

# UNHCR PROJECT PROPOSALS 2020

## Government of Belgium

Total funding EUR 10,000,000

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Burkina Faso	Displaced populations and host communities in Burkina Faso build their resilience through vocational skills for the construction of the Nubian Vault, an ecological shelter solution	EUR 3,000,000	pag. 22
Nigeria	Provision of Protection and Multi-Sectoral Assistance to IDPs and Returnees in Northeast Nigeria	EUR 1,000,000	pag. 28
<b>Belgium's Total funding</b>		<b>EUR 10,000,000</b>	



©UNHCR, Jordan Calisle, Lilly 2020, A Syrian refugee single mother that takes care of her 4 children receive her monthly assistance in Mafraq governate.

## Contribution in support of people of concern to UNHCR in Jordan

# PROJECT PROPOSAL JORDAN

Government of Belgium

UNHCR  
August 2020

## Project overview

<b>Project Title</b>	Contribution towards cash-based intervention for Syrian refugees in Jordan
<b>Total Budget</b>	EUR 1,000,000 (USD 1,136,364) *
<b>Implementation Period</b>	2 months from Donor's Ministerial decree date to December 2020
<b>Number of Beneficiaries</b>	5,918 vulnerable Syrian families (24,264 individuals)
<b>Summary of Project and Expected Outcomes</b>	The project will contribute to assisting refugees in meeting their basic needs through providing cash-based assistance to vulnerable Syrian households on a monthly basis.

\* The exchange rate at the time of this proposal submission is 0.880 (UN rate as of 15 July 2020).

## Project objective

The project aims at supporting vulnerable Syrians in Jordan through cash-based interventions (CBI).

## Country background and operational context

The ongoing conflict in Syria remains the largest displacement crisis in the world. The scale of the humanitarian emergency has worsened as the country enters its ninth year of conflict and instability. Host countries, like Jordan, are struggling to maintain social and economic stability while over 85 per cent of Syrians live below the national poverty line (this level is set by the Jordanian government). Despite the growing needs, many are instead facing potential cuts to services because of a lack of funding. Additionally, resettlement options have greatly reduced starting 2018 and 2019 and are not anticipated to rise greatly in 2020, meaning pressure on key services, such as healthcare remains high. Recent reports<sup>1</sup> indicate that the COVID-19 pandemic and related measures continue to have significant impact on the socio-economic life of refugees as well as the host community in Jordan.

As of July 2020, 657,960 Syrians are registered with UNHCR in Jordan. Nineteen per cent of the overall Syrians refugee population live in two camps – 77,396 live in Zaatari and 41,196 live in Azraq. The remaining 532,857 live in the urban areas, predominantly Amman and the northern governorates.

Jordan also hosts over 90,007 refugees of other nationalities. According to a recent UNHCR study, Jordan hosts the second largest number of refugees relative to the size of its population with 89 refugees for every 1,000 inhabitants. The study also highlights the considerable impact of Jordan's refugee population on the country's economy, grading it the eighth most severe among refugee-hosting countries, with significant burden placed on key areas such as health, education and infrastructure.

UNHCR has been providing regular cash assistance on monthly basis to 30,000 Syrian refugees since 2015 with an average monthly cost of USD 4,500,000. Due to budget constraints UNHCR has not

<sup>1</sup> [https://www.ilo.org/beirut/media-centre/news/WCMS\\_743388/lang--en/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/beirut/media-centre/news/WCMS_743388/lang--en/index.htm)

been able to provide assistance to all families in need, and those not able to be assisted have been placed on a waiting list. Families on the waiting list replace cash beneficiaries who leave the cash programme (e.g. ineligible following re-assessments, resettled families or spontaneous departures). A combination of factors, including reduction in resettlement departures, the closure of cash assistance INGO programs where beneficiaries were referred to UNHCR, and increased poverty caused by protracted displacement and most recently the COVID-19 crisis had resulted in a sharp increase in the number of families on the waiting list. In mid-2016, the waiting list had approximately 4,000 families, and by July 2020, the number had grown to over 10,000 families.

Recent changes in taxes and subsidies including food and health care, along with limited work opportunities have created challenges for refugees to make ends meet, and levels of absolute and abject poverty remain high. More than 81 per cent of Asylum Seekers live alongside their Jordanian hosts in urban and rural areas. Jordanian authorities have been accommodating of the Syrian refugee population, granting access to the education system, certain segments of the labour market, and until recently, access to subsidized health care. In this context, cash assistance through UNHCR's CBI to refugees outside the camps has been a critical mean to ensure survival in exile.

Many refugees are resorting to negative coping strategies to help support themselves. The protracted nature of the conflict means that families who are unable to access income through work, remittances or other means, grow increasingly vulnerable to risks related to poverty as their resources are depleted after years of displacement.

Since 2014, the interagency Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF) has assessed over 100,000 Syrian refugee families, providing comprehensive data to UNHCR and other VAF partners on refugee needs in host communities. Eighty per cent of Syrian refugees living in Jordanian host communities reported having to resort to 'crisis or emergency' negative coping strategies such as depleting savings, taking children out of school, and incurring debt. In addition to poverty, particularly vulnerable refugees face numerous other challenges, including war-related trauma, physical disability, and those who are unaccompanied minors and elderly, and single parents trying to care for their children.

UNHCR is currently seeking funding to cover the financial needs of cash assistance in 2020. Lack of funding risks leaving already vulnerable households at a higher level of vulnerability and at risk of adopting negative coping strategies to meet their basic needs.

## Time frame

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The Project will start after its approval by the Donor and expected to be finalised no later than December 2020.

## Activities

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In order to assist refugees in meeting their basic needs, UNHCR provides cash assistance to vulnerable Syrian households on a monthly basis. Cash-based interventions are proven to be amongst of the most cost-effective and dignified form of providing assistance with minimum administrative cost. Providing cash directly to beneficiaries not only gives refugees the dignity to decide for themselves how to best utilise the funds but also has the added benefit of contributing directly to the local economy. In 2020, UNHCR will continue to provide cash assistance to 30,000 Syrian refugee households on a monthly basis.

Inclusion into the cash assistance programme is predicated on vulnerability. The vulnerability of refugees is determined through the VAF which was introduced in 2014 and gives Syrian households a 'vulnerability score' in a variety of sectors, including basic needs, health, education, food security, shelter, and water and sanitation. The VAF includes poverty indicators (e.g. predicted expenditures, debt, and income) as well as protection indicators (e.g. questions on negative coping mechanisms such as child labour, begging and early marriage) that are considered during scoring. Eligibility to receive cash assistance therefore is based upon vulnerability scoring determined by the VAF as described above.

UNHCR directly implements its cash assistance programme, working with Financial Service Providers (Cairo Amman Bank and Mahfazti) and Iris authentication partner (IrisGuard) within the distribution delivery chain. This is managed through a dedicated Supply Unit through processes UNHCR utilizes globally, including standardized tendering and payment processes.

Cash is provided through the Cairo-Amman Bank via IRIS-equipped ATMs. All refugees undergo an iris scan upon registration and receive their cash through IRIS-equipped ATMs at Cairo-Amman banking machines. Data captured at the ATM is transmitted by a secure and encrypted network (EyeCloud®) to the UNHCR iris database for verification, thereby eliminating the possibility for fraud, as there are no bankcards associated with the programme<sup>2</sup>. The EyeCloud technology was rolled out in early 2016 which allows refugees to withdraw funds without having to set up an account. This helped reduce the time between beneficiary identification and inclusion into the cash programme as the enrolment step (e.g. opening a bank account at Cairo-Amman Bank) is no longer necessary.

UNHCR is involved in monitoring cash recipients, assessing their vulnerabilities and quality of living through home-visits, and conducts post-distribution surveys to monitor how refugees are using cash assistance, identify any challenges and measure the impact of cash assistance. Once families start receiving cash assistance, UNHCR teams also regularly monitor and carefully review their status.

## Beneficiaries

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The generous contribution from Belgium will contribute to providing cash assistance of an average of EUR 158 per family to a total of 5,918 vulnerable Syrian families, 24,264 Syrian refugees for one month in December 2020.

Beneficiaries will consist of vulnerable households, including female-headed households, families with persons with a medical condition, the disabled, the elderly, and families with specific legal and physical protection needs, amongst others.

