



Early Recovery & Livelihoods Sector NE Nigeria
Towards durable solutions

Smarter Response, Resilient Communities

Early Recovery and Livelihoods Sector Strategy for Northeast Nigeria 2021- 2023

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This strategic document aligns with the Nigerian Multi-Year Strategic Humanitarian Response Strategy (HRS) 2019-2021; especially the priorities of the Early Recovery and Livelihood Sector and its response modality along with other assistance options to meet multiple needs of the affected population.

Introduction

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Early recovery approach is a vital element of an effective humanitarian response. It is an integrated, inclusive and coordinated approach to gradually turn the dividends of humanitarian action into sustainable crisis recovery, resilience building and development opportunities. In the Nigerian context, the Early Recovery and Livelihoods Sector was activated in 2015 to strengthen the humanitarian response through the integration and coordination of all early recovery interventions and durable solutions by operationalizing the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus.

Recovery and Peace-building efforts in Northeast Nigeria are taking place against the backdrop of an active conflict environment which presents both **opportunities and risks**. Out of the around 2 million¹ displaced people in northeast Nigeria, 1.7 million require humanitarian aid for their survival. Surveys carried out with IDPs and refugees show that many are eager to return to their places of origin within Local Government Areas (LGAs) when conditions are favorable. Security and access to services, unsurprisingly, are universally cited by both IDPs as well as refugees in neighboring countries as the key issues which must be addressed to facilitate their returns. The vast majority of IDPs, estimated to be some **75%, remain in host communities**. A smaller number of IDPs, estimated to be some **25%, reside in camps** scattered across the North East². Since the beginning of the year the security situation has deteriorated, with a significant increase in Boko Haram attacks on military outposts and convoys as well as UN and NGOs guest bases that are making the situation unstable and precarious, especially in areas like Dikwa and Damasak.. Adamawa and Yobe States continues to experience marginal increased humanitarian needs driven by conflict, including attacks by non-state armed groups (NSAGs) and clashes with Government Forces (GF), and inter-communal clashes.

Despite the aforementioned risks, it is imperative for humanitarian and development actors to jointly plan and **implement interventions which contribute directly to government efforts to create an environment of security, safety and solutions**. Whereas most of the States in the Northeast are affected by the crisis, the geographical scope of this strategy will be limited to Borno, Adamawa and Yobe, where the main impact of the conflict has been most significant. Whilst some element of an overarching recovery and reconstruction effort may apply to all states, it is imperative that the specific nature of displacement, return movement and local capacity inform states-specific programs. In this scenario, the need for livelihood restoration and income recovery becomes critical to achieve sustainable impacts shifting towards a long-term approach.

¹ HRP 2021.

² HRP 2021.



1. Specific Early Recovery and Transition context

The insurgency and its spill over into neighboring Cameroon, Chad and Niger have caused massive displacement of people in the region, with 2.2 million internally displaced in Nigeria³. The Boko Haram and its associated factions conflict has resulted in a displacement, protection and access crisis with immense national and regional implications. There have been a variety of Structural drivers of the conflict including slow and uneven development, challenges of governance, limited opportunities for women and youth and others, compounded by the impacts of climate change, further, these same factors could have amplified the conflict. Even before the conflict many areas in the Northeast rated amongst the lowest against human development indicators including access to food, education, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and other basic services. These drivers cut across the region of the Lake Chad.

The North-East regions is still very hit by the insurgency after more than a decade of intensive conflict with a consequent constrained humanitarian access in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States. Insecurity and threats of attacks against civilians, humanitarians, and aid facilities affect both access of people to services and aid delivery. The security situation across the BAY region has significantly deteriorated in the last months, marked by dozens of non-state armed group (NSAG) attacks and government forces counteroperations that affected civilian populations and impacted aid operations across locations.

In Borno State these ongoing incidents further threaten the existing, tenuous stability and worsen an already complex humanitarian situation, posing a risk also for humanitarian aid workers with frequent episodes of deaths and kidnapping. IDP camps and settlements face constant threats of attacks, leading to restrictive security measures around border areas and in refugee returnee and IDP settlements. Anecdotal evidence of the presence of unexploded ordinances have been reported in areas formerly controlled by Boko Haram, predominantly on farmlands, threatening those venturing to return and making the safe integration of both returning refugees and IDPs more difficult. The ongoing involvement of the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF) has also led to the emergence of a range of serious protection issues, including restrictions on freedom of movement and sexual violence.

