

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

NIGERIA

HUMANITARIAN
PROGRAMME CYCLE
2024
ISSUED APRIL 2024



About

This document is consolidated by OCHA on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners. The Humanitarian Response Plan is a presentation of the coordinated, strategic response devised by humanitarian agencies in order to meet the acute needs of people affected by the crisis. It is based on, and responds to, evidence of needs described in the Humanitarian Needs Overview.

PHOTO ON COVER

A portrait of Aisha Alkali Jibril at her home in Damaturu, Yobe State on 22 November 2023. Aisha is living with a disability and benefitted from vocational training by the African Youth for Peace, Empowerment and Development Foundation (AFRYDEV) with funding from the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF). She is seeking more inclusion in Humanitarian response in north-east Nigeria.

Photo Credit: UNOCHA/Damilola Onafuwa

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fts.unocha.org/appeals/1117/summary

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DAMATURU, YOBE STATE, NIGERIA

GA portrait of Ladidi Aramma in her home in Damaturu, Yobe State on 22 November 2023. Ladidi and her five children returned to her community from an IDP camp in Maiduguri, Borno State. Save the Children International provided her with a start-up grant for a small business. She now sells plastic bowls, plates and kettles within her community

Photo: UNOCHA/Damilola Onafuwa



Foreword

Introduction by the United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator a.i for Nigeria

As the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) shows, there are many humanitarian needs across Nigeria. In the north-west and north-central regions, humanitarian needs are rooted in poverty and underdevelopment, weak rule of law and increased competition over natural resources. Armed banditry and intercommunal conflict, coupled with many of the struggles described above, profoundly affect people's vulnerability.

The 2024 Humanitarian Programme Cycle needs analysis in the HNO covers the whole of Nigeria. However, this Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) is only focused on humanitarian crises in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states in north-east Nigeria, where more than 14 years of conflict has ravaged social infrastructure and killed and maimed tens of thousands of people, depriving them of their ability to eke out a living. At least 7.9 million people need humanitarian assistance in 2024. Of these, we are seeking to reach 4.4 million of the most vulnerable people. Some 4.4 million people will face severe hunger during the lean season, including about 2 million children affected by acute malnutrition. In 2023, I visited nutrition stabilization centres in Maiduguri, Borno State, where the number of children admitted for treatment was higher than in 2022. The numbers for 2024 are expected to be just as high, if not higher. The 4.4 million people targeted for assistance include more than 2 million internally displaced people in continued need of support.

In 2024, we will be confronted with some stark and difficult choices, as resources for humanitarian assistance are dwindling not just in Nigeria, but globally. We must consider even more carefully how to maximise dwindling resources and how to organise the humanitarian operation. Reflecting these challenges, further prioritisation and targeting of the

most vulnerable means that the number of people targeted for humanitarian interventions has reduced from 6 million to 4.4 million people. We must ensure that we do not spread too thinly, and this is one of the reasons why the HRP will retain its focus on aiding the most vulnerable people affected by the armed conflict in the BAY states. In the rest of Nigeria, we will utilize different approaches, leveraging government leadership and working in tandem with development partners to address vulnerability and its causes. We have long recognised that humanitarian aid is not the solution to the underlying problems causing needs in Nigeria, including in the north-east.

For the 2024 HRP, we are promoting a differentiated approach to analysis and response planning for each of the three BAY states. Where conditions allow, the UN and its partners will support the Government in implementing more lasting development solutions to internal displacement, which will help reduce people's vulnerabilities and build their self-reliance. Government service provision must be supported by development actors. In parts of the BAY states that have become more secure, investment in social infrastructure and livelihoods will be critical to reducing dependence on humanitarian assistance.

As in 2023, we anticipate that there will be areas, especially in Borno State, where affected people will have little or no access to humanitarian assistance. Where government and humanitarian actors are unable to reach people in need or people are unable to reach assistance, we will continue advocating with civilian and military authorities to allow civilians unhindered freedom of movement to seek protection from conflict and access to humanitarian assistance. Moreover, in Borno, most primary supply routes remain insecure for civilians, humanitarian workers and suppliers. As a result, the humanitarian operation continues to rely on

the UN Humanitarian Air Service to reach humanitarian hubs, which protect aid workers and enable operations in deep-field locations.

Protection concerns continue to dominate work in the north-east. While there were fewer attacks on military and civilian infrastructure in the BAY states in the last two years, attacks on civilians by non-state armed groups (NSAGs) are worryingly increasing. In particular, women and girls lack adequate protection, access to justice and access to services. They are threatened by violence, abduction, rape, gender-based violence, forced and child marriage, and other violations of their rights. Young boys are targeted for recruitment by NSAGs.

Women and girls are not only among the most vulnerable in north-east Nigeria, but also in the rest of the country as reflected in the HNO analysis. Supporting the most vulnerable women and girls and making space for their voices must be a key priority for all of us. Addressing their plight includes enabling and empowering women-led organizations through their inclusion in the Humanitarian Country Team and other coordination mechanisms, in addition to enabling women-led organisations through the Nigerian Humanitarian Fund.

This year cannot be business as usual and we must prioritise the most critical lifesaving and life preserving activities. The Humanitarian Strategy for 2024-2025 is a step in the right direction. We will need to improve the way we work by innovating and making sure that we can make scarce resources go further. More must be done to reduce the cost of providing assistance through greater efficiency and effectiveness. Even greater emphasis will be given to cash or vouchers, which reduce transaction costs and give people choice. We must strengthen our two-way communication with affected people to improve our understanding of what they need and ensure the relevance and appropriateness of our actions to support them.

We hope and expect that federal and state governments will increasingly lead and commit resources towards humanitarian needs. I am

encouraged by the Government's Renewed Hope agenda and see the plans to establish a national trust fund for humanitarian activities and poverty alleviation as a positive development.

We have only been partially successful in achieving localization, one of the key commitments of the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit. Localization is about enabling and empowering local authorities and civil society to take action. Further shifts towards national and local leadership will make humanitarian action more impactful. Moreover, when local partners are funded directly, transaction and overall costs are further reduced.

We will continue to build on the lessons learned from several years of the lean season and rainy season plans derived from the HRP. This has enabled us to adopt a less siloed approach to ensure a more integrated, joined up, and coordinated response. Similarly, a focus on states and the most affected people and areas enables an area-based approach.

The crisis in the BAY states is, unfortunately, far from over. Though security has improved in Adamawa and Yobe, as well as in parts of Borno, there are still nearly 8 million people in peril due to conflict, violence and related causes in the north-east. We face immense challenges in 2024, but I remain optimistic that we can make a profound difference. I am grateful to our partners for their tireless efforts to alleviate suffering and save lives under difficult circumstances. Last, but not least, I also want to recognise the continued strong commitment of our donors who have stood with the people of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states in their time of need. With your support and solidarity, we will continue to work with the Government and all involved actors to protect and provide improved and more dignified lives for the people of Nigeria.

Matthias Schmale

United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator
a.i. for Nigeria

FUNE, YOBE STATE

Ibrahim Maigari working on his farm in Fune, Yobe State on 24 November 2023. Maigari lost his brothers during the conflict in north-east Nigeria. He now caters for the needs of his and his late brothers' families. To ensure he produces enough food for his family, Taimako Community Development Initiative, a non-governmental organisation in Yobe State supported him with fertilizers and seeds
Photo: UNOCHA/Damilola Onafuwa



Response Plan overview

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	OPERATIONAL PARTNERS
7.9M	4.4M	\$926.7M	99

The 2024 Nigeria Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) aims to address the critical needs of 4.4 million people impacted by conflict in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states at a total cost of US\$926.7 million. The requirement is divided as follows: Borno State \$472 million for 2.4 million people, Adamawa \$203 million for 1 million people and Yobe \$185 million for 1 million people. Further prioritization and targeting of the most vulnerable resulted in the number of people targeted for humanitarian interventions narrowing to 4.4 million. The most critical of those needs is

targeting 1.9 million people in local government areas (LGAs) with extreme severity needs, as identified by the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) 2.0 analysis. The success of this response plan hinges on the collaboration of 99 operational partners, comprising 8 UN agencies, 16 international NGOs, 75 national NGOs and 12 government partners, all dedicated to meeting the needs of the most affected people in north-east Nigeria.



POTISKUM, YOBE STATE

A portrait of Yusuf Ali Danbaba and his family in his home in Potiskum, Yobe State on 23 November 2023. Yusuf Ali is the head of a household supporting his immediate family and the families of his deceased brothers and extended family. Taimako Community Development Initiative supported him with seeds, fertilizers and tools to help him grow enough food for his family:

Photo: UNOCHA/Damilola Onafuwa

Crisis context and impact

Operational environment

The armed conflict in the BAY states is the main cause of insecurity in the north-east. Although fighters associated with non-state armed groups (NSAGs) continue to surrender, the three key factions continue to conduct targeted operations, sometimes beyond the BAY states. Over the last year, attacks on military targets have declined amid an increase in attacks on civilians (15,900¹ civilian casualties since the beginning of the insurgency). There are signs of factional infighting between armed groups. These high levels of violence pose protection risks to civilians, including humanitarians. This impedes access to affected people and prevents the delivery of life-saving assistance to civilians living in and around contested areas, mainly in Borno State.

Political, sociocultural, and demographic profiles

Nigeria is the sixth-most populous country in the world, with a total population exceeding 224 million². It has one of the world's fastest growing populations, at 3.2 per cent, which is expected to double in the next 29 years. The rapid population growth rate puts a strain on essential sectors and the provision of basic services, such as health care, education and infrastructure. Population growth is outpacing investment in these sectors. Approximately 70 per cent of the population lives in rural areas³. There are countless needs in Nigeria, most are caused by poverty, lack of access to basic services and weak rule of law institutions. In many parts of the country, including the north-west and north-central Nigeria, attacks by armed gangs and intercommunal fighting have displaced many people. This HRP, however, focuses on the BAY states impacted by a 14-year non-international armed conflict. The BAY states have a population of about 16 million people, with 40 per cent of the population under the age of 18 years old, according to projections by the National Population Commission.

Existing legal and policy frameworks

Nigeria has comprehensive legal and policy frameworks at the federal and state levels, but implementing them can prove challenging. States are relatively autonomous and may choose to articulate their own policies. In 2022, Nigeria introduced its National Policy on Internally Displaced Persons to manage and support displaced people. The policy, championed by the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development—now the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Alleviation—and backed by the UN and partners, focuses on the entire displacement cycle from immediate needs to rehabilitation.

Public infrastructure

The conflict has significantly impacted already inadequate public infrastructure in the BAY states. Some 40 per cent of health facilities, 50 per cent of schools and 75 per cent of water and sanitation facilities have been damaged or destroyed in the conflict. Not only has infrastructure been damaged or destroyed, but the critical staff who managed these facilities have fled. Investment in infrastructure is needed by development partners and the Government to restore the provision of basic services. Likewise, shelters are inadequate (46 per cent⁴) in host communities and return areas, requiring a substantial investment to ensure the welfare of people affected by conflict.

Environmental profile

Across Nigeria, changing weather patterns are significantly affecting people's livelihoods and welfare and more extreme weather patterns are becoming increasingly common due to climate change. This manifests itself in excessive and unpredictable

rainfall and dry spells that often give rise to droughts, floods, and erosion. Regions such as the BAY states, already grappling with challenges posed by conflict and underdevelopment, are among the most affected. These climatic changes worsen food and water scarcity and access to shelter and healthcare, causing or aggravating resource-based conflicts. The BAY states experience one main rainy season, from May to September.

The Humanitarian Strategy 2024-2025

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) endorsed another two-year humanitarian strategy for 2024-2025, as a strategic framework for international humanitarian support in Nigeria, taking into consideration an evolving context in the country. The strategy will, if needed, be reviewed and revised to adjust the response to significant changes in needs or the humanitarian context.

Building on the HCT's 2022-2023 Humanitarian Strategy, the following strategic objectives will guide the humanitarian response in 2024-2025:

Strategic Objective 1: Affected people receive life-saving assistance to remedy and avert the most severe threats to life and health, in order to reduce (excess) mortality and morbidity

Strategic Objective 2: The affected people enjoy adequate protection of their rights, including safety and security, unhindered access to humanitarian assistance and solutions that fulfil norms and standards

Strategic Objective 3: Affected people's lives are transformed – they are enabled and empowered through humanitarian and development action where opportunities exist so that they no longer need humanitarian assistance.

The Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) covers the whole of Nigeria, though a full-fledged internationally coordinated response will only be undertaken in the BAY states. Other modalities will be utilised, as required, for assessments, planning and response, including the provision of technical assistance

and capacity-building for the state and federal Governments and other humanitarian actors across the country as required.

The HPC will promote a differentiated approach in analysis and response planning for each of the BAY states, recognising that needs vary and that different approaches may be more appropriate given differences in context, needs and opportunities. As a result, there will be a separate plan for each of the BAY states tailored to the context, needs and opportunities in each state. As in the past two years, the HPC will continue to promote a two-pronged approach: providing emergency humanitarian assistance while increasingly improving resilience, reducing needs and improving self-reliance.

A desk review of needs will be undertaken for other parts of Nigeria as part of the HNO, building on existing data sets. No comprehensive multi-sector needs assessment (MSNA) will be undertaken for 2024 for the BAY states. Instead, last year's assessment will be used as a baseline. Additionally, thematic updates will include, but not be limited to:

- Conflict and insecurity
- Population movements, displacement, and the potential impact of camp closures
- Food insecurity and malnutrition
- Disease outbreaks
- Climate change impacts, including floods

Like last year, a set of "priorities within the priorities" will be used to better prioritise the use of resources in the HRP. Priority criteria will include:

- Magnitude and severity of needs
- Access to basic services (through markets, humanitarian intervention, or government action), as well as humanitarian access
- Time sensitivity of interventions

The HPC will follow global standards, including those establishing the people in need (PiN) figure, through the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) 2.0. The PiN figure is calculated as the accumulation of the

highest sector need (e.g. food needs) at the level of the lowest administrative level (local government area [LGA]) for the state.

Emphasis will be given to more joined-up, better prioritised, and more inclusive programming, including improved preparedness, and anticipatory and preventive action. More joined up activities will be promoted with an emphasis on approaches such as the multi-sector lean season and rainy season plans, gleaned from and articulated through the HRP, in addition to area-based approaches, ensuring more impactful programming.

Several principles will underpin the approach sought through the HPC to ensure a coherent response that is people-centred, context-specific, and contributes to community resilience. Inclusivity will entail that efforts will be made to understand better what barriers there are to affected people receiving assistance, including gender, age, disability etc. Moreover, the views and aspirations of affected people will guide strategic approaches as well as activities. Regarding gender, this will be a key principle for the strategy to ensure that particularly girls' and women's need are better understood, and appropriate programming is undertaken to address their needs. This will require concrete targets for addressing gender inequities in programming as well as promoting activities by women-led organisations.

Localisation will be another key principle of the HPC, in terms of promoting improved inputs and engagement from local partners, the Government, and local NGOs in the HPC process and implementation. Efforts will also be made to build the capacity of local actors to engage in assessments, planning, and programmes.

Working with the Government is key to improving ownership and the durability of humanitarian

interventions and a means to leverage government resources at both the state and federal level. More concerted efforts will be made at the outset of the HPC process to ensure that assessments and analysis are shared, areas for collaborative work are identified, and agreements are reached to improve working relations with the Government. Likewise, the HRP will be informed by and aligned with government plans and policies.

Risk analysis tools will provide an opportunity to improve and expand efforts to prevent or mitigate the impact of humanitarian events, including disease outbreaks and events caused by inclement weather (climate change), as well as other cyclical events such as food insecurity and malnutrition. Increased emphasis will be given to prevention, working with development partners and the government to prevent or reduce the impact of such events through anticipatory action, improved preparedness planning, as well as disaster risk reduction efforts.

Working more closely with development partners will also be key to promoting solutions and reducing needs. This includes shifting responsibility for providing basic services towards the Government and improving food security through investment in agriculture. This will require better alignment of government plans, development partner plans, and the HPC.

