

# actalliance



**Nigeria Crisis Appeal**  
**2017-2018**

**Appeal Target:** US\$ 2,861,557  
**Balance Requested:** US\$ 2,024,454



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**Core Humanitarian  
STANDARD**

The ACT Alliance Secretariat's continuous improvement in the application of the Core Humanitarian Standard is independently verified by HQAI

**Table of contents****0. Project Summary Sheet****1. BACKGROUND***1.1. Context**1.2. Needs**1.3. Capacity to Respond***2. PROJECT RATIONALE***2.1. Intervention Strategy and Theory of Change**2.2. Impact**2.3. Outcomes**2.4. Outputs**2.5. Preconditions / Assumptions**2.6. Risk Analysis**2.7. Sustainability / Exit Strategy**2.8. Building Capacity of National Members***3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION***3.1. ACT Code of Conduct**3.2. Implementation Approach**3.3. Project Stakeholders**3.4. Field Coordination**3.5. Project Management**3.6. Implementing Partners**3.7. Project Advocacy***4. PROJECT MONITORING***4.1. Project Monitoring**4.2. Safety and Security Plans**4.3. Knowledge Management***5. PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY***5.1. Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues**5.2. Conflict Sensitivity / Do No Harm**5.3. Complaint Mechanism and Feedback**5.4. Communication and Visibility**5.5. Conflict Sensitivity / Do No Harm**5.6. Complaint Mechanism and Feedback**5.7. Communication and Visibility***6. PROJECT FINANCE***6.1. Consolidated budget*

Project Summary Sheet																							
Project Title	Emergency assistance to conflict-affected communities (IDPs and host communities) in North-East Nigeria																						
Project ID	NGA 171																						
Location	Nigeria / North East / Borno State																						
Project Period	From 1 November 2017 to 31 October 2018 Total duration: 12 (months)																						
Modality of project delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> self-implemented <input type="checkbox"/> CBOs <input type="checkbox"/> Public sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local partners <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private sector <input type="checkbox"/> Other																						
Forum	ACT Nigeria Forum																						
Requesting members	Christian Aid																						
Local partners	Call for partners will be undertaken to determine implementing organisations																						
Thematic Area(s)	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Shelter / NFIs</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Protection / Psychosocial</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Food Security</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Early recovery / livelihoods</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>WASH</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Education</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Health / Nutrition</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Multi-purpose cash</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Advocacy</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>DRR/Climate change</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Resilience</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter / NFIs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Protection / Psychosocial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	Early recovery / livelihoods	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Health / Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/>	Multi-purpose cash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy	<input type="checkbox"/>	DRR/Climate change	<input type="checkbox"/>	Resilience
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Project Impact	To improve the well-being of conflict-affected communities through life-saving emergency response assistance.																						
Project Outcome(s)	1. Affected HHs have improved, safe and inclusive access to food security through unconditional e-cash voucher programme for accessing essential food supplies. 2. Affected HHs have increased safe and inclusive access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities and increased awareness on safe hygiene practices.																						
Target beneficiaries	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Beneficiary profile</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Refugees</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IDPs    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> host population    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Returnees</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><input type="checkbox"/> Non-displaced affected population</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Beneficiary profile		<input type="checkbox"/> Refugees	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IDPs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> host population <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Returnees	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-displaced affected population																	
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Project Cost (USD)	2,861,396 (USD)																						

**Reporting Schedule**

Type of Report	Due date
Situation reports	31 March 2018
	30 June, 2018
	30 September, 2018
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	31 December 2018
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	31 January 2019

## 1. BACKGROUND

### 1.1. *Context*

The humanitarian crisis in the six states of the North-Eastern Nigeria has intensified after eight years of violent conflict. In 2016, this was compounded as the Nigeria Government Forces took back territory previously held by the Boko Haram insurgency. The conflict caused widespread forced displacement, acute food and nutrition insecurity and serious human rights violations. Large areas of Borno State, the most affected, remained inaccessible to humanitarian assistance until early 2017 when only four of the most Northern Local Government Areas close to Niger remained as the only inaccessible areas. The security situation remains highly volatile even in the partially accessible Local Government Areas (LGAs) where periodic attacks occur, further threatening the lives and security of communities and humanitarian workers. The violence has also caused mass displacements to protected urban areas as well as neighbouring Lake Chad Basin countries. Due to the mass displacements, there is a high prevalence of food insecurity as communities that were largely dependent on agriculture for livelihood had their source of livelihood disrupted. There is therefore a high prevalence of severe malnourishment, morbidity and mortality. Displaced communities lack basic shelter, water, latrines and shower facilities leading to increased incidents and risks of communicable diseases. There is thus need for life saving support and activities to alleviate suffering through integrated and coordinated humanitarian response focussing on the most vulnerable people. There are approximately 4.2 million people in host communities and 1.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs); 54% of the affected population are female and 59% are children. With disrupted agricultural production, poor functioning markets and high food prices, most of the population are dependent on humanitarian assistance with an estimated 3.3 million people food insecure (IPC phase 3-5) with numbers expected to significantly deteriorate during the lean season. The security situation and poor access continues to hamper humanitarian response forcing humanitarian actors to focus on Maiduguri, LGA Headquarters and some liberated zones.

#### **Project Justification**

Almost 5 million people are at crisis or emergency levels of food insecurity, with pockets of people experiencing famine like conditions in some areas (IPC Phase 3-4). Of these, 4.7 million are in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. This figure was projected to reach 5.8 million by June 2017; of which 2.1 million people (41%) were projected to be in emergency or higher level of food insecurity (IPC Phase 4-5). Of the 5.8 million, 5.1 million will be in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. From the projection for June 2017, the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) is within the crisis/emergency threshold and pockets of very high GAM prevalence have been found.

The conflict with Boko Haram has led to substantial destruction of basic services and infrastructure, low market functioning and low levels of farming activities. Trade routes linking some markets remain insecure and restricted. Insecurity, displacement, and livelihood restrictions have had a negative impact on access to food and livelihood activities. Some areas face the fourth season of no or limited cultivation as well as movement restrictions. Partial access to previously restricted or inaccessible areas throughout 2016 uncovered widespread food insecurity.

Affected population have low levels of food consumption due to depleted household stocks, poor access to markets, high prices of staple food and limited income opportunities and coping strategies. The depreciation of the Naira, inflation and increase in prices for key staples have negatively impacted households' purchasing power, limiting access to food for market dependent households.

In Borno and Yobe, staple food and cash crop production has been below average, resulting in households' stocks being depleted earlier than normal. The protracted conflict and large displacement of people limited their participation in income opportunities and agricultural livelihoods. Households resorting to negative coping strategies (i.e. consuming less preferred food, reducing number of meals, spending savings/borrowing, selling productive assets, etc.), which will also negatively impact future recovery and resilience capacity. Surveys reported that for nearly half of the surveyed IDPs, food was the biggest need.

High malnutrition rates were reported among 6.7 million people (4.7 million children under age 5 and 2 million pregnant or lactating women). A significant proportion of children with acute malnutrition have no access to treatment, specifically in Borno due to the high level of damage to health facilities there. The increasing food and nutrition insecurity further aggravates a fragile nutrition situation with 5.8 million people projected as being food insecure by June 2017, with an estimated 120,000 people likely to experience famine-like conditions in Borno and Yobe. Inadequate access to quality water and sanitation facilities have led to an increase in water-borne diseases with diarrhea reported among the top causes of mortality in children under age five.

In this 2017 HNO, covering the needs across the six states, the sector focused on the main indicator of access to water (3.8 million people). Borno State remains the main priority area followed by north of Adamawa and Yobe States. In areas of return (mainly in Adamawa and Borno), 958,000 returnees have needs due to damaged or complete lack of WASH facilities and lack of basic hygiene awareness. Access to water is key to sustainable returns in the semi-arid environment of the North-East of Nigeria. 76 per cent of IDPs are women and children, and in conflict and displacement girls/ women are exposed to risks of sexual violence and harassments at water points and latrine facilities. A GBV assessment in communities in a newly accessible area in Borno reported that women and girls expressed concerns around a lack of latrines in the host community. Communities range from having zero latrines to one latrine for many people. During safety audits carried out as part of the assessment, the audits noted no lighting in latrines and lack of gender segregation. Without accessible latrines, women and girls use the edges of the camps in the evenings in hopes of privacy. Communities also noted tensions over water sources. On the basis of the situation in newly accessible areas, it is expected that the WASH needs in areas that are currently inaccessible will be very high. Nigeria has a high prevalence of cholera, with major outbreaks reported in 2014 and 2015 including in the IDP camps (leading to 941 deaths), indicating lack of safe water and poor hygiene.

