people can be helped through CVA rather than in kind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dignity &amp; Empowerment of Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Choice to go to vendors when there is a need to redeem food vouchers. Beneficiaries are best placed to decide what their households need and it gives them the flexibility to choose according to their own diverse needs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Don’t have to stand in long queues in the heat or rain to collect food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cash transfer is considered more dignified than receiving goods in kind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The availability of cash gives beneficiaries a sense of empowerment of their immediate situation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Elderly/pregnant women/disabled people can choose the shops closer to their homes and don’t have to stand in long queues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Child-headed households can also easily redeem their entitlements based on their diverse needs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security</td>
<td>Individuals can access various vendors across the towns and at different times thus avoiding crowds during distribution, which enables a more secure environment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Milestones

**2016**
- Cash highlighted in HRP
  - **November**
    - CaLP mission - Revision CWG ToRs (Abuja - strategic and Maiduguri - operational & technical)

**2017**
- Cash highlighted in HRP
  - **March**
    - OCHA Geneva mission to activate CWG in Maiduguri
  - **May**
    - CaLP Cash training
  - **July**
    - Appointment of OCHA Cash Focal Point and deployment of Cash Technical Coordinator
  - **August**
    - Decentralization/activation of CWG in Yola (Adamawa State) and Damaturu (Yobe State)
  - **September**
    - ECHO funded ERC project explored opportunity for uptake of Multipurpose Cash Grant
  - **October**
    - Development of CWG Strategy and work plan
  - **November**
    - CWG activated in Mubi LGA, Adamawa State

**2018**
- Cash highlighted in HRP
  - **February**
    - REACH supported the CWG to conduct Cash feasibility assessment in 13 LGAs
  - **March**
    - Presentation of Cash activities to the Director General of National Emergency Management Agency
    - CaLP mission to provide technical support to finalize the Multi-Sectoral MEB
    - CaLP training on Monitoring for Cash-Based Programmes
    - First CWG presentation at Humanitarian Country Team
  - **May**
    - Activation of Humanitarian Cash Transfer Social Protection Task Team
  - **June**
    - Finalization and endorsement of Multi-Sectoral Minimum Expenditure Basket (ISWG + CWG)
  - **July**
    - Lessons learnt event on the ERC project for the uptake of multipurpose cash grants (MPG) in Addis Abba

**2019**
- Revision of CWG Strategy and Workplan
  - **March**
    - MSNA
  - **April**
    - Capacity Gap Analysis
  - **June**
    - Humanitarian Social Protection Mapping
  - **August**
    - Joint Donor Cash Coordination
    - CaLP Core CVA Skills Training for Programme Staff
  - **September**
    - MSNA Cash and Markets
  - **October**
    - FSP
  - **November**
    - Localization Agenda
  - **December**
    - MSNA Cash and Markets
**CWG Coordination Mechanism**

CWG in Nigeria is a multi-sectoral platform for all the partners implementing CVA to achieve their common objectives for the benefit of the people of concern. The CWG is established to provide an enabling environment for collective learning, operational and technical collaboration, and to ultimately promote appropriate timely and quality cash and voucher programming and implementation during humanitarian response and preparedness activities across all sectors.

In 2019, the CWG committed in line with its localization agenda in the Humanitarian Response Strategy 2019-2021 to enhance Government leadership and ownership of the group. This entails that a relevant government partner would chair the CWG both at the national and state level across the BAY states. This commitment was implemented in Borno State, with a Senior Director in the State Emergency Management Agency assuming the chairing responsibility of the CWG in Maiduguri.

In 2019, OCHA and CRS, on behalf of the INGO Forum, co-led the CWG; these were full-time positions to the CWGs. The co-leads supported the government partner in their chairing responsibilities. OCHA supported the integration of CVA into the existing humanitarian coordination mechanism (Sectors, ISWG, and HCT under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator), created linkages between the national and state level CWGs, supported the integration of CVA into emergency preparedness, needs assessments and Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) among other roles. CRS, as co-leads provided technical guidance to the CWG in harmonization and standardization of tools; response planning: joint assessments; monitoring and evaluation; capacity building; mapping of service providers; documentation of CVA experiences and lessons learned; and providing technical support and guidance on cross-cutting themes, i.e., GBV and protection. The CWG operates at three levels: strategic, technical, and operational.

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**Strategic Coordination**

The Abuja CWG focuses on strategic advocacy, resource mobilization, and engagement with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), donors, private sector, and the Government to scale up and strengthen the operational environment for CVA.

**Technical/Operational Coordination**

Maiduguri CWG is the hub for CVA coordination in the BAY states. As a sub-group of the ISWG, the CWG is set up to facilitate cash programming, provide strategic and technical support to sectors and partners to integrate CVA into the coordination mechanism. It also supports cash reporting, harmonization of practices and tools, where required, review of Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) and price and market monitoring, capacity building, implementation of ISWG strategic priorities on CVA including HPC and other technical areas. The Maiduguri CWG provides coordination and technical support to the Yobe and Adamawa CWGs and ensures their linkage with the ISWG and the national CWG.

**Operational Coordination**

Yobe and Adamawa CWGs focus on operational roles, including information sharing, and joint price and market monitoring, documentation of lessons learned, and joint Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM).
CVA Analysis 2016 - 2019

The CWG analyzes projects uploaded by the partners with CVA. Between 2016 and 2017, partners uploaded projects on the on-line project system (OPS), while from 2018 and 2020, OCHA introduced the Project Module (PM), which promotes a more transparent system for monitoring and reporting of CVA related activities. The CWG uses the analysis to monitor how partners are scaling up CVA in the BAY states in terms of population reached, the amount disbursed, the target locations, percentage of condition/unconditional/restricted/unrestricted/, and challenges with funding. In 2019, CVA grew by 43 per cent compared to 9 per cent in 2016. The information below highlights the analysis of projects with CVA from 2016 – 2020.

**ONLINE PROJECT SYSTEM (OPS)**

**2016 & 2017 OPS WITH CASH COMPONENT**

**2016**
- $22.3 Million out of the $248 Million planned for CVA
- 10 out of 117 Projects in Online Project System had CVA Component

**2017**
- $37.0 Million out of the $410.9 Million planned for CVA
- 23 out of 167 Projects in Online Project System had CVA Component

**OPS-2018 & PROJECT MODULE-2019**

**2018**
- $290 Million out of the $1.05 billion planned for Cash Activities
- 60 out of 180 Projects in Online Project System had CVA Component

**2019**
- $108.5 Million out of the $847.7 Million planned for CVA
- 62 out of 183 Projects in Online Project System had CVA Component
NUMBER OF PROJECTS PER SECTOR WITH CVA COMPONENT
ONLINE PROJECT SYSTEM (OPS) 2017 & 2018 – PROJECT MODULE 2019

NUMBER OF PROJECTS WITH CVA COMPONENT PER SECTOR BY STATE 2018 & 2019
ONLINE PROJECT SYSTEM (OPS) 2018 & PROJECT MODULE 2019

Top Ten LGAs with CVA in 2019 across the BAY States
CVA in the BAY states
Online Project System (OPS) 2018

Yobe

Borno

Adamawa

14 Partners

30 Partners

16 Partners

Damaturu

Maiduguri

Yola

Niger

Cameroon

Bauchi

Gombe

Taraba

Abuja

Lake Chad
CVA in the BAY States
Project Module 2019
CWG ACHIEVEMENTS AND PRIORITIES
In October 2017, the CWG developed its first strategy and workplan (2017 and 2018)[1]. In January 2019, the CWG began extensive consultations with key stakeholders, including the global CVA specialists, West Africa Regional Cash Working Group (WARCWG), donors, sectors, and the wider humanitarian community, to revise the strategic document. On 7 February 2019, the CWG, in collaboration with the sectors and other stakeholders, organized a one-day strategic planning workshop to review the CWG achievements, lessons learned and challenges in 2017 and 2018, and developed new plans for 2019 and 2020. The strategic document aligned with the Nigerian Multi-Year Strategic Humanitarian Response Strategy (HRS) 2019-2021[2]; it prioritized the need to support the sectors to implement CVA as a response modality along with other assistance options to meet the multiple needs of the affected population. The strategy was finalized in April 2019 and endorsed by the ISWG. The document can be loaded here, CWG Strategy. The document is structured around six key focus areas.

