
Informations générales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pays d’Affectation</th>
<th>Nigeria</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agence/Institution hôte</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catégorie de volontaire</td>
<td>International Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nombre de Volontaires</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durée</td>
<td>12 mois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date présumée du début d’affectation</td>
<td>Immédiate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lieu d’Affectation</td>
<td>Maiduguri [NGA]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lieu d’Affectation sans Famille</td>
<td>Lieu d’Affectation sans Famille</td>
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Remarque sur le lieu d’affectation

Conditions de vie

The Federal Republic of Nigeria is a country on the coast of West Africa, bordered by Benin, Cameroon, Chad, and Niger. It has an estimated population of 200 million making it Africa’s most populous country and an area of 923,768 square kilometres. Capital city is Abuja located in the centre of the nation, while Maiduguri is the capital and the largest city of Borno State in north-eastern Nigeria. Spoken languages are English (official), Hausa, Fulani, and others. The prevailing climate in Maiduguri is known as a local steppe climate with little rainfall during the year. Temperatures are generally between 25 and 38 °C. Driest month is January, and May is warmest one.

Security environment in the North East continues to be a cause of concern due to ongoing armed conflict between security forces and insurgents. Despite some recent gains by security forces, Boko Haram insurgent group remains resilient and continues to resort to asymmetrical warfare resulting in collateral damage among civilian population. UN Security Level-3 is currently in place in Maiduguri, and it is non-family duty station. This implies that official and private road travel by staff is limited as per the MOSS and all official
missions in this region should not begin before 07:00 and be in a secure location no later than 18:30. Security escort is not required for travel within the city. However, police escorts are required as per MOSS for travel by road for most of the directions outside Maiduguri city. Most of the areas of responsibilities are accessible by UNHAS helicopters. Manual security clearance as well as TRIP system clearance should be obtained from UNDSS for all travels by road/air within North-East of Nigeria. Traveling from Maiduguri to major cities (Abuja, Lagos, Yola, etc.) can be on several UN cleared commercial air carriers, as well as UNHAS.

There is a UN Clinic in Maiduguri, and other UN recommended hospitals. Although these hospitals are not up to internationally acceptable standards; they provide basic health care services.

The official currency is Nigerian Naira (NGN). Cash is the main means of transaction though cards are also accepted at some hotels and shops. You are encouraged to open local bank account for ease of making financial transations.

Détails sur l'Affectation

Titre de l'Affectation
Early Recovery & Livelihoods Cluster Coordinator

Contexte organisationnel & description du projet

Early Recovery is an essential component of the humanitarian crisis response. Early Recovery addresses recovery needs during the humanitarian phase, using humanitarian mechanisms in accordance with development principles. 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. Emergency relief addresses peoples’ survival and basic well-being. Early Recovery restores people’s capacities and supports communities’ first steps to recover from the crisis. The Global Cluster for Early Recovery (GCER) advocates for humanitarian actors to integrate approaches into their humanitarian work, where possible, that will mitigate the impact of a future crisis on a community, and to work closer to development actors.

The prevailing insecurity conditions have resulted in more than 1.8 million people internally displaced in six states of the North East, including more than 191,000 Nigerian refugees who crossed the border to neighboring Cameroon, Chad, and Niger thereby placing considerable pressure on available means of livelihoods in the region. The displaced are living mostly in host communities further straining already poor community relations. Furthermore, this conflict-driven population migration has exacerbated unemployment and poverty conditions in the North East region – driving these parameters above national average. However, even though the security situation in some areas has improved and allows for IDPs to return, there is increasing anecdotal evidence of risk for community level violence related to perceived affiliation of Muslim community members with Boko Haram.

An estimated 4.6 million people are food insecure and an Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Level 3 is expected in the Northeastern states under current state of emergency and insecurity. The provision of social services, particularly health services and education, has been affected. At present, a number of health facilities in some affected Local Government Areas (LGAs) are considered non-functional while most schools are operating in highly restricted conditions. Power cuts are frequent and there is large scale damage to critical socio-economic infrastructure.