## **1.2. Needs**

Since 2009, 14.8 million people in North-Eastern states of Nigeria have been affected by conflict. Violence caused by insurgency activities of Boko Haram and counter military operations have left widespread devastation to families, infrastructure and livelihoods within the region.

The latest needs assessment carried out in April 2017 by CA in coordination with the Humanitarian Clusters across Borno, including in Konduga LGA, focused on identifying key need gaps for vulnerable populations in the sectors of food security, WASH, NFIs and protection. Food security is the most critical need of IDPs and their host communities; 77% of IDPs across Borno state placed immediate lifesaving food aid requirements as a top urgent need. Moreover 63% people in Borno, (higher than in Adamawa 59% and Gombe 38%) mentioned that they have not received any food aid at all in the last 6 months. Nutrition has emerged as big concern in the target areas wherein children under 5 are faced with severe malnourishment, during the assessment team could identify several children with signs of nutrition deficiency.

The crisis has severely disrupted livelihoods: at least 71% of people in Borno reported that they currently do not have any sources of income, with no programmes presently offering livelihood support across camps visited and few agricultural activities carried out due to land access issues, particularly for women. Families have lost all their assets for future farming affecting the current and future Income Generation Activities (IGA) opportunities.

Access to water provision of safe water supplies emerged as one of the most critical areas for support, which has not been covered by any other agency to date. Destruction of major water sources and intense pressure on existing boreholes has contributed to frequent down times and communities stated that they lacked adequate maintenance kits and expertise to repair systems. Over 70% of IDPs did not have access to clean water supplies, with 45% relying exclusively on river water as a main drinking and bathing source. Significant health risks thus exist for affected HHs due to intake of contaminated water, lack water storage options, lack of safe and certified water sources particularly since a high number of IDPs are children under 5 years.

Poor sanitation and hygiene were also identified as critical gaps in the region. Toilet facilities are extremely precarious: only 64% of the population assessed in Borno had access to a pit latrine. However, where there is a facility, it was shared with sometimes over 100 people requiring up to a 40-minute wait to get access thereby greatly increasing the risk of diarrheal contamination and infection from high levels of open defecation practised. Indeed, more than 6% of IDPs in Borno state reported cases of diarrhoea in the last 6 weeks prior to CA's assessment, of which 91% were between 11-15 years of age. People's perception and practice around hygiene and appropriate gender and age needs is very low, with most HHs not having adequate waste disposal mechanisms in place; with little evidence of handwashing practices using soap in Borno after toilet use as opposed to Gombe or Adamawa (6% in Borno versus 51% and 51% across the other 2 states respectively); coupled with a low use of sanitary pads amongst women with the majority of IDP's washing their clothes only in water.

Protection needs are significant amongst vulnerable populations. In Borno, 10% of IDPs and returnees assessed confirmed cases of sexual violation suffered since displacement, which is higher than that of Gombe and Adamawa states (1% and 9%). Of these cases, almost 61% of victims were young females under 18 years old. Most IDPs in Borno are suffering from severe issues of trauma and psycho-social deficiencies having been forcibly recruited or subjected to sexual abuse that require urgent intervention. In addition, 21% IDPs in Borno reported facing discrimination such as deprivation of access to healthcare, economic activities, etc. from host community. Inclusive targeting of vulnerable groups and protection mainstreaming therefore needs to be prioritised with a need to incorporate strengthened community cohesiveness; and referral mechanisms for those affected.

### **1.3. Capacity to respond**

Christian Aid's (CA) humanitarian response in Nigeria has been a key priority for its country programme since 2014 when CA's Country Office began intervening in North-East - across Adamawa, Gombe and Borno States reaching more than 150,000 IDPs with immediate Lifesaving Food Assistance, WASH, Essential NFIs and Protection Mechanisms. Furthermore, CA is already present in Konduga LGA in Nigeria and is ready to implement the different components in this proposed project in close coordination with other key stakeholders at the LGA, State and National levels.



Globally, CA operates through local offices working with partner organizations across 39 countries worldwide and has extensive experience of managing and monitoring emergency relief and rehabilitation actions both with local partners and directly. CA is a £107 million a year UK humanitarian and development agency supporting the poorest regardless of creed, ethnicity, caste, class, sexual orientation or gender.

CA Nigeria's (CA) programme has been operational since 2003 and its Humanitarian response has grown incrementally each year to the current total annual turnover of circa GBP £4.5 million. Recently rated by DFID as an A++ organization for quality governance work, and one of the largest implementers of DFID health programming across Nigeria, CA has significant experience, knowledge, track record, and profile in community driven demand-side accountable governance and fast roll out health programming as well as more recently in scaled up humanitarian response across north-eastern states. Key focus regions for programming since 2003 have included: South-East and North Central (including Anambra, Enugu, Kaduna, Edo and Benue states as well as the federal capital territory) and since the onset of the Boko Haram conflict, the North-East of Nigeria (including: Adamawa, Gombe and Borno states), with partnerships and projects currently covering a total of 10 out of the 36 states in the country. CA will use partners and, also directly implement the action in Kondunga. CA has a fully equipped country office in Abuja, Nigeria which was established in 2003.

Today, CA has a total of 43 staff in Abuja and 35 humanitarian staff in Maiduguri, Konduga, Dikwa and Mongonu with a full technical response team including in house capacity on WASH, Cash transfers, Nutrition and FSL. The team in Maiduguri is very well placed to continue to strengthen its reach particularly across Konduga LGA in Borno State, the focus of CA's most recent interventions with the WFP and other donors. Nigeria humanitarian intervention is currently also supported by our global Humanitarian and Programme Funding Teams based in Abuja, Nairobi and London. A key focus of CA's humanitarian work has continued focused on some of the hard to reach places of need, those most vulnerable or excluded from humanitarian assistance. CA has extensive networks in these places that are mostly unreached by other interventions. In most cases, these are amongst communities that have been hosting the displaced. CA follows an inclusive programming approach ensuring that everyone, regardless of gender, age or other dimension of diversity is treated equitably and given fair and free opportunity to participate and have influence in activities, decisions and structures which affect their life. CA has strong logistics and security procedure systems in place. As active members of INGO forums, food security, WASH, protection, Logistics clusters CA co-ordinates with other humanitarian actors at national, state and LGA level and implements all actions in line with CA's humanitarian policy and humanitarian SPHERE standards.

## **2. PROJECT RATIONALE**

### **2.1. *Intervention strategy and theory of change***

Christian Aid (CA) has been working in the North-East and Borno state for over 2 years. Ongoing humanitarian operations in Nigeria are being implemented directly by CA or via local partners. This proposed intervention to ACT Alliance will be directly implemented by CA and also through local partners with teams in Maiduguri and Konduga and through partners in Dikwa and Munguno LGAs.

Considering the scale of the needs, CA seeks financial assistance for intervention to extend its humanitarian support to households affected by the recent crisis in Konduga LGAs, Borno State in



formal and informal IDP camps and host communities in Auno North/South, Mashimari, Jakana, Duwari and Galtimari and to implement with partners in Dikwa and Munguno LGAs.

Based on recommendations from CA's needs assessments; UNOCHA; the government of Nigeria and cluster reports, the action will focus on:

- a. Immediate life-saving food assistance through unconditional cash reaching 17,500 beneficiaries (2,500 HH)
- b. WASH (safe drinking water, latrines and hygiene promotion) for 31,000 beneficiaries
- c. Essential Hygiene kits for 17,500 most vulnerable beneficiaries (2,500 HH) (note: the beneficiaries of the unconditional cash are the same beneficiaries of the NFIs/hygiene kits and as such, are not included in the total beneficiary count)
- d. Community strengthening and protection support mainstreamed to support early recovery. CA proposes to provide access to immediate lifesaving food assistance and recovery support to affected HHs to ensure their survival, prevent further erosion of assets for most vulnerable.

The response aims to prevent secondary hazards such as malnutrition, outbreak of waterborne/water related diseases and suffering. It will target the most food insecure and vulnerable who lost all or most of their livelihoods assets since their displacement through the conflict with a priority focus on female headed households, pregnant and lactating mothers, young girls, PWD, older groups. Action assistance will be given through unconditional e-cash supported by Segovia platform through AIRTEL a mobile network provider; repair and install new water supplies; construction of latrines and awareness raising on hygiene promotion for affected households; and community strengthening for mainstreaming protection. Most of coping capacity in these areas has been eroded due to the displacement through the conflict and is particularly low with women, children and older groups requiring substantial efforts for lifesaving assistance.

#### Food Security

The key modality for food assistance will be through provision of cash to support the access to food through the market with unconditional cash as there is a critical need for community level financial resources for immediate life-saving food assistance. Unconditional cash is favoured as it allows beneficiaries the right to choose the most appropriate food options from accessible markets depending on the conflict contexts, reducing harm of implementing inappropriate solutions.