- Integrate and strengthen cash coordination within the existing humanitarian coordination architecture in Nigeria.
- Strengthen collaboration with relevant government partners including the national social protection system.
- Provide evidence on cash feasibility and scalability through multi-sectoral needs and market assessments.
- Improve information management through publication of products that provide comprehensive information and data on Cash Based Transfers (CBT).
- Harmonize tools and standards for CBT programming.
- Strengthen capacity of CWG partners to provide effective and coherent humanitarian response.

### Priorities for 2020

1. **The CWG will review its achievements, lessons learned, and challenges in 2019 and develop new plans for 2020.**
2. **The CWG will advocate with the donors to fund its activities such as joint cash feasibility and market assessments, capacity building, through the partners’ budgets.**
3. **The CWG will provide more support to the sectors to identify opportunities where applicable to convert in-kind to cash and voucher assistance.**

Source: Experimenting with Cash Transfer Models in Nigeria - World Bank Nigeria
Cash and Voucher Assistance Dashboard

In 2018, the CWG started collecting CVA information/data through the sectoral 5Ws with support from OCHA Information Management Unit (IM). Specifically, OCHA developed cash-friendly Sectoral 5Ws to support collection, collation, and analysis of CVA related activities. Also, OCHA used information/data mined from the sectoral 5Ws to develop and publish a monthly Cash Dashboard, a flagship of the CWG.

In 2019, the CWG had a setback in the development and publication of the monthly CVA dashboard due to limited capacity in the OCHA IM unit. Thus, the CWG only published the Cash Dashboard once (January – April) in 2019. To address this gap, the CWG initiated discussion with USAID to fund dedicated IM support to the CWG through IMAP. CWG and IMAP successfully agreed on a term for the deployment of an IM officer to the CWG.

Priorities for 2020

1. The CWG will continue to strengthen the capacity of the sector IM officers and partners to report on cash activities through the Sectors’ 5ws.
2. The CWG will publish a quarterly CVA dashboard.
3. CWG will use the dashboard to highlight the use of CVA and advocate with the donors and HCT on scalability and applicability, including strengthening the operation environment for CVA in the BAY states.
4. The deployment of a dedicated information management capacity to the CWG in 2020 through IMMAP will enhance transparent reporting of sectoral CVA and MPCG, management of the CWG website, and development and publication of multi-sectoral CVA dashboard.

The CWG dashboard published from 2017 – 2019 can be viewed here
https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nigeria/cash-working-group
The CWG interactive cash board can be viewed here
https://public.tableau.com/profile/ocha.nigeria.imu#!/vizhome/Nigeria-NorthEast-CashActivities/CashDashboard
CWG Localization Agenda

In line with the localization agenda, the CWG committed to strengthening government ownership and leadership of Cash Coordination in the 2019-2021 Humanitarian Response Plan. To fulfill this objective, the CWG approached the Borno State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) to appoint a senior director to provide leadership support to the CWG in Maiduguri. In November 2019, SEMA successfully appointed Mr. Ali Abdullah Isa, the Director of Planning, Research, and Statistics, to Chair the CWG in Maiduguri. The CWG envisages that the leadership role of the government will help to facilitate a two-way communication between the government and the cash and voucher community of practice; equip the government with the information required to provide strategic support and strengthen the operational environment for CVA. It will also help the CWG to support the government to mainstream CVA into its response modalities, and facilitate humanitarian cash transfer and social protection linkage.

Priorities for 2020

1. The CWG will approach the SEMAs Yobe and Adamawa, and the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Social Development in Abuja to appoint a representative, at a senior cadre to chair the CWG meetings.
2. The Senior Directors will attend CVA trainings to build their capacity and enhance their roles.
CWG Monthly Coordination Meetings

The CWG successfully organized monthly coordination meetings at both the national (Abuja) and sub-national levels (Maiduguri, Yola/Mubi and Damaturu) during the reporting period. The Cash Coordinators co-lead the CWG in Abuja and Maiduguri while the partners coordinate the CWG meetings in Yola/Mubi, and Damaturu on a rotational basis, with members nominating themselves for leadership and being chosen by other members. Between 2018 and 2019, the Cash Coordinators embarked on regular missions to Adamawa and Yobe States to provide direct support in addition to remote coordination and technical support. The table below presents the meeting schedule for the CWG at the national and sub national levels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash Working Group</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yola/Mubi</td>
<td>Thursday 1st week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damaturu</td>
<td>Thursday 2nd week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maiduguri</td>
<td>Thursday 3rd week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abuja</td>
<td>Thursday 4th week</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All minutes of meetings can be accessed on the CWG web space
https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nigeria/cash-working-group

Priorities for 2020

1. **The CWG will continue to organize monthly meetings.**
2. **The CWG Coordinators will continue to provide remote support, including missions for direct strategic and technical support to the CWG in Yola/Mubi and Damaturu.**
3. **The Maiduguri CWG will continue to create linkages between the CWGs at the sub national and national levels, including ISWG, OHCT and HCT.**

Strategic Response Planning

Starting from August 2017, the CWG had strongly advocated for an improved coordinated approach to integration of CVA into the Humanitarian Project Cycle - Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plan (HPC). The CWG sustained this advocacy at the sectoral, intersectoral and HCT levels throughout 2017 and 2018. Specifically, in March 2018, during the CWG presentation to the HCT in Abuja, OCHA advocated for strategic support for the scale up of CVA including Multipurpose Cash Grant (MPCG) in the BAY states. Starting from early 2018, the CWG had extensive engagements with the sectors to identify opportunities to convert in-kind to cash; this effort entailed bilateral meetings with sector coordinators and individual partners in the respective sectors. At the ISWG level, the CWG advocated for CVA specific indicators to be developed as part of the HRP.

In 2019, the number of sectors with CVA increased from four to eight, while **US$108.5 million out of US$847.7 million total financial requirements was planned for cash activities, and 62 out of 183 projects in the Project Module had cash component.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>CVA Projects</th>
<th>Total Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Security</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender-Based Violence</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Shelter and NFI</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Recovery and Livelihoods</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Relying on the evidence from the ECHO-funded project on the upscale of MPCG in MMC, Jere and Konduga LGAs in 2017 in Borno State and other assessments and research that humanitarian partners conducted have also helped to provide evidence on key elements of cash feasibility and scalability in the north-east. With improving operational environment, stronger partner capacity, improved market functionality and access to financial service providers, and harmonized tools, it is envisaged that CVA will be scaled up in the BAY states.

The ECHO-funded “Enhance Response Capacity” pilot project for the uptake of quality multipurpose cash grant in three LGAs – (MMC, Jere, and Konduga)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priorities for 2020</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. CWG will support the sectors to integrate CVA, including MPCG into the 2020 HPC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The CWG will analyse projects with CVA on the Project Module and work with sectors to ensure that partners are reporting CVA transparently through the sector 5ws.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. CWG will adopt the MPCG indicators developed by the GB workstream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. CWG will continue to provide updates to the HCT and ISWG to demonstrate the scale up of CVA across the BAY states.</td>
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**Capacity Gap Analysis and Trainings**

In April 2019, the CWG conducted capacity building gap analysis and developed learning pathways to address the needs of the Cash Community of Practice in the BAY states. The report of the analysis was used as an advocacy tool to mobilize resources from different CWG partners and other actors. In May 2019, the CWG set up a Capacity Building Task Team: a group of certified trainers selected across the partners/sectors to work as in-house resources for capacity building for CCP in the BAY states.

The CWG built the capacity of the partners during the reporting period:

- 10 to 14 June 2019: the CWG Technical and UK Cash Advisor for Plan International, Jen McAteer, co-facilitated a five-day training for 25 participants on Core CVA Skills for programme staff in Abuja organized by Plan International with funding support from GIZ. In line with the CWG internal agreement, Plan International allocated four slots for staff of the INGOs and government partners to attend the training.
- 26 to 30 August 2019: CaLP co-facilitated a five-day training for 44 participants on Core CVA Skills for programme staff in Maiduguri with funding support from the Building Individual Expertise Program.
- On 7 May 2019, a day training on CVA Fundamentals was organized for 28 partners of the shelter/NFI and CCCM Sector.
- Partners received support to access online CVA related courses. A total of 100+ partners accessed and completed CVA fundamentals and introduction to Market Analysis. How to Register guidelines and How to do download the Face-to-Face courses.
- Two partners attended the CaLP certified Training of Trainers on CVA for programme staff course.
Priorities for 2020

1. Building on the capacity gap analysis, the CWG will continue to work collaboratively with CaLP and partners to step up training for partners with priority focus on Adamawa and Yobe states.
2. The CWG will create more slots for national and government partners to participate in trainings and capacity building programmes.
3. The CWG will continue to mobilize resources from donors and partners to strengthen the capacity of its members.
4. The CWG will encourage its members to attend the CaLP regional learning programs and online courses.
5. The CWG CP Task Team will continue to advise, support and deliver tailored CVA trainings to meet the needs of partners, especially the national and government partners.

