17 donor countries and the United Nations Foundation (UNF) have contributed $99 million to the NHF since it operationalized in May 2017. This generous support enabled $24 million in 2017; $36 million in 2018 and $28.1 million to be allocated to provide urgent and life-saving humanitarian aid to the most vulnerable people in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe.

In 2019, the NHF prioritized life-saving assistance to people newly arriving from ongoing hostilities and to existing internally displaced people. The emphasis of funding was on seven critical sectors as identified by the "90 Day Response Plan" in the first three months of the year and later on the highest priority underfunded gaps in the Humanitarian Response Plan in the second last half of the year. Localization was also prioritized with allocations to national NGOs increasing from 8% in 2018 to 14.6% in 2019.

In December, the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund-Private Sector Initiative (NHF-PSI) was formally presented at the Nigeria Bankers Committee Retreat. This resulted in a collective commitment of the Banks to support the NHF in 2020. In addition, two missions to Borno state by Nigeria Business Leaders raised awareness of the humanitarian situation and conditions in IDP camps.

### KEY FIGURES

- **$35.2M** contributions and carry-over
- **$28.1M** allocated
- **$4.6M** available for carryover after fees*
- **31** humanitarian partners supported
- **65** projects funded by NHF

### ALLOCATIONS BY TYPE OF ORGANISATION (in million $)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Organisation</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN agencies</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>28.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International non-governmental organisations</td>
<td>36.1%</td>
<td>49.6%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>National non-governmental organisations</td>
<td>36.1%</td>
<td>49.6%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
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### DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS (in million $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>11.9</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
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<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
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<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>2.3</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
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<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.7</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
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<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Canada</td>
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<td>0.9</td>
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<td>SGFUND</td>
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<td>0.02</td>
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<td>Malta</td>
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<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNF</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>98.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. [https://pfbi.unocha.org/#allocation_heading](https://pfbi.unocha.org/#allocation_heading)
HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

After more than ten years of conflict, the humanitarian crisis in northeastern states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) remains one of the most severe in the world. Characterized by devastated communities, armed conflict, violations of human rights and dignity, killings, sexual violence and abduction and forced displacement, the crisis is predominantly a protection crisis.

In 2019, waves of displacements caused by insecurity, increased attacks by non-state armed groups and military operations resulted in 160,000 people newly displaced increasing humanitarian needs and protection risks. This resulted in the number of internally displaced people (IDP) increasing from 1.8 million people at the outset 2019 to over 2 million people by the end of the year. Similarly, the number of food insecure people increased from 2.7 million to 3.0 million people where 80 per cent of those in need being women and children. The nutrition situation continued to be worrying with 1.1 million women and children in need of immediate nutrition services or treatment for malnutrition.

Across the affected BAY states, more than one in two people need assistance with the vast majority of those in Borno State, including 80 per cent of internally displaced people. The most severe and acute humanitarian needs remain concentrated in areas affected by conflict and locations hosting large numbers of IDPs and returnees.

In July, the Nigerian Armed Forces military introduced a “super camp” strategy withdrawing troops from more remote locations to the major towns in Borno. Since then, NSAG have intensified attacks in a number of locations. This has had serious implications on the movement of humanitarian workers and cargo especially in Borno state. This has contributed to reduced access, noting there has been an overall 31 per cent increase in the number of people out of reach compared with the beginning of 2019.

Besides the impact of the conflict, frequent climate shocks such as torrential rains and floods add to the vulnerability of those living in flood prone areas, including to water-borne disease outbreaks. In 2019, Adamawa state was hit by the worst floods in 17 years. The conflict has further eroded coping mechanisms and resilience to shocks while the lack of basic services and the absence of civil authorities in many locations are major obstacles to recovery.

NHF ALLOCATIONS IN 2019 – STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

Two NHF strategic allocations were undertaken during the year which were strategically aligned with the “90-Day Emergency Response Plan” (90-Day Plan) covering Jan-Mar 2019 and with the annual “2019 Humanitarian Response Plan” (HRP).

The first allocation at the outset of 2019 aimed to address the most urgent and critical needs of new arrivals as a result of waves of displacement amid the ongoing crisis as identified in the 90-Day Plan. The newly displaced arriving into already congested IDP camps needed time critical assistance especially as significant numbers had to sleep in the open without shelter or access to sufficient basic services.

In particular, the 90-Day Plan was set to respond to critical humanitarian needs in seven sectors, including: Protection, Health, Food Security and Livelihoods, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Education, and importantly, Emergency Shelter, Camp Coordination and Management.

The 90 Day Plan allocation strategy targeted 287,000 people in 16 LGAs in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe and called for USD $52 million. Of that, the NHF allocated $10 million toward the plan.

