

Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo

# Humanitarian Strategy, 2020-2021

## *The Sahel and Lake Chad Crisis*

---



# INDEX

<b>HUMANITARIAN STRATEGY, 2020-2021 THE SAHEL AND LAKE CHAD CRISIS</b>	<b>_3</b>
<b>I. CONTEXT</b>	<b>_4</b>
Table 1. Lake Chad Basin: Humanitarian Information	8
Table 2. The Sahel (Mali And Niger): Humanitarian Information	8
General Information: Development Indices	9
<b>2. VULNERABLE POPULATIONS</b>	<b>_9</b>
<b>3. MAIN HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE</b>	<b>_10</b>
<b>4. STRATEGIC POSITION</b>	<b>_11</b>
4.1. Strategic Objectives In Context	11
4.2. Countries In Which Actions Are To Be Carried Out	11
4.3. Sectors In Which Actions Are To Be Carried Out	11
4.4. Main Partners	13
<b>5. ACCOUNTABILITY MATRIX</b>	<b>_13</b>

# Humanitarian Strategy, 2020-2021

## The Sahel and Lake Chad Crisis

---

The Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the European Union and Cooperation (MAUC), is the principal management body for Spanish Cooperation. Humanitarian action is a major priority for this body in its efforts to combat poverty and promote sustainable human development.

AECID's Humanitarian Action Office (HAO), created in 2007, is responsible for managing and implementing Spain's official humanitarian action, based on the principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence. The HAO works within the framework of the guidelines set out in Spanish Cooperation's Fifth Master Plan (2018-2021), and of the Humanitarian Action Strategy (HAS) for 2019-2026. The HAS is the cornerstone of Spain's humanitarian action and follows an approach based on rights; gender, age and diversity; disaster risk prevention, reduction and reporting; resilience, do-no-harm and conflict sensitivity; and concern for the environment.

Furthermore, AECID has undertaken different commitments on the quality of assistance, following the World Humanitarian Summit of 2016 and the adoption of the Grand Bargain, in the same year.

To enhance the effectiveness of AECID's response to major crises, humanitarian strategies have been established for priority geographical contexts in line with the humanitarian response plans of the UN and the EU. These strategies will be complementary to any applicable Country Partnership Framework.

The HAS, which draws on the lessons learned from planning AECID's humanitarian responses in 2018 and 2019, addresses the main needs identified in this context by targeting specific sectors.

The gender, age and diversity-based approach adopted in the HAS must be mainstreamed into AECID's actions. For this reason, the Agency will strive to ensure that in the projects it supports, the assistance, resources and services provided reach the entire target population, according to their specific needs, roles and capacities, paying special attention to women and children. Another priority will be that of preventing and responding to gender-based violence during humanitarian crises.

AECID will thus support projects that incorporate the gender markers of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (Codes 3 and 4<sup>1</sup>) and of the EU Directorate-General for Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) (Mark 2)<sup>2</sup>.

---

1 IASC Gender Marker Overview: Available at:

<https://www.iascgenderwithagemarker.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/Descripcion-General-2.pdf>

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/Marcador%20de%20G%C3%A9nero%20FAQs.pdf>

2 ECHO Gender-Age Marker. Available at:

[https://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/gender\\_age\\_marker\\_toolkit.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/gender_age_marker_toolkit.pdf)

As regards the other horizontal priorities and approaches adopted by Spanish Cooperation, priority will be given to actions having an inclusive approach and results-based management, together with the effective mainstreaming of environmental sustainability, cultural diversity and human rights.