The most predominant threat and driving force behind the insecurity in the region, including Nigeria, is the terror network Boko Haram. Successive governments have made efforts to check the activities of this insurgent groups, with varying degrees of success. The current administration has employed a combination of dialogue processes and intensive military action to curtail their activities and has recently reported significant progress in re-capturing a number of areas. While past reports indicate that military action has succeeded in pushing the group out of the major cities in Nigeria as evidenced by the drop-in attacks in major cities across Nigeria, there was an upsurge in the frequency, sophistication and scope of attacks across the country by this group.

There is a crucial need for both humanitarian and development actors to address structural inequalities and reducing underlying risks and vulnerabilities. There are strong calls from the World Humanitarian Summit process to ensure that there is closer, joint collaboration between these two communities to reach the most vulnerable within a humanitarian-development nexus. Similar issues have been highlighted in the Secretary General’s report for the World Humanitarian Summit, which calls for a paradigm shift: transcending the humanitarian-development divide by working towards clear and measurable collective outcomes, based on comparative advantages and over multi-year timeframes. The Early Recovery and Livelihoods Cluster/Sector Working Group is one of the XX Humanitarian Programming Cluster and is called the Response and Recovery Sector in Nigeria. The Sector is led by UNDP and the Ministry of Budget and National Planning and works in partnership with other Clusters/Sector Working Groups under the Humanitarian Country Team and also compliments UNDP Nigeria’s development programme work on Governance, Peacebuilding, and
Security; Inclusive Economic Growth and Environment and Climate Change In order to respond to Early Recovery needs and support joint Humanitarian-Development analysis, planning and programming, UNDP set up a Sub-Office office in Maiduguri and is implementing projects for stabilization and early recovery of the region. At present, UNDP seeks to recruit a dynamic IUNV for the Early Recovery and Livelihoods Cluster Coordinator post.

Objectifs de développement durable
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Description de l'action
Within the delegated authority and under the supervision of Early Recovery Coordinator or his/her designated mandated representative(s), the UN Volunteer Early Recovery & Livelihoods Cluster Coordinator will:

- In close collaboration with the representative of the Ministry of Return, Reconstruction and Recovery (MRRR) of Borno state, ensure effective coordination of all relevant actors by:
  1. Regularly convening partners for coordination and information exchanges
  2. Regularly updating an information database and platform ensuring the capturing and sharing of information on interventions by all relevant actors
  3. Ensuring that all partner interventions and service delivery are driven by the Response Plan and strategic priorities identified in conjunction with the MRRR.
  4. Developing mechanisms to eliminate duplication of service delivery.
  5. Ensure appropriate links with national and local authorities, State institutions, local civil society and other relevant actors in support of coordination and information exchange.
  6. Promote early recovery and livelihoods efforts to strengthen the capacity of the national authorities and civil society, including staff and cluster partners

- Lead and/or support the development of strategies and implementation plans for reconstruction and recovery by:
  1. Developing sectoral plans, objectives and indicators that directly support return, recovery and reconstruction of the North East.
  2. Identifying and establishing contact with all relevant stakeholders, including representatives of affected populations and ensure utilization of participatory and community-based approaches in sectoral needs assessments, analysis, planning, monitoring and response
  3. Applying and adhering to common standards and guidelines.
  4. Clarifying funding requirements, helping to set priorities, and agreeing cluster contributions to the HC's overall humanitarian funding proposals.

En plus de ce qui précède, les Volontaires des Nations Unies sont censés:
• Renforcer leurs connaissances et compréhension du concept du volontariat en lisant la documentation mise à disposition par le programme VNU, les publications externes et prendre activement part aux activités du programme VNU, par exemple s’impliquer dans les activités commémoratives de la Journée internationale des Volontaires (JIV), le 5 décembre.
• Se familiariser et développer toute forme de volontariat traditionnel et/ou local au niveau du pays d’accueil.
• Refléter le type et la nature des actions volontaires qu’ils entreprennent, y compris leur par-ticipation dans les réflexions substantielles.
• Contribuer à la rédaction des articles sur les expériences de terrain à soumettre pour la publication du programme VNU/ site web, bulletin et notes de presse, etc.
• Contribuer au Programme d’accueil des Volontaires des Nations Unies nouvellement arrivés dans le pays d’affectation ;
• Promouvoir ou conseiller les groupes locaux dans l’utilisation des volontaires en ligne ou en-courager les individus et les organisations à utiliser les services de volontaires en ligne quand cela est techniquement possible.