The crisis has impacted the most vulnerable civilians, including among refugees, IDPs and host communities. Many of these vulnerabilities have been well documented in recent vulnerability assessments carried out in sites newly recovered by the military in Borno State. As in other conflicts, women and children who constitute a majority among IDP communities, have been exposed to grave, multiple risks. Violence against women and children, including various forms of GBV, including resort to transactional sex, is widespread but underreported, the latter owing, at least in part, to challenges to access. Displaced girls are also increasingly likely to be subjected to arranged, early marriages. There are many unaccompanied and separated children among both IDP and returning refugee populations, as well as orphaned children whose parents have been killed in the conflict and Children Associated with Armed Forces and Groups (CAAFAG). Many IDPs, including women and children, have suffered the trauma of witnessing or surviving extremely violent experiences, and there is a significant rise in the number of children, widow and female-headed households. Child and adolescent mothers who have attempted to rejoin their families and communities with children fathered by Boko Haram

³ OCHA, Situation Analysis, December 2020.



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members and the CAAFAG have face aggressive levels of discrimination and, in some cases, violence. In recent weeks, girls as young as six years old have been manipulated by Boko Haram elements into carrying out suicide bombings. Youth, who constitute a significant group among IDPs (although no category for this group exists in present statistical reports) have been subjected to under-aged, forced recruitment by armed actors, arbitrary arrest and detention, GBV, as well as severe barriers to accessing education and livelihoods. Men, too, are exposed to forced recruitment, harassment, arbitrary arrest and detention, and disappearances. These specific threats to men, and a number of other factors, have led to a high incidence of family separation. Older persons and persons with disabilities and/or chronic medical conditions face extreme hardship and encounter multiple problems in accessing basic as well as specialized medicines. Lack of legal documentation is another, near universal problem among IDPs and returning refugees. The vulnerability of civilian populations affected by the Boko Haram violence is multidimensional, including severe damage to social fabrics and linkages between communities. Trust between IDPs, returning refugees and host communities varies considerably from location to location but, in many instances, the social ties that united communities before the insurgency have been very severely strained, and in some cases possibly irreparably damaged. This social breakdown has given rise to several violent confrontations.

The psychosocial needs of the displaced population are vast and largely unmet. The experience of violence, persistent fear and uncertainty, and loss among the displaced is exacerbated by a sense of a loss of dignity as many feel ashamed of their inability to earn and their often dire living conditions. Resources for the provision of psychosocial support for the affected population are insufficient and are overstretched by the magnitude of the problem

For many of the displaced, day-to-day survival remains a major struggle. Conflict and displacement have led to the direct loss of property, particularly farm land, which then translates into a loss of livelihoods, assets, rights, and business networks. Livelihoods, including from farming, cross-border trade and, for those from the coastal areas of Lake Chad, fishing, continue to be severely curtailed. Access to food, water and basic services is also severely restricted, resulting, for many, in resort to negative coping mechanisms. Malnutrition has become more prevalent as the quantity and quality of available food has dramatically decreased during the conflict. From an assessment conducted in all the 3 States⁴, nearly all households screened stated that they have no reliable livelihood option and out of 61 LGAs, 39 are in severe need concerning the lack of sufficient and reliable income which forces them to adopt negative coping mechanisms.

In addition to the major barriers to access to services and employment opportunities, rights to property and freedom of movement are significantly affected by displacement. Movement between states also presents significant disadvantages to IDPs regarding their access to rights and essential services. Access to education is also a major challenge for the displaced, with several school facilities reportedly destroyed and schools in some areas closed. Housing also is a significant and persistent development challenge affecting the forcibly displaced and is among the many challenges which will need to be addressed.

By January 2021, over one million seven hundred displaced population have returned⁵. However, the return of refugees and IDPs often involve serious risks, resulting in continued and often multiple displacement. Positive measures have been taken by the Nigerian authorities to support institutional and policy reforms in light

⁴ REACH, MSNA 2020.

⁵ OCHA, Situation Report, February 2021.



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of the *Strategy on Protection, Return and Recovery* of Borno State. Some of the returns happened so far are turned out to be premature, in areas where access to basic services has become challenging and resources are overstretched beyond their limit⁶. This may result in second displacement phenomenon, where returnees will be forced to leave in camp sites, and in the arising of tensions within the community⁷.