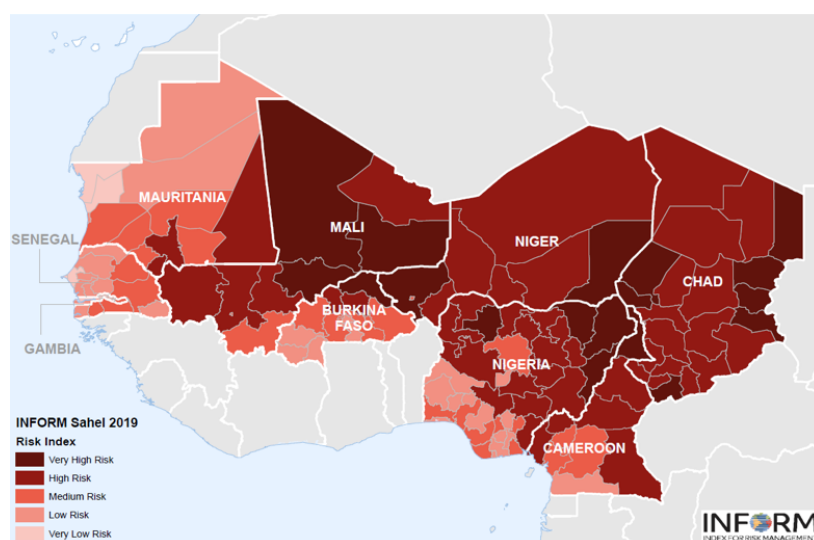
The provision of cash assistance and vouchers will be incorporated into humanitarian action as a key element of the response, and unmarked aid and support for local actors will be promoted as far as possible.

Lastly, it is important to take into account that the response to the Covid-19 pandemic and to its impact on humanitarian contexts could represent a significant proportion of the contributions channelled through international organizations and NGOs. This will affect the activities that are funded in the different sectors, and it is likely that considerable attention will need to be paid to actions that contribute to the fight against infection with the virus and its consequences. These questions will be addressed in line with Spanish Cooperation's Joint Response Strategy for the Covid-19 crisis, which is based on the following priorities: save lives and strengthen health systems; protect and recover rights and livelihoods and reinforce the capacities of vulnerable people; preserve and transform socioeconomic systems, rebuild production industry, and reinforce democratic governance, placing people at the centre of our action.

## I. CONTEXT

The Sahel is one of the poorest regions of the planet; it is currently suffering from a multidimensional crisis that combines poverty, intercommunity conflicts, climate change, and the rise of religious extremism. All of this is affecting each State differently, and in this context, Spanish Cooperation is acting in Mali, Niger and Nigeria. According to FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization), in these three countries approximately 5.1 million people are suffering from food insecurity at the three highest phases of the Cadre Harmonisé for the Sahel (3: Crisis; 4: Emergency; and 5: Famine); and it is expected that 1.5 million children under the age of 5 will suffer from severe acute malnutrition; and approximately 2.35 million people will flee their homes<sup>3</sup> due to conflicts. Four of the nine countries that make up the region are among the last ten on the ranking of the Human Development Report 2019<sup>4</sup>, among them Mali and Niger.

The 3.04% average annual population increase makes these three countries and the entire region one of the areas with the greatest demographic growth in the world; it is expected that by 2030 this region's population will



3 <http://www.fao.org/emergencies/resources/documents/resources-detail/en/c/1254918/>  
<http://www.fao.org/emergencies/resources/documents/resources-detail/en/c/1253430/>  
<http://www.fao.org/emergencies/countries/detail/en/c/161495/>

4 UNDP, 2019: "Human Development Report 2019".  
[http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr\\_2019\\_overview\\_-\\_english.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr_2019_overview_-_english.pdf)

reach the figure of 438.32<sup>5</sup> million people. However, this increase is not accompanied by economic growth, thus constituting a severe risk for the most vulnerable people, who are suffering from the deterioration of their living conditions due to a lack of basic services and to the serious internal conflicts.

Country	Population 2019	Population 2030
Nigeria	203,363,918	262,977,000
Niger	23,722,608	34,846,000
Mali	19,973,000	26,957,000

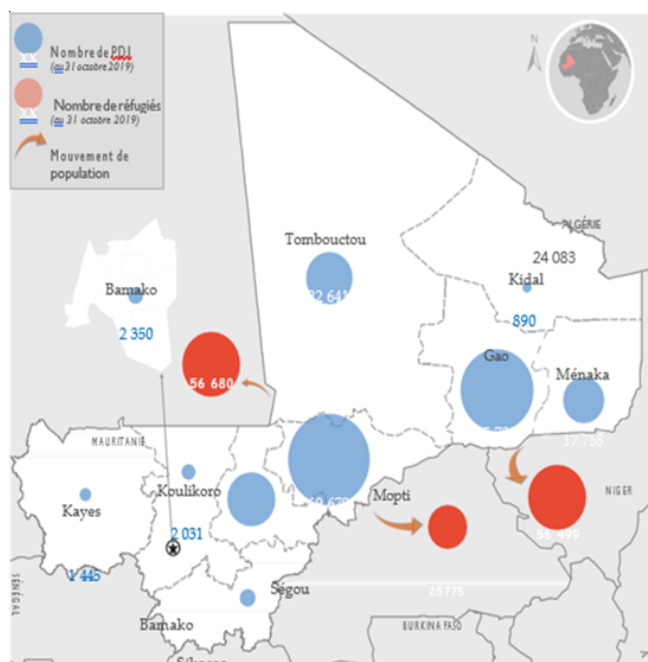
In recent years, the population has had to face multiple episodes of violence (Lake Chad crisis; crisis in northern and central Mali). The tensions and conflicts have caused considerable loss of life, the destruction of infrastructure, and the displacement and suffering of a great many people. This is compounded by the consequences of the declarations of a state of emergency by the region's governments in order to combat insecurity in certain areas, thus limiting people's rights and self-sufficiency.