Résultats / résultats attendus

- As an active UNDP Early Recovery & Livelihoods team member, efficient, timely, responsive, client-friendly and high-quality support rendered to UNDP and its beneficiaries in the accomplishment of her/his functions, including:
  - Holding of monthly coordination meeting of the Early Recovery and Livelihood Sector
  - Constantly updated database of the activities of the stakeholders in the Sector
  - Collaboration with the representatives of the Ministry of Return, Reconstruction and Recovery (MRRR) of Borno state, ensure effective coordination of all relevant actors
  - Compiled inputs required from the sector for documents including Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)

- The development of capacity through coaching, mentoring and formal on-the-job training, when working with (including supervising)
Qualifications / Exigences

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<th>Domaine de qualification</th>
<th>Bachelor degree or equivalent</th>
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Niveau de qualifications - autres commentaires
- Degree (Bachelor’s or equivalent) in Social Science (International Development or International Relations) or a related field is required

Expérience Requise
- 24 mois

Remarques sur l’Expérience
- At least 2 years of professional work experience at the national and/or international level in large organizations with dispersed operations and/or in the public and private sector; experience working within the UN system, preferably in an operational UN Agency or other international development organization;
- Experience in humanitarian response and recovery operations (complex emergencies and/or natural disasters) is desirable.

Linguistiques
- English (Mandatory) , Niveau - Fluent

Domaine d’expertise
- Emergency response, immediate relief operations, and post-conflict humanitarian aid operations Optionnel

Domaine d’expertise requis

Humanitarian Response - Exceptional knowledge of humanitarian response systems, coordination mechanisms, and humanitarian policy. This includes coordinated needs assessments (MIRA, PDNA), and the Humanitarian Programme Cycle;

Humanitarian-Development Nexus – Comprehensive understanding of the challenges and experience of countries addressing simultaneously humanitarian needs, recovery and development. Good knowledge of both humanitarian and development systems and planning.

People Centered Approach - Understands that a people-centered approach to humanitarian action brings together the universal determinants of age, gender, and other specific diversity characteristics for analysis that informs an effective response which includes; disability, HIV&AIDS, mental health, socio-economic status, religion, nationality, the environment and ethnic origins;

Recovery Programming - Strong knowledge of one or several of the early recovery programmatic areas:
- Livelihoods- Emergency Employment, Economic Recovery, Government Employment, Cash Coordination
- Governance - Rule of Law, Peace and Reconciliation, Community Stability, Social Cohesion, Local Governance, Civil Society;

Basic Infrastructure repairs and rehabilitation- Waste Management, Utility systems, Local Government buildings, Community buildings, Mine Awareness and Clearance;

Permis de Conduire exigé
- Non
Conditions of Service for International Specialist:


The rapidly changing nature of novel coronavirus COVID-19 has placed significant and increasing restrictions on the freedom of movement of people across the globe, within countries and across borders. Such restrictions make it very difficult for international UN Volunteers to begin their assignments at their assigned duty station and UNV cannot guarantee assignments will proceed as normal.

Candidates for international UN Volunteer assignments during this period may be exceptionally granted alternative working arrangements to work from their place of recruitment until restrictions are lifted. This is at the discretion of the host entity. Candidates proceeding to interview are recommended to discuss the likelihood of travel and possible alternative arrangements with the host entity. If selected, candidates should carefully consider the circumstances before accepting UNV’s offer.