How to register guidelines
https://www.dropbox.com/s/4nhrhbh8bogblmz/How%20to%20Register%20on%20Kaya.pptx?dl=0

How to do download the F2F courses
https://www.dropbox.com/s/4tuuxlozguz7bbc/How%20to%20download%20the%20Face-to-face%20training%20material%20from%20Cash%20Learning%20Hub.pptx?dl=0
Photo Gallery from CWG Capacity Building
CVA for Protection (C4P)

Cash is not riskier than in-kind assistance but can impose different kinds of protection risks. To address protection concerns in CVA in the BAY states, the CWG had prioritized protection mainstreaming since 2018. Consequently, in October 2018, the CWG set up a CVA Protection Task Team (PTT) with membership cutting across the CWG and the Protection Sector. The PTT was tasked to make recommendations and develop guidelines and tools to help partners and sectors to mainstream protection in their respective CVA programmes. Due to lack of interest and availability of co-leads, the PTT could not achieve its goals (Reference: Protection in CVA archived files for background information and presentations).

In May 2019, the CTT was reconstituted with the aim to make it more agile and results-oriented. Its objectives include building the capacities of partners in C4P, supporting mainstreaming of protection as a cross-cutting theme, identifying protection risks related to CVA, and developing guidance for partners to mitigate risks. The protection cluster was approached as recommended by the CWG partners to include one of the Protection Sector partners to co-lead the team.

Priorities for 2020

1. The CWG will collaborate with the Protection Sector to build evidence on the utilization of CTP to achieve GBV, Child Protection, Housing, Land and Property (HLP) protection outcomes.
2. The Task Team will develop a guiding document for all partners regarding C4P considerations.

Breastfeeding mother benefits from Plan International CVA.
Photo: PLAN
CVA Sharing and Learning

Over the years, the CWG partners have acquired invaluable knowledge, experience and expertise in CVA. However, much of this knowledge was retained at the organization level only. Throughout 2019, the CWG encouraged learning and information sharing among partners to enhance effectiveness, efficiency and quality programming.

The partners were tasked to present their CVA at the CWG meetings. Feedback from the partners revealed that the partners identified areas of complementarity and improved/adjusted their programmes based on the lessons learned from other organizations.

Priorities for 2020

1. Partners will continue to present their CVA at the monthly CWG meetings.
2. The CWG will organize a half or full-day Sharing and Learning Symposium, which will help the partners to discuss different thematic areas and make recommendations that will help partners to adjust the CBT.

Presentation from the partners
https://www.dropbox.com/sh/w6w5upzh59due48/AAByd-n6m668hVyeFLb3fFW5a?dl=0
Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)

In March 2018, with technical support from CaLP Dakar regional office, the CWG set up a task team comprising of cash experts and sectoral cash experts to define the MEB. The MEB was finalized and endorsed by the CWG and ISWG in June 2018. The MEB harmonized items and prices across sectoral needs and prepared the ground for CWG partners to plan and implement MPCG across the BAY states in 2019. In 2019, Mercy Corps and ZOA implemented MPCG on a small scale. The MEB contains core needs such as food, education, health, WASH, protection, shelter and NFIs and others (communication and transportation).

MEB related documents can be accessed here
https://www.dropbox.com/sh/x8hvgcxfwy0z8c/AADD-QnGSUPs6UtL4Oek8r9Xa?dl=0

Priorities for 2020

1. The CWG will work with sectors and partners to review the items in the MEB and collaborate with REACH, VAM and FSS to monitor the prices of the items in the MEB.

Improving the Operational Environment for CVA

Despite the achievements recorded in the implementation of CVA in 2019, partners faced a challenging operational environment due to the ongoing armed conflict, bureaucratic bottlenecks, strict financial regulations, limited or absence of financial service providers (FSP) including banking systems and market availability and accessibility especially in some of the Local Government Areas (LGAs). Because of these challenges, the partners intermittently suspended CVA, resulting in the delay of assistance to the affected population. The year under review also witnessed arrest, detention, and harassment of INGOs and vendor staff transiting cash to the deep field by the anti-graft agencies.
and the military. Between March and August 2019, the military forcefully shut down the offices of two INGOs. Under the leadership of the HC and DHC, the CWG, INGO Forum, and OCHA Access successfully negotiated with the anti-graft agency to establish guidelines to facilitate the movement of cash, both for payment of salaries and other miscellaneous expenses, and cash for humanitarian programming to the LGAs. The CWG developed a position paper for the HCT and made a presentation to the anti-graft agency aimed at creating awareness about CVA.

Related documents on cash movement can be accessed here
https://www.dropbox.com/sh/tu6ear9b4d18s8j/AAB2vopCtye6JmaAAmmiWK5aGa?dl=0

**Priorities for 2020**

1. To overcome the challenges with cash movement and bureaucratic bottlenecks, the CWG will continue to work with the financial regulatory institutions such as the EFCC and the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) to increase understanding and compliance with the financial framework guiding cash movement in Nigeria.

2. Also, the CWG will promote collective engagement with credible FSPs with broader coverage and stronger technology to deliver CVA in the LGAs. These efforts will include increasing the participation of FSPs in the CWG meetings and sustaining the already agreed cash movement procedures with the EFCC and NAF to ensure unhindered cash movement while seeking innovation and digitalization for cash and voucher delivery mechanisms with the FSP.

3. Related to this, the CWG will seek stronger strategic support from the ISWG, HCT, and Government of Nigeria (GoN) to improve the operational environment for CVA in the BAY states, especially in developing the cash policy in line with the 7-point agenda of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development.

Cash for Work helped to build capacity of unskilled IDPs living in Government Girls Arabic Secondary School, Mafa LGA. ACTED Shelter Project 2017

Photo: ACTED
ENGAGEMENT AND COLLABORATION WITH KEY ACTORS
Humanitarian Country Team (HCT)

The **PEER-2-PEER Support Project Mission** report of 12 September 2017 revealed that the CWG in Nigeria was isolated from the senior leadership of the humanitarian operation, including agency representatives and the Humanitarian Coordinator and Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator. The report recommended that the CWG should connect with the senior leadership, including meeting regularly with the HC and Heads of Agencies to provide direction, understand its issues, and take decisions that support effective forms of delivery. On 28 March 2018, the CWG made its first presentation to the HCT to update on the state of CVA in the BAY states, including advocating for a better reflection of CVA in the humanitarian response strategy, integration of cash in the Humanitarian Financing Tools BF/CERF process and linkages with the government social safety net schemes.

On 11 December 2019, the CWG made a presentation to the HCT to further update on the scale-up of CVA in the BAY states. In the light of the request by the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Social Development for a Cash Policy, the CWG requested for strategic direction and support from the HCT to fulfill this objective. Also, the CWG asked the HCT to seek collaboration with the Government to use the Social Protection program as a potential exit strategy for humanitarian assistance, to approve a quarterly update to enable the HCT to review improvement to the operational environment for CVA in the BAY states.

The CWG engagement with some notable donors in 2019 focused on developing a two-way communication channel between the working group and donors, providing information and evidence to support donors’ CVA policies, and advocating with donors to strengthen the operational environment for CVA, including support to the CWG’s platform to achieve common objectives. Throughout 2019, the CWG coordinators held bilateral meetings, including phone calls and exchange of emails with DFID, ECHO, USAID (FFP and OFDA), and the Swiss Embassy. This engagement and advocacy resulted in concrete support from donors to the CWG.