Problems relating to climate change and extreme poverty have created a chronic and predictable crisis in the Sahel which requires working in a coordinated manner, employing a diversity of financial and/or technical instruments, and greater involvement of other stakeholders. The gradual withdrawal of other humanitarian donors in order to address other crises or emergency situations, together with the reduction of funds, require us to work with a risk prevention approach and increasingly with pre-emptive mechanisms, and to better coordination of the humanitarian action-development-peace nexus in basic sectors (education, health, productive activities and food security).

**Mali.** The conflict that had been affecting the north (Gao, Kidal, Menaka and Timbuktu) has expanded towards the south, specifically towards the central regions of Mopti and Ségou, where traditional ethnic conflicts are intertwined with conflicts involving jihadism. In 2019, clashes between the Fula, Dogon and Bambara ethnic groups increased the number of victims by more than 700, and this conflict has spread to Burkina Faso and eastern Niger, in the Liptako-Gourma region.

More than 200 soldiers from the Malian army and from foreign forces deployed in Mali were killed by radical groups in 2019.

At the time of drafting this strategy, the number of internally displaced persons exceeded 200,000, according to the Commission on Population Movements (CMP)<sup>6</sup>, as shown in the map above, especially in the regions of Mopti and Gao, where community unrest is rising steadily. The number of people suffering from extreme food insecurity in 2020 is expected to be 1.17 million, according to the World Food Programme; this situation could steadily worsen in 2021, and according to the Nutrition Cluster, 795,000 people (605,000 of them children aged 6-59 months; 190,000 of them breastfeeding or pregnant women) may suffer from acute and/or severe malnutrition



Map of Internally Displaced People, October 2019. Source: CMP

5 <http://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/> This includes the nine countries that make up the Sahel and Lake Chad region.

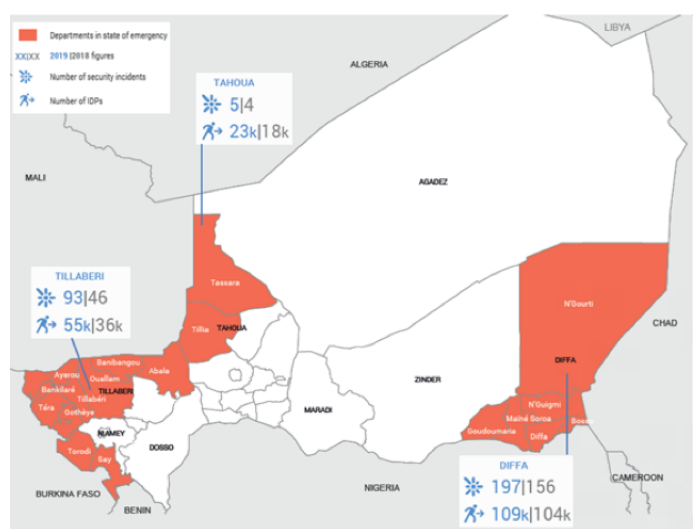
6 Protection Cluster Mali. Commission on Population Movements. Data issued monthly by this Commission with the support of UNHCR in Mali.

As regards protection, the estimate for 2020 is that 1,428,661<sup>7</sup> people will be at risk of a flagrant violation of their basic rights, especially as regards violence towards women and girls. At this moment in time, 72% of violations of women's rights are sexual aggressions, and 66% are rapes committed in the central and northern regions<sup>8</sup>; such rapes have become a weapon of war. This is compounded by an increase in child marriages (early and forced marriages) and in female genital mutilation, which is becoming increasingly perpetuated.