Planned response

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITY
7.9M	4.4M	24%	52%	8%

Strategic objectives

S01

Affected people receive life-saving assistance to remedy and avert the most severe threats to life and health, in order to reduce (excess) mortality and morbidity

S02

The affected people enjoy adequate protection of their rights, including safety and security, unhindered access to humanitarian assistance and solutions that fulfil norms and standards

S03

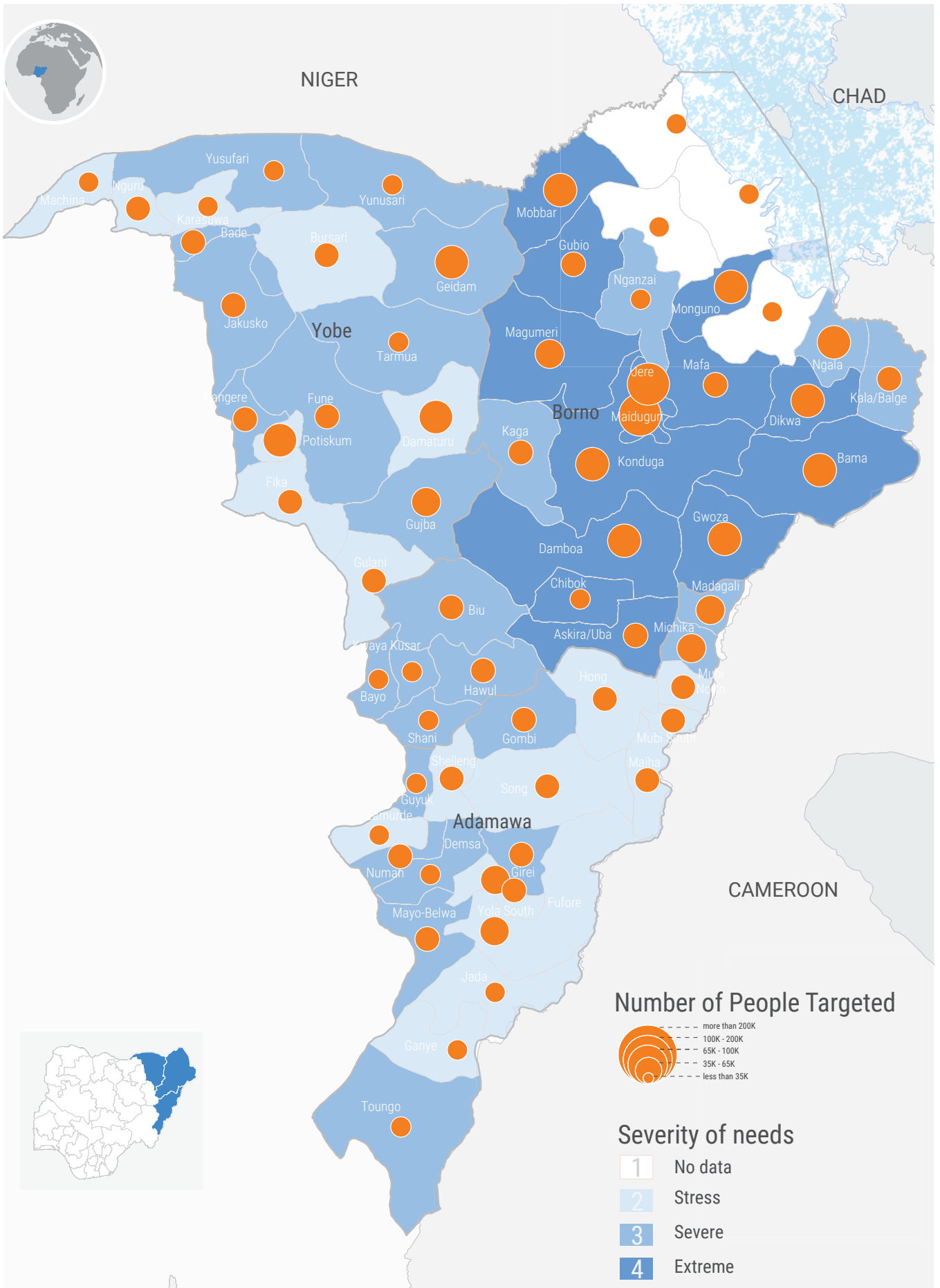
Affected people’s lives are transformed – they are enabled and empowered through humanitarian and development action where opportunities exist so that they no longer need humanitarian assistance.

FUNE, YOBE STATE

A portrait of Hadiza Ya’u, 17 with some dried pasta and her pasta making machine at her house in Fune, Yobe state on the 24th November, 2023. Hadiza was trained to make pasta and she does it for customers. "I'm saving money and hope to save enough to support myself in school".

Photo: UNOCHA/Damilola Onafuwa





HRP Key Figures

Humanitarian Response by Targeted Groups

POPULATION GROUP	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	IN NEED TARGET
IDPs	2.1M	1.5M	
Returnses	1.8M	0.9M	
Host communities	4.1M	2.1M	

Humanitarian Response for Persons with Disability

	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	IN NEED TARGET	% TARGETED
Persons with disability	1.18M	0.94M		80%

Humanitarian Response by Sex

GROUP	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	IN NEED TARGET	% TARGETED
Girls	2.7M	1.5M		78%
Boys	2.4M	1.3M		81%
Women	1.6M	0.9M		50%
Men	1.3M	0.8M		50%

Financial Requirements by Sector and Multi-Sector

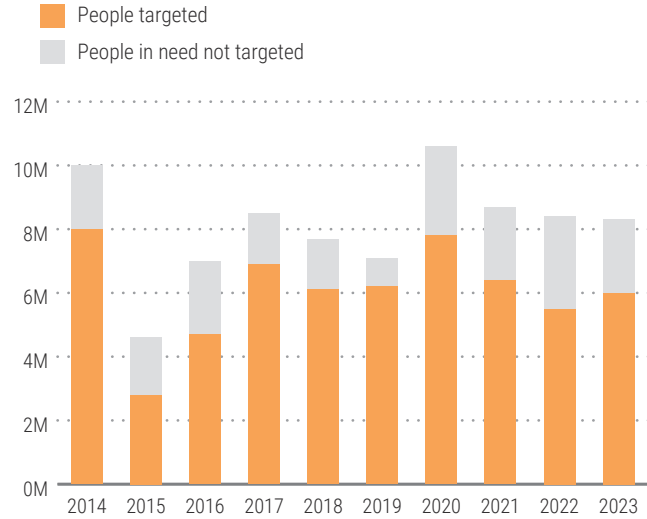
SECTOR	FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Food Security	340.00M
Nutrition	112.70M
Health	89.90M
Water and Sanitation	87.30M
Protection	65.50M
Emergency Shelter and NFI	58.50M
Education	57.60M
Logistics	33.10M
Early Recovery and Livelihoods	27.90M
Coordination and Support Services	21.30M
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	19.70M
Emergency Telecommunications	1.20M
Multi Purpose Cash	12.0M

Humanitarian Response by Age

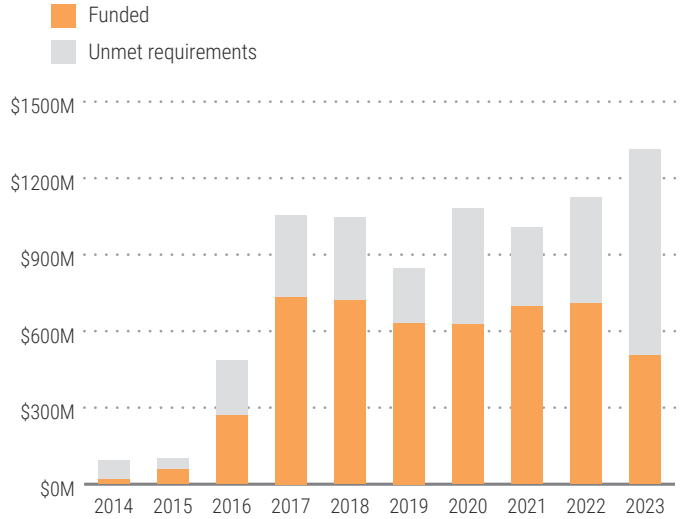
AGE	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	IN NEED TARGET	% TARGETED
Children (0 - 17)	5.1M	2.7M		80%
Adults (18 - 59)	2.5M	1.4M		55%
Elders (60+)	0.4M	0.3M		75%

Historical Trends

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED VS TARGETED



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



YEAR OF APPEAL	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	FUNDING RECEIVED	% FUNDED
2014	10M	8.0M	93.4M	17.8M	19%
2015	4.6M	2.8M	100.3M	58M	58%
2016	7.0M	4.7M	484.2M	267.9M	55%
2017	8.5M	6.9M	1.05B	733.4M	70%
2018	7.7M	6.1M	1.05B	720.2M	67%
2019	7.1M	6.2M	847.7M	631.8M	75%
2020	10.6M	7.8M	1.08B	626.8M	58%
2021	8.7M	6.4M	1.01B	696.3M	69%
2022	8.4M	5.5M	1.1B	704.3M	63%
2023	8.3M	6.0M	1.03B	532.1M	40.6%

Part 1: **Strategic Response Priorities**

PULKA, BORNO STATE

One-year-old Fatima Ali is recovering from severe acute malnutrition. She was photographed with her mother at the stabilization centre managed by Première Urgence Internationale in Pulka, Borno State on 21 November 2023

Photo: UNOCHA/Damilola Onafuwa



1.1 Planning assumptions and Scope of the HRP

In 2024, the HRP is strategically designed to address many challenges, primarily driven by risks – conflict, displacement, food insecurity, disease outbreaks, and the escalating impacts of climate change. In addition to INFORM⁵ for Nigeria, state-level risk-informed HRP workshops⁶ were organised, building on the community-based risk analyses conducted in 2021, 2022, and 2023. These workshops brought together humanitarian actors, including sectors, international and local NGOs, and Government officials, to develop planning assumptions and potential scenarios for the HRP.

The humanitarian crisis in the BAY states stems mainly from protracted conflict and insecurity, which continues to claim and impact people's lives – more than 4,500 deaths in 2023, according to The Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED)⁷. It also continues to trigger new and secondary displacements, resulting in about 2.1 million IDPs⁸. Despite some security improvements in parts of the BAY states, attacks on civilians and infrastructure persist, putting lives at risk and hampering the provision of basic services, as well as access to markets and livelihoods. This volatility and the possibility of camp closures by the Borno State Government may lead to an increased caseload in already congested camps, stretching the coping mechanisms of those affected, as well as those of host communities, which could also lead to additional returns to potentially unsafe areas. Compounding conflict shocks, climate change heightens flood risks, with predictions of increased extreme rainfall and temperatures over the long term. Flooding in 2023, though not as severe as in 2022,

overwhelmed community resilience and humanitarian response capacity.

Key risks in 2024 include a major food crisis, with up to 4.4 million people expected to face severe hunger during the June-August 2024 lean season due to declining production, eroded livelihoods, and record food and fuel inflation. Cholera outbreaks and other diseases are also likely in vulnerable, overcrowded, displaced communities with inadequate sanitation.

Scope of the HRP

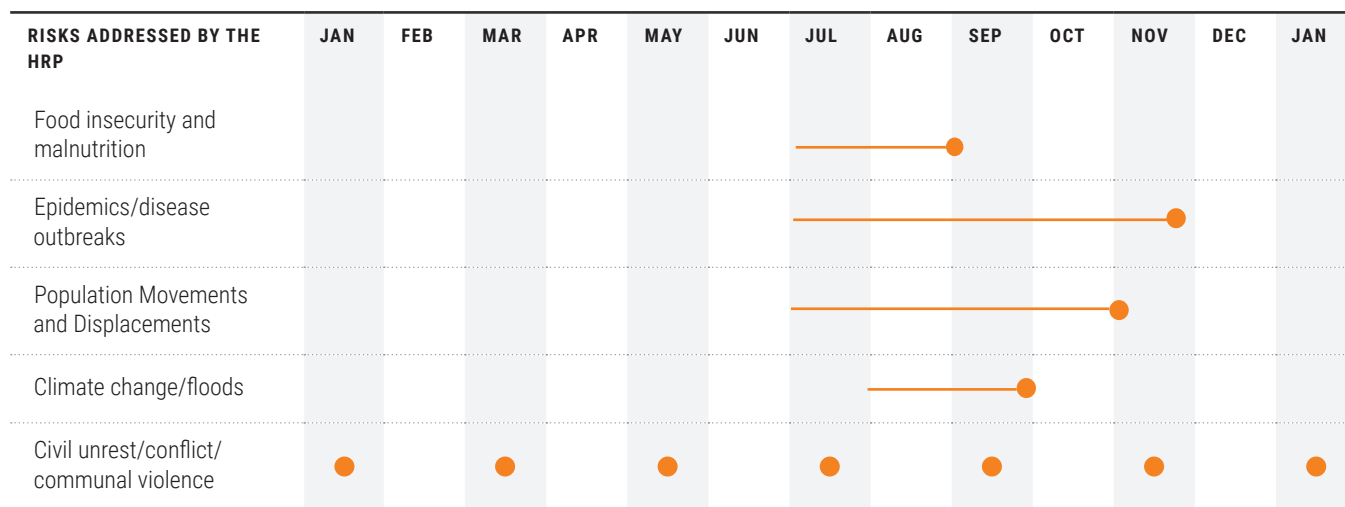
The 2024-2025⁹ strategy retains a two-pronged approach similar to the 2022-2023 strategy: emergency response and complementing transformative action. Humanitarian partners will work closely with development partners to support longer-term efforts to address vulnerability and solutions for displaced and other conflict-affected people. Such activities, including efforts to address underlying causes of vulnerabilities, including poverty and lack of access to basic services and livelihoods, are recognised as part of complementary development partners' efforts. It is expected that the Government will allocate more resources to humanitarian and development efforts.

As highlighted in the HNO, about 7.9 million people across 65 LGAs in the BAY states will face precarious humanitarian needs, with Borno having the highest concentration of people in extreme and severe levels of need. Based on thematic/sector needs, as well as geographic and individual vulnerabilities, the HRP will target 4.4 million people with the most extreme and catastrophic humanitarian needs.

Risk-informed planning figures on five priority thematic triggers:

RISKS ADDRESSED BY THE HRP	SECTORS INVOLVED	NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED	NUMBER OF PEOPLE TARGETED	IN NEED TARGET	FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Food insecurity and malnutrition	Food Security, Nutrition, Health	4.7M	3.0M		455.0M
Epidemics/disease outbreaks	Health, WASH	3.6M	2.9M		124.6M
Population Movements and Displacements	CCCM, Education, ERL, Health, Protection, Shelter	4.1M	2.6M		180.9M
Civil unrest/conflict/communal violence	Protection, Education and Early recovery & livelihood	3.9M	2.3M		80.1M
Climate change/floods	CCCM, Education, Shelter, WASH	1.0M	0.9M		18.1M

Timeline



For more information check the [link](#)

Targeting considerations: people and geographic locations to be assisted

1. Geographical locations and
2. People (groups)

A thematic-focus informed the HPC process, with a diverse set of stakeholders – UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs, and Government entities – coming together to analyse the drivers of the humanitarian crisis. They focused on conflict, climate change, disease outbreaks, food insecurity and malnutrition, and displacement, drawing insights from robust risk analyses, informed by community inputs.

The innovative risk-informed planning approach, grounded in thematic and intersectoral severity –by geographic locations – has ensured well-targeted and effective humanitarian programming within the BAY states. This approach allows for activities to be sequenced over a specific timeframe. Moreover, it enabled humanitarian actors to anticipate and prepare for predictable shocks like floods, disease outbreaks, and spikes in malnutrition. Therefore, the HRP employs a multi-layered prioritisation model to target the most vulnerable individuals by assessing risks and intersectoral severity. This aims to strategically direct resources and attention to the most vulnerable people.