Beneficiaries will be selected based on the findings of home visits and their vulnerability scoring as measured against the VAF.

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<sup>2</sup> ATM cards are only provided to recipients with eye conditions.

## Financial requirements

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	UNHCR's overall Requirements	Donor's contribution	
	USD	USD*	EUR
Basic Needs and Essential Services /Population has sufficient basic and domestic items	108,836,808	1,067,008	938,967
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>108,836,808</b>	<b>1,067,008</b>	<b>938,967</b>
Support costs 6.5%		69,356	61,033
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>108,836,808</b>	<b>1,136,364</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

\* The exchange rate at the time of this proposal submission is 0.880 (UN rate as of 15 July 2020)



Sahar Amar, 22, lost her husband and was left to raise their three children with no income.

## Contribution in support of people of concern to UNHCR in Iraq

### **PROJECT PROPOSAL IRAQ**

Government of Belgium

UNHCR  
August 2020



## Project overview

<b>Project Title</b>	Contribution towards cash-based intervention for Syrian refugees in Iraq
<b>Total Budget</b>	EUR 1,000,000 (USD 1,136,364)*
<b>Implementation Period</b>	Up to 12 months from Donor's Ministerial decree sate
<b>Number of Beneficiaries</b>	30,000 vulnerable Syrian refugee families (150,000 individuals)
<b>Summary of Project and Expected Outcomes</b>	The project will contribute to the provision of multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) to 30,000 vulnerable Syrian refugee families, allowing them to fulfil their most basic needs such as food, shelter and health.

\* The exchange rate at the time of this proposal submission is 0.880 (UN rate as of 15 July 2020).

## Project objective

Cash-based interventions have proven to be amongst the most dignified and cost-effective forms of assistance, and it is one of the crucial ways in which UNHCR protects and supports vulnerable displaced families in Iraq.

This project aims at supporting vulnerable Syrian refugee households in Iraq to provide for their basic needs through the provision of multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA). Through this assistance, refugee families will be able to purchase the goods and services they need most according to their priorities, all while contributing to the local economy.

## Country background and operational context

As of 31 July 2020, Iraq hosts 285,085 refugees, out of which 244,027 are of Syrian nationality, and the remaining 41,058 are mainly Turks, Iranian, Palestinian, and Sudanese. Some 1.38 million Iraqis remain internally displaced and many of the 4.7 returnees continue to face constrained access to basic services, among other challenges. Ninety-nine per cent of Syrian refugees reside in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I), with 60 per cent living in urban areas and 40 per cent in camps.

More than nine years after the start of the conflict in Syria, Syrian refugees in Iraq continue to face many challenges, and up until the closure of the borders that came as part of Iraqi authorities' efforts to contain the spread of COVID-19, new arrivals were being registered on a regular basis. The living situation for the majority of them remains challenging, with many families struggling to access basic services and lacking the necessary resources to meet their most basic needs. After years of displacement, their vulnerability has been persistently aggravated, particularly amongst those residing in urban areas, where rent has become less affordable, and the labour market remains weak. The drop in oil prices and the current COVID-19 pandemic has only exacerbated conditions, further deteriorating the economic situation and resulting in increased protection challenges for many already vulnerable families.

Over the years, the capacity of the Kurdistan Regional Government to respond to the needs of displaced populations has been affected, leaving many families increasingly at risk. The shrinking ability of refugee families to access livelihood opportunities and to meet their essential needs has also led many to increase their reliance on humanitarian assistance and to resort to negative coping



mechanisms such as sending children to work, reducing food consumption, and decreasing expenditure on health and education.

## Time frame

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The Project will start after its approval by the Donor for a duration of up to 12 months.

## Activities

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Cash-based interventions have steadily grown in importance and have become an integral part of the humanitarian response to displaced populations in Iraq. In areas where markets are functioning and accessible to beneficiaries, unconditional cash provides an efficient way to meet the needs of the most vulnerable displaced families.

To help vulnerable Syrian families provide for some of their most basic needs, UNHCR seeks to provide MPCA to 30,000 households. As per UNHCR and partner post-distribution assessments and monitoring exercises, cash assistance has proven to have a great and positive impact on the daily lives of beneficiaries. Cash assistance helps prevent thousands of displaced families from facing hardship and resorting to desperate survival strategies. According to a recent monitoring exercise, MPCA beneficiaries showed a lower level of resorting to negative coping strategies, with fewer households sending children to work, or being forced to move to less adequate shelters due to rent or housing costs. Cash assistance beneficiaries were also less likely to resort to extreme coping measures such as limiting the size of their meal portions or restricting food consumption. We also note an increase in regular school attendance of children from families that receive MPCA, which is an encouraging development.

In Iraq, UNHCR uses mobile money solutions to distribute cash assistance as banking systems and other financial service providers are limited and do not operate in remote areas. Eligible families register for mobile wallets depending on which SIM card they use, with SIM cards being provided free of charge to families who do not have one. Eligible families are invited by UNHCR and its partner to come to the registration/cash-out centers that are managed by mobile money companies where beneficiaries participate in a short training on how to open and use mobile wallets. Families can also seek further help from the UNHCR designated hotlines as well as mobile money companies. To ensure that assistance reaches the intended beneficiaries and serves its purpose, UNHCR has put in place a robust system of financial control, verification, and monitoring. This includes:

- Identity verification during wallet opening;
- Validation of beneficiary identity prior to payments for those who open the wallet;
- Beneficiary decides and assigns their PIN code to the wallet;
- Payment instructions are made through Secured File Transfer Protocol; and
- Beneficiary communication, Feedback and Response Mechanisms.

Furthermore, UNHCR rolled out a new biometric payment authentication system (IrisGuard) which improved identification accuracy as well as the speed and efficiency of cash delivery, while reducing fraud risks. During the distribution stage, UNHCR staff monitors cash disbursements frequently to ensure accountability of the process by confirming that intended beneficiaries receive the correct amounts of cash assistance. After the distribution of assistance, UNHCR conducts post-distribution monitoring (PDM) through focus group discussions and telephone interviews with beneficiaries selected through a random sampling method. UNHCR also conducts the study to understand in what way and to what extent beneficiary households' economic, social and emotional well-being has changed since receiving MPCA, in terms of the specific domains of household including expenditure, shelter, income and employment, food consumption and nutrition, and education, among others. This also allows UNHCR to assess differences in overall

change in household-level socioeconomic vulnerability across governorates, and in the immediate, short- and medium-term (four, eight and 18 months post-first cash-out period respectively).

Families that are identified under the programme criteria receive 18 transfers of cash assistance. After the last transfer is made, a review will be carried out to identify any changes in their socio-economic status. The cash assistance per transfer amounts to IQD 293,000, approximately USD 250. The transfer value has been computed using the gap analysis between the average income of food insecure households and average expenditure of food secure ones. All cash assistance is disbursed directly through iris payment authentication, which ensures accurate safe and efficient transfers to beneficiaries. Due to the pandemic distribution modalities have been adapted to ensure social distancing to mitigate, as much as possible, the potential of exposure, transmission and spread of infections. Due to restrictions in movement, the disbursement of the individual assistance is conducted in a phased approach to ensure respect for social distancing and avoid mass gatherings.

## Beneficiaries

Funding provided by the Government of Belgium will contribute to the provision of MPCA to 30,000 of the most vulnerable Syrian refugee families (120,000 individuals) in Iraq.

The identification of beneficiaries is based on tri-dimensional vulnerability criteria including risk, coping capacity, well-being, as well as a food security index and assessment of vulnerability as indicators. Those families falling under the three most valuable categories are eligible for cash assistance for up to 18 payments. Among other, these categories include families not being able to cover their basic needs, living in inadequate shelter, and relying on negative coping mechanisms. Identification exercises are conducted continuously.