Since 2018, UNICEF has warned of an increase in violations of children's rights (killings, recruitment and rapes) and of a constant closing of schools (926) due to threats suffered by teachers, to the displacement of the population, and to the persistent insecurity. Today, more than 270,000 children have no access to basic education, especially in the regions of Gao, Mopti and Menaka, in which attacks against the population and against infrastructure are on the rise.

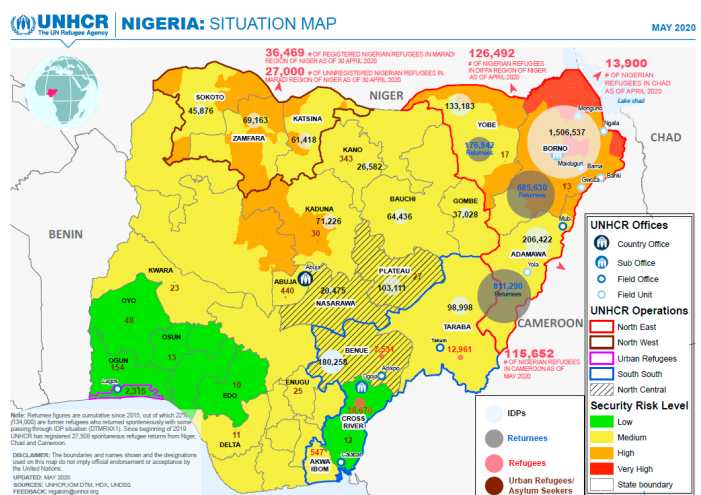
Lastly, another aggravating factor is adverse weather conditions: in 2019, heavy rains made more than 80,000 people abandon their homes in the regions of Mopti and Ségou.

**Niger.** The number of displaced persons, refugees and returnees in Niger is estimated at more than 340,000<sup>9</sup> (174,593 refugees and 174,232 displaced persons). This figure has been on the rise for several years, on the one hand due to chronification, and in certain cases, to the heightening of existing conflicts, both in the Diffa-Lake Chad region (118,868 refugees, 104,288 displaced persons, and 25,731 returnees) and on the border with Mali, in the regions of Tillabéri and Tahoua (with 54,961 refugees and 76,634 displaced persons); and on the other hand, to new hotspots of instability on the border with Burkina Faso (3,000 displaced persons) and the border between the Maradi region and Nigeria (20,000 people coming from Nigeria). In recent years Niger has become a country of transit for migration flows towards North Africa and a host country (resettlement of migrants and refugees).



In parallel, the number of people who need food and nutrition assistance and are suffering from structural poverty remains high. The number of people in different degrees of need is calculated at 2.3 million<sup>10</sup>. No improvements are being seen, and year after year a great many families are being affected by rising prices, climate change and insecurity. The number of children who are not enrolled in school has risen due to insecurity and to natural disasters, especially in the region of Diffa and Tillabéri, where many schools have closed.

**Nigeria.** After eight years of conflict in the north-east, there is a severe humanitarian crisis. The violence that surged, especially after 2013 and 2014, with the



- 7 Protection Cluster Mali
- 8 OCHA Strategic Plan Mali 2019
- 9 [https://erccportal.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erccmaps/ECDM\\_20190503\\_Niger\\_Crisis\\_Overview.pdf](https://erccportal.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erccmaps/ECDM_20190503_Niger_Crisis_Overview.pdf), April 2019
- 10 OCHA, Aperçu des besoins humanitaires (Humanitarian Needs Overview) Niger, November 2019

Nigerian army's offensive against Boko Haram to regain control of the territory, has affected all of the neighbouring countries around Lake Chad, causing one of the most severe crises in the world.