The food security cluster stresses use of per capita determination of the cash entitlements for the households to ensure that the cash allocation is determined by the number of households in the household. CA recognises that the household sizes are variable especially for communities that are being hosted and hence will work with an average of 7 persons per household to determine the household entitlements. During the implementation CA and partners will register beneficiaries including household numbers to determine the actual amounts of cash entitlement that will be disbursed to each household.

CA is proposing per capita amount of N 5,050 as recommended by the Food Security Cluster Harmonization Guide of June 2017 and on average for budgeting will budget for 5 household members estimating to distribute 25,250 Naira (local currency ~ 72 USD) per HH (assuming HH size of 5) per each round of distribution for the 8 months of the project to support access to food and ensure maintenance of a healthy Food Consumption Score and Household Dietary Diversity and ensure effective contribution to Nutrition Security during the lean season March to October.

#### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

A robust hygiene promotion programme including both individual and community level orientation and campaigns on cleanliness, personal hygiene - safe disposal of garbage, and water handling and

storage will be part of this. Through community structures including direct involvement of Public Health volunteers and local water committees CA will promote safe water provisioning and personal and community hygiene by way of focussed hygiene promotion for awareness and behaviour change towards safe water handling, storing and upkeep of drinking water sources. Local level committees will be formed to manage water points and sanitation units for its regular maintenance. CA will also procure and distribute essential hygiene kits which are standardised with necessary NFIs items to deal with hard conditions.

The WASH component is comprised of both hardware and software activities:

- a) Repair and maintenance of 30 hand pumps
- b) Installation of 30 new hand pumps, and training and equipping 30 Water Users Associations to repair and maintain the hand pumps (6 in each location such that access to 15 litres per person per day will be attained according to SPHERE Standards, and provision of 2 water storage 20 litres containers per household such that households will have adequate water storage capacity in each of the households
- c) Construction of 30 emergency latrines
- d) Hygiene promotion sessions and IEC on wash promotion for 17,500 individuals, i.e. note that 50 PHPs will be trained and each is expected to reach at least 30 HHs during the duration of this project
- e) Provision of essential hygiene kits and NFIs for 2,500 most vulnerable HHs.

CA will closely coordinate with other humanitarian partners, INGOs, UN, clusters and LGAs agencies to ensure that there is no overlap and duplication. Humanitarian assistance will be guided by the humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality and non-discrimination and will focus especially on the most vulnerable, with inclusion of vulnerable, men, women, children; pregnant women and lactating mothers; older groups; and PWD. CA will identify most vulnerable HHs based on criteria agreed in the beginning based broadly on resource access, gender, age, disability etc. Regarding standard of packages, CA will be guided by Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS), SPHERE, cluster contingency plans and the HCT Humanitarian Needs Analysis.

CA will continue to work closely in the Coordination Clusters at Borno and Abuja level ensuring effective coordination, CA is also part of the State Coordination for Konduga with other operational agencies, and encourage partners to participate in similar coordination fora in Dikwa and Munguno. This Project will be monitored with established in house tools and use of mobile technology for data collection (i.e. Kobo Collect) to support PDM, KAPs and food consumption scores, access to water and hygiene practices.

Update: Implementation of activities under NGA 161

**INCOME - Received by Requesting Member via ACT Secretariat, Geneva**

Funds directly received by the CA via the ACT Secretariat were utilised in support of the response as part of the gap filling on bilateral donor projects that were being implemented. The funds were mainly used to support the Food Security and Livelihoods components with N 52,522,123 utilised for cash transfers to support the access to food of 100 HH in the communities that had been displaced. Staff costs were expensed to support the implementation of the overall response.

To ensure effective accountability a complaints handling mechanism has been setup inclusive of a toll – free telephone line to enhance the ability of beneficiaries to feedback on the response. A digital monitoring system has been put in place to ensure effective beneficiary tracking and store beneficiary information digitally. To aid implementation resources have been deployed to support the logistics costs, procure assets to enable staff to perform their roles, and security materials have been procured. CA continues to ensure effective coordination hence resources were deployed to enhance the Agency visibility.

**INCOME - Cash received directly from donors**

Two ACT agency projects, directly funded under the earlier NGA 161 Appeal, are nearing completion. Swiss Church Aid/HEKS is in the final stages of its three-month duration, having successfully completed most targeted cash distributions to allow IDP and host communities to purchase emergency food assistance for over 640 households (est. 4480 ppl). E-wallets technology was used to disburse cash, and post distribution monitoring has been conducted to identify future food needs and improve project design and delivery. Communities are appreciative of the support from CA.

The Church of Sweden bilateral project incorporated food security, nutrition, WASH and NFI components. A total of 13,650 people received cash transfers through e-wallets to access food as markets in the locations were functioning, 20 water points and 25 latrines were constructed in 12 different settlements with complementary hygiene promotion work and NFI kits distributed in line with WASH work. Nutrition screening, immediate assistance and referrals were conducted for children from 6-59 months.

**2.2. Impact**

To improve the well-being of conflict affected communities through life-saving emergency response assistance.

**2.3. Outcomes**

1) Affected HHs have improved access, safe and inclusive access to food security through unconditional e-cash voucher programme for accessing essential food supplies.

*Indicators*

- a. Number of people enabled to meet their basic food needs
- b. % of target population reporting active involvement in and satisfaction with the accessibility, quality and safety of Food Security activities
- c. % beneficiaries confirming unhindered access to project assistance

2) Affected HHs have increased safe and inclusive access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities and increased awareness on safe hygiene practices.

*Indicators*

- a. Number of people having access to sufficient and safe water for domestic use
- b. Number of people having access to hygiene kits
- c. % of targeted IDPs demonstrate improved hygiene practices by end of the intervention

**2.4. Outputs**

1.1 17,500 beneficiaries will have access to food through the markets.

1.2. 17,500 beneficiaries will attain a health Food Consumption Score and Household Dietary Diversity Score to ensure nutrition security

- 2.1. 17,500 beneficiaries will have adequate access to water and sanitation facilities
- 2.2. 30 hand pumps will be maintained by the established Water Users Associations
- 2.2. 17,500 beneficiaries will have access to public health and hygiene knowledge to prevent communicable diseases
- 2.3. 50 Hygiene promotion cadres will be equipped with knowledge to promote healthy hygiene practices in the community and prevent the transmission of communicable diseases, and to identify and alert humanitarian partners any disease outbreaks whilst establishing a disease referral system

## **2.5. Preconditions / Assumptions**

- Availability of skilled staff and proven technical and logistical experience
- Established presence in proposed work areas
- Access to the area of intervention remains possible
- Collaborative agreement set up with local, administrative and customary authorities for CA to work in designated areas
- Supportive policy environment
- Good collaboration and coordination with other stakeholders
- Acceptance by communities and local stakeholders of target groups
- Pre-existing supply chain and service providers

## **2.6. Risk Analysis**

- Persistent insecurity or new military operations in the area does not lead to further displacement
- Tensions between the displaced and the host community in the targeted areas do not prevent the project from proceeding smoothly the local population is receptive to the humanitarian programme and recognizes its impact in their environment
- Unwillingness of community leaders and other key decision makers to facilitate implementation of project activities (provision of land / community volunteers)
- The arrival of new displaced persons and/or returnees does not entail new needs to be considered by the project and /or increase the shortage of IDP relief materials already budgeted for
- Sufficient availability of supplies/materials from local suppliers/markets/ the state of roads and other logistics means no delays in the distribution and supply of cash and relief / low price increases in local markets/ Low exchange rate fluctuations (Euros, US Dollars and Congolese Francs)
- Good coordination at the level of the humanitarian actors at national and state level through clusters resulting in no overlap of action

## **2.7. Sustainability / Exit strategy**

In implementing the project, CA in collaboration with Livelihoods Recovery partners such as FAO will use a two-pronged approach to develop durable solutions for the affected beneficiaries through addressing the food needs using cash transfer, supporting the market revitalization and building the capacity of the beneficiaries to develop their asset base. CA is working with the communities such that part of their cash per month will be saved for livelihood activities. In addition, CA is working in partnership with FAO to implement wet and dry season crop regeneration and revitalization programme as part of the two-pronged approach to develop sustainability of the intervention. In providing cash to affected communities CA is supporting the access to basic needs such that the vulnerable communities do not adopt dangerous coping strategies that would have a negative impact on their live and livelihoods. Through supporting the access to WASH facilities CA will train the communities in Public Health and Hygiene thereby capacitating the communities in disease

prevention. CA will also train community public health promotion volunteers who will then continue to roll out public health and hygiene promotion in the communities. CA will form Water Users groups at each water point who will be trained on the use of the water pumps and the basic repair and maintenance of the pumping units. Through the activities CA foresees the project to have built the capacity of the community to restart their lives and reduce their dependence on humanitarian assistance through knowledge transfer, capacity building and injecting cash into the community of the affected IDPs and host communities.