While the second allocation in the last quarter of 2019 focused on critical underfunded gaps in the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan based on gap analysis data provided by sectors. Therefore, sectors selected for second allocation had a funding gap ranging from 88 per cent to 44 per cent.

Both allocations contributed to the achievement of the following HRP objectives:

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

HRP Strategic Objective 2: Enhance timely, unhindered and equitable access to multi-sector assistance and protection interventions through principled humanitarian action.

FIRST RESERVE ALLOCATION: $10 MILLION

The first NHF Reserve Allocation came to a total of $10 million with funds for 21 partners for 28 projects. Endorsed on 25 April 2019, and disbursements were finalized once the projects had been cleared.

The allocation was split into two categories. The first category focused on the “90-Day Emergency Response Plan” allocating US $9 million to four sectors including camp management and shelter; water, sanitation and hygiene; health and protection. The second category focused on procurement of dignity kits.

Services were targeted at new arrivals fleeing hostilities and IDPs affected by overcrowding, with Maimuguri MC, Monguno, Ngala, Damaturu, Nganzai/ Gajiran and Magumeri/ Gajigana prioritized.

The NHF funded emergency shelter and shelter kits, rehabilitation of buildings and construction of communal shelters. It also expanded camp coordination and management in new camps; increased reception capacity; and strengthened site planning and site facilitation.

With insufficient clean water and sanitation for increased needs, the NHF funded water trucking, drilling and upgrades of bore holes, construction of sanitation facilities and waste management.

The NHF supported health services to improve access to life-saving, secondary and tertiary care through payment, logistics and referrals for critically ill, injured, pregnancies with complications—as well as access to obstetric care, neonatal health, safe deliveries and treatment of severe acute malnutrition.

To enhance protection, the NHF funded vulnerability screening and protection interventions, among other services like provision of lighting in camps to reduce risk of GBV; and technical and material support to government institutions to protect IDPs and returnees.

To address critical gaps in dignity and menstrual hygiene needs of women and girls, $1 million was channeled to procure dignity kits in Maiduguri, Monguno and Ngala to ensure comprehensive approaches to dignity and menstrual hygiene management.

BUDGET AND PROJECTS PER SECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Budget (USD)</th>
<th>*Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter and NFI</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMS/CCCM</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two multi-sector projects, one for Shelter, DMS and one for CCCM. Shelter and WASH not counted.
SECOND RESERVE ALLOCATION: $18.2 MILLION

The second Reserve Allocation came to a total of $18.2 million with funds for 25 partners for 37 projects. Endorsed 1 November 2019, and disbursements were finalized once the projects had been cleared.

The rationale for the allocation followed the strategic guidance of the Humanitarian Coordinator based on the current funding status, sector gap analysis and considering the impact of the rainy season. By mid-August, the Humanitarian Response Plan had reached 39 per cent of requirements (FTS). Selected sectors had funding gaps from 88 to 44 per cent.

To address these critically underfunded needs the NHF allocated $18.2 million to provide shelter/NFI, health, nutrition, water and sanitation, protection, logistics and hub coordination services.

Geographic locations covered by the second allocation included Ngala, Pulka, Bama, Dickwa, Monguno, Mafa, Jere, Maiduguri, Rann, Dablo, Yola North, Yola South, Girie, Song, Gwoza, Ngala, Damsak Banki, Nganzai, Magumeri, Gubio, Kwaya Kusar, Shani and Mubi.

The allocation particularly targeted gaps in shelter and camp management to increase shelter coverage, provision of non-food items and improved camp management services. The interventions boosted the cholera response in WASH and health, and met gaps in essential health, nutrition and WASH services.

Key protection concerns were addressed with protection monitoring, capacity building, child protection, prevention of GBV and awareness. Improvements across sectors also created entry points for survivors to seek GBV services and referrals.

With Humanitarian Hubs operating at a deficit, the NHF provided short term funding to ensure deep field humanitarian access, which is essential to safely reach affected people in remote LGAs.

BUDGET AND PROJECTS PER SECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Budget (USD)</th>
<th>*Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter and NFI</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMS/CCCM</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Acknowledging the important role and contributions of local and national NGOs, sectors reviewed project proposals of eligible national partners against the strategic priorities and ensured their inclusion.

NIGERIA HUMANITARIAN FUND – PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVE

The Nigeria Humanitarian Fund - Private Sector Initiative (NHF-PSI) officially launched in Lagos on 15 November 2018. A global first, the initiative is a blueprint for private sector engagement in humanitarian action through a Country-based Pooled Fund set up and managed by the United Nations.