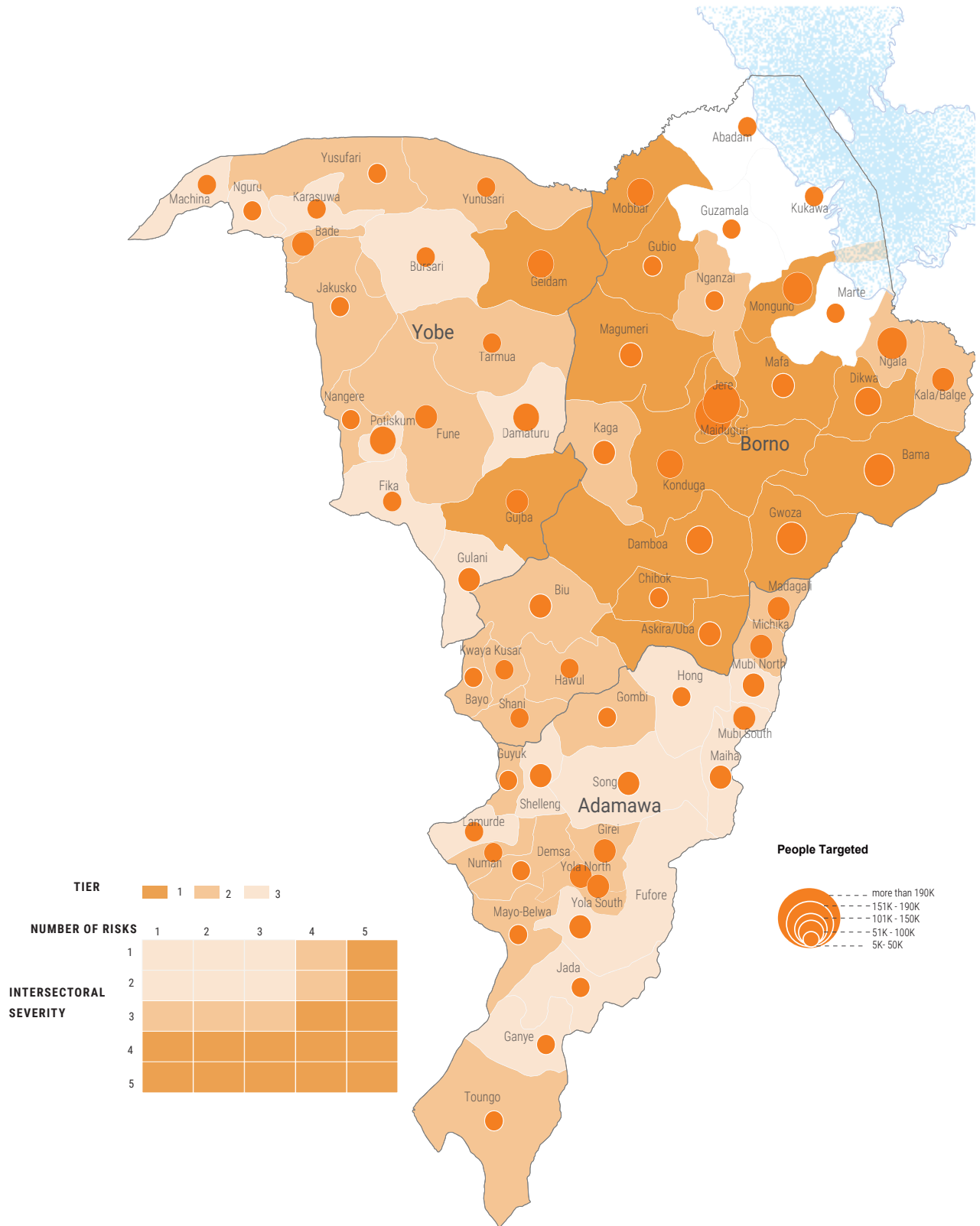
Tier 1: The targeting process is structured so that when intersectoral severity is identified with a severity of 4 (extreme) and above or when the five risks interplay, it is categorised as Tier 1. Similarly, a combination of a severity level of 3 (severe) with a risk interplay of 4 qualifies for Tier 1. Households qualifying for Tier 1 targeting, which include IDPs, returnees, and host communities, will be the primary focus of emergency operations dedicated to immediate life-saving interventions and support amidst the most severe and extreme conditions. Efforts will be made to consolidate/bolster proactive approaches to anticipate and mitigate impact of shocks such as disease epidemics and floods.

Tier 2: A single severity or risk interplay of 3 is classified as Tier 2. These households are prioritised for the transformative activities in collaboration with development partners, which underscores the importance of improving the situation of vulnerable people during a protracted crisis.

Tier 3: Any severity level at 2 (stressed) or below is designated as Tier 3, which does not qualify for HRP interventions. Development actors and government intervention, when and where possible, will be encouraged to support activities that help reduce people's vulnerability and improve their resilience. However, these areas remain fragile; the HCT will conduct intensive needs monitoring and review targeting as the situation evolves across this complex operating environment.

As this is a protection crisis, the goal remains to promote humanitarian and human rights laws, to safeguard crisis-affected people in north-east Nigeria from grave violations, such as rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence (GBV) and forced child marriage.

People Targeted and Response Priorities



Population group #1 – IDPs: Amongst some of the most vulnerable people are internally displaced people (IDPs). Of the 2 million IDPs some 1.5 million are targeted for humanitarian interventions. Particularly, support for women and children who comprise the vast majority of IDPs (78 per cent), older (8 per cent) and disabled people (15 per cent) will be a priority. This includes tailored interventions to address their specific needs and protect their dignity and rights. Some 220,000 IDPs living with disabilities (PLWD) require specific interventions, such as accessible facilities and inclusive healthcare and education services.

Geographically, efforts are concentrated in areas with the highest overlapping severity of needs (intersectoral severity 4), particularly in Damboa, Dikwa, Jere, and Mafa in Borno State, where the critical needs are shelter, food, protection, and livelihood opportunities.

Population group #2 – Returnees: The humanitarian response targets 0.9 million returnees¹⁰, with 83 per cent women and children, 5 per cent older persons, and 15% persons with disabilities (PLWD). The primary needs identified among returnees are health, protection, and shelter. These needs arise from returnees' precarious living conditions, a lack of access to basic services, safety, and security concerns. Specific interventions are required for each sub-group, such as addressing gender-specific vulnerabilities for women and children, providing tailored healthcare for older persons, and ensuring accessible facilities and specialised services for PLWD. The geographic focus is on high-vulnerability areas, considering challenges like inadequate shelter and documentation – including housing, land, and property rights. Additionally, there is also a risk posed by unexploded ordnance (UXOs) and improvised explosive devices (IEDs). These areas

include four LGAs in Adamawa, 11 LGAs in Borno and three LGAs in Yobe.¹¹

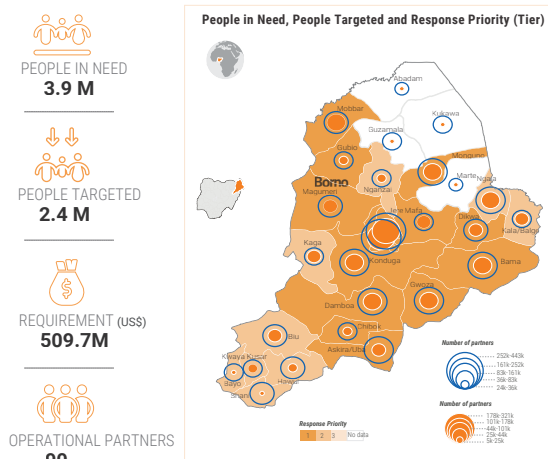
Population group #3 – Host communities: The 2024 humanitarian response aims to assist 4.4 million people, with nearly half (2 million) being people in host communities. People in host communities have often been directly exposed to the conflict. Moreover, already threadbare basic services come under additional stress by also catering to IDPs, persistent security issues inhibiting farming and the operation of markets. They are also impacted by climate change. In line with the strategic priorities for 2024-2025, emergency humanitarian assistance will be a key focus area for interventions that will complement development action aimed at strengthening livelihood opportunities, enhancing food security through agricultural support, and improving essential infrastructure and services. Such activities also include crucial gender-specific programmes, such as protective services and economic empowerment for women (19 per cent) and employment opportunities and community engagement for men (15 per cent). The focus is on emergency education and protection for children (60 per cent), while ensuring accessibility and targeted health services for PLWD (15 per cent) and older persons (6 per cent).

Summary by states

The amount requested for each state correlates to their respective humanitarian needs. Borno, with the highest humanitarian need, has the largest financial requirement, while Adamawa and Yobe, with more developmental than humanitarian needs, have lower financial requirements. It is expected

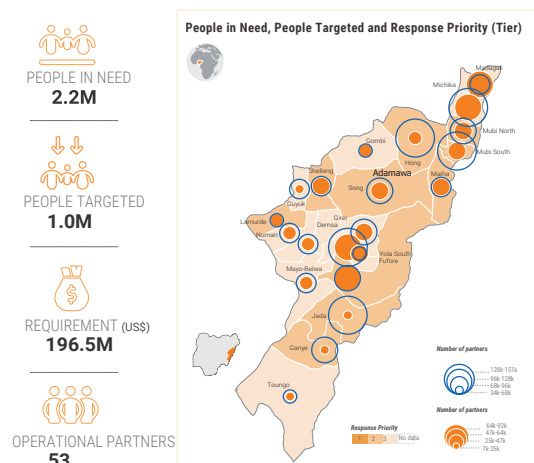
that humanitarian, recovery, and development activities will happen in parallel, rather than in a sequential way.

BORNO: PEOPLE IN NEED , PEOPLE TARGETED AND RESPONSE PRIORITIES



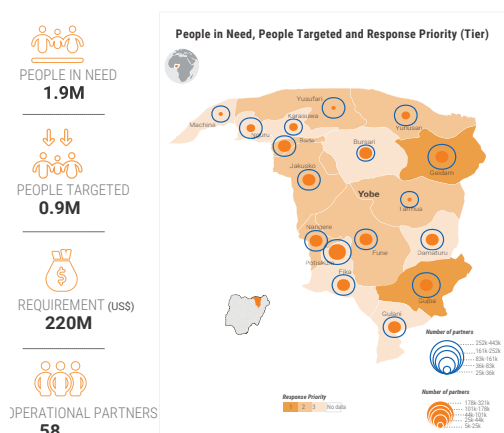
For more information
check the [link](#)

ADAMAWA: PEOPLE IN NEED , PEOPLE TARGETED AND RESPONSE PRIORITIES



For more information check the
check the [link](#)

YOBE: PEOPLE IN NEED , PEOPLE TARGETED AND RESPONSE PRIORITIES



For more information check the
check the [link](#)

Camp closure in Borno State

The Borno State Government started closing IDP camps in 2021, affecting camps in and around Maiduguri Metropolitan Council and Jere LGA. In 2023, the Borno State Government announced its intention to close IDP camps in garrison towns by 2027, starting with decongestion and rehabilitation of educational facilities occupied by IDPs in 2024, and moving the affected population to villages and other locations. Information remains limited on the actual plan and timeline for the camp closures, which will affect up to 600,000 IDPs in more than 20 camps in 15 LGAs. This may include some IDPs who were relocated from camps in and around Maiduguri Metropolitan Council and Jerre LGA. Humanitarian partners initially anticipate two likely scenarios for camp closures, namely a partial and phased approach to closing camps in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Jere LGA, and some garrison towns, or, total camp closures, covering all IDP camps in all locations.

As with previous camp closures, humanitarian partners anticipate that they will compound the severity of needs for IDPs – including protection concerns – depending on where people relocate. Given the lack of information from the authorities, including on timelines and actual plans for the camp closures, the Inter Sector Working Group will build on lessons learned from the

food security and nutrition crisis to anticipate the response to the camp closures, such as changes in delivery modalities. This will be based on activities already in the HRP, as the camp closures will affect the same people already factored into the 2024 HPC. The planning exercise will involve:

1. Building on IOM's Displacement Tracking Mechanism and area-based assessment data from previous camp closures to inform an anticipatory planning exercise. This exercise will involve building scenarios to anticipate humanitarian needs that may arise, changes to delivery modalities, and what capacities may be required especially if people are moved into areas without assistance.
2. Considering how assistance can and should be provided if assistance is to be provided outside a camp setting, i.e., if camps are closed and people are either in communities or elsewhere. This may also include scaling up assistance in existing camps and dealing with an increased influx into new areas or areas without ongoing response.
3. Strengthening monitoring mechanisms in locations where people are likely to be moved.

1.2 Strategic objectives and response approach

The objectives and approach of this Humanitarian Response – as laid out in the Strategic Objectives – focus strictly on core humanitarian activities and, as a result, many resilience and longer-term solutions will shift to development partners, as well as the government. Advocacy and action by all (humanitarian and development actors) will continue for humanitarian peace development nexus coordination at the federal and national levels to complement humanitarian activities. A key to improving efficiency of the operation will be reducing transaction costs to make scarce resources go further. This includes

a greater emphasis on local partners undertaking humanitarian work and these being funded directly. This also applies to how assistance is provided. Where possible, assistance will be provided through modalities that reduce costs, including transaction costs, as well as providing recipients with choices. Examples of this include the use of cash and vouchers where appropriate. Other elements that may help reduce costs and reduce suffering are so-called anticipatory action activities. These activities, aimed at addressing vulnerability from shocks identified through the risk assessment, will help affected people be more

resilient, and mitigate or avoid the impact of these shocks. About 45 million dollars' worth of anticipatory interventions to address climate-related shocks or disease outbreaks, such as flooding, and cholera are part of the HRP. To ensure an efficient response, it is essential to involve affected individuals in defining the response through accountability measures. This approach allows for increased efficiency and ensures that the response is appropriate and tailored to the needs of those affected. By providing people with choices, they are empowered to actively participate in shaping the response, leading to a more effective and sustainable outcome.

The 2024-2025 strategy retains a two-pronged approach, the main thrust of which will be the emergency response, in addition to complementing transformative action. Humanitarian action will be more focused, recognising that needs vary across the three BAY states. This year's HRP provides three separate key figures from each state, planning from partners in each state, with monitoring systems set up in each state to ensure proper follow-up on key scenarios and progress in each of the BAY states. A three-tier prioritisation framework is being utilised, with the primary objective of reducing morbidity and mortality rates. Efforts will also be made to consolidate and bolster proactive approaches where possible, i.e. to anticipate and mitigate shocks such as food insecurity, malnutrition, disease epidemics, and conflict-induced displacement. This will be guided by risk assessments emphasising geographic locations with the highest risk and the most vulnerable people within these locations.

Concurrently, the secondary aim – transformative action – underscores the importance of improving the situation of vulnerable people. Humanitarian partners will work more closely with government and development partners in coordination fora and information sharing, through early recovery efforts, to address vulnerability are undertaken and solutions are found for displaced and other conflict-affected people in discussions during transition phase. The

Government is expected to lead such activities and discussions.

The humanitarian operation is also underpinned by a commitment to protection as a cross-cutting and integrated activity where all activities are considered through a protection lens. The operation must be inclusive of women and girls, as well as PLWD, by addressing their specific needs.

A key feature of the humanitarian response in Nigeria has been intersectoral thematic plans, notably lean season and rainy season plans, as well as anticipatory response plans of transitional scenarios that are the backbone of the response. These plans have been critical in ensuring integration of different sector responses from the HRP, as well as in resource mobilisation and joint learning. These are key to mitigating any critical lifesaving measures ahead of any catastrophic events to a "classical" emergency response.

This year's HRP recognises that contexts and needs differ across the BAY states, meaning the response is differentiated and tailored to needs of each state. Security has improved in Adamawa and Yobe and in the case of Adamawa, significant returns. Given the context and evolving needs, there is an increased focus on durable solutions, restoring livelihoods, and revitalizing basic infrastructure with the government and development actors. On the other hand, swathes of Borno remain unsafe for humanitarians and civilians amid ongoing protection issues affecting civilians. This means that opportunities to implement solutions for IDPs are limited to more stable areas such as Maiduguri and other urban areas where there is also an urgent need to restore the delivery of basic services and livelihoods. These activities, however, fall under the remit of development actors and the government. Humanitarian activities should, if possible, complement such interventions.

Strategic Objective 1

Affected people receive life-saving assistance to remedy and avert the most severe threats to life and health, in order to reduce (excess) mortality and morbidity

MUBI, ADAMAWA STATE

A portrait of Rabi Dankwa, 52, mother of 3 in Mubi, Adamawa State on 18 November 2023. Rabi fled from Tur in Cameroon when her village was attacked by a non-state armed group. Rabi has no home and lives with a relative. Two of her children, aged 19 and 22 are sick with the same liver disease that killed her husband. "Access to healthcare for my children, housing and food are my biggest challenges," she said.

Photo: UNOCHA/Damilola Onafuwa



WOMEN

3.8 M

CHILDREN

0.8 M

WITH DISABILITY

8%

Rationale and intended outcome

The main goal is protecting people’s physical and mental well-being through systematic activities that help reduce morbidity and mortality. The intended outcome is to avert as many preventable deaths and as much irreversible harm as possible. In pursuing this key objective, the approach not only attends, through emergency operations, to the immediate necessities

of people profoundly impacted by diverse shocks – including food insecurity, malnutrition, epidemics, conflict, population movement, camp closures, and climate-induced events – but also proactively employs anticipatory planning aimed at mitigating the more pronounced effects of these crises on the most vulnerable people in the BAY states.

Strategic Objective 2

The affected people enjoy adequate protection of their rights, including safety and security, unhindered access to humanitarian assistance and solutions that fulfil norms and standards

MUBI, ADAMAWA STATE

A staff of Caritas Nigeria speaks in a meeting with Cameroonian refugees in Mubi, Adamawa State on 18 November 2023. Over 11,000 Cameroonian asylum seekers had fled their villages to seek refuge in Madagali, Michika, Maiha and Mubi LGAs of Adamawa state.

Photo: UNOCHA/Damilola Onafuwa



WOMEN

2.9M

CHILDREN

0.6M

WITH DISABILITY

8%

Rationale and intended outcome

This includes directly offering protection services or assistance to ensure the safety of those impacted by the ongoing conflict, natural disasters or other humanitarian events, such as floods and disease outbreaks. In this context, the protection provided must emphasise the promotion of international humanitarian and humanitarian rights law and other

protection instruments. It is not only physical safety but to ensure they are treated fairly, not harmed, and have their immediate needs and welfare prioritised. It encompasses safeguarding people's rights, dignity, and well-being.