### 3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

*Does the proposed response honour ACT's commitment to Child Safeguarding?* ☒ Yes ☐ No

Christian Aid is committed to safeguard the wholeness and the wellbeing of every person, promoting dignity and working with those that are committed to supporting poor and marginalised communities to eradicate poverty and promote basic rights and justice. CA, through the Accountability efforts will create awareness in the community via the community awareness sessions at program implementation and provision of leaflets and vouchers in local language.

It is the responsibility of each CA staff member and volunteer to prevent the physical, sexual, emotional abuse or neglect of every member of our community, and particularly the abuse of those most vulnerable among us; including children, young people and vulnerable adults. The welfare of these individuals is paramount. All children and vulnerable adults without exception have the right to protection from abuse regardless of gender, ethnicity, disability, sexuality or belief.

All those who work for partners or CA or volunteer with Christian Aid will be made aware of this policy and of what to do if they have any concerns. There is guidance for those responding to concerns so that they are properly dealt with, including sharing information about concerns with agencies that need to know and involve children, young people and families appropriately.

It is CA policy that no-one shall work with children and young people within Christian Aid who: has been convicted of or has received a formal police caution concerning an offence against children as listed in the First Schedule of the Children and Young People's Act 1933; or has been convicted of or has received a formal police caution concerning sexual offences against children, young people and vulnerable adults.

CA is registered on the protection of Children Act, protection of Vulnerable Adults Act and List 99. This means that: all who work with children & young people and vulnerable adults under the auspices of Christian Aid will be required to be checked through the DBS, and are expected at all times to conform with good practice in their work; and where appropriate, undertake safeguarding & child protection courses.

Those responsible for the appointment of such workers must take all reasonable steps, including obtaining disclosures from Disclosure and Barring Service, to ensure that persons who have been convicted or have received a formal police caution concerning sexual offences against children,

young people or vulnerable adults shall not undertake work with children, young people and vulnerable adults under the auspices of Christian Aid.

### **3.1. ACT Code of Conduct**

All Christian Aid Staff, Volunteers and Contractors as ACT staff shall at all times:

Respect and promote fundamental human rights without discrimination. Treat all communities with whom we work (including crisis-affected populations, Internally Displaced Persons and refugees), fairly and with respect, courtesy, dignity and according to international laws and standards; promote the implementation of the ACT Code of Conduct by contributing towards the creation and maintenance of an environment that prevents sexual exploitation and abuse, abuse of power and corruption.

Report immediately any knowledge, concerns or substantial suspicions of breaches of the code to her/his line manager and/or senior management of the ACT member organisation (or following procedures established by the organisation's complaints mechanisms), who is expected to take prompt investigative action. Be aware that failure to disclose or knowingly withhold information about any reports, concerns or substantial suspicions of breaches of this Code of Conduct constitutes grounds for disciplinary measures. Feel protected by ACT's commitment to providing a safe environment through which to voice a concern, without fear of reprisal or unfair treatment as articulated in the ACT Complaints Policy and Disciplinary Procedures 2010. Uphold the highest standards of accountability, efficiency, competence, integrity and transparency in the provision of goods and services in the execution of their job. Cooperate when requested with any investigation into alleged breaches related to this Code.

To ensure adherence Christian Aid has disseminated the Code of Conduct to all staff, consultants and volunteers and ensured commitment through signing and swearing to adhere to the provisions of the Code of Conduct.

A Whistle Blowing Policy is in place and Staff have been made aware of their obligations to report any acts in breach of the code of conduct. Disciplinary procedures will be undertaken if any breach occurs.

During community engagement sessions, awareness raising will be undertaken to inform the beneficiaries of their rights to report and a complaints and feedback mechanism will be implemented such that beneficiaries can report any breaches by Christian Aid Staff / Volunteers or Contractors.

### **3.2. Implementation Approach**

The proposed project will be implemented directly by CA staff and also by local partners who will be responsible for engaging the communities to identify their needs, register the needy members of the community and ensure the participation of the community in identifying and defining the elements of the projects. On whether markets are functioning the community will be involved to gather information on how they access the market and whether commodities are available in the market places when they need to purchase them. A community distribution committee will be elected for each location that includes, women, men, youths (girls and boys) to form the interface between the project staff and the communities. Due to insecurity the Community Distribution



Committee will also be engaged to provide security information to staff to reduce risks. Communities will be engaged to determine the location of the water points and for each water point a water users committee will be formed to support the management of the water point and capacitated to undertake basic repairs to the water points. In the event of major breakdown the water user committee will file a report to the LGA staff to seek for repairs and maintenance.

The response by Christian Aid and partners and the broader humanitarian community is focussing on supporting to save and sustain the lives of the populations that have been displaced by conflicts through provision of life sustaining access to food, water, sanitation and protection. Through this project CA will be supporting efforts to provide access to food, water, hygiene promotion and protection.

Cash Transfer programming will be implemented after careful assessment of the market functionality and in collaboration with the Cash Working Group Guidance in North-Eastern Nigeria. In Konduga LGA market assessment by WFP, Save the Children and partners in June 2017 has confirmed the Christian Aid assessment in July, August that markets in the targeted IDP camps are functional and IDP populations including the most vulnerable, access the market for their basic life sustaining needs including food. In line with the current modality of delivering market based humanitarian assistance Christian Aid will deliver unconditional Cash Transfers to the targeted beneficiaries, conduct effective post-distribution monitoring that captures utilisation of the distributed cash, availability of commodities in the market, inflationary price increases that might occur in the markets and assessment of risks of beneficiaries accessing the markets.

### **3.3. Project Stakeholders**

The main stakeholders to this project are the affected IDPs who have been displaced from their original homes in flight of the on-going conflict, and the host communities that have welcomed and provided the IDPs with land to reside. In addition, the Nigerian context has the Local Government Area management system and these are the duty bearers at the Local Government level whose capacity to provide the service is being assisted by humanitarian players. As such the Konduga LGA officials are the duty bearers who will take over the infrastructure and responsibility of the affected beneficiaries. The LGA reports to the State Government led by the Governor who manages the LGAs and performs the State Government function since the country has a Federal Governance System of Management. The Federal State then reports to the National Government. Since this is a conflict zone the Nigerian Security Forces deployed to fight the insurgency are a major stakeholder to ensure protection of the displaced persons and to support them, community vigilante groups have been formed to protect IDP camps and repel any rebel attacks to the communities.

### **3.4. Field Coordination**

There are more than 43 humanitarian actors in Nigeria and 28 of these are active in the North-East of Nigeria responding to humanitarian needs therein, with majority of them operating in Borno State (which has the highest number of persons in need). CA and partners have long standing relations with other humanitarian actors which will ensure good levels of coordination. CA is also a member of INGO forum whose members are responding to the humanitarian crisis in North-East Nigeria and is also an active member of the national Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and other cluster groups coordinated by UN-OCHA. In addition to this, our partners are currently members of the state humanitarian coordinating team coordinated by State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) and other INGOs presence in the project states.



Several INGOs (including Oxfam, CRS, CISCOPE, Save the Children International and IRC), as well as UN organizations (such as UNICEF and UNHRC) are working on either food/livelihood security, WASH, Protection, Shelter and NFI distributions in the region. Christian Aid will be working closely with these organizations to ensure that there are no duplications of efforts. CA will also set up a joint participatory monitoring team with members drawn from target beneficiaries, host communities SEMA and NEMA (National Emergency Management Agency) to further ensure strong coordination.

Christian Aid is an active member of the HCT at the governorate level. The HCT is the most senior forum within Nigeria at which UN and INGO representatives coordinate humanitarian action within the country. CA participate in all core clusters active (Food Security Cluster and Cash Working Group, Nutrition Cluster, WASH Cluster and Protection Cluster) at Abuja and Maiduguri for active coordination efforts, we also provide regular update on 4 and 5 Ws. Apart from this CA also works closely with other humanitarian agencies working in same LGA.

CA is also active member of Cash Working Group and participates in the market assessments to feed back to the humanitarian community for deciding appropriate cash threshold. CA participates in CAP and CHAP processes to ensure effective coordination of the response.

The broader humanitarian strategy in Nigeria has been developed, CA participated in the process. (<http://reliefweb.int/report/nigeria/nigeria-2017-humanitarian-response-plan-january-december-2017>) The project fits seamlessly into the 2017 plan of action.