In practical terms, following the submission of a concept note on Mapping Humanitarian Social Protection programs in the BAY states, DFID deployed two international consultants from MOTT MacDonald to carry out the survey from June 13 to May 25 2019. This step was a preparatory phase sought to explore how the Government, humanitarian and social protection actors could work together, especially in the BAY states, ahead of a possible emergency – to identify, design and implement the most viable and pertinent mechanisms for the delivery of humanitarian cash transfer response using the existing social assistance programmes. It aimed to bridge the gap between the humanitarian and social protection actors including Government, donors, UN agencies and International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs).

In September 2019, the CWG advocated with USAID to provide predictable funding – at least two years for the Cash Technical Coordination position, which has been jointly funded by FFP and OFDA since 2017; support dedicated Information Management support to the CWG to improve CVA reporting, publication of CVA Dashboard, and integration of CVA into the sector coordination mechanism; strengthen coordination with REACH to improve joint CVA and market assessments and price monitoring especially MPCG, and support capacity building of CWG partners across the BAY states in collaboration with CaLP.

Priorities for 2020

1. The CWG will sustain its advocacy with the HCT and donors to engage with the Government of Nigeria to strengthen the operational environment for CVA in the BAY states.
2. Also, the CWG will provide evidence through assessment and surveys to help influence the decisions of the HCT and donors on the scale of CVA in the BAY states.
3. The CWG will sustain its advocacy to the HCT and donors to collaborate with the Government to use social protection as a potential exit strategy for humanitarian assistance.

Donors

The CWG engagement with some notable donors in 2019 focused on developing a two-way communication channel between the working group and donors, providing information and evidence to support donors’ CVA policies, and advocating with donors to strengthen the operational environment for CVA, including support to the CWG’s platform to achieve common objectives. Throughout 2019, the CWG coordinators held bilateral meetings, including phone calls and exchange of emails with DFID, ECHO, USAID (FFP and OFDA), and the Swiss Embassy. This engagement and advocacy resulted in concrete support from donors to the CWG.

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Common Donor Approach for Humanitarian Cash Programming

In March 2019, senior officials from the EU/DG ECHO, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America agreed to efficiency, effectiveness and improved donor coordination in humanitarian cash operations. Nigeria and Bangladesh were selected by the donors for the CDA pilot.

Consequently, on 2 August 2019, a joint donor mission visited Maiduguri and held a meeting with the CWG partners to introduce the joint approach. The donors informed that the CDA pilot would commence in Nigeria in September 2019. The donors also reiterated the importance of the CDA and encouraged partners to work together to support its implementation because of the likelihood of reduced funding for the humanitarian response in the BAY states. Under this approach, a consortium of partners planning to implement joint programs would be encouraged; such partners are requested to approach the donors to present their plans. The new approach would promote a single registry, joint assessment and planning, harmonized tools, mainstreamed FSP, and linkages to social protection. The donors were particularly interested in understanding how MPCG was implemented, which partners were implementing MPCG and where MPCG was being implemented. Some of the partners identified a few challenges that might hinder or affect the smooth implementation of the proposed pilot program. These challenges include insecurity, absence of FSPs in the deep field, bureaucratic bottlenecks, e.g. restriction on the movement of cash by the anti-graft agency. The donors agreed to keep OCHA and CWG abreast of the process for CDA implementation.

Priorities for 2020

1. The CWG continue to advocate with donors to support CWG activities via its partners.
2. The CWG will follow up with donors to provide an update on the timeline for pilot’s launch.

Common Donor Approach (CDA)

Key Government Partners and Linking Humanitarian Cash Transfers with Social Protection

Mobilization of national and local authorities to engage with humanitarian actors on cash - based programming:

In 2019, the CWG successfully mobilized key national and local authorities to participate and engage with cash partners. The key government partners include: National/State Emergency Management Agencies (N/SEMA), Victim Support Fund (VSF), National Social Safety- Nets Coordinating Office (NASSCO), National Cash Transfer Office (NCTO) and Office of the Special Adviser to the President on National Social Investments (NSI). These partners participated regularly at the CWG meetings both at the national and state levels.

Linking Humanitarian Cash Transfers with Social Protection:

The process initiated in 2018 by the CWG to increase understanding of the GoN-led Social Protection Program in the BAY states and how humanitarian cash transfers could be linked to the program prompted the Abuja CWG in May 2018 to set up a Humanitarian Social Protection Task Team (HSP Task Team) comprising of OCHA, WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, World Bank, DFID, EU, USAID/OFDA, National Cash Transfer Office (NCTO), Office of the Special Adviser to the Vice President on Social Investment Program, National Social Safety-Nets Coordination Office (NASSCO) National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), Action Against Hunger and Save the Children. The Task Team held its inaugural meeting on 26 June 2018; the team proposed a mapping exercise of the ongoing humanitarian cash transfers and social protection programs in the BAY states as a first step towards making a connection between both. In October 2018, the CWG developed a concept note and after a thorough negotiation and agreement, DFID deployed two international consultants in June 2019 to work with the CWG and other stakeholders across Abuja and the BAY states to map the HSP activities.
Social Protection Cross-Learning Summit (SPECS-2019) in Abuja from 22 to 24 of January 2019:

One major event that happened in 2019 was the Social Protection Cross-Learning Summit (SPECS-2019) in Abuja from 22 to 24 of January 2019, organized by the National Social Investment Program to promote a more informed dialogue, using evidence to support targeted investments and positive changes in relevant social protection policies and programmes via advocacy, learning and sharing mechanisms. CWG facilitated the participation of the Cash Community of Practice in the SPECS 2019. Specifically, the HCT Task Team coordinated a breakout session on the Humanitarian Social Protection Nexus to share experiences and deliberate on different ways humanitarian aid could be linked with social protection (including making social protection shock responsive) while at the same time focusing on the existing opportunities and challenges in Nigeria for making these links.

State Humanitarian Social Protection Forum:

In 2019, the CWG developed a concept note to establish a government-led State Humanitarian Social Protection Forum in the BAY states, which will provide a common platform for humanitarian and SP actors to share information and identify opportunity to link both programs.

Priorities for 2020

1. The CWG will collaborate with the Social Protection Working Group (SPWG) and the relevant government partners in 2020 to activate the SHSP Forum.
2. The CWG will leverage on an additional capacity DFID will deploy in the first quarter of 2020 to launch the HSP report and activate the State HSP forum.
3. The CWG will work with the Social Protection Working Group to establish State HSP Forum, which will create a platform for common learning, information sharing, operational and technical collaboration to promote linkage between humanitarian and social protection programs at the state level.
Ms. Edem Wosornu Head of Office, OCHA Nigeria, Mrs. Maryam Uwais MFR Special Adviser to the President on Social Investments at the dissemination of HSP findings in Abuja, 24 May 2019.

Across section of participants (Government, Donors, Embassies, UN, INGOs, NNGOs, Private and Public sector at the dissemination of HSP findings in Abuja, 24 May 2019.

Ms. Mischa Foxell, DFID Team Leader of the North-East Humanitarian Operation at the dissemination of HSP findings in Abuja, 24 May 2019.
Financial Service Providers

The CWG mobilized the FSPs to participate at the CWG meetings, which enabled them to present their products and develop mechanisms to address the challenges partners faced in delivering CVA to the beneficiaries, especially in the deep field. During the reporting period, Cellulant, First Bank, Union, Access Bank, Union Bank, Sergio, and Red Ross presented their products, including lesson learned in using technology to transfer CVA to the CWG members.

Priorities for 2020

1. With the persistent pressure from the anti-graft agency for humanitarian partners to reduce the movement of cash in the BAY states, the CWG will continue to engage the FSP to develop and deploy appropriate technology to support CVA delivery, especially in the deep field.
2. The CWG will encourage joint effort among the partners to negotiate fair rates and ensure value for money in cash-based programming.

Financial Service Provider’s Presentations
https://www.dropbox.com/sh/b3b6i3ln12uahsp/AAAnuyJHPvmAOMbTwDa4dTl_a?dl=0
Collaborative Cash Delivery Network in Nigeria

The CCD is an NGO-led global collaboration network dedicated to responding to global humanitarian needs. The CCD accelerates organizational efficiencies by harnessing and leveraging in a timely, complementary and systemic way the capabilities of its 15 NGO members. Founded on the momentum of the Grand Bargain in 2016, the CCD aims to deliver timely cash and voucher assistance to people affected by crises wherever markets are functioning. The CCD’s vision is one of collective impact that leaves no one behind. The Network has been designed to deliver efficiency gains that save lives by enabling multiple actors to assemble themselves in ways that are tailored to the needs of the response and capitalize on local knowledge and global expertise. Where it has been deployed, the CCD has avoided duplication, improved the efficient use of resources and created comprehensive programmes tackling rapidly changing needs.