## Financial requirements

	UNHCR's overall Requirements	Donor's contribution	
	USD	USD*	EUR
Basic Needs and Essential Services/Population has sufficient basic needs and domestic items	67,246,863	1,067,008	938,967
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>67,246,863</b>	<b>1,067,008</b>	<b>938,967</b>
Support costs 6.5%		69,356	61,033
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>67,246,863</b>	<b>1,136,364</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

\* The exchange rate at the time of this proposal submission is 0.880 (UN rate as of 15 July 2020)



Josephine Bugoyo, 76, fled from Yambio, South Sudan to the DRC with her family after fighting erupted between rebel militia and the army. © UNHCR/Colin Delfosse

## Contribution in support of people of concern to UNHCR in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

### **PROJECT PROPOSAL DRC**

Government of Belgium

UNHCR  
August 2020

## Project overview

<b>Project Title</b>	Protection and Assistance for internally displaced persons and refugees in the Provinces of Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika and the Kasai region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo
<b>Total Budget</b>	EUR 2,000,000 (USD 2,272,727) *
<b>Implementation Period</b>	12 months from Donor's Ministerial decree sate
<b>Number of Beneficiaries</b>	250,000 internally displaced persons, refugees and returnees
<b>Summary of Project and Expected Outcomes</b>	The internally displaced persons, refugees and returnees will benefit from interventions in the area of protection, peaceful coexistence, reintegration and access to basic and domestic items.

\* The exchange rate at the time of this proposal submission is 0.880 (UN rate as of 15 July 2020)

## Project objective

The activities under this proposal aim at supporting internally displaced persons (IDPs) as well as refugees settled in the Provinces of Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Kasai, Kasai Central, Kasai Oriental, and Tanganyika in the DRC, primarily through interventions in the areas of protection, basic needs and essential services, reintegration, security from sexual violence and exploitation, community empowerment, and self-reliance.

## Country background and operational context

The DRC continues to witness one of the most complex and long-standing humanitarian crises. More than five million people have been uprooted by conflict within the DRC's borders, the single-largest internally displaced population in Africa. The country also hosts over half a million refugees, fleeing unrest and persecution in the neighbouring countries. UNHCR declared an internal level-3 emergency in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri Provinces in November 2019 to activate emergency procedures and in order to ensure access to additional human, material and financial resources. Internally displaced persons are also affected by this complex crisis in Tanganyika, Haut-Katanga, Maniema Provinces and in the Kasai region and are exposed to intercommunal tensions, human rights violations and epidemics. With a prolonged crisis (20 years), the situation in the DRC remains the most complex in the region with conjunctural and structural problems. The overall political and security situation in the DRC, marked by both protracted and more recent crisis is still highly volatile. Continued military operations by the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC) in eastern of DRC, widespread insecurity, intercommunal tensions, and human rights violations continue to affect people and causing mass displacement.

Internal displacement particularly affects the eastern Provinces of the DRC (Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika, Haut-Katanga, Maniema) and the Kasai region. 72% of displacement is related to inter-ethnic conflict, and the remainder to conflicts involving armed groups and the FARDC. In the eastern part of the DRC, displacement occurs in areas that also host refugees and affects refugees,

IDPs and vulnerable host communities in a similar cyclical manner. Ensuring peaceful coexistence between these groups is important.

While in displacement, both IDPs and refugees face constant protection risks, and are victims of human rights violations including the right to life and physical integrity, forced recruitment of children and youth, sexual exploitation and abuse, and gender-based violence. Displaced persons also have very limited access to basic services and to the restoration of their rights.

While in displacement, both IDPs and refugees face constant protection risks, and are victims of a myriad human rights violations. During the first quarter of 2020, a total of 19,343 protection incidents were recorded during protection monitoring among which 8,712 violations of the right to property, 4907 cases of violations of the right to liberty included forced recruitment of children and youth, 3600 cases of violations to the right to life and physical integrity, and 1835 cases of gender-based violence.

## Time frame

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This Project will start after its approval by the donor for a duration of up to 12 months.

## Activities

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- **Civil registration and civil documentation strengthened**

According to a World Bank assessment, the DRC civil registration and vital statistics production (CRVS) system is classified as “unsatisfactory” in the typology of national events registration systems in Africa. More prosaically, this evaluation revealed that the civil registration system is incomplete and unable to provide the statistics required for the design, implementation and monitoring of development policies and programs. The country's civil registration and vital statistics registration system is characterized by (i) an inadequate legal framework governing the civil status registration system and production of vital statistics ; (ii) weak infrastructure and recording capacities as well as insufficient resources to support them; (iii) governance, coordination and organization that are inadequate for the plurality of stakeholders involved in the systems of registration of acts and vital statistics; (iv) poor quality of the registration process as well as the resulting legal acts and statistical data; (v) a lack of awareness of the importance of the registration of vital events and vital statistics and finally (vi) the incompleteness and poor quality of death certificates. Thus, UNHCR's interventions will be focused on the issuance of civil status documentation by national institutions, building the capacity of the civil authorities and facilitate the persons of concern to access to civil documentation (birth certification).

- **Protection from effects of armed conflict strengthened**

Ituri, North and South Kivu, Tanganyika Provinces and the Greater Kasai region comprised of three provinces remain characterized by a highly volatile security environment due to the active presence of multiple national and international non-state armed groups and widespread armed conflict. State presence outside the main cities is often weak, with regular conflicts between the formal system of local authorities and traditional chiefs. Some human right abuses reported by IDPs are also committed by the authorities, including for example arbitrary arrests, illegal taxation, etc. Security and logistical constraints often complicate access to IDPs. To adapt its protection response, UNHCR will carry out protection monitoring activities in mixed areas hosting IDPs, returnees and host families throughout 2020. These will combine monitoring in emergencies as well situations where a relative stability has been achieved, in order to identify solutions and monitor returns and local



integration. UNHCR's "protection by presence" approach will serve to collect information on protection incidents and risks, contribute to early warnings, document and analyze incidents, and refer victims to existing mechanisms for the restoration of their rights.

- **Services for persons with specific needs strengthened**

Specific groups of vulnerable people amongst the IDPs require particular attention and a more specialized response, as they are often more at risk. UNHCR and its partners focus on those requiring identification of needs and assistance. Amongst the most vulnerable, the needs of children (including unaccompanied minors and separated children), the needs of elderly persons, single heads of household and families without shelter, among others, require particular assessments and mapping. UNHCR's assistance strategy for these vulnerable groups often takes the form of cash-based interventions (CBI) to the most vulnerable, taking into local needs.

- **Population has sufficient basic and domestic items**

Over 90% of IDPs in the eastern provinces of Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu Provinces are hosted in communities out of IDPs sites. Needs for basic humanitarian support, such as essential household items (non-food items), exceed by far the capacity of humanitarian and local actors in the field, including UNHCR's capacity. In 2018, during the height of the displacement crisis, less than 25% of newly displaced persons received core relief items from existing emergency mechanisms. Families who did not benefit from these items could not meet their basic needs and suffered harmful consequences, such as turning to negative coping mechanism to survive. In 2019-2020, UNHCR is coordinating with existing emergency mechanisms in Eastern DRC to define a more predictable engagement in emergency response. As part of this approach, while it will not provide non-food items (NFIs) directly, UNHCR plans to provide unconditional, multi-purpose cash grants within its means to some of the most vulnerable IDPs living in host families. Women, girls, the elderly, and people with disabilities are prioritized for these cash grants based on needs.

- **Community mobilization strengthened and expanded**

The large majority of IDPs live with host communities that are often home to refugees, returnees and highly vulnerable local populations. This increases the burden on host communities whose resilience is fast eroding and who themselves face an array of protection risks including armed conflict, loss of land, forced labor, forced recruitment, looting, kidnapping, SGBV, etc. In 2020, UNHCR is putting an emphasis on strengthening communities' resilience through community mobilization, including close collaboration with existing grassroots structures that also contribute to protection monitoring. Priority is given to initiatives in favor of protection, promotion of peaceful co-existence and durable solutions. UNHCR is focusing on setting up or reinforcing community networks composed of community committees for protection and mediation, key informants, community and religious leaders and civil society organizations, as well as IDP men and women. UNHCR and partners will reinforce dialogue between local authorities and community networks through strengthened consultation for a to decrease conflict.