### **3.5. Project Management**

The project is being implemented through CA whilst support and coordination has been mobilised from Norwegian Church Aid in provision of WASH and Gender Based Violence (GBV) technical support to ensure effective implementation of the project activities.

CA has mobilised surge capacity within the Africa region to provide technical backstopping in project management, cash and markets programming, and overall humanitarian programme management from the London Office to ensure inclusion of beneficiaries ensuring no one is left behind, and adherence to the Core Humanitarian Standards. CA ensures effective activity planning and implementation that meets the global humanitarian standards whilst engaging with SEMA and the HCT to ensure effective coordination of the programme.

### **3.6. Implementing Partners**

In the proposed programme, CA will identify national partners and build their capacity in programme management, as well as support their technical capacity building. The current partners will be reviewed and a new call for partners will be undertaken to ensure that partners selected meet the criteria of humanitarian programming implementation and are able to provide scope for capacity building and building the localization agenda. The partners have been given responsibility to implement other projects funded through ICCO in a Nigerian Joint Response back funded by the Dutch Government in a Consortia with other INGOs including Oxfam, Save the Children, ZOA and CA will be reviewed in addition to calling of new partners to enhance the implementation capabilities at local level.

### 3.7. Project Advocacy

To end poverty permanently, CA need to tackle the root causes of it. That's why Christian Aid works and campaigns to address poverty, vulnerability and to confront the systems and structures and keep people poor and marginalised. Human made disasters create insecurity and displacement, aggravate poverty and undermine development of millions of people across the NE of Nigeria. They destroy assets and savings, such as crops, livestock, houses and belongings, cause death and injury and can trap people in a downward spiral of poverty.

Disasters disproportionately affect poor and marginalised people and can have devastating impacts. Through our humanitarian work Christian Aid can help vulnerable communities cope with these crises by helping to meet the immediate and medium-term needs through our humanitarian relief operations and recovery programmes. We help people survive the impact of the conflict and help them to rebuild their lives and livelihoods afterwards. However, if Partners and CA do not address the root causes of these humanitarian situation – such as unsafe conditions, environmental pressures and social conditions - then humanitarian response will create dependency and do not empower the communities to take control of their own future and to realize their rights and protect themselves from future disaster. However, for these types of risk reducing techniques to be adopted more widely and help more people reduce their vulnerability they need to be supported by the right governance policies and laws at local, national and international level. Therefore, at the same time as enabling communities to help themselves and demonstrate to governments what can be achieved practically, we are also lobbying governments to make the right political, economic and social choices for their citizens to better protect them from disasters and destitution and support them in their efforts to reduce risks. Partners and CA will undertake advocacy to challenge injustice at many levels. This will involve empowering the local communities to speak out to local authorities, for coherent disaster evacuation and protection. Alternatively, it could mean using Partners and CA experience and understanding of disasters, injustice and its causes in the communities we work with, to influence decision-makers in countries such as the UK, or at the international level in the United Nations, European Union and other key bodies, such as the World Bank. At the same time, we seek to challenge overall structures which keep communities vulnerable, deny people their rights, to protection, food, and basic services like clean water and primary healthcare. Advocacy will reinforce good practical assistance on the ground, leveraging both political change and additional funding. Christian Aid will support vulnerable communities to escape poverty by help them to cope with and build their resilience to disasters and conflict, by advocating for:

- 1) Equitable access to appropriate relief during emergencies
- 2) Improved protection

Both are in line with Christian Aid's corporate goals on livelihoods and accountable governance.

- 1) Ensuring equitable access to appropriate relief and protection during emergencies involves:

- a. Engaging with the international process of UN Humanitarian reforms and holding the UN system to account on their use of humanitarian funds; reducing bureaucracy and lobbying for increased access to funds by NGOs; advocating for better leadership and coordination of humanitarian activities e.g. improving participation of national NGOs in cluster coordination meetings.
- b. Reviewing issues of social exclusion to humanitarian assistance – whether due to gender, class, social or religious group, age, disability etc – and advocating for the rights of marginalised group to have equitable access to resources and assistance.
- c. Advocating for common standards for accountability to beneficiaries to be respected and upheld by all humanitarian actors – NGOs, government, UN, private sectors etc.

- d. Advocating for the increased involvement of local organisations in humanitarian response – better access and consultation on coordination and funding. Promoting the comparative advantage of local centred responses.
- e. Advocating for the most appropriate form of support, including Cash transfer when market conditions are functional.

**Logical Framework [Annex 3]**

To contribute to reduced morbidity and suffering resulting from violent armed conflict and strengthened resilience and safety and dignity among IDPs, returnees and host communities in Borno State.									
Results (LFA)	Activity (LFA)	Activity Number	Implementation Steps	Sept-17	Dec-17	Apr-18	Aug-18	Nov-18	Mar-19
Community and Stakeholder and Sensitization									
Project Launch	Project Launch	1	Mobilization and sensitization of programme beneficiaries and local stakeholders						
Project Activities and Implementation									
Outcome 1.0: Affected HHs have improved, safe and inclusive access to food security through unconditional e-cash transfer programme for accessing essential food supplies									
Food Security Assistance through Cash Transfer	Activity (1-1) Needs assessment and identification of target households and IDPs, returnees and host communities for immediate food assistance and livelihood recovery needs	5	Needs assessment in 5 locations in Konduga LGA undertaken						
	Activity (1-2) Registration of beneficiaries and awareness raising	2500	Registration of beneficiaries and distribution of registration cards and sim cards						
	Activity (1-3) Cash transfer and technical support to provide immediate life-saving food assistance	2500	Cash transfers undertaken monthly in support of FS needs						
	Activity (1-4) Monitoring of cash transfer actions	4	Conduct monitoring of cash transfer						
	Activity (1-5) Continuous Market Functionality Monitoring	4	Conduct continuous market monitoring						
	Activity (1-6) PDM undertaken after each distribution	20	Carry out PDM in 5 locations monthly						
	Activity (1-7) Market price monitoring undertaken regularly	20	Carry out Market Price monitoring monthly						
Outcome 2: Affected HHs have increased safe and inclusive access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, and increased awareness of safe hygiene practices									
Water Sanitation and Hygiene	Activity (2-1) Set up safe water supply by new hand pumps, communal water tanks and rehabilitation of existing water points for targeted HHs	16,800							
	Activity (2-2) Construction of safe sanitation facilities (emergency family and communal latrines; bathing facilities)	10							
	Activity (2-3) Community mobilization and awareness raising on safe hygiene practices	20							
	Activity (2-4) Distribution of essential hygiene kits and NFI for basic needs	30,000							
	Activity (2-5) Monitoring and disease surveillance undertaken regularly	5							
	Project Quality and Accountability (PQA)	5	Determine community complaints mechanism to resolve grievances						
	Joint Field Monitoring Visits	5	Reporting						

**4. PROJECT MONITORING****4.1. Project Monitoring**

Christian Aid has a robust monitoring system defined at all stages of the intervention. The action will be monitored CA using a results-based Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) framework at the beginning of the project taking into account the project log-frame and work plans as well as agreed standards and donor and cluster guidelines. CA will use Indicator Tracking Cards (ITCs) for the results of the proposed action.

CA programme and monitoring staff will monitor activities through regular visits to target villages, accompany them in the training sessions and participate in cash and NFI distributions

1) At field level - Programme implementation would be overseen by CA Project Manager based at Maiduguri. All field level staff will meet and discuss the progress, the operational difficulties being faced by them and the possible solutions and arrangements that needs to be made to make the programme effective.

2) At the State Level - A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be formed with representation of Christian Aid SMT partner senior management. The senior CA staff will convene this committee and will be responsible for the overall project management, financial management, donor compliance,

reporting as well as coordination among other humanitarian response. Regular meetings of the PSC will be organized monthly to review the progress of the activities, outputs and achievements.

3) At Country Office level - The partnership and finance team of Country Office of Christian Aid will provide guidance to the local project team; monitor the progress of the project, document and report preparation. They will also provide support to ensure adherence to ECHO compliance requirements and quality programme delivery at the field level.

CA programme and monitoring staff will maintain overall responsibility of the monitoring of the project. Participatory monitoring tools are in place including: Knowledge Attitude and Practices (KAP) surveys, Post Distribution Participatory monitoring, beneficiary cards system, the Segovia provided platform for beneficiary registration and track of expenditure. Regular monitoring visits will be conducted by Christian Aid, with carrying out activity based monitoring, with any short comings being corrected immediately within the field. Joint participatory monitoring will be carried out quarterly with team members drawn from CA, SEMA, representatives of target beneficiaries (1 male and 1 female) and 2 representatives of host community (1 male and 1 female).