The humanitarian crisis in the states of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa (north-eastern Nigeria) continues to affect 7.8 million people<sup>11</sup> (an 8% increase in one year), of whom more than four million are children under the age of 18. Of those affected, 1.89 million are internally displaced, 1.6 million are returnees, and 2.96 million are people from host communities. Humanitarian action has no access to more than 1.2 million people. More than 700,000 people reside in



the 250 camps for displaced persons created by the states affected by the conflict, with the ensuing overcrowding and collapse. More than 4,000 cases of gender violence have been reported, 98% involving women and girls. Approximately 1.2 million internally displaced persons have been hosted by family and friends in other communities, creating extra pressure on the population's already scarce resources. Food insecurity is currently affecting more than 3 million people, 11.2% of whom are suffering from global acute malnutrition (GAM)<sup>12</sup>, i.e. an increase of more than four points with regard to 2017. Specifically, 439,000 children suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM). Throughout the region, the high rate of endemic and epidemic diseases and the limited capacity of health systems to address outbreaks in a timely manner continue to be risk factors. Outbreaks of cholera, yellow fever, polio, Lassa fever and malaria continue to take place.<sup>13</sup>

As regards education in emergencies<sup>14</sup>, since 2007 more than 2,295 schoolteachers have been killed. As at June 2019, approximately 1,050 schools remain closed (a decrease with regard to the more than 1,940 closed schools in 2017, but more than the 994 closed schools in June 2018) and 5,000 schoolteachers are still affected by those closures. More than 1,400 schools have been destroyed or damaged. It is estimated that 450,000 children still cannot access a safe school. More than 3 million school-aged children are considered to need humanitarian assistance for education. In the state of Borno alone, 70% of primary-school-aged girls are not in school.

Thus, strategic positioning in the region is determined by a number of challenges:

- **Access and security.** Conflicts, organized crime, the presence of armed groups, the blurring of civil-military lines, anti-personnel mines, and the increase in criminality all make security conditions in the region highly precarious, limiting access by people with needs in this context.
- **Coordination.** Extending the humanitarian space, together with providing impartial assistance, requires proper coordination between the different stakeholders in the area.
- **Predictability and timely response.** Especially in the sphere of food security, the distribution of food must take place during periods of famine, just as the distribution of seeds and means of production must take place at the right moment during the sowing and harvest.
- **Complementarity between humanitarian and development agencies.** In a context of recurrent crises it is essential to combine efforts and work together with communities adopting a resilient approach based on the humanitarian-development nexus.
- **Adaptation and capitalization of response.** In a chronic structural crisis, the lessons learned from Spanish NGOs engaged in this context can be studied and analysed to improve the humanitarian-development-peace nexus response.

---

11 [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/01022019\\_ocha\\_nigeria\\_humanitarian\\_needs\\_overview.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/01022019_ocha_nigeria_humanitarian_needs_overview.pdf)

12 OCHA, *Lake Chad Basin Overview*, November 2019

13 <https://www.who.int/emergencies/crises/nga/en/>

14 <https://reliefweb.int/report/nigeria/lake-chad-basin-crisis-education-emergencies-eie-lake-chad-basin-crisis-situation-and>

**TABLE 1. LAKE CHAD BASIN: HUMANITARIAN INFORMATION<sup>15 16</sup>**

<b>Total population in the region</b>	Camerún	4	17.4 millions
	Niger	0.704	
	Nigeria	12	
	Chad	0.518	
<b>Population in need of humanitarian assistance</b>	Camerún	2.1	10.7 millions
	Niger	0.419	
	Nigeria	7.7	
	Chad	0.5	
<b>Displaced population (refugees, internally displaced persons and returnees)</b>	Camerún	0.335	2.5 millions
	Niger	0.249	
	Nigeria	1,750	
	Chad	0.174	
<b>Child population suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM)</b>	Camerún	0.24	0.490 millions
	Niger	0.16	
	Nigeria	0.439	
	Chad	0.11	
<b>Population enduring severe food insecurity</b>	Camerún	1.5	3.6 millions
	Niger	0.408	
	Nigeria	1.7	
	Chad	0.025	

**TABLE 2. THE SAHEL (MALI AND NIGER): HUMANITARIAN INFORMATION**

<b>Population of Mali and Niger</b>	Mali	19,94	43.67 millions
	Niger	23,73	
<b>Population in Mali and Niger in need of humanitarian assistance</b>	Mali	4.89	11.72 millions
	Niger	6.83	
<b>Displaced population (refugees, internally displaced persons and returnees)</b>	Mali	0.91	1.47 millions
	Niger	0.56 <sup>17</sup>	
<b>Child population suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM)</b>	Mali	0.61	1.48 millions
	Niger	0.87	
<b>Population enduring severe food insecurity</b>	Mali	1.1	3.7 millions
	Niger	2.6 <sup>18</sup>	