Displaced populations are not just survivors but have great potential and capacity to be agents of change and to rebuild their lives. Engaging, involving and partnering with youth, in particular, holds tremendous potential to harness the energy and innovation they can bring to all aspects of solutions and recovery. To date, however, efforts to fully involve the displaced in key planning and decision making have been woefully undervalued. In Nigeria, the vast majority of IDPs are hosted in communities, many with family members and relatives. Over time, however, the resources and resilience of host communities has come under increasing strain. Mistrust of IDPs and returning refugees inevitably affects the feasibility of their integration into the community. There is little evidence of the integration of displaced communities into local planning processes. However, if these areas in host communities are properly supported with development packages and displaced populations are fully involved, opportunities for livelihoods and local integration can be realized. Many of the displaced have relevant skills in agriculture, cattle raising, and trading, which if matched with financing, could translate into sustainable livelihood options, supporting the activation of local economic hubs. The presence of the displaced populations has created economic opportunities in some of the most impoverished areas of the NE. Local markets have emerged in isolated areas to serve the needs of IDPs. Additional opportunities could emerge if access to small financing were available. Field research revealed that many IDPs and returning refugees are savvy business people or have skills that could be quickly put to productive use if they had access to start-up capital in the form of small grants or loans, and this would boost local economies. This option is more viable for IDPs who enjoy a greater degree of movement and work and property rights, but an adequate policy framework could unleash opportunities for refugees as well.

In this scenario, COVID-19 has further exacerbated the already precarious situation causing enormous damages to the economy. Specifically, the COVID-19-associated movement restrictions and lockdown, although relaxed now, have caused severe hardships for people by reducing their incomes and increasing food prices. The pandemic comes in the wake of a year-long closure of all Nigeria's land borders that contributed to rising inflation rates, especially for food. In the first quarter of 2020, headline inflation was 12.2%, up from 11.3% at the same time in 2019. The impact of the pandemic on both domestic production and imports is projected to further drive inflation up to 13.8% by the end of 2020. In August 2020 Nigeria recorded its highest annual inflation rate since March 2018, at 13.22%, as food prices increased to an over two-year high amid the pandemic.

The COVID-19-associated measures also greatly destabilized the job market and weakened employment creation across the country, in particular the NE. The second wave is now hitting, threatening new lockdown and measure that would have a disastrous impact on traders businessmen and people relying on daily jobs.

COVID-19 pandemic will further compromise access. The increase of cases will likely lead to the adoption of new restrictive measures by the government putting under additional constraint the affected populations in terms of livelihood opportunities and sources of income, already critically compromised, thus forcing them to adopt negative coping mechanism.

⁶ HNO 2021

⁷ HRP 2021.



2. Strategic objectives, synergies with government authorities in NE and connections with SDGs

Early recovery is a vital element of an effective humanitarian crisis response as a foundation for building resilience in post-crisis settings. Just as emergency relief activities are crucial to saving lives by responding to the most urgent human needs, integrating an early recovery approach within humanitarian operations is crucial to the first efforts of a community to recover.

The Sector aims at supporting the BAY States in achieving SDGs through integrated solutions. In fact, the complex Nigerian crisis in North-East Nigeria cannot be tackled neatly in isolation. This means focusing on systems, root causes and connections between challenges to build solutions that respond to people's daily realities.

Fundamentally, a common effort needs to be made towards the pursuance of further progress on SDG. Achieving the SDGs requires the partnership of governments, private sector, civil society and citizens alike to make sure that Nigerian people will be able to live in a flourishing and growing context after the end of the conflict.

An important part of the Sector's mandate is to support the BAY States development agendas while achieving the SDGs. Not only the Sector and its actions should align to the States development plans, but engage in a proactive communication with government agencies focal points and actively offer their support to identify the most effective solutions and synergies always being accountable to people in need.

The present document shows a solid consistency with the agenda and plans of the different government levels that all aims towards recovery, reconstruction and transitioning from lifesaving assistance to development.