Strategic Objective 3

Affected people’s lives are transformed – they are enabled and empowered through humanitarian and development action where opportunities exist so that they no longer need humanitarian assistance.

FUNE YOBE STATE

Ya’u Abubakar feeds his goat at his home in Fune, Yobe State on 24 November 2023. Ya’u is visually impaired and was supported by Taimako Community Development Initiative with livestock including goats which he now rears in his home.
 Photo: UNOCHA/Damilola Onafuwa



WOMEN

3.7M

CHILDREN

0.7M

WITH DISABILITY

8%

Rationale and intended outcome

Fifteen years into the conflict in north-east Nigeria, many individuals remain dependent on humanitarian assistance to get from one day to the next . As mentioned above, where possible, development actors and the Government should increasingly work to restore basic services and livelihoods to reduce affected people's need for emergency assistance. This will also help reduce the humanitarian caseload and improve the response. Such activities should also

be reflected in a gradual shift away from emergency response to disaster risk reduction and mitigation measures led by the Government and development actors, including efforts to reduce and mitigate the impact of climate change. The aim is to reduce affected people’s reliance on humanitarian aid by developing their capacity to sustain themselves. This objective focuses on providing basic needs in a dignified way.

HCT strategic response to humanitarian crises in other parts of Nigeria

HCT strategic response to humanitarian crises in other parts of Nigeria

The humanitarian response to natural disasters, particularly floods, mass casualty events, and displacement outside north-east Nigeria, will be based on lessons learned from the national flood response in 2022. The response underpinned government leadership at the federal and state level. It focused on strengthening government institutional capacity for coordination, resource mobilization, information management and assessments, and response planning by the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and the state emergency agencies (SEMA). This was undertaken in collaboration with other government institutions such as the Nigeria Meteorological Agency and (NiMET) and the Nigeria Hydrological Services Agency (NIHSA), as well as humanitarian and development actors. At the state level, UN agency focal points were identified to coordinate international support to states. In 2023, an after-action review of the national flood response was conducted with government, humanitarian, and development actors that led to a capacity building training programme for NEMA and SEMAs. This will continue in 2024 and be focused on a more strategic and coordinated approach by development and humanitarian partners to better assess and prioritize the types of support that can be provided to better coordinate and manage emergencies. Beyond supplies and relief assistance, emphasis will also be placed on providing technical assistance and strengthening capacity for early warning and early action.

Response to refugees outside the north-east will continue separately by UNHCR in some cases, and in partnership with the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons and other partners in other states. Most refugees in Nigeria are from Cameroon and are mainly settled among host communities in the east of the country in Cross River State and some in Taraba, Benue, and

Akwa Ibom states, with smaller populations in Enugu and Anambra States. Up to 73 per cent of refugees live in host communities, with only 27 per cent in four refugee settlements in Cross River and Benue State. For movements from Niger, the joint partners Contingency plan for both north-east and north-west areas will be activated based on agreed triggers. In north-west and north-central Nigeria, there is recurrent severe food insecurity and malnutrition. There are also population movements and displacement due to conflict and insecurity. Additionally, disease outbreaks, natural disasters, and the presence of refugees are compounding vulnerabilities in these areas. These needs are rooted in a development deficit manifesting in poverty, lack of access to basic services, and fragile state structures, including weak rule of law institutions, that are unable to cope with these challenges. Addressing these needs requires emergency interventions but, more importantly, development/resilience programming and peacebuilding. The HCT emphasizes that such interventions should be led by the government in coordination with development actors. This ensures that investments by partners complement government plans and development action in the most affected states to avoid an open-ended engagement and ensure a clear exit/transition from short-term humanitarian intervention. At the request of the HCT, the 2023 **Nigeria North-west Operational Response Plan (Aug-July 2024) (ORP)** was developed under the leadership of the co-chairs of the North-West Coordination Forum – the Nigeria INGO Forum (NIF) and UNICEF – to address acute humanitarian and resilience needs in Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Sokoto, and Zamfara states in north-west Nigeria. The ORP has been presented to the federal and state governments as well as development actors and donors and will continue to serve as a tool for coordination and resource mobilisation for immediate lifesaving activities and resilience/recovery programming in the north-west.

Northwest Nigeria Operational Response Plan (August 2023 -July 2024)

The overarching goal of the Nigeria North-west Operational Response Plan (Aug-July 2024) (ORP) is to support north-west governments and communities to ensure that the lives, dignity and the wellbeing of crisis-affected persons are protected. The strategy follows a two-pronged approach to meet emergency needs while aiming to reduce vulnerabilities where opportunities exist:

- The humanitarian response to immediate needs of IDPs displaced by armed groups in Sokoto, Zamfara and Katsina States.
- Humanitarian Development Peace (HDP)/ resilience programming in all the seven north-west states. The objective is to support government efforts in addressing socio-economic vulnerabilities through resilience and development programs.

The ORP's strategic objectives have been adopted for humanitarian action and HDP interventions for the period August 2023 to July 2024:

1. Strategic Objective 1 - Critical life-saving assistance: Affected people receive life-saving assistance to remedy and avert the most severe threats to life and health, to reduce (excess) mortality and morbidity.

Rationale and intended outcome: To avert as many preventable deaths and as much harm as possible by preventing disease outbreaks, and addressing food insecurity, malnutrition and violence-related needs.

2. Strategic Objective 2 - Living conditions that preclude threats to life, health, and safety: Crisis-affected people enjoy a safer and healthier environment for living with adequate access to essential services.

Rationale and intended outcome: To prevent unnecessary deaths and injuries by ensuring that living conditions are free from threats to life, health and safety.

3. Strategic Objective 3 - Early recovery and durable solutions: Enhance the resilience of communities and contribute to durable solutions.

Rationale and intended outcome: To improve the resilience of communities by supporting their recovery process and promoting sustainable solutions.

Funding requirements 2023-2024

- Humanitarian response: \$155 million
- HDP Response: \$169 million

The ORP framework will guide the HCT on flexible, pragmatic, ad hoc and time-limited approaches for rapid needs assessments, planning and emergency interventions in the north-west with the possibility of replicating it in other states such as Benue and Plateau in north-central Nigeria, where insecurity and active violence has escalated, resulting in significant population displacements in 2023. Emphasis will remain on strengthening leadership, coordination and engagement of state governments, local NGOs, communities and development actors in the affected states. It will also serve as a tool for coordination and resource mobilisation with federal and state governments and development actors on resilience and recovery programming in the northwest region.

1.3 Anticipatory Actions(AA): Moving from reactive to proactive lifesaving

There will be many challenges in 2024. A key challenge will be improving the efficiency and the efficacy of the humanitarian operation. One key challenge will be shifting from a reactive to a proactive approach to reduce suffering and save lives. The humanitarian community is including the anticipatory action (AA) framework, a forward-looking, and risk-informed plan to address the complex and interconnected multi-causal risks prevalent in the region.

The combination of conflict and climate-related hazards poses severe challenges for affected people. Those enduring the impacts of conflict often have limited coping strategies and social support systems, leaving them highly vulnerable to natural disasters, disease outbreaks, and other humanitarian events. The conflict has compromised their homes, livelihoods, and access to basic services, amplifying their vulnerability. AA will target the most vulnerable hotspots in the BAY states, improving their ability to withstand such shocks and also reducing the cost of the response.

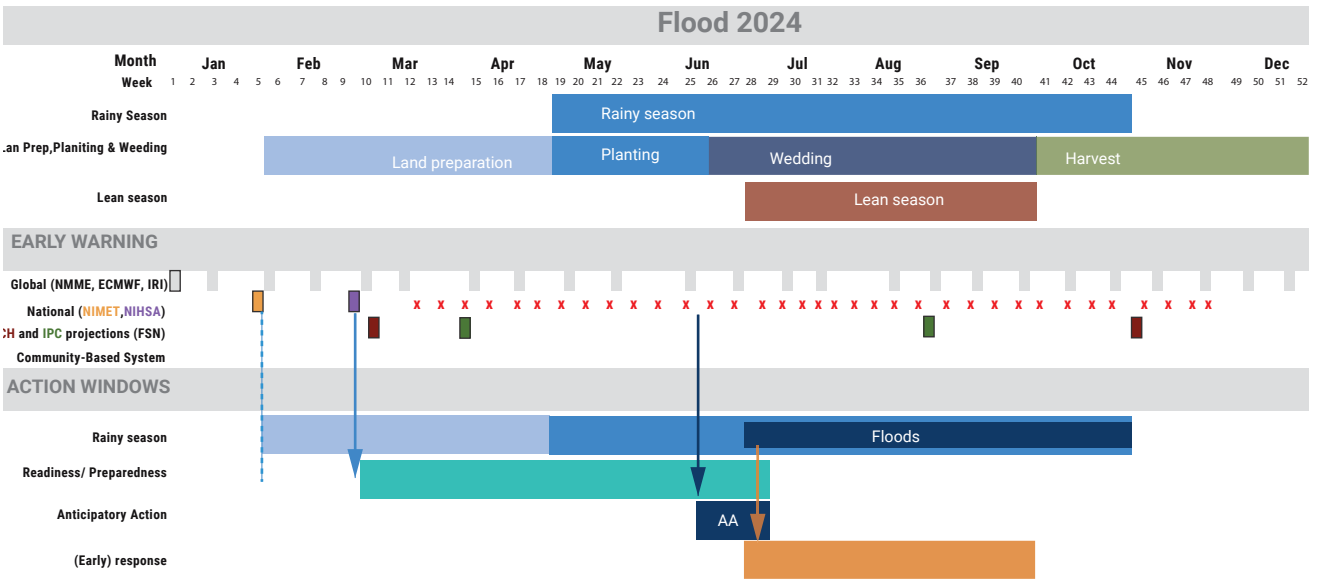
With solid risk analysis as the foundation, the humanitarian community in Nigeria has been exploring AA options since 2022 and plans to advance this approach through the 2024 HRP. This includes integrating improved readiness, anticipatory action, and early response within specified timelines for each significant risk.

In Nigeria, AA activities will initially focus on flooding and cholera risks. Critical windows for implementing prioritised AA measures have been identified by the sectors involved. Given the short lead time required for AA (typically seven to ten days for floods and four

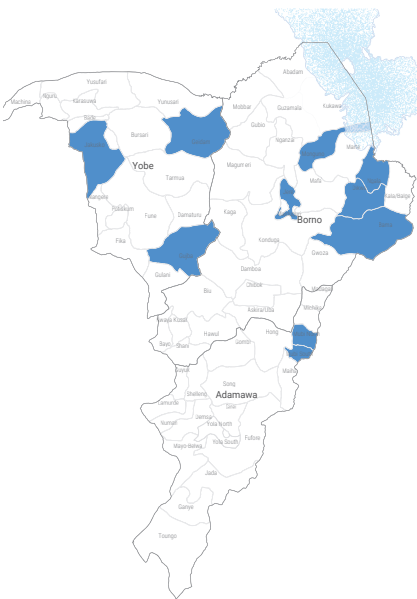
to six weeks for cholera), high levels of preparedness are necessary. This includes pre-registering the most vulnerable and at-risk households for cash disbursements ahead of floods; establishing pre-defined implementation arrangements, triggers, and activation protocols; and securing funding. Discussions are underway to leverage the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF) and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to support AA initiatives. The HCT prioritises risk-informed programming, aiming to align closely with the disaster risk reduction efforts of the government and development partners.

The AA initiative for cholera will be activated in two independent scenarios: one based on observational epidemiological data from the State Ministry of Health, following events like floods or displacements in endemic LGAs, and the other when there is an unusually high number of suspected cholera cases or deaths over 10 days in any area of an LGA where cholera regularly occurs.

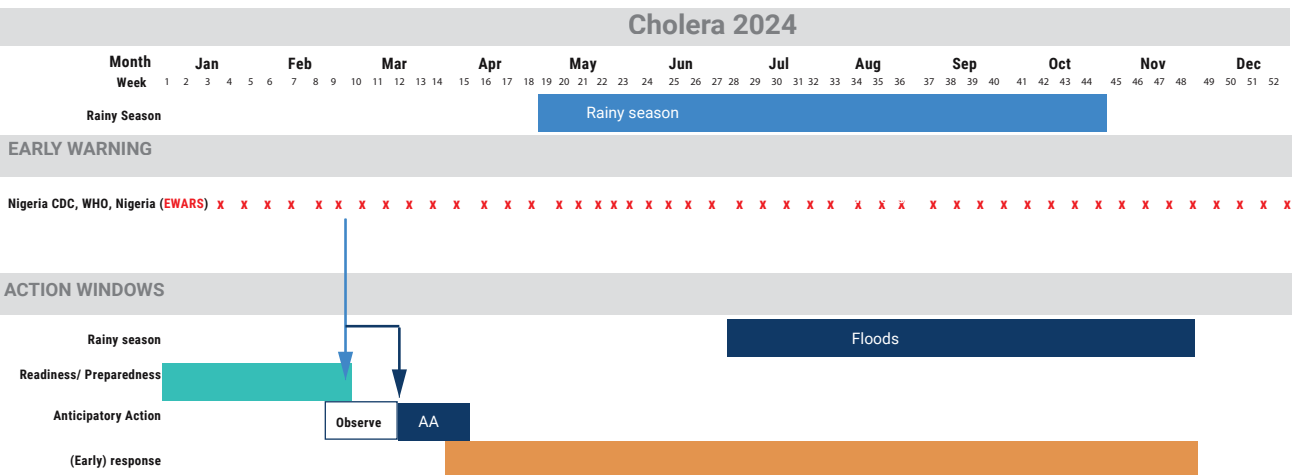
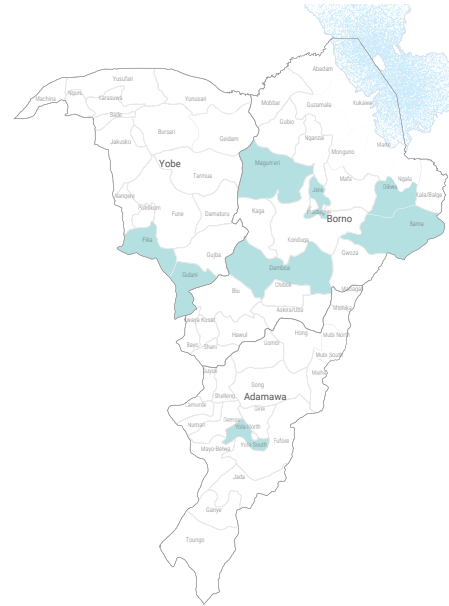
Risk assessments and anticipatory action will aid the Government in identifying disaster risk reduction and mitigation measures, and facilitate the work of development partners to help reduce long-term exposure to identified risks.



Flood Vulnerability hotspots



Cholera Vulnerability hotspots



1.4 Costing methodology

In developing the 2024 HRP, the HCT has continued to employ the same methodology as the previous year, favouring an activity-based¹² or unit-based costing approach. A notable enhancement in this year's plan is incorporating anticipatory action and readiness activities. Sectors have retained their conventional method for estimating the cost of regular activities and

have integrated the costs of anticipatory and readiness activities. This integration ensures that these new components align with the regular activities, providing a more comprehensive and effective response strategy. This approach reflects a strategic evolution in the HRP, aiming to enhance the plan's overall efficiency and responsiveness to emerging needs.

1.5 Operational capacity and access

Operational capacity

The number of partners involved in the humanitarian response remains relatively unchanged. About 130 organisations (73 national and local NGOs, 37 international NGOs, eight UN agencies and 12 government partners) reported on their achievements related to the 2023 HRP programmes. As a proxy for this, the number of national and local NGOs participating in the HRP has increased from 27 in 2019 to 68 this year, marking a significant 152 per cent increase. Likewise, the number of national and local organisations eligible for funding through the NHF increased from 37 in 2022 to 53 in 2023.

Increasing the number of partners from well-capacitated local NGOs and civil society organizations in the response is a cornerstone of the humanitarian operation in Nigeria, as it is elsewhere. The sustainability of humanitarian structures and institutions, along with local acceptance and access, are crucial components of strengthening the ownership and leadership of local institutions. This approach entails greater involvement of state and local authorities in leading the humanitarian response and mobilising resources.

The number of people targeted for humanitarian assistance reduced from 6 million in 2023 to 4.4 million people in 2024, reflecting recent assessments of existing capacity. Over the coming months, the humanitarian community will continue to engage with all relevant stakeholders to facilitate the implementation of the 2024 HRP.