- **Peaceful coexistence with local communities promoted**

In 2019-2020, UNHCR continues its efforts to promote peaceful coexistence with the aim to support sustainable return, community empowerment and self-reliance for all these population groups. In particular UNHCR is developing, advocating for and helping to implement peaceful coexistence projects that aim to establish favorable return conditions. In practice this involves UNHCR implementing a number of mid-term and long-term infrastructure projects, including construction and/or rehabilitation of basic social infrastructure (schools, health centers, etc.) that

benefit refugees, IDPs, returnees and host communities in affected areas. UNHCR DRC has developed the Livelihoods and Self-Sufficiency Support Program since 2017 adapted to the National Self Sufficiency Strategy. The programme is making an impact, however slight, as most refugees can now partially afford the cost of housing, food, clothing, and transportation. The current financial crisis caused by COVID-19 health crisis has negatively affected the informal refugee economy which was already quite fragile. Thus, without external assistance, many refugees will find it difficult to restart or maintain their income-generating activities, and as a result, they will fall back into dependency on humanitarian aid in urban areas especially.

- **Reintegration made more sustainable**

Most IDPs no longer have close ties with their places of origin, as their immediate relatives and friends are often no longer alive, their properties have been lost, or they lack land or the potential to perform income-generating activities. This makes reintegration extremely difficult in most cases. Where IDP reintegration is possible, UNHCR plans to support capacity-building initiatives to help civil society groups build stronger networks and reach out to IDP returnee populations, helping them reintegrate; to organize seminars and fund projects that aim to strengthen the capacity of actors to identify and implement programs that benefit returnees, and in the long run reduce or eliminate their dependency on assistance; and to ensure that their rights are maintained, while violations fully documented and monitored. This includes accompanying persons of concern in administrative and judicial proceedings to resolve conflicts pertaining to land, property and various types of assets. UNHCR's overall objective is to help returned IDPs to regain their dignity as a basis for more sustainable reintegration.

- **Coordination and partnerships strengthened**

Throughout 2020, UNHCR will continue to strengthen its role as Protection Cluster Lead and will advocate with respective Clusters for a more protection-centered and better coordinated IDP response. Protection actors will continue their advocacy at the national level, for both increased Government engagement and closer ties with development actors to improve the sustainability of their interventions. The protection cluster will secure also continue to ensure the centrality of protection in all humanitarian actions and uphold appropriate coordination with provincial humanitarian actors and local authorities. In practice this will be carried out through regular meetings, capacity-building workshops, elaborating strategies and tools for data collection, and analysis for improved planning and advocacy towards the donor community. Information management will also be reinforced to maximize the usefulness of data, and well-analyzed protection information will be provided to existing coordination mechanisms (Protection Cluster, Child Protection Working Group, SGBV Sub-Cluster, etc.) while advocacy efforts will be strengthened.

- **Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs**

UNHCR struggles to meet its logistical needs (which include sufficient quantities of fuel, core relief items and other assets) in the challenging context of the DRC, a country where road infrastructure is either non-existent or severely damaged. Transport of goods and equipment takes time and faces many obstacles, which often limit the timeliness or impact of IDP response efforts. In 2020, UNHCR is focusing on strategic collaboration with its partners, allowing it to maximize resources for persons of concern. This takes the form, among others, of an increasing shift away from in-kind distribution of core relief items to cash assistance. The procurement of suitable vehicles to respond to the considerable road transportation needs in the operation remains crucial.



## Beneficiaries

UNHCR's activities, as presented in this proposal, aims to reach approximately 250,000 persons (including both refugees and internally displaced persons) in the provinces of Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu and Tanganyika Provinces and the Kasai region.

## Financial requirements

	UNHCR's overall Requirements	Donor's contribution	
	USD	USD*	EUR
Staffing	53,430	53,430	47,018
Protection from effects of armed conflict strengthened – Kasai & refugees and asylum seekers (RAS) from South Sudan)	266,000	266,000	234,080
Protection from effects of armed conflict strengthened – Tanganyika	100,000	100,000	88,000
Reintegration made more sustainable - Kasai	100,345	100,345	88,304
Civil registration and civil documentation strengthened	195,000	115,250	101,420
Services for persons with specific needs strengthened – Kasai	93,750	93,750	82,500
Coordination and partnerships strengthened - Tanganyika	100,000	100,000	88,000
Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs - Tanganyika	270,000	270,000	237,600
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items – Goma	50,320	50,320	44,282
Community empowerment and self-reliance – Goma Refugees & Asylum Seekers	475,122	367,426	323,335
Peaceful coexistence with local communities promoted – Goma	617,494	617,494	543,395
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,321,461</b>	<b>2,134,016</b>	<b>1,877,934</b>
Support costs 6.5%	150,895	138,711	122,066
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,472,356</b>	<b>2,272,727</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>

\* The exchange rate at the time of this proposal submission is 0.880 (UN rate as of 15 July 2020)



©UNHCR/Michele Sibiloni: Tree nursery staff in Rhino Camp refugee settlement collect seedlings for distribution to local villages, as part of efforts to reverse the effects of deforestation during the humanitarian crisis.

## Contribution in support of people of concern to UNHCR in Uganda

### **PROJECT PROPOSAL UGANDA**

Government of Belgium

UNHCR  
August 2020

## Project overview

<b>Project Title</b>	Contribution in support of people of concern to UNHCR in Uganda
<b>Total Budget</b>	EUR 2,000,000 (USD 2,272,727)*
<b>Implementation Period</b>	6 months from Donor's Ministerial decree date
<b>Number of Beneficiaries</b>	1,425,040 refugees and asylum-seekers
<b>Summary of Project and Expected Outcomes</b>	<p>The project will contribute to Environment, Energy, Sanitation and Hygiene throughout the refugee operation in Uganda.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes</p> <p><b>Environment and Energy</b> Environment protection, restoration and access to clean and sustainable energy, in order to reduce on the loss of forest cover and vegetation in refugee-hosting areas.</p> <p><b>Sanitation and Hygiene</b> Improved coverage and sanitation infrastructure, aimed at minimizing the risks of contracting hygiene related diseases.</p>

\* The exchange rate at the time of this proposal submission is 0.880 (UN rate as of 15 July 2020)

## Project objective

The project aims at supporting UNHCR's program in the sectors of Environment and Energy, and Sanitation and Hygiene. The objectives are to ensure that the population has improved access to clean energy, better protect natural resources and the shared environment and to ensure that the population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene.

## Country background and operational context

Uganda is the fifth largest refugee-hosting country globally and the largest in Africa, with more than 1.4 million refugees. The majority has arrived in Uganda since 2016, from the neighboring countries of South Sudan and Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Wars, violence and persecution in the Horn of Africa and Great Lakes Region are the main drivers of forced displacement into Uganda, led by South Sudan's conflict; insecurity and ethnic violence in the DRC; and political instability and human rights violations in Burundi.

As of June 2020, Uganda was home to 1,425,040 refugees and asylum seekers. South Sudanese make up the largest refugee population in Uganda (881,282), followed by refugees from the DRC (415,118) and Burundi (48,275). More than 80,000 refugees from Somalia, Rwanda, Eritrea, Sudan, and Ethiopia have lived in protracted exile in Uganda for the past three decades.

Thirteen of Uganda's 134 districts host most refugees. The vast majority (94 percent) lives in settlements alongside the local communities, including 57 percent in northern Uganda or West Nile (Adjumani, Yumbe, Obongi, Terego, Madi-Okollo, Lamwo and Koboko districts); 24 percent in southwestern Uganda (Kyegegwa, Kamwenge and Isingiro); and 13 percent in central Uganda or

Mid-West (Kiryandongo and Kikuube). The refugee population living in Kampala is six percent of the total.

COVID-19 is present and expected to further spread within communities in South Sudan and DRC including the border areas with Uganda. Borders are likely to remain closed for asylum until Uganda has adequate capacity to quarantine and test for COVID-19 large numbers of asylum seekers. Some new arrivals from South Sudan and DRC are however likely to cross to Uganda through unofficial entry points due to ongoing political crises, extensive human rights violations and declining economy. Carriers of COVID-19 may go undetected, increasing the risk of COVID-19 spread among refugee and host communities in Uganda. Irrespective of this, COVID-19 is expected to further spread within communities in Uganda, including refugee communities. COVID-19 containment measures are likely to continue affecting refugee operations and influence design of refugee programmes and delivery approaches.

## Time frame

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The Project will start after its approval by the donor for a duration of up to 6 months.