15 Lake Chad Basin. Snap Shot 2019

16 Figures in millions of people.

17 Sólo se contabiliza las personas desplazadas internas consecuencia del conflicto en Mali.

<https://reliefweb.int/map/niger/niger-localisation-des-personnes-d-plac-es-internes-dans-les-r-gions-de-tillab-ri-et-3>

18 Incluye todo el país según el Cadre Harmonisé pour le Sahel



## GENERAL INFORMATION: DEVELOPMENT INDICES

Human Development Index [1] <sup>19</sup> :	Mali	0.427
	Niger	0.377
	Nigeria	0.534
Vulnerability Index [2] <sup>20</sup> :	Mali	6.4
	Niger	6.7
	Nigeria	6.9
Gender Inequality Index	Mali	0,676
	Niger	0.647
	Nigeria	-

## 2. VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

The most vulnerable population groups identified are:

- **Children:** The situation of children's rights in the Sahelian countries continues to be highly alarming. Together with recurrent child undernutrition, violence towards minors and lack of schooling are on the rise. The average prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) in children under the age of five exceeds 10%<sup>21</sup> in Mali and Niger, reaching percentages of over 15% in the conflict zone in the northeast of Nigeria.

Moreover, chronic malnutrition affects almost one third of the child population of Mali (27%<sup>22</sup>) and Niger (47.8%<sup>23</sup>)—including 2.9% of children who suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM)—with highly detrimental effects on their development. The number of children participating in conflicts or forming part of armed groups continues to rise unabated; it is calculated that over 8,000 children have been abducted for the purposes of marriage/sexual slavery or for recruitment as terrorist fighters. Furthermore, conditions of access to education are constantly deteriorating due to the lack of security in the region and the rise in religious extremism.

- **Women:** Women are facing a rise in gender-specific violence and disadvantages, primarily as regards healthcare (lack of medical personnel and appropriate healthcare infrastructure for women), traditional customs (child marriage, female genital mutilation, and early pregnancy) culture (low rates of schooling), and economy matters (lack of access to economic resources).
- **Displaced population and host communities:** the needs of displaced persons—victims of conflicts—and host communities—subject to tremendous pressure on resources—have increased as regards protection (especially from gender-based violence), health, education, shelter and other basic services, and humanitarian assistance.
- **Populations exposed to seasonal food insecurity,** affected by drought, intercommunity conflict and the rise in food prices, whose production capacities have been negatively affected, entailing the risk of falling into food insecurity phases 3, 4 and 5 (Crisis, Emergency and Famine).

19 UNDP, 2019: "Human Development Report 2019".  
[http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr\\_2019\\_overview\\_-\\_english.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr_2019_overview_-_english.pdf)

20 INFORM 2019 <http://www.inform-index.org/Countries/Country-profiles>

21 ECHO, [https://ec.europa.eu/echo/where/africa/sahel\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/echo/where/africa/sahel_en); July 2019

22 Enquête Démographique et de Santé VI 2018

23 Enquête SMART 2018

### 3. MAIN HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE

The humanitarian needs identified in 2019 respond to several factors and are shared by the three countries on which the strategy is focused:

The **chronic food insecurity** caused by shortages in pastureland, pest risks, scarce rainfall and an interethnic conflict entailing the destruction of crops and burning of storage houses, all of which result in frequent price fluctuations. To tackle this situation, it is essential to address the structural causes and adapt the assistance offered to this specific type of multifactorial vulnerability, and to include these populations in food assistance and nutrition programmes in specific periods in order to mitigate these shocks and prevent the productive decapitalization of families and negative nutritional impacts.

**High rates of undernutrition**<sup>24</sup>: The number of cases attended to in the region continues to rise, which, in a context of decreased available resources, makes it necessary to strengthen the link between humanitarian and development programming, investing more in prevention to address risks and vulnerabilities and improve resilience capacity. For this reason, it is essential to maintain those actions aimed at identifying and treating severe malnutrition as well as those focused on reducing the incidence of this problem through community awareness-raising programmes, and early detection and treatment of moderate malnutrition and associated diseases.

**Lack of protection**: The current conflicts in Mali and Niger (the Liptako-Gourma region) and in the Lake Chad region have led to the displacement and uprooting of many families. Women and girls and boys are those who will be the most vulnerable to gender violence.

**Low rates of schooling**: Significant school drop-out rates increase risks for minors such as the recruitment of children into armed forces and armed groups<sup>25</sup>, greater exposure to intra-family violence, and child exploitation or child abuse.