Access

Access to affected people remains severely impeded across the BAY states, where 126 (112 in Borno and 14 in Yobe) of 714 wards were assessed as “extremely-hard-to-reach” in access severity mapping¹³. This assessment was conducted by a survey of UN agencies, INGOs and NGOs. These locations denote areas where humanitarian partners cannot safely and meaningfully access people affected by conflict or natural disasters, even with enablers (e.g., humanitarian flights and armed escorts), i.e., they cannot regularly assess needs, deliver assistance or monitor programmes.

Access challenges in the BAY states are linked to security-related factors as well as bureaucratic

challenges. NSAG attacks are the primary security challenge, which has constrained humanitarian assistance to military-secured garrison towns in many of the affected areas, limiting humanitarian space. Humanitarian partners' reliance on military security further impedes access to communities in extremely hard-to-reach areas and affects the perceptions of humanitarians as neutral actors in an active conflict zone, particularly in areas held by NSAGs. While accurate information on the scale and severity of humanitarian needs in extremely hard-to-reach areas is scarce, individuals who used to live in and have travelled from those areas have shown consistently high levels of need. It should, however, be noted that people exiting these areas may be at risk, e.g. seeking medical assistance or food assistance, and/or that the journey out of those areas increases vulnerability.

Humanitarian actors work in a volatile operational context despite recent changes in conflict dynamics.

In 2023, data shows that attacks on garrison towns and the military reduced in 2023 compared to previous years. Attacks on civilian populations appear to have increased (99, 133 and 151 attacks on civilians, respectively, in 2021, 2022 and 2023), as reflected in casualty figures. NSAGs continue to target humanitarians and their assets through violent attacks and abductions. Risks include illegal vehicular checkpoints, IED attacks and infiltrations into garrison towns. Currently, humanitarian personnel in much of the region cannot travel safely by road. Moreover, humanitarian cargo is particularly vulnerable in transit because many of the goods being transported could be of use to NSAGs. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) is heavily relied upon to transport humanitarian personnel. Due to rapidly shrinking humanitarian funding, it will be increasingly challenging to maintain the level of service provided by UNHAS and humanitarian hubs.

1.6 Gender equality programming

In 2024, the Nigeria HRP will continue to prioritize gender, particularly the situation of women and girls, who remain among the most vulnerable in the north-east region. The primary goal is to better understand their specific needs and ensure they have access to critical assistance. The ongoing conflict has disproportionately harmed women and girls, denying them access to education, health care, economic opportunities and decision-making processes. Traditional norms also limit their opportunities. For example, reproductive health services are in high demand, and maternal mortality in north-east Nigeria is among the highest in subcontinent Africa.

The conflict has affected schools, displacing thousands of children and disrupting their education¹⁴. Additionally, cultural norms and expectations place a heavy burden on girls, limiting their ability to attend school and perpetuating educational disparities. Girls are often expected to engage in household chores

and responsibilities that prevent them from regularly attending school. This deprives them of their right to education and perpetuates gender inequalities¹⁵. Moreover, women and girls face multiple challenges in terms of economic opportunities and participation in community decision-making processes. Traditional gender roles often restrict their access to employment opportunities, leaving them economically dependent on men and limiting their ability to participate in decision-making processes that affect their lives¹⁶. Prioritizing gender equality, non-discrimination and the empowerment of women and girls requires a comprehensive approach that is culturally sensitive to the needs and rights of all individuals, regardless of gender. As such, interventions will be tailored to promote equality and inclusion across all aspects of the response.

One key focus is addressing the reproductive and nutritional needs of women and providing access to

essential health care services and nutritional support, in a way that is sensitive to the unique needs of women and girls. The plan will prioritize preventing and responding to GBV, which is a pervasive issue in conflict-affected communities. Support and protection services will be provided for survivors, and efforts will be made to prevent and address the root causes of violence against women and girls.

HRP programmes aim to promote the active participation and leadership of women in decision-making processes at all levels; incorporating women's voices and perspectives in community consultations, coordination meetings, and project implementation, ensuring that their needs and priorities are considered. Empowerment initiatives are a key component, with a

specific focus on supporting the economic and social empowerment of women and girls. This will include providing vocational training, access to microfinance and implementing cash-based interventions to support women and girls in meeting their basic needs and building sustainable livelihoods.

The HRP acknowledges the crucial role of addressing the specific needs of boys and men who are vulnerable in crisis situations. This includes providing necessary aid to promote their physical and emotional well-being, as well as safeguarding them from harm. This inclusive approach will facilitate the achievement of overall humanitarian goals and promote a more equitable and sustainable recovery for all individuals impacted by the crisis.

1.7 Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse & Accountability to Affected People

1.7.1 Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

The HCT in Nigeria recognizes the severity of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) in the humanitarian field and its detrimental impact on victims and the humanitarian community. SEA is a grave violation of human rights; goes against the principles of safety, security, and dignity; and violates trust and the rights of those affected by crises. Not only does it harm the individuals involved, but it damages the reputation and credibility of the entire humanitarian and aid community. This undermines the core values and principles of humanitarian response and weakens the trust between aid workers and affected people. Therefore, the HCT in Nigeria is committed to the protection of individuals from SEA and calls upon all aid workers to uphold the highest standards of ethical and professional conduct and collaborate in creating a safe and respectful environment for the people. Through the HRP, the humanitarian community is committed to upholding a zero-tolerance policy regarding SEA.

Efforts to address SEA require the participation of all key stakeholders in the Nigeria humanitarian response. As part of their ongoing efforts, all partners and stakeholders will focus on key areas in line with the 2017 and 2020 Inter-Agency Standing Committee Peer-to-Peer mission results on increased awareness and understanding of Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), improved coordination, strengthened prevention and response mechanisms, enhanced capacity of humanitarian actors, increased reporting and accountability, improved support for survivors, increased inclusion and participation of affected communities, strengthened partnerships, awareness among donors, and support for policy and advocacy. This strategy builds upon the successes of previous years and places an emphasis on the crucial role of the Network for the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, a collaborative effort involving multiple sectors focusing on training and capacity-building, raising awareness, advocacy and policy development, reporting and monitoring, coordination

and collaboration, survivor protection and assistance, and data collection and analysis. Additionally, all humanitarian organisations working in the field must complete their risk assessments and formulate mitigation plans to address potential risks.

To effectively tackle SEA, raising awareness and providing training to humanitarian actors should be prioritised. The PSEA Network will play a vital role by working with government institutions that are part of the humanitarian response to disseminate information and train personnel on how to prevent and respond to cases of SEA. This collaborative approach will strengthen our efforts to combat SEA and ensure accountability for those involved.

The strategy for PSEA includes standardized complaint mechanisms and a well-established and confidential referral system for SEA cases. This provides a safe and reliable platform for reporting incidents of SEA and ensures a prompt and effective response. As part of this effort, the inter-agency hotline will be utilized to receive complaints and appropriate referrals will be made to ensure justice for the affected individuals. In 2024, the hotline will have a specific referral system in place for PSEA cases, demonstrating our commitment to addressing this issue and building trust within the community. It is very important to ensure enough resources are allocated to integrating PSEA into the humanitarian response. Therefore, a dedicated small budget (0.07 per cent) should be allocated to cover PSEA mandatory activities, within the overall activities as part of the project implementation plan. The zero-tolerance policy towards SEA is grounded in the commitment to uphold the rights and dignity of those affected by crises.

1.7.2 Accountability to Affected People (AAP)

Accountability to affected people is a process whereby humanitarian actors are responsible for their actions, decisions and the resources entrusted to them. This includes ensuring that affected people are aware of their rights and entitlements, have access to information, participate in decisions that affect them, and have mechanisms to provide feedback and seek redress. It is a continuous process through which feedback from affected people will inform and

adjust the response. Each partner should have these mechanisms in place, as well as a common approach within the humanitarian community.

Consultation with affected people included separate focus group discussions with women, men, young people, and people with disabilities, as well as through community leadership structures. Respondents emphasised the necessity of communication mechanisms for their community's voices to be heard, and their needs to be addressed.

Humanitarian actors' communication with communities have been strengthened by providing guidance on designing, delivering and evaluating high-quality communication aimed at saving lives and effecting positive change. This has occurred organically through camp managers in community-based groups, civil society organizations, religious groups, community leaders and other societal structures inherited through cultural norms. Such coordination structures within the humanitarian system—whether through IDP camp leaders, LGA groups or community engagement working groups (Community Engagement, Accountability and Localization)—is a conscious effort to ensure participation and leadership is at the most local level possible using existing civil society organizational (CSO) structures. Using the newly operational Collective Accountability Information Management System, a data system to facilitate the secure collection and analysis of community concerns, a monthly dashboard will generate infographics detailing community needs, preferred feedback channels, response mechanisms and record-keeping from local communities.

Challenges and limitations to AAP commitments include the absence of a response-wide assessment of affected people's experiences of receiving humanitarian assistance. One example of such feedback, limited to the use of cash, is the Cash Barometer report to measure levels of consultation on type and length of aid, ability to influence course correction and receive response to concerns.

1.8 Focus on the Strengthening of Local Capacity

One of the key outcomes of the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit was the commitment to strengthen local capacity, ownership and leadership. Local leadership broadly addresses the historic exclusion of local actors from humanitarian action by ensuring a more inclusive coordination system and that local actors lead humanitarian activities. Reforms related to ensuring local leadership typically relate to increasing direct funding to local humanitarian actors, building more equitable partnerships, ensuring coordination mechanisms are accessible, investing in the capacity of local humanitarian actors and prioritizing local humanitarian leadership.

In north-east Nigeria, local ownership refers to local authorities and NGOs and CSOs. Despite an increase in local actors participating in humanitarian assistance, as mentioned above, challenges persist. Donors are still reluctant to directly fund local partners. Though coordination has improved, there is still work to be done in terms of defining standards and protocols to adopting a uniform approach to ensuring the most appropriate local capacities lead at the most appropriate local forums. This includes systems of risk management, quality assurance and a host of other considerations, which improve the prospects of direct donor funding and decision-making without operational or political consequences.

In 2023, several UN agencies and INGOs in north-east Nigeria took steps to strengthen the capacity of local organizations to lead in implementing key programmes, such as disaggregating funding based on the recipient and increasing partnerships with local actors through joint initiatives, resource-sharing, advocacy efforts and long-term collaboration beyond individual projects, as well as investing in programmes to enable local organizations to initiate and lead their own programmes. Changes in the NHF in 2023 show promise. Nearly 14 local partners now benefit from the fund, receiving 58 per cent of NHF funds. On

participation and ownership, in July 2023, the HCT recognized the importance of enhancing diversity and inclusion by increasing the number of national partners representing national NGOs and CSOs from one to four individuals. The initial representative of CSOs was self-selected by CSOs to represent the broader CSO community in the BAY states for a two-year term. In accordance with the HCT Terms of Reference, the leadership of CSO networks in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe organized and conducted elections to select representatives, ensuring gender balance and inclusivity. The proposed selection criteria included the following:

- Four national NGOs/CSOs representatives, maintaining a gender balance of two females and two males
- Representatives from persons with disabilities, youth, women-led organizations and geographical diversity from each of the BAY states

Despite progress, challenges remain. Local actors have limited opportunities to determine programme priorities due to short-term sub-contracts. More local actors are participating in coordination, but efforts should be sustained for more inclusiveness.

In 2024, the emphasis of localising efforts will shift towards equitable partnerships rather than having local organisations exclusively engaging as implementing partners. This may include fostering two-way learning and mentoring. Efforts will be made to addressing the barriers that prevent local organisations from receiving direct funding from donors, i.e. moving towards minimum standards of management and risk management. The NHF is one avenue for doing this, in terms of funding local NGOs directly. The commitment of expanding the HCT to include four local NGOs is a step in the right direction and further efforts will be made to expand this initiative to state and local level coordination mechanisms.

1.9 Consolidated Overview on the Use of Multi-Purpose Cash

Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) empowers recipients to prioritize their needs and adapt their spending patterns at the household level. Humanitarian partners leverage the flexibility of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) to deliver timely and cost-effective aid, catering to diverse population groups with varying needs. Moreover, MPCA serves as a key modality for anticipatory action, complementing emergency response efforts to provide timely access to basic commodities and services for newly displaced people in a dignified manner. MPCA partners aim to reach over 165,000 highly vulnerable households (HHs), including 89,000 returnees, new IDPs and IDPs in hosting communities in 2024.

The north-east Nigeria Cash Working Group (CWG) remains dedicated to fostering an open learning platform, drawing on members' expertise to establish common standards, interagency technical guidelines and collaborative strategic products. Recipient preferences for assistance modalities and last-mile cash delivery mechanisms will be integrated into tools and guidelines across project lifecycles. This approach builds an evidence base, enabling partners to effectively adapt to security and market fluctuations.

Between 2022 and 2023, there was a steady increase in the utilization of MPCA, in terms of volume and geographic coverage. In 2022, three partners in the HRP requested \$5 million for interventions across the BAY states, and they received funding amounting to \$5.4 million. Subsequently, in 2023, this funding increased to \$8.8 million. Looking ahead to 2024, CWG partners anticipate a total estimated requirement of \$23 million for MPCA programs across the BAY states.

The minimum expenditure basket (MEB) guidelines for north-east Nigeria will remain the basis for determining MPCA transfer values in 2024. The CWG acknowledges the necessity of developing adaptive mechanisms

to adjust transfer values promptly and ensure timely revisions of the MEB. These adjustments will consider factors such as currency fluctuations, market functionality (including recipients' safe access to markets), changes in the legal framework and security conditions. To recommend changes that preserve recipient purchasing power, the CWG will analyse available datasets and collaborate with its members to agree on, test and implement such mechanisms.

To further enhance the enabling environment for market-based initiatives, including CVA and MPCA, the CWG will facilitate collaboration among various stakeholders. These include humanitarian organizations, Fintech companies, CVA software solution providers, financial service providers such as banks, local market suppliers, academic institutions, government counterparts and donors.

The CWG will continue to advocate for funding to scale up the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative, crucial for all CVA modalities. Additionally, the group will track the CVA and MPCA across the humanitarian response, providing evidence-based analysis to the ISCG and other stakeholders as required. Quarterly dashboards will be presented using the response monitoring tool.

Another priority is the development and implementation of interactive training modules in collaboration with the Cash Learning Partnership Network, OCHA and specialized CVA practitioners. In 2024, the CWG will ensure that technical advice and guidance on CVA remain responsive to recipients' evolving needs and preferences, align with donor requirements and are collaboratively created and tailored to intended audiences across the humanitarian architecture in Nigeria.

Part 2: Response monitoring

DIKWA, BORNO STATE

A group of women discuss their concerns with staff of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) who are responsible for coordinating and managing the Masarmari IDP camp in Dikwa, Borno State on 16 November 2023.
Photo: UNOCHA/Damilola Onafuwa



2.1 Monitoring approach

Monitoring is the primary accountability tool, ensuring that objectives and targets are met and that gaps in the response are identified. Regular monitoring and analysis of the response and evolving needs should enable a reorientation and reprioritization of the operation if there are significant shifts in needs or context.

This year, monitoring will work at various and complementary levels, taking into consideration each sector's objectives, indicators, targets and outputs. Sectors will share monthly information on their partners' implementation towards targets, along with other pertinent information on the context, needs, gaps and the overall status of their response interventions.

Sectors' information and data will be published in real time on HumanitarianAction.info³¹. Monitoring information will be periodically published through several information products and shared with, inter alia, operational partners, donors and the humanitarian leadership and HCT for decision-making. A Periodic Monitoring Report, covering all sector reporting and analyses, will be published three times a year.