## Activities

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### ENVIRONMENT and ENERGY

Refugees and hosts are mostly dependent on natural resources to meet their basic needs for cooking energy, materials for shelter and agricultural land. Some also generate income by selling biomass and non-wood forest products. In addition to leading to environmental degradation and reduced groundwater recharge and supply, these demands contribute to increased risk of sexual and gender-based violence for women and children whilst collecting fuel wood, to reduced food and nutrition security and to depleted sources of cooking fuel. Increased deforestation and environmental degradation around refugee settlements coupled with delayed rains, change in rainfall patterns, and scarcity of wood fuel, thus present major challenges to both refugees and host populations.

Limited access to clean and sustainable energy remains a major concern. Firewood collection for refugees from central forest reserves is increasingly constrained by government laws and restrictions could spark conflicts between refugees and hosts. Fifty percent of South Sudanese and 69 percent of Congolese and Burundian households have no access to clean renewable energy. About 30 percent of health centers have no access to a power source while another 30 percent still use diesel generators. Use of diesel for water pumping contributes about 6,776 tCO<sub>2</sub> annually, hence the need for renewable energy.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, refugees, especially those with specific needs, have been unable to access clean fuel for cooking due to movement restrictions. Those trained in making energy baskets and briquettes have been able to make their own fuel and/or technologies for cooking, leading to an overall interest in clean energy solutions.

### Activities and Targets

No.	Activity	Target
1.	Multi-purpose trees and shrubs promoted for boundary planting and agroforestry	100 hectares
2.	Establish and maintain institutional woodlots for schools, health centres, reception centres, etc.	200 hectares

## SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Although significant effort has been made since April 2020 towards COVID-19 preparedness and response, on average the settlements still fall below minimum thresholds on sanitation, and hygiene services. Sanitation coverage of 85 percent and knowledge and practice levels of above 95 percent are the humanitarian standards. However, only 78.7 percent of refugee households have regular access to a toilet facility, with 60 percent of those not accessing toilets being children. Over 70 percent have a handwashing facility installed next to the toilet.

As of December 2019, only 62 percent of South Sudanese refugees and 50 percent from DRC had family latrines.. While 4,821 communal latrines exist in public spaces, 32 percent of schools, markets, food distribution centers and health facilities still lack institutional latrines. Resources are required to buffer up improvement of services, procurement of supplies and incentivizing community-based workers who are at the forefront of key activities such as promoting social distancing and hand hygiene sensitization.

Handwashing stations and soap need to be provided at all communal meeting points, water collection points and health facilities coupled with increased risk communication on COVID-19. Hygiene promoters and Village Health Teams need to continue working together to pass messages door-to-door while mass media methods such as radio, bodaboda talks, and billboards need to be maintained in all settlements.

Across the entire refugee response there are only three fecal sludge treatment units and no vacuum truck to adequately manage excreta disposal. Solid waste at household level is rudimentarily treated as soil conditioner while markets and communal areas lack an organized management system to segregate, collect, dispose and/or reuse waste.

Improvement in coverage and quality of water supply and sanitation infrastructure is key to ensure minimal thresholds of WASH services are met. This is aimed at minimizing the risks of contracting hygiene related diseases, as well as reducing the severity of the impact of the disease burden through supporting the management of cases.

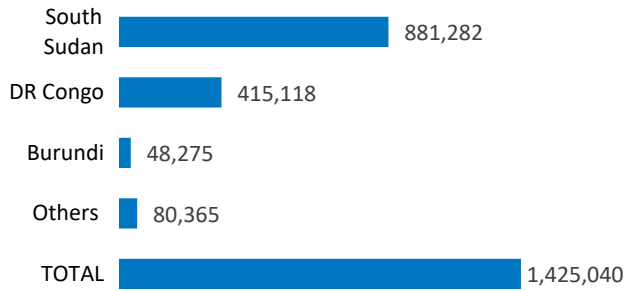
### Activities and Targets

No.	Activity	Targets
1.	Construction of household sanitary facilities or latrines	2,500 units
2.	Procurement and distribution of handwashing facilities	1,500 units
3.	Provision of sanitary materials for Menstrual Hygiene Management for Women in Reproduction Age	50,000 women & girls for 6 months

### Beneficiaries

This contribution will fund a total of 1,425,040 refugees and asylum seekers, who are hosted in the thirteen districts across the country.

## POPULATIONS OF CONCERN (Refugees and Asylum-Seekers by Nationality)



## Financial requirements

	UNHCR's overall Requirements	Donor's contribution	
	USD	USD*	EUR
Environment and Energy	53,190,359	1,067,008	938,967
Hygiene and Sanitation	11,972,067	1,067,008	938,967
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>65,162,426</b>	<b>2,134,016</b>	<b>1,877,934</b>
Support costs 6.5%		138,711	122,066
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>65,162,426</b>	<b>2,272,727</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>

\* The exchange rate at the time of this proposal submission is 0.880 (UN rate as of 15 July 2020)





Nubian vaulted housing under construction. ©Association la Voûte Nubienne

Contribution in support of people of concern to UNHCR  
in Burkina Faso

## **PROJECT PROPOSAL BURKINA FASO**

Government of Belgium

UNHCR  
August 2020



## Project overview

<b>Project Title</b>	The displaced populations and host communities in Burkina Faso, build their resilience through vocational skills for the construction of the Nubian Vault, an ecological shelter solution
<b>Total Budget</b>	EUR 3,000,000 (USD 3,409,091) *
<b>Implementation Period</b>	12 months from Donor's Ministerial decree date
<b>Number of Beneficiaries</b>	8,750 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,250 persons (1,000 IDPs and 250 Host community members) will receive training and CBI support</li> <li>• 7,000 persons of both the IDPs and host HH will benefit both from shelter and cash distributed</li> </ul>
<b>Summary of Project and Expected Outcomes</b>	<p>The project will contribute to provide Internally Displaced families in both the Sahel and Centre North regions of Burkina Faso with ecological shelters, which are also better suited to the hot local climate. This will help reduce the congestion of sites and contribute to improving the physical safety and well-being of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and host communities. By focusing on activities around shelter self-recovery, beneficiaries will achieve a more durable habitat for themselves and their families that are in accordance with their own choices post-displacement. Specialized trainings and support will be accessible to IDPs so that they can effectively learn and build their own shelters using this environmentally sound and durable technique. Moreover, these vocational skills in construction can be used by beneficiaries long after the end of this project as livelihoods opportunity. Thus, the two main expected outcomes are the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Self-reliance and livelihoods improved</li> <li>2. Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained</li> </ol>

\* The exchange rate at the time of this proposal submission is 0.880 (UN rate as of 15 July 2020)

## Project objective

The project aims to provide Internally Displaced persons (IDPs) in both the Sahel and Centre North regions of Burkina Faso with ecological shelters that are also better suited to the hot local climate. The resilience against harsh weather conditions of some other shelter types used so far (emergency shelter, refugee housing units, etc) was a significant challenge, in particular in the face of climate change and strong winds brought by the rainy season. The Nubian Vault (NV) provides a more sustainable and ecological housing solution adapted to the local context. It was already tested in several Sahel countries, including in Burkina Faso.

The NV is one of the most promising and innovative techniques to address shelter challenges in Africa, and specifically in Burkina Faso and Sahel countries. In particular, it has a lot of potential to help address issues linked to population growth, climate change, and desertification amongst others.

The project will also help reduce the congestion of IDP sites and contribute to improving the physical safety and well-being of IDPs and host communities. Protection risks, such as sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and inter-communal conflicts such as those linked to housing, lands and property which were exacerbated due to overcrowding and confinement, will be mitigated or reduced, while social cohesion will improve.

By focusing on activities around shelter self-recovery, beneficiaries will achieve a more durable habitat for themselves and their families that are in accordance with their own choices post-displacement, while ensuring that the gender quota of 50% is respected. Specialized trainings and support will be given to IDPs so that they can effectively learn and build their own shelters using this environmentally and durable technique for themselves, their families and their neighbours. By using an empowerment strategy which directly involves communities to be trained, their learning and knowledge skills will be improved, as well as participation in their own resilience and autonomy will be granted, thus creating a safer and sustainable environment.