Following discussions with the CWG in October 2019 and aligning itself with the Common Donors Approach (CDA) for humanitarian cash programming in the BAY States, fourteen organizations agreed to form the CCD Network. These are like-minded organizations that aim to effectively and efficiently collaborate to implement CVA. In December 2019, all the thirteen Agencies (nine international NGOs and four locals NGOs) had signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) showing their commitment to its values and principles.

The CWG expressed full support to the establishment of the CCD network in the BAY States and agreed to work closely to ensure that the objectives of the network are fulfilled. To avoid creating a parallel structure, the CWG and CCD decided to sign an MoU that will highlight the working relationship between both. Also, they both agreed that the CWG would remain the overall multi-sectoral umbrella body for CVA coordination in the BAY states, providing strategic and technical coordination support to the cash community under the leadership of the HCT and Government of Nigeria. Therefore, the CCD will work in coordination with the CWG: the achievements of the CCD will benefit all CWG members, while the orientation, coordination, and other outputs provided by the CWG will inform the direction taken by the CCD.

In general, there is a likelihood that some of CCD’s business activities might overlap with the already existing CWG. This has been a cause of concern not only for the CCD members but those interested in defining its existence as well. While the CCD and the CWG have some overlaps in outputs, namely regarding the technical dimension (they will, therefore, work in coordination to ensure CCD fills identified gaps and avoids duplication), CWG and CCD have fundamentally different objectives. The CWG focuses on coordination and provides technical and operational strategic direction for the Cash Community of Practice in Nigeria, while the CCD focuses on operational collaboration for their Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO) members/consortium partners including seeking joint funding for joint implementation, pooling resources, and sharing capabilities. CCD goes beyond collaboration and coordination.

Priorities for 2020

1. The CWG and CCD will sign an MoU to define their working relationship and jointly develop and harmonize tools, support assessments and generate evidence to strengthen CVA in the BAY States.

Common Donor Approach
Relevant Documents on CCD
https://www.dropbox.com/sh/8jyh477c1r0r92u/AADjfl0jCuiu2pdm7AUDMJaTs?dl=0
The Cash Learning Partnership (CaLP) is a dynamic and collaborative global network of humanitarian stakeholders actively engaged in the critical areas of policy, practice and research within cash transfer programming (CTP). CaLP acts as a catalyst for positive transformation within the humanitarian sector and aims to ensure that CTP is routinely considered as a scalable component of quality, timely and appropriate preparedness, emergency response and early recovery. We believe that when appropriately incorporated into humanitarian response planning, CTP presents opportunities for effective and efficient programming to meet the needs of people and communities affected by crises.

The CWG has had a long-standing relationship and collaboration with CaLP West and Central Africa since 2016. CaLP has been instrumental to the repositioning, reinvigoration and capacity strengthening of the CWG in Nigeria. In 2016, CaLP embarked on a mission to Nigeria to reactivate the CWG including revision of the CWG ToRs (in Abuja at the strategic level and in Maiduguri at the operational and technical level). In May 2017, CaLP provided technical support to finalize the Minimum Expenditure Basket, and in 2018 and 2019, CaLP led different trainings to build the capacity of CWG partners. Specifically, from 26 to 30 August 2019, CaLP co-facilitated a five-day training for 44 participants on Core CVA Skills for programme staff in Maiduguri, Borno State.

From 2016 to 2019, CaLP organized learning events to facilitate information sharing and cross-fertilization of ideas among CWG in West and Central Africa. In 2019, CWG partners in Nigeria participated in the learning event on CVA and risks in West Africa-Douala, Cameroon on 29 October 2019. CaLP also organized 2019 Cash Week from 2 to 5 December 2019, with over 140 participants, including participants from Nigeria. Through funding from USAID, CaLP supported the participation of partners through payment of flight and provision of accommodation during the learning events. The learning events have become hallmark for generating information and building capacity to enhance CVA in the regions.

**Priorities for 2020**

1. The CWG will collaborate with CALP to organize Market Tool and other relevant CVA trainings.
2. CWG partners will encouraged to attend CALP learning and Sharing Events.
3. CVA survey, assessments, researches, lesson learning documents, online trainings will be shared with partners.
4. CWG will seek technical support and guidance on thematic issues from CALP as necessary.

**Cash week 2019 report**

**CaLP learning events**
http://www.cashlearning.org/west-africa/regional-learning-events
IM Support
https://www.dropbox.com/scl/fi/q0mdtsonuzc6t82beg1vg/Role-of-CWG-Information-Management-Officerdocx?dl=0&rlkey=5qvo97muyq4zy82zqdgwawn

Priorities for 2020

1. The CWG will follow up with USAID and iMMAP to finalize the recruitment and deployment of IM support to the CWG.

On 12 September 2019, the CWG initiated a discussion with USAID to fund dedicated Information Management (IM) support to the CWG through iMMAP to fill the gap experienced with the setback on systematic collection of information/data on CVA. The IM support would also help the CWG to improve CVA reporting, publication of the CVA Dashboard, and integration of CVA into the sector coordination mechanism among other tasks.

On 26 November 2019, the CWG coordinators met with the Country Representative of iMMAP to start the negotiation for the recruitment of an IM officer to support the CWG. Following the negotiation and request from the CWG, iMMAP modified its budget to accommodate an IM support for the CWG along with other request from sectors.
Beneficiaries of CASH Programming in Ngala, Borno State.
OCHA/Eve Sabbagh
ADRA staff pay cash to beneficiaries in Maiduguri, Borno State

SURVEY/ASSESSMENTS
The CWG initiated this survey to mapping humanitarian cash transfers and social protection programs in the BAY states. Two international consultants from MOTT MacDonald hired by DFID carried out the survey from 13 June to 25 May 2019. This step was a preparatory phase sought to explore how the Government, humanitarian and social protection actors could work together especially in the BAY states and ahead of a possible emergency – to identify, design and implement the most viable and pertinent mechanisms for the delivery of humanitarian cash transfers using the existing social assistance programmes. It aimed to bridge the gap between the humanitarian and social protection actors including Government, donors, UN agencies and International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs).

In May 2019, the CWG organized a dissemination workshop for the consultants to share the preliminary findings from the HSP mapping with key stakeholders, including the Government, UN, INGOs, the private sector, embassies and local organizations. The special quests at the workshop included: Ms. Mischa Foxell, DFID Team Leader of the North-East Humanitarian Operation; Ms. Edem Wosornu, Head of Office OCHA Nigeria; Mrs. Maryam Uwais, MFR Special Adviser to the President on Social Investments; Engineer Mustapha Maihaja, Director General National Emergency Management Agency; and Mr. Ernest A. Umakhile, Permanent Secretary Ministry of Budget and National Planning. It is envisaged that this report will be referenced by the humanitarian and social protection actors in Nigeria to link both programs, especially in the BAY states. In late 2019, DFID commenced the recruitment of a Humanitarian Cash and Social Protection Adviser, with the responsibility to provide strategic and technical support for DFID Nigeria for engaging in system reform and improving humanitarian cash programming in the BAY states, also with a vision of greater linkage and alignment with social protection programmes and systems.
Cash Barometer: Recipient Perceptions of Cash and Voucher Assistance in Borno State

In 2019, the CWG Maiduguri worked with Ground Truth Solutions (GTS) to better understand the perceptions of CVA recipients regarding the cash-based aid they receive. GTS, funded by the German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO) and in partnership with the Danish Refugee Council, conducted a survey with 1,118 CVA recipients in Borno State in November 2019. The survey concentrated on the Jere, Konduga, and Maiduguri Metropolitan City (MMC) LGAs, where over 75 per cent of CVA recipients in Borno State reside.