In 2019, the NHF-PSI led two CEO missions to Borno in May and June respectively as part of efforts to raise awareness of the plight of the millions of people in the northeast. The trips were to directly inspire private sector by illustrating the positive impact of the NHF to galvanize a new wave of donor support for the initiative from businesses across the country.

In December 13, 2019 the NHF-PSI was formally presented to Nigeria’s Bankers' Committee during the Bankers’ Annual Retreat. Major outcome of this was a collective commitment of the Banks to support the NHF in 2020.

Furthermore, three of Nigeria’s leading Banks are coming together to create a nationwide crowdfunding platform in support of Nigeria Humanitarian Fund—Private Sector Initiative (NHF PSI). The Banks; First Bank, Ecobank and Access Bank are working closely with OCHA to deliver the first joint fundraising campaign in the history of Nigerian banking. This unified crowdfunding platform will allow every Nigerian - from Petty traders to Students to Captains of Industry - to help the people whose lives have been affected by the crisis in north-east Nigeria. The deadline to launch the platform is in the first quarter of 2020.

INCLUSIVE AND ACCOUNTABLE FUND MANAGEMENT

OCHA manages an inclusive, timely and flexible fund management process by engaging partners through the coordination system, which is done on behalf of the Humanitarian Coordinator. Via the NHF advisory board, and through sector lead coordination with partners, OCHA enables the development of needs-based strategies, that are aligned with the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and informed by all levels of the coordination architecture.

Ensuring accountability and the effective management of the NHF requires a set of robust measures to provide guarantees that the NHF funds will be used appropriately and efficiently. In 2019, the NHF deployed Operational Guidelines adapted from the based Pooled Fund Global Guidelines and the NHF Common Performance Framework as endorsed by the Advisory Board.

Determining eligibility and assessing capacity is a key accountability and risk management component of the NHF, whereby partners are assigned risk ratings. The risk rating determines several risk mitigation measures that are applied including funding ceilings and disbursement in tranches for higher risk partners—who may also be subject to additional monitoring requirements and financial spot checks. The NHF closely monitors projects to support improved performance and verification of results, while ensuring greater accountability to stakeholders, donors and affected people.

Altogether, there are 39 eligible partners to the NHF including 21 inter-national NGOs and 18 national NGOs. Capacity assessment is ongoing to bring more international and national NGOs on board.

OCHA manages the NHF out of Maiduguri, close to operational partners and to affected people in the BAY states. This enables OCHA HFU staff to provide regular orientation and training to partners on operational and budget guide-lines and the grant management system (GMS), as well as to provide guidance on proposal submission processes. This includes supporting Sector Review Committees on project proposal reviews and scoring, which is the basis for submitting recommendations for funding to the Humanitarian Coordinator and the Advisory Board.

Footnotes
1. https://pfbi.unocha.org/#allocation_heading
## 2019 NHF OVERVIEW (in million $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>HRP Requirement</th>
<th>Allocation from NHF</th>
<th>Contribution to HRP Projects</th>
<th>Contribution to Non-HRP Projects</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>COORDINATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>$16,471,449</td>
<td>$700,000</td>
<td>$16,471,449 funds received</td>
<td>$6,800,337 funds received</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>$11,000,000</td>
<td>$4,500,000</td>
<td>$7,769,000 funds received</td>
<td>$10,222,885 funds received</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>$3,200,000</td>
<td>$2,200,000</td>
<td>$106,285,756 funds received</td>
<td>$84,111,801 funds received</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>$30,586,326</td>
<td>$3,200,000</td>
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<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>$68,833,550</td>
<td>$6,494,016</td>
<td>$68,833,550 funds received</td>
<td>$21,486,516 funds received</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*includes fund administration fees, audit fees and NHF staff costs

### COORDINATION

**Overview**

- **Allocation from NHF**: $700,000
- **Contribution to HRP Projects**: $16,471,449
- **Contribution to Non-HRP Projects**: $6,800,337

### HEALTH

**Overview**

- **Allocation from NHF**: $4,500,000
- **Contribution to HRP Projects**: $7,769,000
- **Contribution to Non-HRP Projects**: $10,222,885

### NUTRITION

**Overview**

- **Allocation from NHF**: $2,200,000
- **Contribution to HRP Projects**: $106,285,756
- **Contribution to Non-HRP Projects**: $84,111,801

### PROTECTION

**Overview**

- **Allocation from NHF**: $3,200,000
- **Contribution to HRP Projects**: $30,586,326
- **Contribution to Non-HRP Projects**: $10,241,179

### WASH

**Overview**

- **Allocation from NHF**: $6,494,016
- **Contribution to HRP Projects**: $68,833,550
- **Contribution to Non-HRP Projects**: $21,486,516