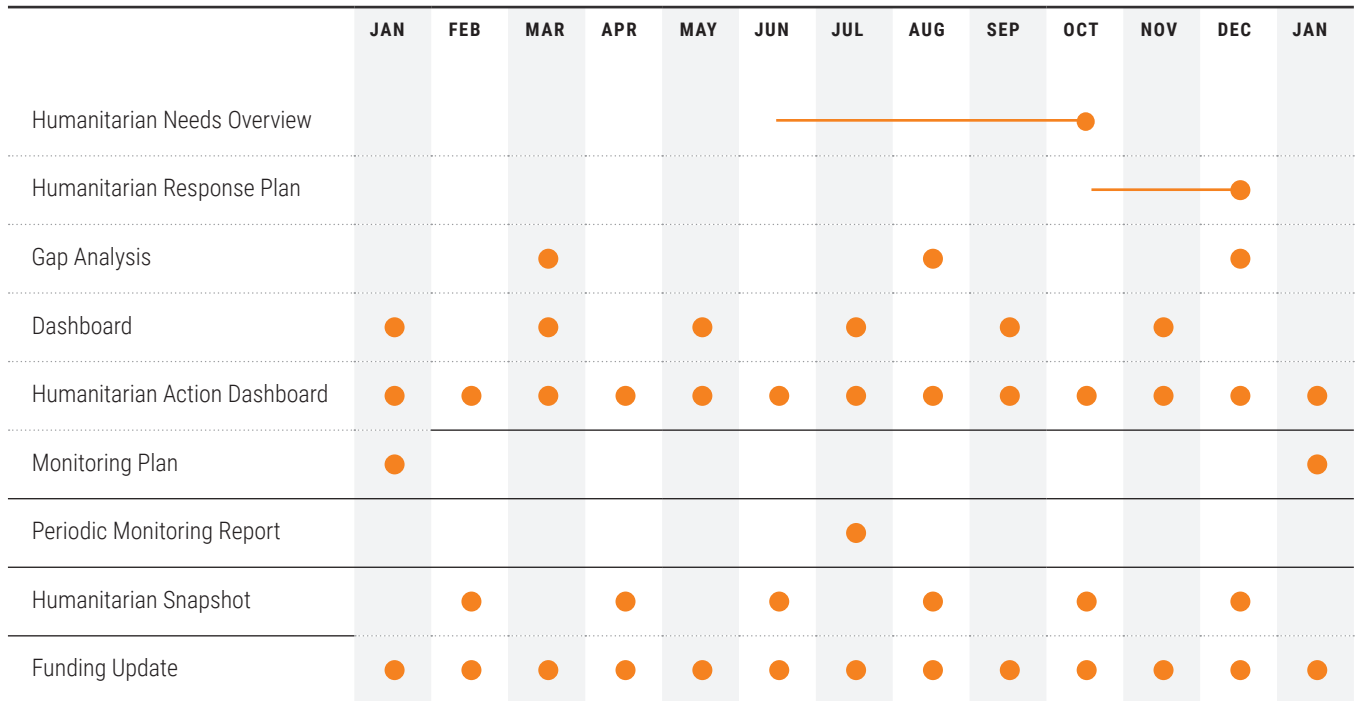
Monitoring will consider gender, age, disability and protection lenses to identify specific needs and enhance the participation of girls, women, boys and men in the response through the creation of localized accountability frameworks in collaboration with relevant field-based stakeholders to provide localized monitoring and accountability. Humanitarian partners will undertake regular situational analyses and share critical contextual updates with all stakeholders, including the Government, to address any critical issues as they arise.

The Inter-sectoral Coordination Group will support monitoring in the following ways: analysing available information in real time; reviewing progress and

operational focus; acting as needed to keep implementation on track; advising on how to adjust to new developments, constraints, and challenges; and ensuring that actions and resources are channelled in a principled manner according to the most significant and urgent needs. The HCT will regularly review progress towards the Strategic Objectives of the HCT's 2024-2025 Humanitarian Strategy through the Gap Analysis Tool. This tool is intended to address some of the monitoring and reporting issues identified in 2023. The tool compares the severity of needs with the response by each sector's partners, thereby showing gaps in the response against sectoral targets. The tool does not require additional data collection, as it uses existing data sources, such as the dashboard, the 3Ws and other sector reports. The analysis is intended to support the ISCG and HCT in providing an analysis of whether targets are being met and whether adjustments to the response are needed. The tool can be further overlaid with, for example, access mapping to identify impediments and other factors affecting programme delivery.

Monitoring information will be periodically published through several information products and shared with operational partners, donors and policymakers for decision-making. Other vehicles include the 5W (who, what, where, when and for whom), the online Financial Tracking Service and bimonthly humanitarian snapshots. The gap analysis, plus sectoral and intersectoral analysis, will be published in March, August and December of the year.

Humanitarian Programme Cycle timeline



Part 3: Sector objectives and response


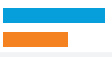

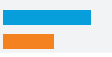



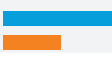

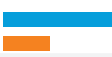

















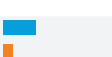




DAMATURU, YOBE STATE

A nurse checks the vitals of Adamu Bashiru, 3.7 years, while his mother Zara Adam looks on at Damaturu General Hospital, Damaturu, Yobe State on 25 November 2023. Adamu is being treated for severe acute malnutrition at the stabilization centre managed by Plan International.

Photo: UNOCHA/Damilola Onafuwa



Overview of sectoral response

SECTOR/MULTI-SECTOR	FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	OPERATIONAL PARTNERS	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	IN NEED TARGETED
Food Security	\$340.0M 	15	17	4.4M	2.8M	
Nutrition	\$112.7M 	46	3	3.8M	2.2M	
Health	\$89.9M 	34	37	5.3M	3.7M	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	\$87.3M 	42	45	5.0M	2.5M	
Protection:	\$65.5M 	12	14	5.0M	2M	
General Protection AoR	\$12.7M 	-	-	-	-	
Child Protection AoR	\$21.2M 	45	1	1.3M	1.2M	
Gender Based Violence AoR	\$20.6M 	25	30	2.1M	1.3M	
Housing, Land, and Property AoR	\$5.1M 	30	35	1.6M	0.6M	
Mine Action AoR	\$5.9M 	1	1	1.8M	0.7M	
Shelter	\$58.4M 	7	7	3.0M	1.9M	
Education	\$57.6M 	61	36	1.5M	0.9M	
Logistics	\$33.1M 	25	30	-	-	
Early Recovery and Livelihoods	\$27.8M 	42	50	1.4M	0.4M	
Coordination & Common Services	\$21.3M 	57	66	-	-	
Camp Coordination & Camp Management	\$19.7M 	11	15	2.5M	1.2M	
Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance	\$12M	12	14	-	-	
Emergency Telecommunications	\$1.2M	45	53	-	-	

3.1 Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITIES
2.5M	1.2M	0.3M	0.7M	3%
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS		
\$19.7M	15	13		

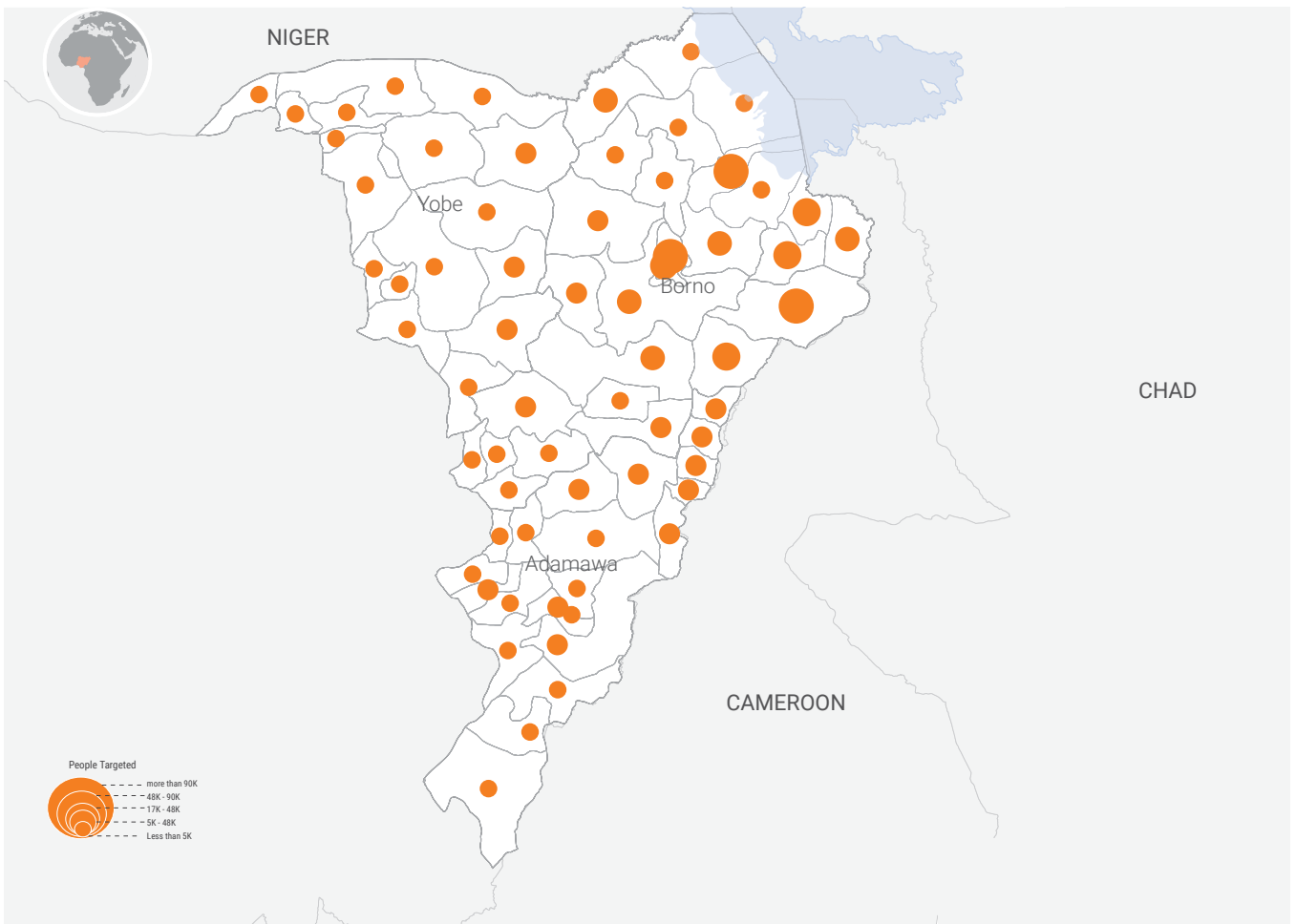


Table of people targeted and Requirement breakdown by state

Objectives

In 2024, the CCCM sector will focus on the following objectives:

1. Enhance displacement management in camps, areas of return, and out-of-camp sites to ensure equitable and dignified access to services, assistance, and protection for IDPs through Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) responses.
2. Enhance protection for people affected by conflict and natural disasters during displacement while seeking and advocating for durable solutions.
3. Enhance resilience and improve the ability of communities and local partners to cope with displacement, and ensure local ownership and self-governance through inclusive participation, gender mainstreaming and engagement of displaced persons.

In 2024, building on gains from previous years, the sector seeks to strengthen the protection-centred provision of multisectoral life-saving assistance through effective site management and coordination of services while focusing on building community resilience and improving the living conditions of the displaced population in camps and camp-like setting across the BAY states. This will be achieved through strengthened community participation and representation; enhanced feedback and complaint mechanisms; recognizing differential and specific needs; site maintenance, risk reduction, and hazard preparedness; implementing a site decongestion strategy; and actively facilitating pathways towards durable solutions, including technical guidance for well-informed site closures and exit planning.

Response

The CCCM Sector and its partners will adopt integrated site management services at IDP sites by prioritizing risk reduction and preparedness, site service coordination and monitoring, community participation and representation, facilitating rights-based site closures, decongestion strategies, and

strengthening the capacities of the partners and community members to promote people-centred sustainable solutions.

In its transitional phased approach, the CCCM Sector will adopt tailored camp management modalities to suit the needs of displaced populations. In Borno State, the core CCCM responses aim to improve IDPs' living conditions and enable pathways to durable solutions to enhancing IDP resilience. In Adamawa and Yobe States, the CCCM Sector will mainly focus on self-communal governance, mobile CCCM responses and area-based approaches. The sector will focus on strengthening early response capacity and underlying preparedness actions based on the anticipated shocks across all the states.

Regarding climate change (floods) hazard reduction and prevention, the CCCM Sector will engage in multisectoral responses that will inform:

- Readiness actions (prepositioning of supplies, flood risk mapping and identification of most vulnerable groups, community-level awareness, site maintenance),
- Anticipatory action (provision of flood mitigation kits, facilitating evacuation and relocation), and
- Response (flood impact assessment, facilitating recovery of the displaced communities).

To respond to abrupt camp closures and mitigate eviction risks from private landlords, the CCCM Sector will collaborate with HLP area of responsibility (AoR), the Protection Sector, and local authorities to map sites facing notices of camp closure and eviction risks. The CCCM sector will advocate for safe returns, relocations, resettlement, and longer land tenures or permanent land tenure for IDPs across the BAY states. The CCCM Sector will prioritize strengthening the capacity of its partners to implement minimum standards for camp management.

Cost of response

The Sector will require \$19.67 million to provide essential support to 1.22 million people targeted in IDP sites. The CCCM Sector response cost utilizes an average cost of \$16 per person as analyzed based on the 2024 programming data projections. The main cost drivers for CCCM largely are as a result of rolling out all three cycles of CCCM coupled with rising inflation and dollar-Naira fluctuation rates that have significantly increased both operational and administrative cost of implementation of CCCM responses .

Linkages with long-term and development activities

The Sector will advocate for adopting a protection-centered camp closure strategy in Borno State that would strengthen the protection of rights and dignity of the displaced populations during camp closures. As part of an effort to decongest camps and promote sustainable solutions, the Sector will continue collaborating with different Sectors, specifically HLP AoR, WASH, FSL, Protection, Education Sectors and local authorities, to map sites facing eviction risks and advocate for longer land tenures or permanent land tenures for IDPs across the BAY states. The Sector will also advocate for climate-sensitive approaches in site management, community engagement and site planning.

Monitoring

The Sector will continue using the various existing monitoring tools to track progress in delivering its role of service coordination and monitoring. Progress will be monitored through the 4/5Ws, site tracker and DTM round reports monthly through partners. The Sector technical teams will also conduct monthly field monitoring visits. Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM) will also be administered on an annual basis to monitor sector performance and develop an action plan for enhancing performance. DTM Solutions and Mobility Index (SMI) would be key considerations in facilitating pathways towards durable solutions, specifically in mapping out available lands and/or locations that are suitable for returns, local integration, or resettlement. The CCCM Sector relies on local staff, community volunteers and remote management to overcome the challenges of monitoring imposed by security-related restrictions.

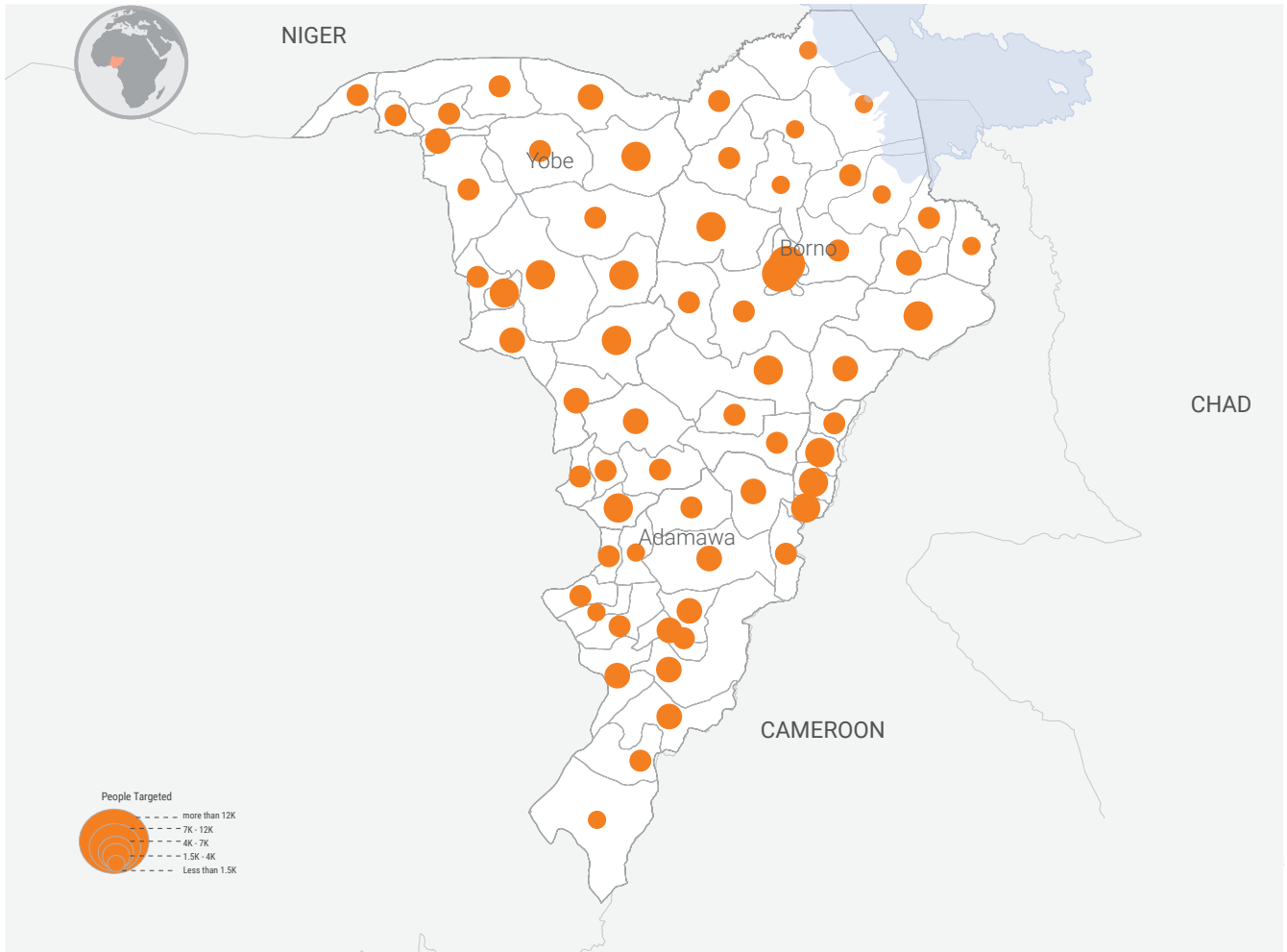
Anticipatory action triggers will be activated through close collaboration with OCHA, other Sectors, and the relevant government institutions. For hydro-meteorological phenomena, floods early warning by the Nigerian Meteorological Agency, loss of life, damage to infrastructure, and loss of livelihoods would trigger AA.