A rapid baseline survey will be carried out during the initial phase of the project to determine the benchmark levels for the selected indicators that will be used to measure progress in this Action. In Maiduguri, the team will collect baseline data once access is allowed, based on the contextual restrictions. Monthly monitoring of water, sanitation and hygiene practices will be done by trained Community Health Volunteers and CA through water quality monitoring and household visits. At the end of the action, a consultant would be engaged to conduct an external evaluation to measure progress achieved. Technical advisory and programme quality teams will work closely and provide technical support to the team during implementation. CA finance staff will monitor and ensure effective financial management and will be present during payments for cash programmes, verifications, counter-signing the sheets and overall financial management oversight throughout the action.

#### **4.2. Safety and Security plans**

Insecurity, threats and fear of possible attacks by insurgency (Boko Haram) remains a severe threat, as camps have been attacked in recent times in the North-East of Nigeria. In addition, there is the risk of possible raid of the vendors and CA partner's warehouse by terror groups. CA's security staff will be gathering security information from the field on a daily basis and offer security advice to CA staff and target beneficiaries in order to guarantee safety of aid workers and target beneficiaries.

Christian Aid's Security Management Plan (SMP) and location specific SOPs were updated during recent visit of Corporate Security Manager in November 2016 and February 2017 following the scoping mission and security assessments conducted before the organisational decision was made to scale up our response. It highlights the prevailing situation in relation to the most likely threats and associated risks to Christian Aid and partner's personnel, visitors and assets in Maiduguri, and outlines the basic principles of security management for the programme. Our threat and risk analysis matrix is available upon request. The SMP is part of Christian Aid's comprehensive security management approach, and includes annexes on kidnapping survival, hibernation, evacuation plan, health facilities assessment and movement procedures.

CA also proposing for a full-time security advisor and security officer to ensure staff security and coordinate with other humanitarian agencies and UN for security intelligence. Possible insecurity and insurgency: First and foremost, CA recognizes the safety and security of CA staff and therefore

it will be necessary to closely assess the security situation before attempts are made to access certain communities. Security management measures for CA have been recently verified and inspected by CA's Global international Security Manager. Staff will also carry satellite phones with them at all times in the field.

#### **4.3. Knowledge Management**

Through the monitoring activities and the implementation of the action CA will document lessons learnt during the implementation and share these with Alliance Members.

During implementation CA will conduct a project review workshop to assess what has worked well and what has not and try to promote the good practices as well as re-strategise to address the challenges. CA maintain a monitoring and evaluation information data set that will be populated as post distribution monitoring is undertaken to assess the gains through the food assistance. The improvement in the hygiene will be assessed through reduced outbreaks of communicable diseases and the referral of sick community members to health post and health centres. Situation Reports will be produced on a regular basis to share implementation progress.

### **5. PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY**

#### **5.1. Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues**

All CA's humanitarian response has always been implemented in line with CA's humanitarian policy and humanitarian standards as contained in the SPHERE handbook. Services were delivered with a rights-based approach considering the IDPs' right to life and dignity, and their rights to receive humanitarian assistance, protection and security. CA is known for adherence and implementation of ACT policy and code of conduct of SPHERE and Red Cross and same will be the case in this project.

Currently, Christian Aid is a certified member of Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) – CHS Alliance, CHS on quality and accountability anchored on 9 commitments that organisation and individuals involved in humanitarian response can use to improve the quality and effectiveness of the assistance they provide. The single core standard has been devised to clarify the responsibilities of aid workers, make the implementation of humanitarian standards simpler and easier and contribute to better humanitarian response. The coherent and easy to-use standard is more likely to be put into practice and make a difference in the lives of crisis affected communities/ persons.

We do not envisage any challenge in implementation of the standard and code of conduct as both CA, ACT members and local partners will be trained on them before setting out to the field for any humanitarian response.

##### **5.1.1. Gender Marker / GBV**

CA's protocol for Gender in Emergencies will be adhered to; integrating gender in all stages of the project cycle and promoting practical involvement of women and vulnerable groups at all levels. START Network's gender sensitive and disability inclusion in Humanitarian action framework, used by CA Nigeria across existing Nigeria actions, will be adopted. Gender and age disaggregated data will be used to clarify demographics and mitigate harm that could arise.

CA's needs assessments found women and children are primarily responsible for water collection. Provision of clean water will thus particularly benefit these groups. Similarly, water related diseases caused by poor WASH practices also mainly affected women as main care-givers in the communities. Safer WASH practices will thus particularly aim to meet women's needs. CA will aim to maintain a protective environment at the community level so that adolescent girls and women are also not exposed to any kind of gender based violence while undertaking their daily business.

Gender equity will also be observed, while implementing activities such as water supply provision, not specifically targeted at women and girls, to ensure different groups' needs are also being targeted and supported accordingly. Attitude and behaviour change components, particularly for WASH will work through challenging patriarchy and negative masculinities in existence across the target area. All activities, including location of latrines and hygiene kit contents will be informed by community consultations and FGD with groups per gender. CA will ensure at least 35% of community hygiene volunteers are women, CA's learning showing female volunteers are preferred and can engage effectively on gender specific needs.

### **5.1.2. Resilience Marker**

The proposed action is in line with mainstreaming DRR policy: CA has worked extensively on resilience globally [including DRR ECHO work in Malawi; Burkina Faso; Ethiopia] and the proposed action will benefit from CA's long-standing resilience experience. The action will work in an integrated manner with decision makers, vulnerable communities and stakeholders to address core issues of vulnerability and design response actions in a participatory manner.

The lives of targeted HHs are being severely circumscribed by this complex acute emergency and chronic underdevelopment. Support to meet immediate needs of conflict affected communities in this action will contribute to longer term solutions for these communities, in line with the Durable Solutions Strategy. Linking immediate relief with medium term rehabilitation, by supporting local; thus, discouraging dependence on humanitarian aid, in addition, the rehabilitation of water supply systems, and the investment in building community structures that will be responsible for operation and maintenance- including linkages with local authorities, will build communities' capacities to be more resilient to future harm and shocks.

CA strongly guides its field staff on mainstreaming protection issues in continual programming actions. CA's programme is risk informed, guided by detailed needs assessments recommending a resilient livelihoods approach, risk and security plans triangulated by secondary data from across the wider region. CA 's Maiduguri office and is coordinating closely with other INGOs and UN operating in Konduga, authorities and SEMA in order to be closely involved in the action.

### **5.1.3. Participation**

Ensuring community engagement and local participation is a pre-requisite in any intervention across CA's work to ensure that actions are effective, sustainable and avoid inadvertent harm to targeted HHs. Due to their existing presence and ongoing work in both LGAs, CA and its partner have good understanding about the local communities.

Beneficiaries are the core focus of the intervention and will be consulted through the project cycle:

1) Preparing this action: an in-depth and detailed consultation was carried out across IDP camps and communities. FGDs were conducted with specific vulnerable groups to understand needs and



requirements. This action is therefore fully based on the needs of affected HHs. and reflects their aspirations and prioritized needs.

2) At the start of the action: CA will organize meetings in project locations to brief beneficiaries about the action and their role. Targeted beneficiaries will be selected from each location to participate in planning and become members of Local Humanitarian Committees (HCs) and will receive various capacity building trainings per result sector. To ensure needs of vulnerable groups are met, each group will be consulted during the design and implementation phase of each result component through the HCs. Regular feedback on services will be sought.

In line with CHS benchmarks, CA has an in-country accountability framework and complaint mechanism which will be adapted at target locations on the ground for use by targeted HHs. Modalities for this include: complaints desks at all main distribution sites; display of suggestion boxes at IDP camps; CA and partner mobile numbers in paper vouchers; and CA staff acting as complaint focal points.

#### **5.1.4. Social inclusion / Target groups**

The direct beneficiaries consist of at least 30,000 beneficiaries with an average 7 persons per household. The direct beneficiaries for the different result areas of this project are broken down as follows:

- 1) E-cash vouchers for 2,400 HHs totalling 16,800 beneficiaries (note: for a holistic intervention, the beneficiaries of the e-cash vouchers are the same beneficiaries for the hygiene kits/NFIs)
- 2) Repair of 30 handpumps: based on SPHERE standards of 500 per handpump, the total is 15,000 beneficiaries
- 3) Construction of 29 handpumps totalling 14,500 beneficiaries
- 4) Construction of 30 emergency latrines at 50 people per latrine totalling 1,500 beneficiaries
- 5) 50 PHP volunteers to reach 30HHs each, i.e. 10,500 beneficiaries. The definition of direct beneficiaries includes individuals between the ages of 5 - 65 years benefitting directly from the sectoral interventions.