The international community's **regional call** for eight countries in the Sahel during 2018 totalled 2.7 billion dollars to attend to 14 million people, with 1.05 billion dollars demanded for Nigeria alone. Despite efforts to raise awareness about the different crises, including international conferences (Oslo I and II for Lake Chad in February 2017 and February 2019) and donor meetings, there were major gaps in financial coverage in key sectors and considerable differences between countries: the call for Niger was 84% met, but that for Mali only 38%.

For its part the European Union, through ECHO, plans to allocate 61.15 million euros to Mali, Niger and Nigeria in 2020, 12.65% less than in 2019.

In 2019, the budgets of all UN humanitarian response plans in the region were decreased compared with 2018, except for that of Niger.

To meet the commitments adopted by AECID at the World Humanitarian Summit and in the Grand Bargain and in response to the structural challenges of the region, priority will be given to promoting the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, especially in the sectors of food security and nutrition, and to promoting cash transfers in programmes as a means of empowering the population.

---

24 <https://reliefweb.int/map/nigeria/sahel-food-and-nutrition-crisis-2019-projected-figures-dg-echo-daily-map-17012019> and <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/chad/document/sahel-2018-sahel-overview-humanitarian-needs-and-requirements-en>

25 *Paris Principles on minors associated with armed forces or armed groups*

## 4. STRATEGIC POSITION

### 4.1. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES IN CONTEXT

SO1. Support populations that are vulnerable to food crises.

SO2. Combat child undernutrition.

SO3. Provide humanitarian assistance, basic services and protection to populations affected by armed conflicts, in particular to the most vulnerable (women and children).

### 4.2. COUNTRIES IN WHICH ACTIONS ARE TO BE CARRIED OUT

In the Sahel region, the countries in which AECID's HAO will focus its activities will be Mali, Niger and Nigeria.

**Mali**, affected directly by the armed intercommunity conflict afflicting the central regions of Mopti and Ségou and the northern regions of Timbuktu, Gao and Menaka.

**Niger**, in the region of Diffa, due to the Lake Chad crisis, with millions of displaced persons and refugees, in the regions of Tillabéri and Tahoua, due to the conflicts involving jihadist groups on the border with Mali and Burkina Faso (Liptako Gourma) and in the region of Maradi, due to the ethnic conflicts on the border with Nigeria.

**Nigeria**, the states of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa, due to the humanitarian crisis resulting from the conflict with Boko Haram. Moreover, a part of the population is chronically vulnerable and requires food assistance, primarily during periods of famine.

It is estimated that the geographical distribution of funds will be approximately as follows: 40% Mali, 40% Niger, 20% Nigeria.

### 4.3. SECTORS IN WHICH ACTIONS ARE TO BE CARRIED OUT

The sectors on which the humanitarian response will initially be focused have been prioritized on the basis of the humanitarian needs identified and in line with the Strategic Objectives of point 4.1.

This response is focused on the following sectors: food security and child undernutrition, protection, and education in emergencies