For more information check the link <https://humanitarianaction.info/plan/1190/ge/7469#page-title>

3.2 Early Recovery and Livelihoods (ERL)



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITIES
1.4M	0.4M	0.1M	0.2M	15%
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS		
\$27.9M	34	15		



Objectives

In 2024, 1,387,721 people have been identified as needing Early Recovery and Livelihoods (ERL) interventions in the BAY states. Among these, the ERL sector will target 351,639 people, 55 per cent of whom are women and girls. The ERL Sector aims to achieve this by pursuing the following objectives:

1. Inclusiveness and peaceful co-existence among IDPs, returnees, and host communities
2. Livelihood stabilized and income recovered
3. Restored local community governance administration and services
4. Increased access to infrastructure and basic social services

An inclusive approach will be applied for all activities, with greater emphasis on people with disabilities and minority groups.

Response

The ERL Sector response will spread across people and LGAs according to severity of needs ranging from severity scale (1-5), which was developed based on the findings of the 2024 HNO. The scale considers the magnitude, intensity, and trend of needs, as well as the vulnerability and coping capacity of affected people. The sector will encourage partners to prioritize the implementation of activities for targeted individuals, encompassing members of marginalized or discriminated groups and persons with disabilities, while also ensuring coverage and complementarity with other sectors. The ERL sector will consider preparedness and readiness measures in LGAs due to seasonal factors such as flooding, droughts, disease outbreaks, or escalation of conflict or violence.

Cost of the response

The Sector requires 27.9 million dollars with Early Recovery and livelihood interventions across the BAY States; the main drivers of cost for the sector's activities and projects are the fragile economic landscape and several external factors. Fuel, transport, and material prices have increased due to inflation,

For more information check the link:

<https://humanitarianaction.info/plan/1190/ge/7470#page-title>

the removal of fuel subsidies, and the depreciation of the Nigerian Naira. Insecurity and consequent access restrictions also contribute to the increase in the cost of products

Linkages with long-term recovery and development activities

The ERL Sector is uniquely positioned as the primary sector working towards strengthening the implementation of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus and linkages across multiple response sectors. The sector will ensure connections and synergies between the humanitarian response and the long-term sustainable development of communities affected by the crisis by ensuring coherence, complementarity, and coordination among different actors and sectors. Beyond the HRP, the sector's activities align with the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, supporting the Government of Nigeria in meeting its long-term development aspirations.

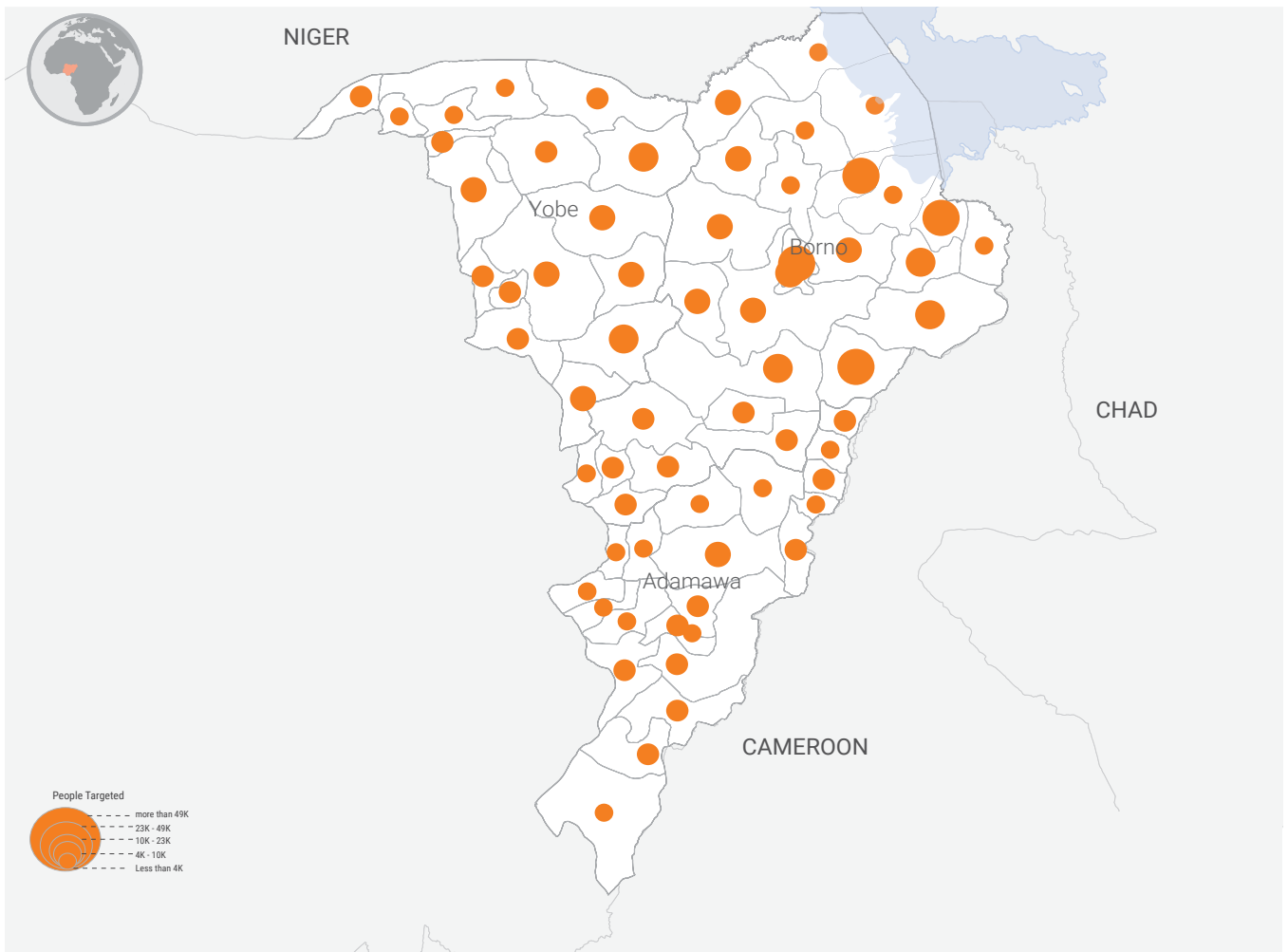
Monitoring

The sector will use three indicators for monitoring partners' responses and implementation: (1) percentage of households adopting negative coping mechanisms due to lack of income and/or resources; (2) percentage of households with no livelihood assets; and (3) percentage of households without access to functional basic facilities and infrastructure. 5Ws and sector/partner surveys and assessments will be used to monitor the response progress. Analysis will be disaggregated by age, gender, and disability in the reporting.

3.3 Education



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITIES
1.5M	0.9M	0.9M	10%
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS	
\$57.6M	44	23	



Objectives

The Education Sector will work with 43 sector partners in 2024 to provide essential educational services and assistance to approximately 0.909 million children, which accounts for 61 per cent of 1.52 million people in need. Building upon the continuous efforts of education partners and their commitment to addressing education gaps in challenging and complex conditions resulting from the prolonged crisis in the BAY states, the Education Sector maintains a needs-based approach to programming. The sector strives to achieve its goals by pursuing the following objective:

1. ensure increased access to inclusive essential quality basic education and vocational skills opportunities within a safe learning environment.
2. Support quality and conflict-sensitive educational services to improve their learning progress with resilience.
3. enhance and maintain the capacity of the Ministry of Education and communities to plan and deliver a timely, appropriate, and evidence-based Education in Emergencies response.

Response

The Education Sector will collaborate with the Ministry of Education to address the urgent needs of education in emergencies from the pre-primary to secondary level and facilitate the transition to continuing services. This will primarily focus on enhancing access to formal, informal, and vocational skills opportunities such as catch-up classes, accelerated learning programs, vocational skills training, and mental health and psycho-social support (MHPSS) interventions. These efforts are designed to create pathways for children to rejoin inclusive, gender-responsive and age-appropriate levels of formal education.

The Education Sector will collaborate with the state Ministry of Education to ensure the certification of learners receiving education through alternative learning and encourage government-led initiatives to mainstream Safe Schools's minimum standards within educational programming. The sector will work collaboratively with the WASH, Child Protection, Gender-Based Violence Area of Responsibility (GBV AoR) and Nutrition sectors to address cross-cutting challenges that impacts education outcomes.

For more information check the link

: <https://humanitarianaction.info/plan/1190/ge/7471#page-title>

Cost of the response

The Education Sector requires approximately \$58 million, leveraging existing capacities. The sector will consider a cost range per child during the partner project review process, typically falling between \$70 and \$100, considering factors such as project location and the type of activity (soft or hard). All projects will align with the Education Sector's cost-per-child methodology, with flexibility for exceptional circumstances.

Linkages with long-term recovery and development activities

The Education Sector strategy is aligned with the Government's education strategic plan and works in close collaboration with the Education Development Partners Group (EDPG). The sector plays an active role within the EDPG, with a dedicated agenda to report on the progress and the status of the education emergency response in the BAY states. The sector coordinates the Multi-Year Resilience Programme, funded by ECW and other partners, which serves as a vital link between the humanitarian response and long-term development programs. The sector will establish a robust connection between the emergency response and the long-term programmatic structure.

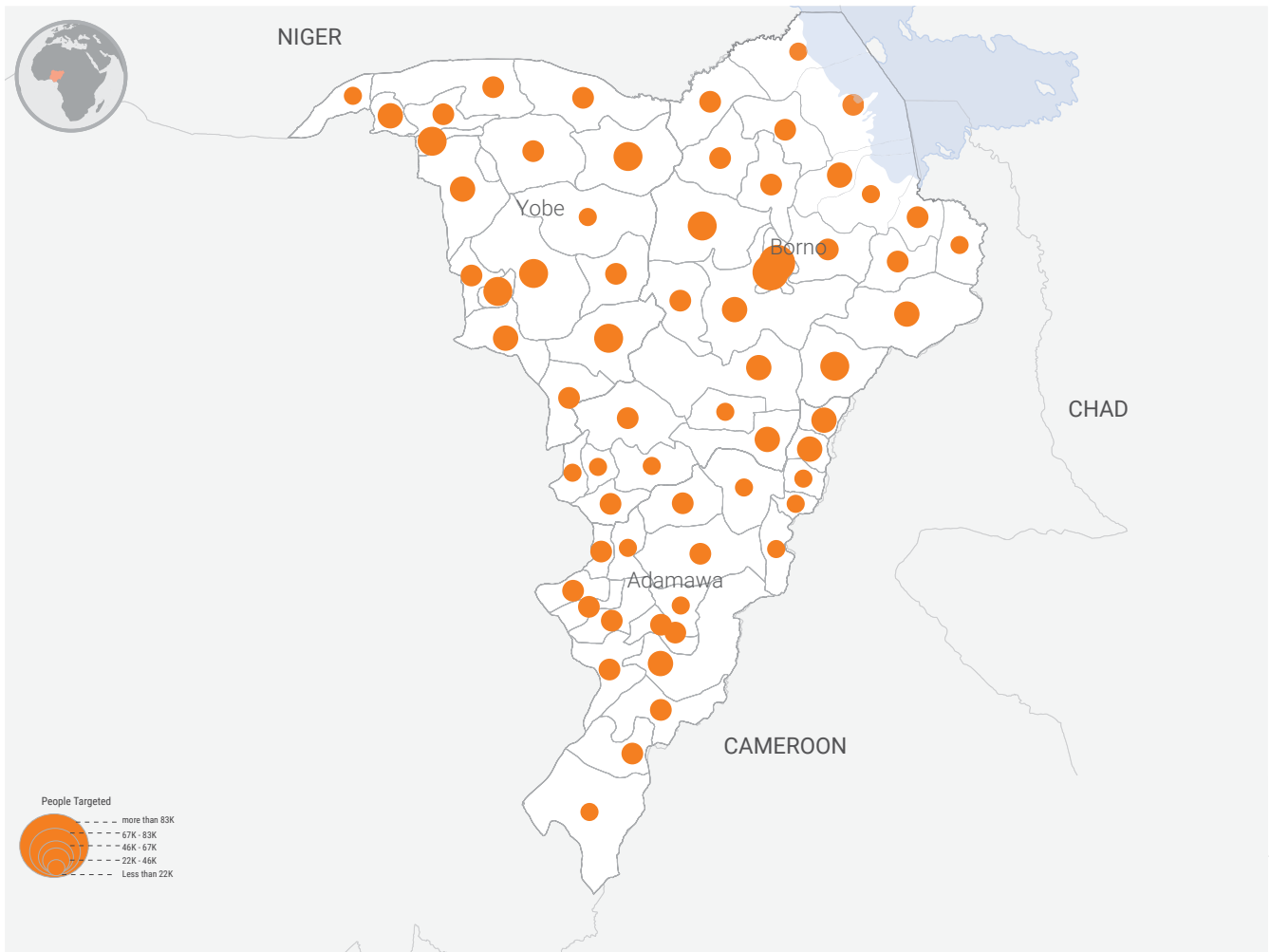
Monitoring

The Education Sector will continue monitoring the education response through the 5Ws matrix. Partners will use 5W to collect monthly data and send it to the secretariat for cleaning, analysis and infographics development. Additionally, monthly joint visits will be organized with government representatives at LGA and state levels to ensure all sector leaders have a common and consistent understanding of the field situation. The Education Sector will conduct surveys on cross-cutting issues in collaboration with other sectors (WASH and Child Protection AoR), for collective understanding and integrated responses at the school level.

3.4 Food Security



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITIES
4.3M	2.8M	0.6M	1.7M	2%
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS		
\$340M	25	12		



Objectives

The Food Security Sector will seek to improve the most vulnerable crisis-affected people's access to timely and appropriate food assistance, including cooking fuel, to meet their immediate food needs. The sector will aim to strengthen the resilience of crisis-affected people by re-establishing, improving and diversifying key agriculture-based livelihoods (including crop production livestock, fisheries, forestry and natural resources management). It will strengthen timely, coordinated, and integrated food security analysis and response through approaches that enhance local capacities and collaborate with other sectoral interventions. The outlined objectives will address IDPs, host communities, and returnees, be inclusive of diverse genders, with strategically scheduled assistance based on seasonality for enhanced response efficiency.

Response

Food Security Sector partners will prioritize assistance to the most vulnerable groups in LGAs affected by conflict and displacement, targeting people in Cadre Harmonisé (CH) Phases 3 and above. The majority are in Borno State (43 per cent), with Yobe and Adamawa having 33 per cent and 24 per cent respectively. Considering increased opportunities for agricultural livelihoods especially in Adamawa, Yobe, and parts of Borno States, the sector partners will continue to advocate for a scale-up of self-reliance activities. Households who have access to land will be supported with inputs for the respective seasons to increase incomes and food availability. Food Assistance will prioritize IDPs in camps and newly displaced people. During the lean season, which is the period of highest need, the scale-up will target, among others, the most vulnerable host community members and IDPs in the host community. The most vulnerable groups include single-headed households (especially female-headed households), unaccompanied children and malnourished special groups. Dry-season farming will cushion locations that have had their agricultural fields affected by floods. In preparation for the lean season scale-up efforts, the sector will continue to map out key locations and respective partners to deliver on

preparedness measures including CVA preparedness and positioning contingency, among others.