CA's focus will be on those directly affected who have high food insecurity and WASH needs who have either not received any assistance insufficient assistance from agencies or government in core component Food Security and WASH areas. A complete beneficiary verification will be conducted post contracting for cash transfer and WASH intervention provisioning distributions, to gather gender and age disaggregated data. In view of the recent needs assessment and field visit findings in the area showing often fast changing numbers of those directly affected on the ground, beneficiaries will be selected for this Action to ensure maximum benefit in the areas of food security and WASH with available resources. As an estimate, the last Nigerian census (dated 2006) estimated that 49% of the population comprised of adult women, 51% adult men. For the selection of beneficiaries, constant cross-checking will be undertaken with other actors at LGA and state level, particularly with Save the Children and UN agencies, to avoid any overlap and/or duplications.

#### **5.1.5. Anti-terrorism / Corruption**

Christian Aid has an extensive policy on money laundering and anti diversion and fraud and has a corporate manager who handles money laundering and anti diversion and fraud. He has visited the programme in the North-East of Nigeria several times and will provide technical support to the

programme to identify and address any money laundering and diversion of aid. Staff have also been trained in the relevant policies

## **5.2. Conflict sensitivity / do no harm**

An analysis of tensions in the region is a first step to allow us to understand some of the effects of conflict, displacement and humanitarian aid on communities. A full endeavour toward conflict sensitive programming requires an even more thorough conflict analysis localized to humanitarian settings. In brief and at a minimum, a conflict analysis should include an understanding of perspectives fear, long standing resentments, power/influence, political and resource competition.

The Do No Harm model of conflict sensitive programming states that the actions and behaviours' of humanitarian actors have consequences on the individuals and group dynamics and context in which humanitarian assistance is being provided. Simply speaking, regardless of our most neutral or even positive intentions, the resources and information we bring into the field may have negative influences and can cause harm. In general, there are five ways humanitarian support can have negative effects on social-tension and cause conflict in communities. The effects are likely to be greater if 'packages' of aid are being distributed but the same principles also apply to less concrete interventions, including provision of psychosocial care, awareness raising and advocacy campaigns. None of these must do with precisely what we bring into a context, but rather how we go about storing, maintaining and sharing those resources.

CA will try to understand the context and identify a tool or method of conflict analysis and take the time to implement it in the program. Local stakeholders' input is necessary for a realistic assessment. CA will identify the geographic and social space where we are working and identify possible or existing tensions, how inter-group relations have caused tension/violence or may escalate them. Previous patterns of conflict are good predictors that humanitarian aid can directly contribute to the context of tension. CA will define the relationship that the assistance project will have to that context of conflict and to the population.

CA will analyse dividers and sources of tension. Understanding what is dividing people or communities is critical to understanding how the program may feed or lessen divisions. The Protection Cluster has already identified some common sources of tensions, which are disaggregated at a district level, and are available for all organizations to conduct a more localized risk analysis in areas where interventions are planned. Most tensions require greater understanding, particularly by humanitarian staff unfamiliar to the culture.

### **5.3. *Complaints mechanism and feedback***

CA is committed to making itself accountable to the communities we work with and for. A key element of this commitment is the need to establish Complaints Response Mechanisms (CRMs) in all programmes.

These mechanisms involve simple procedures, which will provide a safe opportunity for all those involved in, or affected by, a programme, to raise their concerns/ lodge complaints relating to the programme and its implementation and staff behaviour and ensure that their frustrations or concerns/ complaints are investigated and responded to. Accountability goes beyond participation. It is a process by which an organisation such as CA becomes answerable for its actions and the consequences that follow. It means opening up the organisation to increased scrutiny from beneficiaries and allowing them a greater say in the direction of its work.

### **5.4. *Communication and Visibility***

CA has adopted a proactive approach of first identifying its communication objectives within the humanitarian crisis in the country. The objective was 3-pronged:

- 1) make survivors aware of the food security and livelihood services available to them
- 2) create visibility for the CA response by increasing the level of awareness on our activities and successes
- 3) engagement with a purpose of building networks and strong alliances.

With these objectives outlined, the next step is to identify and prioritize our audience; develop the right messages to attract and sustain their interest; and lastly, to select the best channels/tools to get the messages across.

Creating visibility for the CA response will be done in a systematic manner. It involves the use of all communication tactics, from digital communication through APPEALS, to writing publications/articles and fostering partnerships. In the field visibility materials explaining our response and the sources of funding will be displayed in banners. Due to sensitivity and security concern Christian Aid has abbreviated its name to CAID such that we avoid the religion backlash in the North East of the country but we continue to engage communities and stakeholders as Christian Aid in awareness sessions and distribution banners that are displayed during food security distributions, public health and hygiene promotion sessions and in engaging with the Clusters in Coordination Fora. As Christian Aid we continue to indicate that we are responding as an ACT Alliance member and acknowledge all back donor through acknowledging the source of funding that has enabled us to respond.

## 6. PROJECT FINANCE

## ACT APPEAL BUDGET FORMAT

EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD									
	Budget rate	350.00	Naira						
Requesting ACT member:		Christian Aid							
Appeal Number:		NGA 171							
Appeal Name:		Emergency assistance to conflict-affected communities in North-East Nigeria							
Implementing Period:		Dec 2017 to Nov 2018							
					Appeal	Appeal			
					Budget	Budget			
INCOME					local currency	USD			
INCOME - Received by Requesting Member via ACT Secretariat, Geneva									
Date	Donor Name	Donor code	Payment advice #						
2016-12-08	United Church of Canada	D1			15,612	15,063.30			
2017-01-10	Disciples of Christ, USA	D2			30,000	30,000.00			
2017-02-20	Primate's WRDF Canada	D3			15,144	24,438.40			
2017-03-24	Primate's WRDF Canada	D4			23,886	24,438.40			
2017-03-24	Primate's WRDF Canada	D5			0	-552.45			
2017-03-24	Primate's WRDF Canada	D6			0	-24,438.40			
2017-03-30	Church of Sweden	D7			188,206	210,347.28			
2017-06-01	Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe	D8			99,584	100,000.00			
2017-07-25	Primate's WRDF Canada	D9			0	21,072.66			
		D10			0	0.00			
	TOTAL				372,431.95	400,369.19			
INCOME - Cash received directly from donors									
Date	Donor Name	Donor code							
2017-06-01	AKF/CoS	CoS 2			257,805	257,805.90			
2017-08-01	Swiss Church Aid	SCA 3			198,308	200,000.00			
TOTAL					456,113.00	457,805.90			
Interest earned					0.00	0.00			
INCOME - In-kind donations received									
Date	Donor Name	Donor code							
					0	0.00			
TOTAL					0.00	0.00			
INCOME- FIRM PLEDGES (made both through ACT Secretariat and directly)									
Date	Donor Name	Donor code							
					0	0.00			
TOTAL					0.00	0.00			
TOTAL INCOME					828,544.95	858,175.09			
EXPENDITURE									
	Description	Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	Appeal Budget	Appeal Budget		Actual & Committed costs	
		Unit	Units	local currency	local currency	USD	USD	local currency	
DIRECT COSTS									
1 PROGRAM STAFF									
1.1	Appeal Lead				0	0.00			