## Country background and operational context

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Since 2015, the security situation in Burkina Faso has deteriorated significantly and is characterized by attacks perpetrated by armed groups and human rights violations in several regions of the country, including the Centre North, East, North, and the Sahel. As a result, the number of people fleeing in search of safety has increased rapidly. As of 9 July 2020, the country hosts 978,744<sup>3</sup> registered IDPs – more than three times the number in the same period in 2019.

At the start of the emergency, host communities were the first responders to the arrivals of IDPs and often welcomed them into their own homes (it is estimated that over 90% of IDPs were first hosted by host communities). Currently, according to government figures (National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR)), only 24% of the IDPs still live with host communities. While this shows the incredible solidarity and generosity of the Burkinabe people, it also underlines that the absorption capacity of the host communities has been largely trespassed and that the mass displacement has added pressure on already limited resources and if further prolonged without adequate could lead to inter-communal tensions. This project thus aims to also mitigate the risks of such tensions by strengthening the shelter response and diminishing the pressure on local communities.

The Government and humanitarian actors mobilized to provide food, water, shelter, protection, and education, amongst others, to those forced to flee. Since the start of 2020, UNHCR, in coordination with the CONASUR, have already built nearly 7,044 shelters in the Sahel, Centre North, East, Boucle du Mouhoun and North regions most affected by the population movements and thus responding to 59% of the shelter needs in the country. Nevertheless, many IDPs remain in heavily congested sites, while others are still forced to sleep outside for lack of available accommodation. The rainy season, which has brought particularly strong winds and heavy rain falls this year, combined with the COVID-19 pandemic has further exacerbated vulnerabilities, including shelter needs, as overcrowded living conditions heighten the risk of quick spreading of the virus.

Identifying livelihood opportunities even at the emergency stage is crucial to enhance the resilience of IDPs who can then also effectively contribute to their own empowerment and thus lower their dependency on aid.

Given that the Sahel is the most impacted region of the world by climate change and that the resulting scarcity and local competition for natural resources (fertile land, water) is amongst the root cause of the conflict, UNHCR's Sahel strategy aims at adopting a do-no-harm approach by progressively developing a model eco-friendly response for shelter and non-food items. The NV shelter construction is perfectly aligned with this.

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<sup>3</sup> Bulletin d'information CONASUR. N°07/2020

The Project will start right after its approval by the Donor for a duration of up to 12 months.

## Activities

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### **Objective 1: Self-reliance and livelihoods improved**

The livelihood activities under this project aim at reinforcing the capacity and self-reliance of IDPs and host communities through the acquaintance of construction skills using the NV technique. A highly participatory network of beneficiaries who share a commitment to support their own needs and to reduce SGBV through the involvement of women, will be built. In order to achieve this objective, the project foresees the following activities:

- A capacity assessment of beneficiaries will define the technical training curricula. The skills that exist amongst IDPs and those from the host communities will be identified and used to adapt the different training courses and identify which participants could occupy key positions in the construction of the shelters. Following the assessment, beneficiaries (both women and men) will be organized into training groups according to their skillsets and preferences.
- In collaboration with the association 'La Voûte Nubienne', UNHCR and its Partners will provide specialized training to 1,250 beneficiaries (1000 vulnerable IDPs and 250 vulnerable individuals from the host communities) on this unique construction technique. This technical training will be combined with a simplified management training. Participants will also receive training in SGVB and peaceful coexistence to support social cohesion and protection efforts.
- UNHCR's Burkina Faso shelter response strategy is based on two main modalities: intervention through cash and construction / rehabilitation of shelters. As part of this project, it is the cash modality that will be used through Cash for Work. In this regard, the 1,250 beneficiaries trained will then receive cash in exchange for their daily work on the construction sites of the shelters. The cash granted will be used to cover daily needs of the families and provide sufficient means to cover the food basket. The project plans to use decentralized financial institutions to carry out these transactions, in order to encourage the financial inclusion of beneficiaries, in particular IDPs.

### **Objective 2: Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained**

Following 2 months of theoretical lectures, beneficiaries of the project will start the practical application of their knowledge through 4 months of on-site training during the construction of shelters in line with the NV technique (see attached brochure for more details). UNHCR and its partners will provide the construction material as well as technical support and expertise. In both the Sahel and Centre North region, the NV approach will provide sustainability and resistance to the extreme climatic hazards. The shelter offers a cool environment, thanks to local materials used and the dramatic change in temperature between morning and evening. With the contribution from Belgium, 1,000 shelters will be built, including 700 (650 IDPs households and 50 host households) in the Sahel and 300 (250 IDPs households and 50 Host households) in the Centre North region to the benefit of 7,000 beneficiaries (6300 IDPs and 700 individuals from host community).

The construction technique is simple and can be easily learnt. The targeted IDPs and vulnerable host community households will benefit from an economic advantage with the existence of materials on-site and the essential element for the construction. The project will therefore specifically target overcrowded sites and areas with IDPs sleeping in the open. The project will also target IDPs who already have land in order to limit the risk of land-related conflict.

While durable shelters are crucial both for the decongestion of sites, as well as for a sustainable solution for the integration of the IDPs in the community, land ownership questions need to be addressed from the outset to avoid future land disputes. UNHCR has developed a Guide to Supporting IDPs in the Land, Property and Housing Acquisition Process and SOPs for Secure Land, Property and Housing Acquisition. On the basis of these guidelines, UNHCR will accompany the IDPs to have a clear land ownership situation before starting constructions.

In addition to the shelter assistance, UNHCR will provide 7,000 beneficiaries with Core Relief Items (CRIs) such as mattresses, blankets, plastic sheets, containers for water, cooking utensils and hygiene kits.

## Beneficiaries

According to the strategy of Burkina Faso's shelter cluster from March 26, 2020, nearly 580,000<sup>4</sup> individuals (or 82,857 families) will need assistance in shelters and / or in CRI in 2020. UNHCR plans to build more than 16,000 shelters by the end of the year, including 5,000 only in the Sahel region, where the shelter needs are the most critical (89% of all needs). The numbers for 2021 will be updated.

This project will be implemented in the Sahel and Centre North regions, which respectively host 344,528 IDPs and 389,501<sup>5</sup> IDPs as of 9 July 2020. In order to ensure that age, gender and diversity as well as vulnerabilities are taken into account and fairly represented in the selection of beneficiaries, the protection unit and CONASUR will first identify those who are most vulnerable and need safer housing, then integrate other specific needs, including survivors of SGBV, and single women, amongst others.

In order to assure participation of women, adolescent girls and other at-risks groups in all activities, the project will also assess the community norms and practices related to livelihoods, with a focus on the barriers faced by such groups. To mitigate the risk of SGBV, sensitization of community members about SGBV; work with local authorities to increase security measures; engagement of men and boys as supportive partners through workshops and discussions on gender issues will be organized.

## Financial requirements

	UNHCR's overall Requirements	Donor's contribution	
	USD	USD*	EUR
Objective 1: Self-reliance and livelihoods improved	2,816,900	1,067,008	938,967
Objective 2: Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained	22,065,728	2,134,016	1,877,934
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>24,882,628</b>	<b>3,201,024</b>	<b>2,816,901</b>
Support costs 6.5%	1,617,372	208,067	183,099
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26,500,000</b>	<b>3,409,091</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>

\* The exchange rate at the time of this proposal submission is 0.880 (UN rate as of 15 July 2020)

<sup>4</sup> Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2020

<sup>5</sup> Bulletin d'information CONASUR. N°07/2020

Vocational Skills  
Empowerment



Community-level Protection  
Monitoring and SGBV  
Prevention, Mitigation &  
Response



Facilitating Microbusinesses



Shelter



Livelihoods Agricultural Value Chains

## Provision of Protection and Multi-Sectoral Assistance to IDPs and Returnees in Northeast Nigeria

# PROJECT PROPOSAL NIGERIA

Government of Belgium

UNHCR  
August 2020



## Project overview

<b>Project Title</b>	Provision of Protection and Multi-Sectoral Assistance to IDPs and Returnees in Northeast Nigeria
<b>Total Budget</b>	EUR 1,000,000 (USD 1,136,364)*
<b>Implementation Period</b>	12 months from Donor's Ministerial decree date
<b>Number of Beneficiaries</b>	76,678 Internally Displaced Persons
<b>Summary of Project and Expected Outcomes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection Monitoring covering some 76,678 IDPs and returnees</li> <li>• SGBV prevention and response</li> <li>• Shelter assistance to 1,000 households</li> <li>• Essential Non-food Items for 1,400 vulnerable households</li> <li>• Protection Safety-nets/Livelihoods for 300 households</li> </ul>

\* The exchange rate at the time of this proposal submission is 0.880 (UN rate as of 15 July 2020)

## Project Objective

The project will strengthen the protection response for IDPs and returnees in Northeast Nigeria, through multi-sectoral assistance and response – provision of basic core relief items (CRI), emergency shelter, livelihoods as well as multisectoral SGBV prevention, mitigation and response.