While respondents found the overall process of receiving CVA easy, more than one-third of respondents (26 per cent) did not know whom to ask questions to about the aid they receive. A high proportion of respondents (85 per cent) knew who provided them with CVA, but very few knew why they receive assistance (11 per cent) or how long it would continue (12 per cent). When asked an open-ended question about what aid providers should consider in providing assistance, many respondents suggested some form of needs assessment, which could imply that respondents were not aware of ongoing needs assessments. Despite these information gaps, the majority of respondents (61 per cent) felt that CVA did go to those who need it most. Nearly half of the respondents (48 per cent) said that the aid they received did not cover their most important needs. Food was the unmet need mentioned most often (74 per cent), followed by non-food items (41 per cent) and cash (16 per cent). Here the focus appeared to be on the importance of choice, as many of the respondents who mentioned food as an unmet need commented that receiving different types of food – as well as increased quantities – would help them to better meet their families' needs.

This survey was the first stage of the Cash Barometer, an independent accountability mechanism that enables cash recipients to provide feedback on cash and voucher assistance and influence future programme decisions. The Cash Barometer supports humanitarian actors in ensuring that CVA promotes agency, dignity, and choice among crisis-affected people. The second phase of the project will commence in 2020, when GTS will consult CVA recipients, local authorities, community leaders, aid agencies, and financial service providers to review how cash and voucher programmes can integrate recipients’ perceptions and feedback, in order to improve implementation and ultimately outcomes.

Survey demographics: Borno State, November 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Female: 53% (593)</th>
<th>Male: 47% (524)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local Government Area</td>
<td>Maiduguri: 42% (521)</td>
<td>Jere: 36% (399)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Internally displaced person: 69% (745)</td>
<td>Resident affected by crisis: 18% (199)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment system</td>
<td>Prepaid card: 36% (392)</td>
<td>Paper voucher: 24% (267)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Priorities for 2020

1. The CWG will continue to collaborate with GTS on the second phase of the project to discuss the findings of the survey and work collaboratively on programme design, making programming decisions accessible and understandable for the recipients.
2. The CWG will also use the findings from the research to advocate with the donors, HCT, ISWG and Government on CVA.
Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) - Cash and Markets Assessment

REACH has been present in Nigeria since 2017 and continues to provide up-to-date data to support actors working to address the humanitarian needs across the BAY states. The CWG has been working closely with REACH to generate information/data to support CVA programming in the BAY states. In February 2018, REACH supported the CWG to conduct a joint cash feasibility assessment across 13 LGAs, including Monguno, Asikira Uba, Gwoza, Dikwa, Chibok, Damboa, Pulka and Mafa in Borno State; Damaturu, Gulani and Gujba in Yobe State, and Madagali and Michika in Adamawa State. In 2018 and 2019, the CWG integrated cash and voucher indicators into the Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) household survey and key informant interview tools designed by REACH on behalf of the ISWG in preparation for the 2019 HRP. The indicators focused on 1) beneficiaries’ preference and 2) market functionality/access. The findings from these assessments and other sectoral/partner’ assessments informed the design of new projects and expansion of cash interventions in new areas. In the revised 2019 Strategy and Workplan, the CWG agreed to continue to work closely with REACH, sectors, ISWG, partners, local NGOs and government to conduct CVA/multipurpose cash feasibility, market and price assessments.

Priorities for 2020

1. **In preparation for 2020 MSNA, the CWG will work closely with REACH, partners and sectors to review the CVA indicators and analyze CVA specific findings across all the relevant sectors to enrich CVA analysis in the 2021 HNO and HRP and identify opportunities to convert in-kind to CVA where appropriate and applicable.**

2. **The CWG will also collaborate with REACH, VAM and FSS to conduct market and price monitoring, especially generating prices of non-food items in the Minimum Expenditure Basket.**

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Northeast Nigeria Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, 2019
Financial Service Provider Mapping

Since CVA was introduced into the humanitarian operation in the BAY states, partners have been contracting FSPs, including local traders and vendors to deliver services to the affected IDPs, host communities and returnees. Between July and August 2019, the CWG conducted a mapping exercise to understand the coverage, delivery mechanisms and challenges of FSPs in the BAY states, including ways to improve services and strengthen future collaboration. The mapping also provided an in-depth analysis and capacity of the FSPs to support CVA in the BAY states. The mapping showed that banks, microfinance banks, mobile money service providers, digital payment platforms, local financial service systems, and cash vendors are the most commonly used FSPs in the states. While the FSP landscape has been challenged by insecurity and limited coverage, with the increasing use of CVA, the CWG would continue to work with the partners and the private sector to strengthen the FSPs’ landscape in the BAY states.

This document was structured across the stages CWG partners would usually take to select the most appropriate FSP and cash delivery mechanisms. The content of this document should be used by CWG members as justification for quickly moving through the more ‘generic’ stages of an FSP procurement process, while also taking into account recommendations and considerations for the more individual stages. The document is part of a complete package which includes the financial services and transfer mechanisms document and excel data sheets.

Priorities for 2020

1. **CWG will work closely with FSP to find durable solutions to improve financial transactions in the deep field to reduce pressure from the anti-graft agency on cash movement.**
2. **CWG will also ensure more IDPs have bank accounts to improve financial inclusion.**
Men wait in line with carts to receive their monthly food rations of sorghum, beans, vegetable oil, and sugar in Pulka, Borno State.

OCHA/Lei Kinzli
SUCCESS STORIES FROM THE FIELD

PUI Vendor displaced items for voucher assistance.

Photo: PUI
The $10 cash-based incentive provided to caregivers of vulnerable children in foster homes registered as victims of abuse under child protection interventions has greatly improved Case Management efforts.

Unaccompanied and Separated Children registered as victims of sexual penetration, teenage pregnancy, neglect and other physical forms of abuse who needed immediate transportation, food, medical assistance to buy prescribed drugs, NFIs and access to other services were covered in the cash-based incentives which so far have benefited 30 victims out of the 70 cases recorded at the Farm Center IDPsCamp in the Interagency Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) database.

Prominent among those impacted is 13-year-old Bura (actual Name withheld) living with her parents and siblings but with a mental health condition resulting in abnormal behaviors. At her age, she has suffered recurrent sexual abuse with known perpetrators from within and outside the camp. These perpetrators promised her things in order to lure her for sex. She could recall several incidences of sexual abuse while she went to source firewood for her family, in the night for example, and had other protection needs such as food, shelter and NFIs due to neglect. She walked into the Child Friendly Space (CFS) one faithful day when CFS activities were going on and told an aid worker there her problems. The Cash-Voucher Assistance (CVA) was used to buy her prescribed drugs after conducting her initial medical examination for HIV and PT which showed negative. She was placed on medication for a vaginal infection by another partner ALIMA. Other partners such as DRC offered NFIs while SEMA offered food rations. TPO also supported comprehensive case management with PSS and specialized CBT sessions while arranging for a mental evaluation by a psychiatrist from WHO. Many other children have benefitted from TPO’s CVA at the Farm Center IDP camps in Jere LGA with hope for expansion to other IDP Camps.
ZOA opened its office in Nigeria in 2016 with a focus on Food Security and livelihoods (FSL). ZOA started implementing CVA in March 2017 with funding from DG ECHO and Canadian Food Grains Bank (CFGB). In 2019, ZOA targeted 7,202 individuals with cash transfers in Gongulong and 14 satellite villages in Borno State for nine months with a value of 3,770 NGN per capita. The amount covered 70 per cent of the food needs based on the food sector harmonized food basket, including the cost of cooking fuel. ZOA conducted diet diversity sessions, and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) sessions to ensure the appropriate utilization of food.

In 2019, ZOA Nigeria, supported by World Renew and CFGB, implemented a cash transfer project in Gongulong and adjacent villages from 18 April 2019 to 17 February 2020. Nine months of cash transfers with monthly per capita value of NGN 3,770 (USD 10.47) were provided to 7,202 individuals. The value covered 70 per cent of the food needs based on the sector harmonized and Jere-specific minimum expenditure basket (MEB) plus the cost of cooking fuel. Diet diversity sessions and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) sessions were conducted with caregivers and pregnant and lactating mothers to ensure the appropriate utilization of food.