<b>International program staff</b>								
1.2.	Response Manager	Month	10	2,100,000	21,000,000	60,000.00		
1.2.1.	Cash and Markets Advisor (Africa)	Month	3	2,275,000	6,825,000	19,500.00		
1.2.2.	Cash & Markets Advisor upkeep	Day	40	18,000	720,000	2,057.14		
1.2.3.	Regional Emergency Manager 20%	Month	10	400,000	4,000,000	11,428.57		
<b>National program staff</b>								
1.3.	FSL/ Cash Coordinator	Month	12	725,000	8,700,000	24,857.14	2,060	719,455
1.3.1.	WASH Coordinator	Month	12	725,000	8,700,000	24,857.14	2,060	719,455
1.3.2.	Security Coordinator	Month	12	725,000	8,700,000	24,857.14		
1.3.3.	MEAL Coordinator	Month	12	725,000	8,700,000	24,857.14		
1.3.4.	Field Officers (6 ppl)	Month	12	570,000	41,040,000	117,257.14		
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM STAFF</b>					<b>108,385,000</b>	<b>309,671</b>	<b>4,112</b>	<b>1,438,910</b>
<b>2.2.</b>	<b>Food Security</b>				<b>514,100,000</b>	<b>1,468,857</b>		
2.2.1.	Identification of target beneficiaries (700 ppl per round)	Count	2	2,500	3,500,000	10,000.00		
2.2.2.	Cash transfer (2500 HH)	Month	8	25,250	505,000,000	1,442,857	150,064	52,522,123
2.2.3.	Post Distribution Monitoring (1 per month)	Month	8	500,000	4,000,000	11,428.57		
2.2.4.	Market Assessments (5 sites)	Count	8	40,000	1,600,000	4,571.43		
<b>2.3.</b>	<b>Water, sanitation &amp; hygiene (WASH)</b>				<b>113,000,000</b>	<b>322,857</b>		
2.3.1.	Hygiene kits	HH	2,500	15,000	37,500,000	107,142.86		
2.3.2.	Handpump repair	Count	30	150,000	4,500,000	12,857.14		
2.3.3.	New handpump	Unit	10	7,000,000	70,000,000	200,000.00		
2.3.4.	Hygiene promotion	Visit	50	20,000	1,000,000	2,857.14		
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM ACTIVITIES</b>					<b>627,100,000</b>	<b>1,791,714</b>	<b>150,064</b>	<b>52,522,123</b>
<b>3 PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION</b>								
3.1.	Local Partner contribution	Month	10	5,000,000	50,000,000	142,857.14		
3.2.	Needs Assessment	Count	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	5,714.29		
3.5.	Complaint mechanisms / information sharing	Toll -Free Line	10.00	500,000	5,000,000	14,285.71	290	101,500
3.6.	Advocacy				0	0.00		
3.7.	DRR/Climate Change				0	0.00		
3.8.	Resilience				0	0.00		
3.9.	Monitoring & evaluation	Count	4.00	2,000,000	8,000,000	22,857.14	5,470.5	1,914,650
3.10.	Audit	Count	1.00	11,400,000	11,400,000	32,571.43		
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION</b>					<b>76,400,000</b>	<b>218,286</b>	<b>5,760</b>	<b>2,016,150</b>
<b>4 PROGRAM LOGISTICS</b>								
<b>Transport (of relief materials)</b>								
4.1.	Hire/rental of vehicles contribution	Month	12	500,000	24,000,000	68,571.43		
4.2.	Fuel contribution	Month	12	250,000	12,000,000	34,285.71		
<b>Warehousing</b>								
4.3.	Rental of warehouse				0	0.00		
4.4.	Wages for Security/Guards (est. 8ppl)	Month	12	100,000	9,600,000	27,428.57	791	276,849
<b>Handling</b>								

4.5.	Salaries for Logistician/Procurement Officer	Month	12	775,000	9,300,000	26,571.43		
4.6.	Salaries/wages for labourers (est. 12 ppl)	Month	12	48,000	6,912,000	19,748.57		
4.7.	Salaries/wages for Drivers				0	0.00		
4.8.	Travel w/in State	Pax	10	80,000.0	9,600,000	27,428.57	198.69	69,540
4.9.	Accommodation	Month	12	1,000,000.0	12,000,000	34,285.71	336	117,600
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM LOGISTICS</b>					<b>83,412,000</b>	<b>238,320</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>463,989</b>
<b>5 PROGRAM ASSETS &amp; EQUIPMENT</b>								
5.1.	Computers and accessories	Unit	8	457,602	3,660,816	10,459.47	663	2,320,000
5.2.	Printers				0	0.00		
5.3.	Office furniture	Unit	8	70,000	560,000	1,600.00	1,586	555,000
5.4.	Vehicles				0	0.00		
5.5.	Communications equipment e.g. camera, video camera, sound recording, satellite phone etc.	Lump Sum	1	5,000,000	5,000,000	14,285.71	1,886	660,000
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM ASSETS &amp; EQUIPMENT</b>					<b>9,220,816</b>	<b>26,345</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>3,535,000</b>
<b>6 OTHER PROGRAM COSTS</b>								
<b>6.1.</b>	<b>SECURITY</b>							
6.1.1.	Material resources (security camera)	Unit	8	350,000	2,800,000	8,000.00	2,029	710,000
6.1.2.	Human resources				0			
6.1.3.	Security trainings	Count	2	400,000	800,000	2,285.71		
6.1.4.	Site enhancements				0			
6.1.5.	Generator Servicing (for 2 units)	Month	12	70,000	1,680,000	4,800.00		
<b>TOTAL SECURITY</b>					<b>3,600,000</b>	<b>15,086</b>	<b>2,029</b>	<b>710,000</b>
<b>6.2.</b>	<b>FORUM COORDINATION</b>							
6.2.1.	Kick-start workshop	Count	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	5,714.29		
6.2.2.	Mid-review workshop	Count	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	5,714.29		
6.2.3.	Visibility/ fundraising	Count	1	350,000	350,000	1,000.00	486	170,000
6.2.4.	Staff trainings	Count	6	350,000	4,200,000	12,000.00		
<b>TOTAL FORUM COORDINATION</b>					<b>8,550,000</b>	<b>24,429</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>170,000</b>
<b>6.3.</b>	<b>STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES</b>							
6.3.1.	Local partners/national members	Grant	2	7,000,000	14,000,000	40,000.00		
<b>TOTAL STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES</b>					<b>14,000,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT COST</b>					<b>930,667,816</b>	<b>2,663,851</b>	<b>173,875</b>	<b>60,856,172</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION &amp; SUPPORT</b>								
<b>7.10</b>	<u>Staff salaries</u>							
<b>7.11</b>	Country Director (10%)	Month	12	233,265	2,799,180	7,997.66	1,728	604,665
<b>7.12</b>	Programme Development Manager (10%)	Month	12	125,142	1,501,704	4,290.58		
<b>7.13</b>	Finance Manager (20%)	Month	12	195,000	2,340,000	6,685.71	2,526	883,843
<b>7.14</b>	Business Services Manager	Month	12	74,167	890,004	2,542.87	5,532	1,936,194
<b>7.15</b>	Procurement & Logistics Coordinator	Month	12	89,406	1,072,872	3,065.35		
<b>7.16</b>	Office Administrator	Month	12	33,508	402,096	1,148.85		
<b>7.20</b>	<u>Office Operations</u>							
<b>7.21</b>	Office rent	Month	12	800,000	9,600,000	27,428.57	22,200	7,700,000
<b>7.22</b>	Office Utilities	Month	12	235,000	2,820,000	8,057.14		

7.23	Office stationery	Month	12	70,000	840,000	2,400.00	6,100	2,135,000
7.24	Guest House	Month	12	800,000	9,600,000	27,428.57	16,485	5,770,000
7.30	<u>Communications</u>							
7.31	Telephone and fax (12 phones)	Month	12	5,000	720,000	2,057.14		
7.32	Guest house Operation (utilities)	Month	12	220,000	2,640,000	7,542.86	1,315	460,000
7.40	<u>Other</u>							
7.41	Insurance	Month	12	400,000	4,800,000	13,714.29		
	Office Operation Cost							
<b>TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. &amp; SUPPORT</b>					40,025,856	114,360	55,685	19,489,702
					4%	4%		
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee</b>					<b>970,693,672</b>	<b>2,778,210</b>	<b>229,560</b>	<b>80,345,874</b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%</b>					<b>29,120,810.16</b>	<b>83,346.31</b>	<b>6,887</b>	<b>2,410,376.22</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee</b>					<b>999,814,482.16</b>	<b>2,861,557</b>	<b>236,447</b>	<b>82,756,250</b>
<b>PROPOSED DISPOSITION OF CAPITAL ASSETS at Completion date</b>								
	<u>ITEM - (List each over US\$500)</u>			<u>Actual cost</u>	Disposition			



**Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:**

**US dollar**

Account Number - 240-432629.60A

IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

**Euro**

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z

IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

**Account Name: ACT Alliance**

UBS AG

8, rue du Rhône

P.O. Box 2600

1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND

Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

For earmarking of pledges/contributions, please refer to the spread sheet accessible through this link <http://reports.actalliance.org/ReportServer/Pages/ReportViewer.aspx?%2fAct%2fAppeals&rs:Comm and=Render>. The ACT spread sheet provides an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

**Please inform the Head of Finance and Administration, Line Hempel ([Line.Hempel@actalliance.org](mailto:Line.Hempel@actalliance.org)) and Senior Finance Officer, Lorenzo Correa ([Lorenzo.Correa@actalliance.org](mailto:Lorenzo.Correa@actalliance.org)) with a copy to the Regional Programme Officer, Arnold Ambundo([Arnold.Ambundo@actalliance.org](mailto:Arnold.Ambundo@actalliance.org)) of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the requesting members.**

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

ACT Regional Representative, Gezahegn K. Gebrehana ([gkg@actalliance.org](mailto:gkg@actalliance.org))

ACT Web Site address: <http://www.actalliance.org>

**Alwynn Javier**

Global Humanitarian Coordinator

ACT Alliance Secretariat

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Core Humanitarian  
STANDARD

The ACT Alliance Secretariat's continuous improvement in the application of the Core Humanitarian Standard is independently verified by HQAI