## Country Background and Operational context

About 1.9 million people are currently displaced in the Northeast states of Borno Adamawa and Yobe (BAY). Approximately 74% (1.54 million) of this figure are displaced within Borno state – the epicenter of the 11-year Boko Haram induced insurgency. The crisis has been characterized by gross human rights violations, brutal killings, abductions and wide-spread sexual and gender-based violence, perpetrated against women and children, who have also frequently been used as 'human weapons' in attacks deployed through the use of person-borne improvised explosive devices (PBIEDs).

The DTM Round 32 report of July 2020, estimates about 1.7million returnees (IDPs and refugees that have returned) in the BAY states. Most of these persons of concern do not return to their zones of origin, but rather into secondary displacement situations where they face dire living conditions with limited access to basic services, shelters and livelihoods opportunities urgently required to sustain dignified returns. Between January 2020 to date, the renewed wave of insurgent attacks and the counter insurgency military operations of the government forces has further worsened the security context and led to a new wave of displacements further leading to increased congestions and worsened the already deplorable living conditions in the camps, camp-like sites and host communities.

According to the OCHA situation report of July 2020, the number of people in need of urgent assistance in north-east Nigeria rose from 7.9 million at the beginning of 2020 to 10.6 million since the onset of COVID-19. The outbreak of COVID-19 in Northeast Nigeria, has further challenged the protection environment for internally displaced persons, returnees and host community members living in a high-risk context for the spread of the disease in the camps and communities.

Even before the COVID-19 pandemic, protection incidents, particularly sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), as well as sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) had remained a major protection concern, despite sustained efforts in terms of prevention and response. From January to June 2020, UNHCR Protection Monitoring tool collected 311 protection incidents in 12 (out of 60) affected Local Government Areas, 54 of which were of Gender-based violence in nature.

## Time frame

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The Project will start after its approval by the Donor for the duration of up to 12 months.

## Activities

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The project will be implemented in Bama LGA (in both Bama GSSS and Banki IDP locations) where, according to IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) report (report 32), some 76,678 IDPs (living in 22,017 households) have been reported, as of the end of June 2020. The main objective of this action is to increase the protection of affected populations, and restore human dignity, through monitoring of the protection situation, prevention and response to the plight of Sexual and Gender-based violence and provision of vital assistance through shelter/CRI and Livelihood support.

Through this generous funding that will be provided by Government of Belgium in support of the protection and multisectoral response for the affected populations in the north-east, the project seeks to consolidate ongoing actions and contribute to achieve the project objective through the following objectives:

### **Protection Monitoring**

The protection situation of some 76,678 IDPs and returnees, hosted in the Bama Local Government Area and in host communities (Bama and Banki) will continue to be closely monitored, through regular protection monitoring missions, protection by presence, the collection, analysis and dissemination of data/information to protection actors, for appropriate action and vulnerability screening aiming to facilitate protection-sensitive targeting, to ensure the most vulnerable among IDPs receive vital assistance. It should also be noted that UNHCR has in 2020 developed, together with DRC and in consultation with over 21 other actors, a harmonized regional protection monitoring system "project 21" to make protection data more available and comparable in cross-border situations and to thereby provide a better base for programming the response. Project 21 is currently piloted in the Central Sahel Region (Burkina Faso, Mali and Wester Niger) and will after an evaluation of the pilot be extended to other countries in the West and Central Africa region, including Nigeria in 2021.

### **SGBV**

Actions aiming to prevent, mitigate and respond to the plight of Sexual and Gender-based Violence, including awareness-raising campaigns and training sessions for IDPs and actors will be conducted. All SGBV cases identified through protection monitoring will be handled, including through the provision of psychosocial counselling and referrals for medical assistance where necessary. The entire IDPs community in the targeted LGA (76,678 individuals) will benefit from this action. Specifically, however, 39,873 women, from camps and host communities, will be the direct beneficiaries.



### Shelter

1,000 IDP households, in particular those with absolutely no shelter or those living in makeshift structures, will receive shelter assistance in the form of Emergency Shelters.

### Essential Non-food Items

1,400 vulnerable households will be provided with improved Non-food item kits.

### Protection Safety-nets/Livelihoods

Some 300 carefully selected IDPs (representing 300 IDP households) will receive protection safety nets, through Livelihood interventions, aiming to reduce vulnerabilities and social fragilities and inequalities, while reducing negative coping mechanisms.

Basic Needs and Essential Services		
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items	Core-relief items provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procurement of NFI items</li> <li>• Warehousing of NFIs</li> <li>• Kitting of NFIs</li> <li>• Selection of beneficiaries</li> <li>• Transportation of NFI kits to distribution points</li> <li>• Distribution of NFI kits</li> <li>• Post-distribution Monitoring</li> </ul>
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained	Emergency Shelter Provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procurement of construction materials</li> <li>• Procurement of Plastic Tarpaulins</li> <li>• Warehousing of materials and Tarpaulins</li> <li>• Selection of beneficiary HH</li> <li>• Construction of Shelters</li> <li>• Allocation of shelters to IDP HH</li> <li>• Post distribution monitoring</li> </ul>
Community Empowerment and Self Reliance		
Self-reliance and livelihoods improved	Access to agricultural / livestock / fisheries production enabled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mapping and assessment of farmlands land in camps /communities</li> <li>• Formation of Cooperatives</li> <li>• Setting up of a demonstration plot</li> <li>• Training on agricultural practices</li> <li>• Provision of 1<sup>st</sup> set of farm inputs</li> <li>• Support to set up farms</li> <li>• Provision of 2<sup>nd</sup> set of farm inputs</li> <li>• Harvesting and storage support</li> <li>• Value addition to agricultural products training</li> <li>• Marketing of agricultural produce support.</li> <li>• Empowerment</li> <li>• Mentorship support</li> </ul>
	Access to self-employment / business facilitated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficiary identification and selection</li> <li>• Market assessments</li> <li>• Selection of Trades</li> <li>• Formation of Cooperatives</li> <li>• Two sets of trainings will be offered</li> <li>• Vocational trainings (cap making, fish farming/processing, tailoring, carpentry, Small business, ICT)</li> <li>• Apprenticeship</li> <li>• Financial literacy training</li> <li>• A simple and basic small business management training</li> <li>• Empowerment support</li> </ul>

Security from Violence and Exploitation		
Protection from effects of armed conflict strengthened	Situation of persons of concern monitored	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection by presence (recruitment/training/equipping/deployment of protection staff)</li> <li>• Protection monitoring missions</li> <li>• Vulnerability screening</li> <li>• Capacity building</li> <li>• Advocacy</li> <li>• Sensitization/Awareness raising</li> <li>• Data management at individual and community levels</li> <li>• Introduction of the project 21 methodology for protection monitoring</li> </ul>
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved	Participation of community in SGBV prevention and response enabled and sustained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocacy to community stakeholders</li> <li>• Establishment of boys' and girls' groups in formal schools to prevent SGBV</li> <li>• Information, awareness-raising and outreach activities</li> <li>• Awareness raising, capacity building and most importantly community engagement through</li> <li>• Bi-Weekly meetings by community/school groups</li> <li>• Bi-Weekly meeting for partners at field locations</li> <li>• Participatory assessment based on AGDM</li> <li>• Zero Tolerance Village Alliance (ZTVA)<sup>6</sup></li> <li>• Girls Against SGBV Camps<sup>7</sup></li> </ul>
	Psychosocial counselling provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of integrated safe space</li> <li>• Provision of Psychosocial (social and legal counseling and case management) and recreational activities for IDPs and returnees</li> <li>• Distribution of dignity kits</li> </ul>

## Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries will be 76,678 IDPs, IDP returnees and refugee returnees in the three North-eastern regions of Borno State. Identification of beneficiaries will be done mainly through protection monitoring activities and vulnerability screening tools conducted directly at community level. In addition, referrals received from other humanitarian actors will be considered.