At federal level, the North-East Development Commission (NEDC), in charge of managing and coordinating the government response in North-East, has put a great emphasis in his work on the following priorities:

- provision stability for resettling IDPs and host communities by providing them with transitional support kits
- strengthening of communities to enhance peacebuilding and social cohesion through formation and capacity support to inclusive and participatory peace groups
- supports to Local Governments to build capacity to drive recovery planning, local development and participatory governance
- building prioritized infrastructure across health, education, public buildings, roads and bridges.

In Borno State, the Sector fully support and commits itself to align its action to the 25 Years Borno development Plan and its 10 Years Strategy. Specifically, the Sector embraces:

Priority Two: Increase employment opportunities and decent work particularly for the youth by stimulating a vibrant economic sector, with particular focus on agriculture, livestock, fishing and commerce;

Priority Three: Develop healthy human capital through access to quality education and life-long learning, good healthcare, portable water and sanitation;



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Priority Five: Rebuild and secure infrastructure to support inclusive economic growth and cater for both current and future population needs;

And actively contributes to the actualization of 5 out of 9 Strategic Pillars of the Plan:

1. Pillar 1: Human Capital Development
2. Pillar 4: Sustainable Environment
3. Pillar 6: reconstruct, Rehabilitate and Resettle
4. Pillar 7: Purposeful Infrastructures
5. Pillar 8: Accountable Governance

In Yobe State, the Sector promotes the following principles of the State Rehabilitation Program

Principle 2: Improve the community's physical, social and economic resilience consistent with the build back better principle.

Principle 5: Maximize use of public and private sector partnership where possible

Principle 7: Ensure access to public transport, health services, markets and schools in planning for resettlement areas.

While pursuing these and other objectives, the plan highlights the importance of; a) Transitioning from pure emergency to early recovery; b) The interdependency of rehabilitation and recovery activities.

Although **Adamawa State** did not yet publish a development plan per se, its objectives were made clear during a Development Dialogue (*Roundtable discussion on COVID-19 Response and Recovery in Northeast Nigeria*) with the participation of the three BAY State governors. Particularly relevant for the ERL Sector, as emerged from the dialogue, is the focus on the private sector role in the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus especially aimed at creating and strengthening value chains to increase access to income and sustainable production and employment creation.

In consideration of all governmental plans and objectives, the SDGs and other strategic documents, namely the HRP and the HRS 2019-2021, the ERL Strategy 2021 intended to identify the linkages vis à vis the Sector's mandate. As a result, 3 strategic objectives have been defined for the ERL Strategy:

- 1) To integrate the early recovery approach into multi-sectoral interventions shifting from humanitarian relief to development and build partnerships with the development actors and the private sector for a long-term sustainable development.
- 2) To make sure that the humanitarian response emphasizes the importance of building community capacity and skills to strengthen individuals and communities' resilience to future crisis offering durable solutions.
- 3) To reduce dependence of the affected population on relief and where possible take steps towards solving some of the root causes of the crisis.

The table below shows an integrated analysis which highlights the connections of the ERL Sector Strategy with the HRS 2019-2021, the SDGs and the BAY States development plans. In fact, the objectives of this Strategy are not only aligned but inspired by the above-mentioned documents and the table well articulates the synergies between them.



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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3 (HRP 2021): Strengthen the resilience of affected populations, promote early recovery and voluntary and safe durable solutions to displacement, and support social cohesion.	ERL Strategy 2021	SGDs	Governments agendas
<p>ERL Objective 1: Improve access to infrastructure and basic social services through rehabilitation and reconstruction of public service facilities</p>	<p>Integrating the early recovery approach into multi-sectoral interventions shifting from humanitarian relief to development and build partnerships with the development actors and private sector for a long-term sustainable development.</p>		<p>Borno</p> <p>Pillar 4: Sustainable Environment Pillar 6: Reconstruct, Rehabilitate and Resettle Pillar 7: Purposeful Infrastructures</p> <p>Yobe</p> <p>Principle 7: ensure access to public transport, health services, markets and schools in planning for resettlement areas. Principle 2: Improve the community's physical, social and economic resilience consistent with the build back better principle. Principle 5: Maximize use of public and private sector partnership where possible</p> <p>Adamawa</p> <p>Involvement of the private sector in HDPN strengthening value chains to increase access to income and sustainable production and employment creation.</p>