**TABLE 2: SECTORS/SUBSECTORS FOR PRIORITY ACTION BY COUNTRY**

	SECTOR	SUBSECTOR
<b>NIGER</b>	<b>Food security and nutrition</b>	<p>Bolster the production capacity of the displaced population and host communities to improve livelihoods and strengthen sustainability.</p> <p>Combat severe acute and moderate malnutrition.</p> <p>Meet the food and essential nutritional needs of displaced persons and of host communities during the crisis and the postcrisis through cash transfer mechanisms and the supply of basic food basket goods.</p>
	<b>Protection</b>	<p>Provide multisectoral assistance to refugees, displaced persons and host communities affected by conflict and insecurity in Mali and Nigeria.</p> <p>Provide assistance to victims of GBV and carry out initiatives focused on prevention of such violence.</p>
	<b>Education in emergencies</b>	<p>Offer quality education to boys and girls in an equitable and inclusive manner.</p> <p>Strengthen the resilience capacities of the educational system (train educational actors in social cohesion, peace culture, and disaster risk reduction).</p>
<b>NIGERIA</b>	<b>Food security and nutrition</b>	<p>Strengthen food security strategies through cash transfer mechanisms, especially for families with dependent children and households headed by women.</p> <p>Bolster the production capacity of the displaced population and host communities to improve livelihoods and strengthen sustainability.</p> <p>Combat severe acute and moderate malnutrition.</p>
	<b>Protection</b>	<p>Provide multisector assistance to refugees, displaced persons and host communities affected by the conflict in Nigeria.</p> <p>Provide assistance to victims of GBV and carry out initiatives focused on prevention of such violence.</p>
	<b>Education in emergencies</b>	<p>Offer quality education to boys and girls in an equitable and inclusive manner.</p> <p>Strengthen the resilience capacities of the educational system (training of educational actors in social cohesion, peace culture, and disaster risk reduction)</p>
<b>MALI</b>	<b>Food security and nutrition</b>	<p>Meet the essential food and nutritional needs of displaced persons and of host communities during the crisis and the postcrisis through cash transfer mechanism and supply of basic food basket goods.</p> <p>Combat severe acute and moderate malnutrition.</p> <p>Bolster production capacity in the displaced population and in the host communities to improve livelihoods and strengthen sustainability.</p>
	<b>Protection</b>	<p>Provide multisectoral assistance to displaced persons and host communities affected by the conflict in the north of the country.</p> <p>Provide assistance to victims of GBV and carry out initiatives focused on prevention of such violence.</p>
	<b>Education in emergencies</b>	<p>Offer quality education to boys and girls in an equitable and inclusive manner.</p> <p>Strengthen the resilience capacities of the educational system (train educational actors in social cohesion, peace culture, and disaster risk reduction).</p>

## 4.4. MAIN PARTNERS

AECID's response will be channelled through organizations specialized in emergency humanitarian responses, with proven technical and economic solvency and immediate response capacity.

Throughout this two-year period, efforts will be made to localize the most direct assistance, promoting this by financing the Common Humanitarian Funds, and whenever possible, through the direct financing of local actors who have a comparative advantage in the sectors prioritized in this strategy.

The different sectors in each country will be supported by the UN system's international bodies and agencies and by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), among other entities. These organizations have on-the-ground experience in each context.

Lastly, the sectors prioritized by the strategy will have the support of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with proven experience in the sector and in this geographical context. These organizations will work in coordination with national public institutions and local NGOs and will participate actively and effectively in the different coordination forums established in each country.

## 5. ACCOUNTABILITY MATRIX

INDICATORS		
<b>GENERAL</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Final annual budget disbursed in the context of the Sahel and Lake Chad</li> <li>Final annual budget disbursed by sector and by country</li> <li>No. of people who benefit annually from actions in this context</li> <li>Annual budget for the region earmarked for cash transfers (cash and vouchers)</li> <li>Annual budget disbursed in actions with gender markers 3 and 4 (IASC) or 2 (ECHO) in this context</li> <li>No. of local/national organizations financed in this context</li> </ul>	
<b>SECTORAL</b>	<b>PROTECTION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of women and minors who are victims of GBV and who have received assistance</li> <li>No. of women and minors who have received psychosocial assistance</li> <li>No. of unaccompanied minors in alternative care and protection</li> <li>No. of people who have benefitted from support with documentation and/or voluntary repatriation processes</li> <li>No. of people who have been sensitized about, informed of and/or trained in international humanitarian law</li> <li>No. of people at risk of forced displacement who have received support/assistance</li> </ul>
	<b>FOOD SECURITY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of people who receive food assistance</li> <li>No. of people who receive cash transfers (cash and vouchers)</li> </ul>
	<b>NUTRITION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of people with moderate or severe malnutrition attended to annually</li> <li>No. of people responsible for dependent minors who have received information/training on child nutrition</li> <li>No. of centres strengthened in their capacities to address undernutrition</li> </ul>
	<b>EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of school-aged children (3 to 17 years old) affected by the crisis who attend a class or have a teacher who has received training in psychosocial support</li> <li>No. of school-aged children (3 to 17 years old) affected by the crisis who have received a dignity kit and/or school kit</li> <li>No. of parents who have received community messages promoting improved access to a safe learning environment</li> </ul>

Catálogo General de Publicaciones Oficiales:  
<https://publicacionesoficiales.boe.es>

© De esta edición:  
Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo



Av. Reyes Católicos, 4  
28040 Madrid, España

Tel. +34 91 583 81 00  
[www.aecid.es](http://www.aecid.es)

NIPO online: 109-21-004-4