In cases where the UN Host Entity partner has requested the UN Volunteer to perform their assignment remotely, the Post Adjustment Multiplier (PAM) and related entitlements to be paid may be adjusted to the temporary duty station from where the UN Volunteer has been requested to work if requested by the UN Host Entity.

The contract lasts for the period indicated above with possibility of extensions subject to availability of funding, operational necessity and satisfactory performance. However, there is no expectation of renewal of the assignment.

A UN Volunteer receives a Volunteer Living Allowance (VLA) which is composed of the Monthly Living Allowance (MLA) and a Family Allowance (FA) for those with dependents (maximum three).

The Volunteer Living Allowance (VLA) is paid at the end of each month to cover housing, utilities, transportation, communications and other basic needs. The VLA can be computed by applying the Post-Adjustment Multiplier (PAM) to the VLA base rate of US$ 1,651. The VLA base rate is a global rate across the world, while the PAM is duty station/country-specific and fluctuates on a monthly basis according to the cost of living. This method ensures that international UN Volunteers have comparable purchasing power at all duty stations irrespective of varying costs of living. The PAM is established by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) and is published at the beginning of

For UN Volunteer entitlements, kindly refer to the link https://vmam.unv.org/calculator/entitlements

In non-family duty stations that belong to hardship categories D or E, as classified by the ICSC, international UN Volunteers receive a Well-Being Differential (WBD) on a monthly basis.

Furthermore, UN Volunteers are provided a settling-in-grant (SIG) at the start of the assignment (if the volunteer did not reside in the duty station for at least 6 months prior to taking up the assignment) and in the event of a permanent reassignment to another duty station.

UNV provides life, health, permanent disability insurances as well as assignment travel, annual leave, full integration in the UN security framework (including residential security reimbursements).

UN Volunteers are paid Daily Subsistence Allowance at the UN rate for official travels, flight tickets for periodic home visit and for the final repatriation travel (if applicable). Resettlement allowance is paid for satisfactory service at the end of the assignment.

UNV will provide, together with the offer of assignment, a copy of the Conditions of Service, including Code of conduct, to the successful candidate.

Supervision, induction and duty of care of UN Volunteers

UN Volunteers should be provided equal duty of care as extended to all host entity personnel. Host entity support to the UN Volunteer includes, but is not limited to:

- Introductory briefings about the organisation and office-related context including security, emergency procedures, good cultural practice and orientation to the local environment;
- Support with arrival administration including setting-up of bank accounts, residence permit applications and completion of other official processes as required by the host government or host entity;
- Structured guidance, mentoring and coaching by a supervisor including a clear workplan and performance appraisal;
- Access to office space, equipment, IT support and any other systems and tools required to complete the objectives of the assignment including a host entity email address;
- Access to shared host entity corporate knowledge, training and learning;
- Inclusion of the volunteer in emergency procedures such as evacuations;
- Leave management;
- DSA for official travel, when applicable;
- All changes in the Description of Assignment occurring between recruitment and arrival or during the assignment need to be formalized with the United Nations Volunteer Programme.

Code d’application: NGAR000127-7290

Application procedure

* Not yet registered in the UNV Talent Pool?

First register your profile at https://vmam.unv.org/candidate/signup.

Important: After creating your account, complete all sections of your profile and submit it. Then go to ‘My Page’ at
https://vmam.unv.org/candidate/mypage and click on the ‘Special Calls’ hyperlink. Lastly, select the special call to which you would like to apply.

* Already registered in the UNV Talent Pool?
First update your profile at https://vmam.unv.org/candidate/profile.
Then go to ‘My Page’ at https://vmam.unv.org/candidate/mypage and click on the ‘Special Calls’ hyperlink to select the special call to which you would like to apply.

Application deadline: 5 July 2020

doa.apply_url https://vmam.unv.org//candidate/show-doa/TkdBUjAwMDEyNw==

Avertissement

Le programme VNU est un programme qui promeut l’égalité des chances et encourage les candidatures de professionnels qualifiés. Le Programme VNU s’engage à assurer la diversité en termes de genre, de nationalités et de cultures.