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<p>ERL Objective 2: Support livelihood stabilization</p>	<p>Reducing dependence of the affected population on relief and where possible take steps towards solving some of the root causes of the crisis.</p>		<p>Borno Pillar 1: Human Capital Development Pillar 6: Reconstruct, Rehabilitate and Resettle Pillar 8: Accountable Governance Pillar 9:</p> <p>Yobe Principle 2: Improve the community's physical, social and economic resilience consistent with the build back better principle.</p> <p>Adamawa Involvement of the private sector in HDPN strengthening value chains to increase access to income and sustainable production and employment creation.</p>
<p>ERL Objective 3: Promote inclusiveness and peaceful co-existence among IDPs in HC, returnees, and host communities</p>	<p>Making sure that the humanitarian response emphasizes the importance of building community capacity and skills to strengthen individuals and communities' resilience to future crisis offering durable solutions</p>		<p>Borno Pillar 1: Human Capital Development Pillar 4: Sustainable Environment Pillar 6: Reconstruct, Rehabilitate and Resettle Pillar 7: Purposeful Infrastructures</p> <p>Yobe Principle 2: Improve the community's physical, social and economic resilience consistent with the build back better principle.</p> <p>Adamawa Involvement of the private sector in HDPN strengthening value chains to increase access to income and sustainable production and employment creation.</p>



3) Guiding Principles

State responsibility and capacity: The primary responsibility for providing recovery solutions for displaced population needs to be assumed by the Nigerian government, both at the federal and state and local levels, and programmatic action should be based on dialogue and collaboration with government authorities, in particular with MRRR and SEMA.

The centrality of protection: All actors must respect the rights of affected populations to make an informed and voluntary choice with regard to the solution they would pursue. It is important that measures are taken to avoid disruption of humanitarian interventions, family separation, GBV and other protection incidents linked to the premature return of IDPs and refugees. Specific attention must be given to the needs of the most vulnerable, including ensuring their prioritized access to material support, justice, documentation, and essential and specialized services. All interventions by either humanitarian or development actors, should be underpinned in design and implementation by sound gender analysis. Compliance with human rights and international humanitarian law should form an integral part of the response, while recognizing the legitimate national security concern of the government.

Partnerships and linkages that promote the humanitarian/development nexus: The successful pursuit of integration will require a new way of working in which common frames of reference, including frameworks for spatially integrated planning, shared systems for gathering and disseminating data that are simultaneously oriented to humanitarian and development needs, principles and consistent criteria and processes for joint monitoring and learning. The partnership with development actors should be pursued by linking interventions in light of a sustainable development and as a durable solution.

Localization: Support capacity building of CSOs to enhance their capacity to deliver as well as their accountability. Collaborate with CSOs networks to promote local solutions and work towards enabling access to funds for local organizations. The ultimate objective is to guarantee the presence of strong, accountable and principled local organization that can pursue development and respond to the needs of the affected communities once the conflict will be over.

Community participation, involvement and Accountability to Affected Population: IDPs, host community representatives, community leaders and faith-based groups need to be fully involved in the planning and implementation of interventions, with specific attention to ensuring gender equality. Programmatic interventions should encourage partnership with and the inclusion of displaced population into local development planning and enhance open platforms for equal consultation with displaced and local communities, ensuring that both benefit from operational responses.

Do no harm: The needs, rights and legitimate interests of IDPs, returning refugees and host communities need to be the primary considerations guiding all policies and decisions on recovery.



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Inclusivity: Ensure youth and women are involved as agents of change in the recovery process; also, involve them in formulation and implementation of detailed recovery programmes and embrace skills and job-rich strategies.

Programmes should be tailored to ensure people with disabilities (PWD) are also included as much as possible in the interventions.

Safe and sustainable returns: IDPs should not be relocated from one location of displacement to another where they are still dependent on humanitarian assistance. Interventions by humanitarian and development actors should be geared towards returning IDPs to their areas of origin, when conditions permit, not to another camp. Interventions should be based on needs identified and agreed in consultation with populations.

Coordination and harmonization with relevant stakeholders such as MRRR, other government agencies and relevant coordination groups such as Cash Working Group, Food Security Working Group and Vocational Training Coordination Group.

4.1 Short-term and mid-term interventions

Effective and targeted programming will require significant improvements in security, availability of resources and local capacity. While supporting the government strategy on returns, on a case-by-case basis, it may be appropriate to assist IDPs to assess if they could face major risks in the relocation and therefore promote a safe return in line with the do no harm principle.