In Monguno LGA, specifically in Julary and Veterinary camps, ZOA implemented multipurpose cash grants with a transfer value of 6,940 NGN per capita covering the full MEB for 2,338 individuals. ZOA utilized vulnerability criteria that included the food consumption score (FCS), among other variables, to select the most vulnerable households as cash beneficiaries. ZOA Nigeria also won the 2019 ZOA Innovation fund challenge, which allowed it to move from paper-based complaints and response mechanisms to tablet and smartphone-based kobo platform. This effort enabled ZOA Nigeria to meet the challenge of quickly reporting and responding to community complaints and feedback and improving our accountability systems. ZOA will build on its gains by introducing recovery and resilience activities in 2020, which will include food production from micro-gardening, development of small enterprises, and organizing savings and loan associations.

Modu Aji, 57, has been living in Monguno as an IDP with his wife and five children since 2017. ZOA registered Modu Aji for cash assistance in 2019. In his own words “There were a lot of times when my family didn’t have a meal to eat. I had to go to the bush to look for firewood to sell before we could get something to eat, which is hazardous to me and risky, but I had to go so that we could eat.”

Cash assistance provided by ZOA enabled Aji to buy food, hygiene needs, and other items.

He continues that his family is “very happy and healthy.” He leaves the interview by saying, “Zaumaro ZOA ro godengena Allah ZOA chidawunzea hapsuu” meaning may God bless ZOA and uplift all its staff. The emergency and relief efforts of ZOA showed positive gains.
Action Against Hunger has been supporting IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host communities, to meet their food and non-food needs through the e-vouchers in four of its projects and in eight LGAs in Borno State, Nigeria. Activities supported with CVA include unconditional food assistance; social protection; and, Cash-for-Work. Beneficiaries are targeted utilizing household vulnerability criteria that prioritize support to vulnerable households including; female and child-headed households, households with pregnant and breastfeeding mothers and children with SAM/MAM. The selection criteria prioritize the most vulnerable people who are facing food insecurity in the targeted communities and, ensure that the program is inclusive. Data collected on HH vulnerability is uploaded to the RedRose database, which is filtered and scored electronically for impartiality. Moreover, through the Red Rose platform, AAH is able to closely and timely monitor and check the vendors’ transactions and the beneficiary’s balance and purchases in a very detailed way. In 2019, AAH supported a total of 40,146 HHs in Borno State, out of which 32,346 HHs benefit from the unconditional food assistance, employing either the Cash or Food Vouchers.

My Life Saver!

Kaka Ali Modu from Goniri town, is an IDP and a widow with seven children; three girls and four boys. She was displaced after a deadly attack on her village, which led to the death of her husband. Kaka narrated, “I did not have enough food to feed the entire family. As result, I lost my third son due to severe acute malnutrition. Sequentially, our means of eating was through begging for alms and relying on well-wishers for kind gestures.”

“I was registered as a beneficiary to receive cash assistance of 18,000 NGN monthly from Action Against Hunger. I have received this amount for quite a while now without any challenge experienced thus far. This has really taken me out of the dire situation I was in. Now I feel like a human again and my children are able to eat. I saved little amounts and started a business of making and selling groundnut cakes and oil. The proceeds from my business along with the CVA amount I still receive is my source of joy. I am doing well in the business and customers are always coming to make purchases because of the good hygienic practice during processing the groundnut oil and environment”. According to her, the intervention makes her feel reborn again and is a life-changer. Because of this intervention, she rents two rooms to stay with her children. They are now living safely from scourging sun, windstorm and cold. In her words “Kungiyar Yaki da yun’wa ta ceci reyuwata da na yarana” in translation ‘Action Against Hunger has saved my life and that of my children.’
Danish Refugee Council has been contributing towards improving access to livelihood opportunities and assisting communities to recover by providing complementary livelihood initiatives through Business Cash Grants funded by FFP-USAID. The program assists households and communities to reduce dependence on humanitarian assistance and improve income earning opportunities. DRC works with RedRose and UBA to provide data management and financial services for beneficiaries on its project.

**Sabatu’s Livelihood restored through cash-based transfer**

In Kwabapale community of Michika LGA, lives Sabatu John who is a tailor. She is 40 years old with five children. After non-state armed groups (NSAGs) attacked her community, Sabatu and her family fled to safety in Yola and later returned when the area was once again safe enough. When she returned home, she found out that her house and all her possessions were burned down by the NSAGs and she had to start all over again. Life became difficult for Sabatu and her family because she couldn’t support her husband on a small family farm which was not enough for the family to survive on. Sabatu and other beneficiaries were further trained on business management skills, record keeping of daily transactions on small business and designed a business proposal that was reviewed and approved by DRC. DRC mainly targets pre-existing small businesses and supports them to restore livelihoods to their previous situation before the disruptions caused by crisis. Pictures below show Sabatu with her damaged sewing machine before she received assistance.

Through funding from FFP DRC assisted Sabatu with a Business Cash Grant of NGN 129,990 through the DRC cash transfer delivery mechanism. Sabatu bought a brand-new sewing machine, generator, fabric, needles, thread and others items needed to support the tailoring business. To complement and diversify her business she bought some female sandals, slippers and shoes that go along with clothes, hand bags and purses. Upon purchasing the business kit, without delay Sabatu resumed her tailoring business. Today, she rejoices in knowing that her source of livelihood has been restored and now has a steady source of income to support her family. During an interview, she stated that she makes about NGN 4,000 weekly when business is low while during peak periods, she makes NGN 12,000 weekly. She thanked FFP-USAID and DRC for restoring her livelihood and prays for the project to be sustained so that other people may benefit from it.
Mercy Corps CVA activities comprise of the Recovery and Assistance Initiative for Borno (RAI Borno II) funded by OFDA, Responsive Economic Assistance to Conflict Affected Household (REACH 3) funded by Food for Peace (FFP) and MAIDA funded by the EU. Mercy Corps reached 3,188 people (1,200 men & 1,988 women) with Multipurpose Cash Assistance using the electronic voucher system in Damboa, Dikwa and Ngala, while reaching a total of 13,497 people (6,957 men and 6,540 women) in Damboa and 4,314 people (804 men and 3,510 women) in Bama with vouchers for food using electronic vouchers in 2019. An average of 19,000 NGN was disbursed to 3,188 households for four rounds to meet their needs such as food, medical bills, rent, and children school fees. Meanwhile the emergency food assistance through the e-voucher system provided 17,811 beneficiaries with an average of 19,000 NGN food items to meet their dietary requirements for a period of 11 months.

The e-voucher modality was also used to address shelter needs of displaced households and vulnerable host community members whose shelters were damage and required repairs. The shelter activities were funded by USAID OFDA Recovery and Assistance Initiative for Borno (RAI Borno II), and MAIDA EU. Through these grants, 448 HHs displaced from Rann received transitional shelter assistance, while 198 households and 632 household shelters were repaired in Dikwa and Ngala host communities using the e-voucher system. The e-voucher also provided access to some basic hygiene items, which 3,000 participants had flexibility to select items within the restricted hygiene basket in vendor shops located within their communities and camps in Dikwa, Ngala and Gwoza Local Government Areas.

The beneficiaries often opt for physical cash against voucher for food. This has been consistent as some vendors and beneficiaries are reported to be involved. Mercy Corps was proactive to station trained volunteers at every vendor shop to monitor redemption processes and report any fraudulent or unacceptable practices by the vendor or beneficiaries.

Restriction of movement by the military due to activities of non-state armed groups along highways linking Maiduguri to other LGAs causes delay and affects prices of commodities as vendors have no option than to use longer routes while stocking their shops. Lack of registered financial service providers such as commercial banks, micro finance banks in LGAs is also a serious concern as cash vendors have to source for cash from Maiduguri and transport it down to the LGAs. With the restrictions involved in moving cash to crisis environments, this has become challenging, as there have been delays and sometimes cancellations of such cash activities, which directly impact people who are relying on cash assistance.
In 2019, with funding from USAID/Food for Peace, Save the Children in collaboration with a local partner, Ekklesiyar Yan’uwa a Nigeria (EYN) successfully implemented a food assistance program targeting 58,364 households (320,634 individuals of which 175,647 are women, and 144,987 are men) in Maiduguri Metropolitan council, Mafa, Jere, and Konduga LGAs. IDPs and vulnerable host community members were provided with food assistance via e-vouchers. Households received their vouchers based on a per capita approach, with a ceiling of ten members per HH. Household transfer amounts ranged from 50 to 70 per cent of the food minimum expenditure basket (MEB) depending on the HH IPC classification determined at the time of screening based on rCSI score.