<sup>6</sup> ZTVA is a tool developed in the Northeast to increase the engagement of communities, in particular of males to zero tolerance for GBV through an alliance with villages.

<sup>7</sup> Girls Against SGBV Camps are gatherings organized with Girls to increase their awareness of GBV regarding how GBV happens, how it is identified, how GBV can be prevented and what response mechanisms are available.

## Financial requirements

	UNHCR's overall Requirements	Donor's contribution	
	USD	USD*	EUR
<b>Basic Needs and Essential Services</b>			
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items	6,230,000	223,060	196,293
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained	6,707,416	364,717	320,951
<b>Community Empowerment and Self Reliance</b>			
Self-reliance and livelihoods improved	1,296,514	164,533	144,789
<b>Security from Violence and Exploitation</b>			
Protection from effects of armed conflict strengthened	2,504,913	170,088	149,677
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved	2,457,747	129,806	114,229
Visibility		14,805	13,028
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>19,196,590</b>	<b>1,067,008</b>	<b>938,967</b>
Support costs 6.5%		69,356	61,033
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,196,590</b>	<b>1,136,364</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

\* The exchange rate at the time of this proposal submission is 0.880 (UN rate as of 15 July 2020)



Éco-constructions, formation professionnelle,  
employabilité et résilience

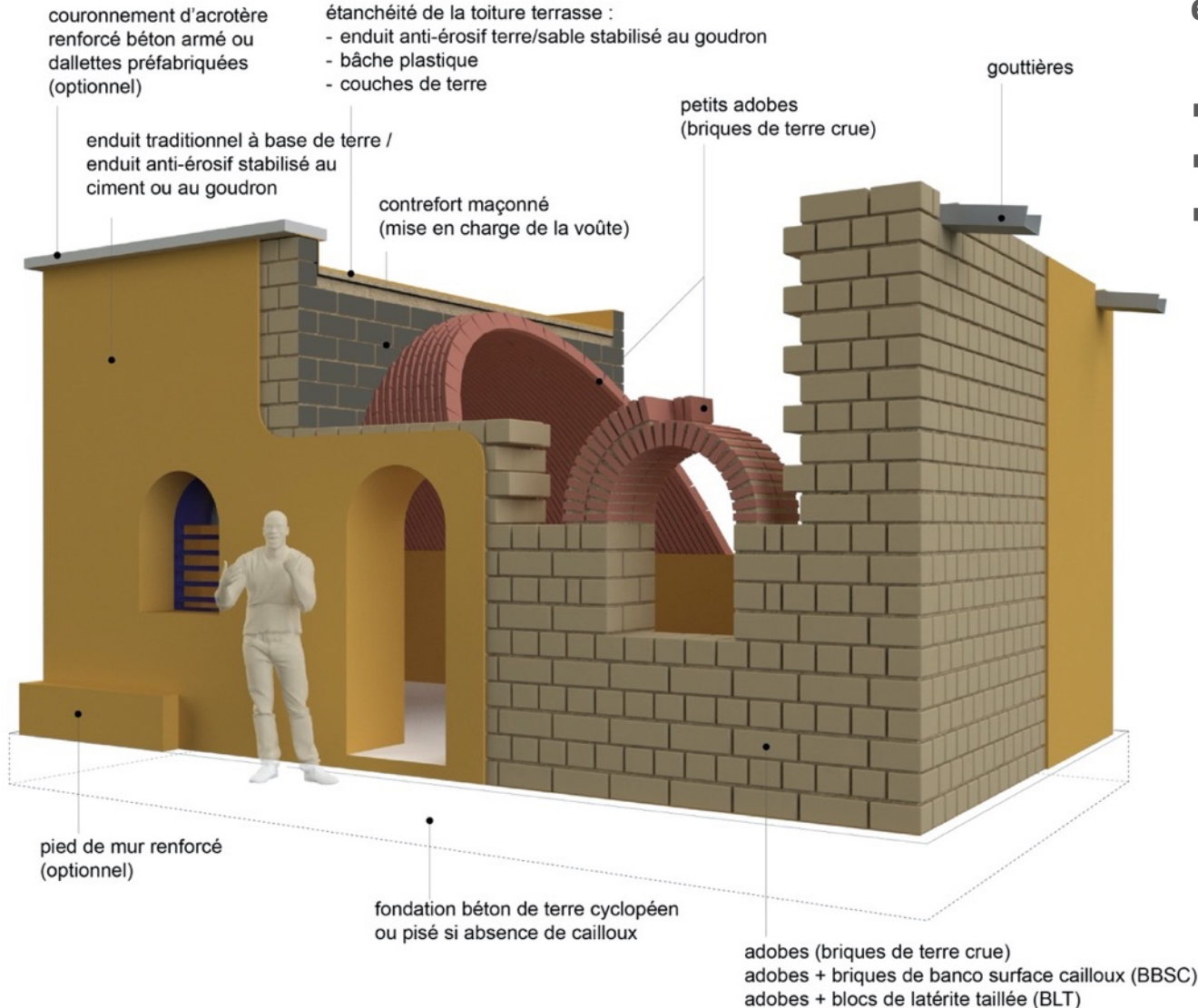
**La Voûte Nubienne : une solution  
pour les populations déplacées en Afrique sahélienne**



# Le concept VN : une solution d'habitat adapté

Un concept antique et adapté, reposant sur :

- des matériaux locaux
- des savoir-faire simplifiés
- des économies locales





# Le concept VN : une solution d'habitat adapté



## Une architecture bioclimatique :

- **durable** : résistant aux événements climatiques extrêmes, bonne durée de vie du bâtiment.
- **confortable** : confort thermique et acoustique, esthétique, usages multiples (dont toit-terrasse et R+1).
- **écoresponsable** : ni bois, ni paille, diminution des besoins en matériaux d'importation à forte empreinte.
- **économique** : rapport qualité/prix performant. Entre 30 et 50 % de réduction du coût du gros œuvre comparativement à des constructions bloc ciment/tôle ou bloc ciment/béton armé.
- **adaptée aux économies locales** : main d'œuvre et matériaux locaux, circuit court, auto-construction, coûts réinjectés dans les économies locales.
- **facile à reproduire** : technique simplifiée et standardisée dont l'apprentissage ne nécessite pas de compétences académiques, utilisation d'outillage basique.
- **éprouvée** : plus de 6 000 VN sur plus de 4 000 chantiers dont 400 chantiers en saison 19-20 au Burkina Faso

# Le concept VN pour un usage privé en milieu rural

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L'unité de base pour une maison VN en milieu rural est considérée pour une superficie moyenne de 25 m<sup>2</sup>.

Le temps de construction (gros œuvre et finition) pour une VN de 25 m<sup>2</sup> est estimé à 18 jours pour une équipe de 6 personnes





# La formation professionnelle au centre du programme d'AVN

## Une approche duale et inclusive novatrice

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- **Formation sur chantier : dynamique de transmission du savoir-faire**, intégrée aux économies locales
- **Cursus de formation académique adapté** (*renforcement technique, gestion de chantier, initiation entrepreneuriale, etc.*) ajusté aux profils des apprenants
- **Mise en œuvre et suivi des parcours de formation** par un panel d'acteurs de développement locaux et nationaux
- **Émergence et renforcement d'un réseau de maîtres maçons** aux qualités techniques et pédagogiques reconnues et mobilisation des acteurs de la filière formation professionnelle
- **Co-construction des méthodes et outils de formation adaptés** (*langue locale, pictogrammes, etc.*)

# Une filière verte d'éco-construction porteuse

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- Des emplois pour les jeunes ruraux
- Des métiers de contre-saison pour les agriculteurs
- **Une transformation du modèle économique de la construction** : achat de matériaux d'importation *versus* HIMO et Cash for work
- **Une filière élargie** incluant techniciens, artisans, entreprises, bureaux d'études, etc.
- **Un renforcement des économies locales**
- **Des impacts atténuation/adaptation**