In light of the new COVID-19 wave, it's critical to carry out activities to strengthen the health-care system and guarantee water availability, such as water points, and wash facilities.

To support the immediate needs of civilians, including IDP and refugee returnees, the strategy will outline prioritized short-term to mid-term actions. These will aim to kick-start short-to-mid-term interventions to build secure and protective environments, restore services and ensure livelihoods.

1. Stabilize livelihood and recover income
2. Support the rehabilitation of infrastructure to strengthen resilience
3. Deliver quality, gender-sensitive basic services
4. Build local capacity for good governance and peace building
5. Economic Recovery and sustainable value chains

4.2 Long-term recovery interventions



In the long run, as security progressively improves and access to displaced population is guaranteed and IDPs and returning refugees return or find solutions in other parts of the region or country, transition plans will be more feasible when national authorities are able to take the lead in an inclusive process. For international actors, this means a) defining collective outcomes in collaboration with national actors, and articulating long-term vision for collective support, including priorities and risks, to address the collective outcomes; and b) timing international plans, programmes and appeals to fit where possible with national planning cycles. Such an approach will support among others the following activities:

- Support the policy environment to enable more economic growth and development of the private sector as well as economic growth in deprived regions, notably in livestock and agricultural products.
- Reconstruct damaged infrastructure and markets that foster regional trade. Such reconstruction strategies can be based on existing strategic frameworks for reconstruction and recovery such as the Recovery and Peace Building assessment for North East Nigeria and the Lake Chad Action Plan.
- Develop and support livelihood options based on local economies and support inclusive growth through the targeting of vulnerable groups (e.g., access to land by female heads of household).
- Development, strengthening and diversification of relevant marketable related skills for self-employment.
- The promotion of gender equality through skills training for employment tailored to women and youths.

5. Implementation mechanisms, resource mobilization and coordination

Sector plans and joint programming

Implementation of early recovery and livelihood strategy require elaboration of sector-specific plans. Recovery-oriented interventions must be supported by collaborative approaches that allows: (1) building a common understanding of risks, needs, gaps and existing capacities achieved by sharing analysis and pooling relevant data; (2) defining collective outcomes for the short-, medium- and long-term outcomes fully taking into account capacities and resources, and (3) designing joint programmes whenever possible by clarifying who does what, and (4) improving monitoring tools which identify right measures to know if collective objectives are being achieved and ways to adapt analysis, planning and programming.

Coordination

Partners should continue supporting horizontal and vertical coordination among government and private entities. It calls for strong partnership between humanitarian and development actors and effective coordination with government authorities both at the federal and state levels. International partners should use various coordination channels including the UNCT, HCT and UNDAF to promote convergence and bring about clarity of roles and responsibilities. Coordination mechanisms ensuring the involvement of development actors such as the World Bank and African Development Bank and international NGOs must be explored.

Multiple government agencies, ministry and departments exercise roles and responsibilities which have direct implications to the implementation of effective solution strategy.

Resource Mobilization



The government (at all levels) assume the primary responsibility in meeting the needs for displaced population in Nigeria to achieve protection, access to services and realize solutions. Donors and the private sector should also be mobilized to support national and state-level efforts through robust fund mobilization framework, joint advocacy and programming efforts. Experience has shown that the Humanitarian Response Plan in Nigeria has suffered from significant underfunding.

6. Exit Strategy

The above-mentioned efforts should be aiming at creating a sustainable environment and lay the foundations to further shift towards development and durable solutions, increasing self-reliance and independence.

The following conditions should be pursued by the action of the Sector and its partners to ensure a gradual change that will eventually allow local actors driven solutions:

- Promote an enhanced use of CBA interventions where market capacities are solid and functionals. Where this is not possible, interventions should be directed at reinforcing and recovering market structures and infrastructures.
- Seek and promote the support of national partners and government actors by involving them in the response and building their capacity through trainings.
- Seek and promote the involvement of the private sector to ensure sustainable growth and economic recovery.
- Bridge the response to development plans and multi-year development interventions to ensure continuity and impactful result.
- Reinforce the link and coordination with other sectors to ensure maximum coordination and impact of multi-sectoral interventions.
- Ensure sustainability of returns by aligning interventions to population movements and stabilize the interested areas avoiding second displacements.