To complement monthly food assistance, the program delivered nutrition activities, including promotion of essential Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergency (IYCF-E) practices, cooking demonstrations, micro-gardening, and mass Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening of children under five. SCI successfully transitioned 6,618 HHs receiving food assistance through Income Generating Activities support.

The program worked with a network of 46 vendors that beneficiaries could visit at their convenience with a flexibility to shop from food items, including local staples such as maize, rice, beans, oil, sugar, salt, groundnuts and onions. A total of 447,343 vouchers, worth 7,198,224,454 NGN (USD $19,880,345) were disbursed to 58,364 HHs. In an effort to mitigate and ensure smooth program delivery an integrated online platform was used, provided by Segovia and Nagis for beneficiary data management, transaction monitoring and vendor payments and reconciliation. The platform offered capabilities for faster transaction turnaround time and offline capability. It also had the potential to integrate biometric verification which the program explored to further improve accountability and efficiency. The program continued to adapt to the changing and challenging operational environment particularly related to security, which often restricted access and the ability to conduct regular monitoring. However, with integration of offline shopping capabilities, beneficiaries are able to access food from anywhere without needing to travel long distances. SCI put in place complaint feedback and response mechanisms where the communities and beneficiaries can use a toll-free line and complaint desks, community discussions and other direct in-person reporting options to confidentially share complaints and feedback related to the program.
IOM’s cash-based programming in the BAY states uses market-based methodologies to strengthen local economies and create income generation opportunities. Activities range from community level rehabilitation through cash-for-work (CfW), trainings to acquire skills accompanied with startup grants and cash disbursement to rehabilitate shelters in return areas. Through meaningful community engagement in all project phases, CfW projects support the rehabilitation of damaged community buildings while ensuring the beneficiary ownership. Furthermore, the provision of shelter solutions for displaced populations through the distribution of shelter repair kits accompanied with cash provides beneficiaries with the opportunity to pay for skilled labor, purchase tools or other materials based on their individual needs. CVA beneficiaries receive cash in hand through bank agents or direct cash in hand from IOM staff. In 2019, a total of 2,552 people (1,721 men and 831 women) were supported with cash assistance through livelihood and shelter projects to meet multi-sectoral needs.

In 2019, IOM supported the construction/rehabilitation of six community infrastructures, including dispensary, schools and markets; Nine hundred individuals (including skilled and unskilled workers) were employed from the communities as cash-for-work participants in Ngala, Gwoza, Pulka, Banki, Malkohi and Daware areas; each participant received a total amount of 36,000 NGN ($100 USD) after completing the work. Under IOM’s vocational training and business program, 200 individuals were trained in Ngala and Gwoza LGAs on tailoring/embroidery and baking/pasta-making, and 50 individuals were trained in tailoring/embroidery, and handcraft and grinding services in MMC & Jere LGAs, Borno State. As part of efforts towards providing shelter solutions to affected population in return areas, IOM distributed shelter return kits and cash to IDPs and returnees in host communities. A total of 1,600 households benefitted from cash disbursement for the rehabilitation of shelters in return areas.

Ibrahim Ali, a carpenter by profession, participated in the CfW activity that rehabilitated a dispensary block in Gwoza Primary Healthcare Centre. The 38-year-old said he lost everything during the crisis. According to Ibrahim, aside from being able to purchase his work tools from the cash he received at the end of the work, he also learned new skills during the period. He was very pleased with the site engineers who helped him improve his skills and thereby gained additional experience. “With the money I received during the cash-for-work intervention, I was able to purchase my work tools and am fully back to work,” said Ibrahim.
Street Child has been responding to the crisis in north-east Nigeria since 2016. Working in collaboration with five local organisations, Street Child has implemented major integrated education and child protection programmes in order to re-establish education for 29,000 children across the three worst-affected states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. Operating through an integrated child protection and education approach, we are working with the community and provide clear support networks to make children feel safe and protected and to give them a chance to go to school and learn.

As well as developing the infrastructure and environment for safe and inclusive education in an emergency setting, Street Child is working to tackle some of the barriers children face in accessing schooling. As a result of the crisis, thousands of families have lost their businesses, land and livelihoods. Street Child is providing business grants and mentoring to support mothers and foster parents to set up businesses so they can afford to feed, clothes, and educate their children.
Annual Report 2019

WFP Street Child Livelihood Project - Case Studies Farm Center Community

Yahaya Yagana is a 60-year-old caregiver of six children. All these children are currently attending the school that has been built in the Farm Centre IDP camp. Give of the children attend the primary school and one attends the secondary school. Before Street Child provided a cash grant, the family relied both on begging and sporadic food assistance from other agencies with one meal eaten per day. Now Yahaya is able to save 500 NGN per week which she spends on increasing the size of her business and can feed her family an average of three meals per day.

Maremi Mustapha is a 27-year-old caregiver of his two children and his younger brother. All of his children are currently attending the school that has been built in the Farm Centre IDP Camp. Maremi used NGN 15,000 of the Street Child grant and his previous savings to build this small shop from which he sells his goods. With the remaining NGN 5,000 he bought goods and reinvested the profits back into the business each week. The value of his stock is now up to NGN 40,000 and he continues to expand the selection of products that he is able to sell to other IDPs in the Farm Center IDP Camp.

Fanne Adam used NGN 7,000 of the initial Street Child grant to build the small wooden selling stand which he positions in one of the communal social areas of the Farm Center IDP camp. He looks after 4 of his own biological children 2 additional children from his siblings. The 3 children that are of school going age attend the camp primary school and he has built up his stock to NGN 30,000. He continues his previous business of cap making when the flow of customers are low but the majority of his profits comes from sales at his kiosk.

Host Community where Street Child provided 600 livelihoods grants Hussaini Mustapha is one of 700 caregivers of vulnerable children that have received cash grants for business under the Street Child Family Business Scheme project funded by the World Food Programme in Maiduguri. After the business training he received from the Street Child livelihoods team along with our local partner GEPAD-C, Hussaini Mustapha decided to expand his small vegetable stand into the go-to fruit and vegetable vendor for his community. He has invested in a small store (shown behind him) where he keeps his excess produce out of the sun to preserve it for his afternoon customers. He’s able to save regularly and use some of the profits to support his children remain in school.
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Ayo Ajayi
OCHA Humanitarian Affairs Officer with Children of households benefiting from CVA in NYSC camp, Maiduguri
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Government Partners
Financial Service Providers

Past Cash Technical Co-leads

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List of Acronyms

AAH  Action Against Hunger  HCT  Humanitarian Country Team
BAY  Borno, Adamawa and Yobe  HRP  Humanitarian Response Planning
C4W  Cash-for-Work  HSP  Humanitarian Social Protection
CALP  Cash Learning Partnership  IDP(s)  Internally Displaced Person(s)
CCD  Cash Collaborative Delivery  ISWG  Inter-Sector Working Group
CDA  Cash Donor Approach  IYCF  Infant and Young Child Feeding
CFGB  Canadian Food Grains Bank  LGAs  Local Government Areas
CP  Child Protection  MAM  Moderate Acute Malnutrition
CRS  Catholic Relief Services  MEB  Minimum Expenditure Basket
CVA  Cash and Voucher Assistance  MMC  Maiduguri Metropolitan Council
CWG  Cash Working Group  MPCG  Multipurpose Cash Grant
DFID  UK Department for International Development  MUAC  Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
DRC  Danish Refugee Council  NSA  Non-State Actors
ECO  Economic and Financial Crimes Commission Nigeria  NAF  Nigerian Armed Forces
EFCC  Economic and Financial Crimes Commission Nigeria  OCHA  Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
EYN  Ekklesiyar Yan'uwa a Nigeria  OFDA  U.S. Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
ERL  Early Recovery and Livelihoods  OHCT  Operational Humanitarian Country Team
FSS  Food Security Sector  OPS  On-line Project System
FFP  Food for Peace  ToT  Training of Trainers
GVB  Gender-Based Violence  SAM  Severe Acute Malnutrition
GTS  Grand Trust Solutions  SP  Social Protection
HEA  Household Economy Approach  WASH  Water and Sanitation
HH  Household  WARCWG  West Africa Regional Cash Working Group
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