Cost of the Response

For 2024, the FSS requires \$340 million to reach out to the 2.8 million and 2.2 million people in need of Food Assistance and Agricultural Livelihoods, respectively, out of the 4.4 million food insecure in the peak of the lean season of 2024. The Food Security Sector's funding requirement is based on activity-based costing, with per capita costs of \$18.2/person and \$230/household; and ranges of \$10 to \$21/person and \$57 to \$387/household for food assistance and agricultural livelihoods respectively. The cost of response has remained high due to inflation and access difficulties linked to persistent insecurity and poor road conditions, especially during the rainy season. Nigeria's annual inflation rate continued to accelerate, reaching an over 18-year high of 26.7 per cent in September 2023, mainly attributed to knock-on effects of the removal of an old petrol subsidy and the devaluation of the naira against the dollar on the official and parallel markets. ¹⁷

Linkages with long- term and recovery or development activities

The Food Security Sector will continue to strongly advocate for resilience opportunities through agricultural and non-farm activities to ensure the self-sufficiency of affected households. The FSS will continue to anchor the response based on state-level plans such as the Borno State 25-year Development Plan. The sector, under the leadership of the Government, initiated an HDP Nexus project (pending funding of full pilot) with the aim of strengthening coordination in that area and taking into account lessons learned from a pilot project in selected communities. The forward-looking integrated project entails components of social protection and anticipatory action among others. The sector will continue to coordinate humanitarian food security assistance with existing recovery and development programmes including the UNDP's "stabilization programme" among others. The FSS and partners will continue to provide capacity-building in critical areas including Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection and Gender Mainstreaming, Risk Analysis into Food Security, and Food Security Monitoring in

collaboration with government departments to ensure sustainability.

Monitoring

The Food Security Sector will continue to support the Cadre Harmonise (CH) process in March and October (2024). Food security partners will conduct regular Post Distribution Monitoring and Food Basket Price Monitoring to ensure the CVA is still relevant and where necessary, adjust transfer values or modalities complemented by Save The Children’s biannual Household Economy Analysis. On a monthly basis, the FSS Dashboard provides partner presence maps, cash dashboards, sector dashboards and gap analysis. During the lean season scale-up, special monthly monitoring will be carried out.

As part of the early warning, the Food Security Sector will rely on WFP’s Mobile Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (MVAM) to identify senatorial zones where the food security situation has deteriorated. This will be followed by a rapid assessment to identify

and recommend locations to the Rapid Response Mechanism Team for action.

The FAO will cooperate with the Government and partners in collecting and availing data on agricultural livelihoods-based indicators including agricultural livelihoods opportunities, crop and livestock conditions, prices and terms of trade.

#	INDICATOR	SECTOR(S)	SOURCE	FREQUENCY E.G. MONTHLY, QUARTERLY
1.	Number of people in CH Phases 3, 4 and 5	Food Security Sector (FSS)	CH Analysis Results October 2023, March 2024,	Bi-annually
2.	Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring of Inaccessible Areas Arrival Population (Also known as the Famine Monitoring System for the Inaccessible Areas)	FSS/Nutrition/WASH/Health	Primary data collected from new arrivals	Monthly
3.	Household Economy Approach	Food Security Sector	Save The Children	Biannually
4.	Monthly Key Food Security Indicators (FCS and Coping Strategies)	mVAM	WFP	Monthly
5.	Food Price Monitoring	Food Security Sector	Various Partners	Monthly
6.	Household access to agro-inputs	DIEMS & GIEWS	FAO	Quarterly
7.	Livestock body condition scores	DIEMS & GIEWS	FAO	Quarterly
8.	Terms of trade among herders	DIEMS & GIEWS	FAO	Quarterly
9.	Crop conditions	DIEMS & GIEWS	FAO	Monthly

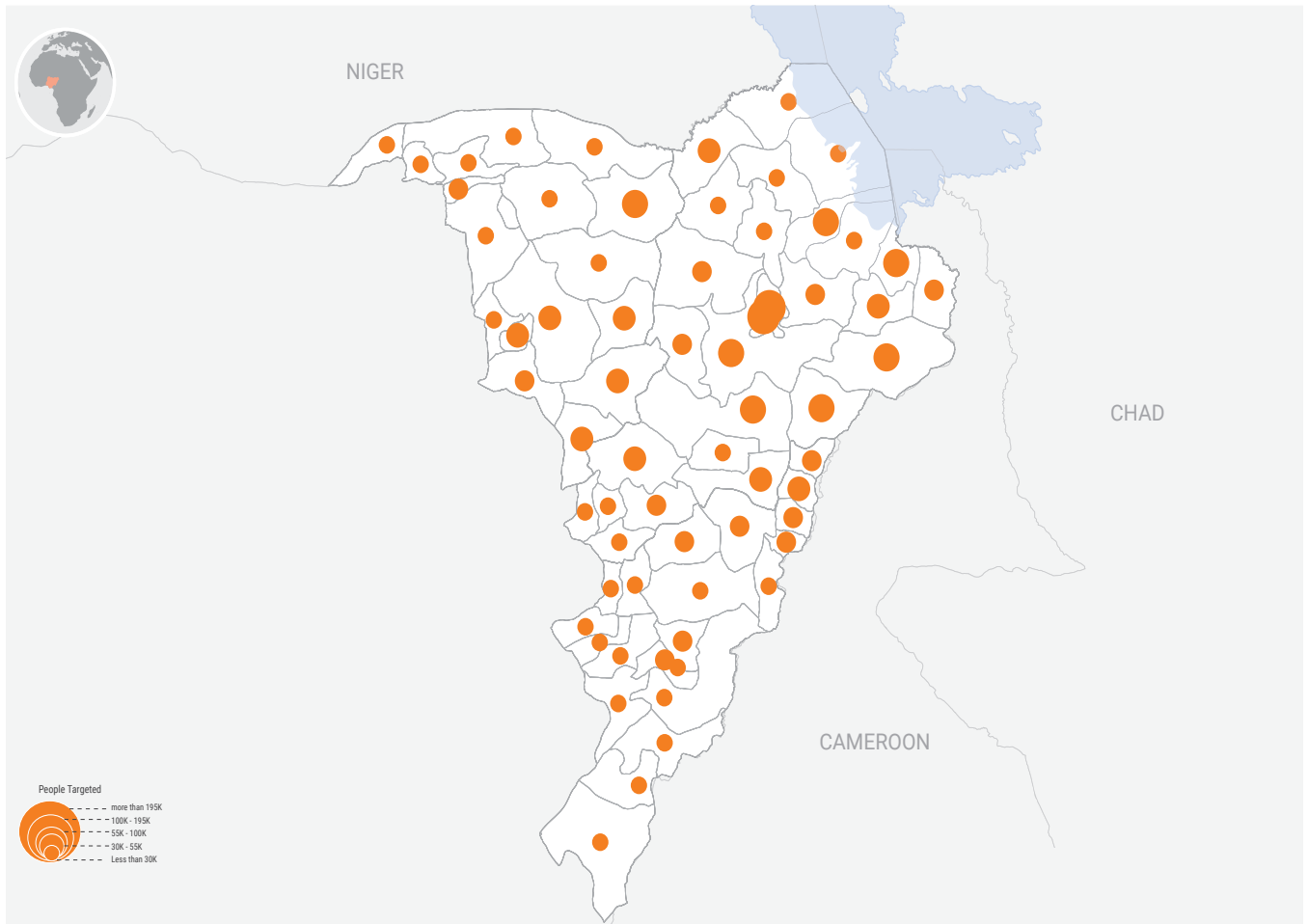
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3.5 Health



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITIES
5.3M	3.7M	0.8M	2.2M	
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS		
\$89.9M	30	25		



Objectives

The affected population remains at significant risk of epidemic-prone diseases, such as cholera, measles, diphtheria, and viral haemorrhagic fevers, due to low access to essential health care, seasonal patterns, lack of access to potable water and sanitation infrastructure, population displacement and other vulnerabilities. Women and children are the most vulnerable. The Health Sector objectives focus on emergency and lifesaving interventions to respond to health emergencies and other critical interventions through:

- Provision of quality, basic lifesaving integrated essential health care services to the affected populations (IDPs, returnees, hard-to-reach, and host communities).
- Provision of timely health emergencies in response to epidemics and outbreaks through coordinated preparedness and readiness interventions and rapid response mechanisms.
- Maintaining improved access to essential healthcare services by enhancing health system resilience with a people-centred approach and promoting Humanitarian Peace Development linkages.

About 48 per cent of the total targeted population are IDPs and 22 per cent are returnees. Eighty per cent of the target have been selected from LGAs with severity 3 and 4. Other vulnerable groups comprise girls (32 per cent), boys (28 per cent), women (16 per cent), and elderly women and men (15 per cent).

Cost of response

The Health Sector requires approximately \$89.9 million to provide quality health care to the vulnerable population and respond promptly to health emergencies in 2024, which include approximately \$1.9 million for readiness and approximately \$650,000 for anticipatory action. The intervention cost was calculated using project and activity-based methods,

retrieving and adjusting the cost from previous years, experience from partners, and literature.

Linkages with long-term recovery or development activities

The Health Sector's objectives aim to address humanitarian needs, save lives, reduce vulnerability and enhance the health system's resilience during the protracted crisis. Achieving adequate quantities and quality of health workers with public health expertise and access to health services, promoting early detection and prevention of communicable diseases, as well as community engagement, participation, and social mobilization, will result in an improved public health emergency management system in affected areas, and will improve the readiness of the health system to promptly respond to shocks.

Monitoring

The Health Sector will use several tools to ensure adequate project monitoring. The HRP monitoring framework, presented as a set of common health indicators with a baseline, target, data source, and frequency of data collection, will be used to track the progress and delivery of services. Additionally, collaborative monitoring visits with partners, the Government, and other sectors will be used.

Information management products like 5W will be developed and managed to harmonize responses and minimize gaps and duplications. Supporting assessments like MSNA and HeRAMS will be used to evaluate the performance of interventions conducted in the Health Sector and sort out gaps for subsequent intervention. Additionally, the success of specific health interventions, such as diphtheria, measles, and cholera outbreak vaccination campaigns, will be evaluated by specific methodologies such as Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS).

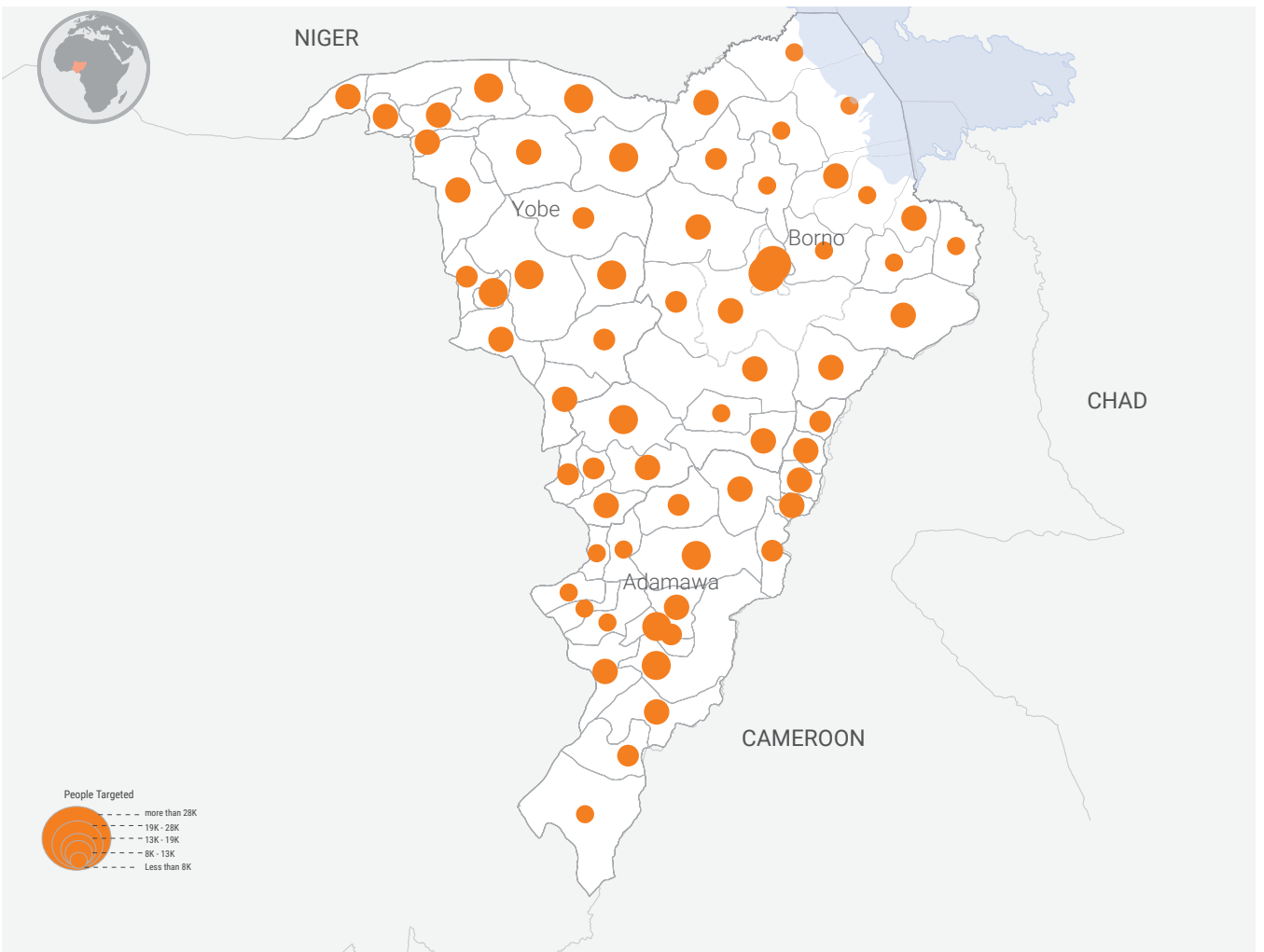
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3.6 Nutrition



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITIES
3.8M	2.2M	1.2	1.4	15%
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS		
\$112.7M	30	23		



Objectives

In 2024, 1.53 million children under five years old will likely suffer from acute malnutrition, including 511,800 who will likely be severely malnourished. Additionally, 207,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) will likely suffer from acute malnutrition between January and December 2024. In the absence of sustained nutrition assistance, the risk of mortality and lifelong disabilities for survivors may significantly increase due to worsening food and economic crises, scarcity of healthy diets, conflict-induced displacements, poverty, outbreaks of communicable diseases, childhood infectious diseases and dysfunctional health systems. The overall objective of the Nutrition Sector response is to provide integrated preventive and treatment services to mitigate deterioration in the nutrition situation and support recovery for those who are already malnourished.

Responses

The Nutrition Sector will prioritize the implementation of life-saving nutrition activities (integrated preventive and curative services) targeting LGAs classified in IPC Acute Malnutrition Phase 3 and above (Serious or Critical). Hard-to-reach and extremely hard-to-reach wards and LGAs with large IDP and returnee populations will be prioritized for nutrition assistance. The response will primarily target children aged 0-59 months and PBWG, including those with disabilities who have access to preventive and curative services. The sector will scale up preparedness and anticipatory actions ahead of the lean season including acute malnutrition risk analysis and monitoring; rehabilitation of non-functional Stabilization Centres; capacity-building of community nutrition mobilizers and frontline staff; activation and strengthening of LGA-level coordination; procurement and prepositioning of specially formulated foods (SFFs), Skilled Maternal, Infant, and Young Child Nutrition counselling; Mother MUAC approach, tom brown; porridge mum; supplemental nutrition assistance; cash & voucher assistance and augmentation of bed capacity in existing Stabilization Centres. The sector will particularly accelerate the response during the peak of acute malnutrition (May to September) being the period that coincides with the rainy season, Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD), cholera and measles

outbreaks. The package of services will include early detection and treatment of severe and moderate acute malnutrition and preventive activities while ensuring an integrated inter-sectoral response and use of simplified approaches to deliver services through mobile teams and rapid response mechanisms in extremely hard-to-reach wards. The cost of preparedness and anticipatory actions and lean season response will constitute 7 per cent and 45 per cent respectively of the Nutrition Sector HRP budget.

Cost of the response

The Nutrition Sector's response costs include the procurement and distribution of SFFs, drugs and equipment. As a service-oriented response, it requires a sizeable investment in technical support, capacity-building, nutrition supplies, logistics (clearance, warehouse, handling and transport) and program management. Recent high levels of inflation and a rise in the cost of living have resulted in demands to increase salaries or incentives to attract and retain qualified nutrition staff, especially in rural and hard-to-reach areas. The cost of the response has remained high because of the high severity and burden of acute malnutrition and the need to improve the quality of evidence generation including regular nutrition assessments. The cost per beneficiary is based on the sector's agreed cost, taking inflation into account.

Linkages with long-term recovery or development activities

The sector will collaborate with federal and state government agencies to strengthen the National Multisectoral Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition (2021 to 2025) and the state Committees on Food and Nutrition to lobby for more investment in tackling acute malnutrition in north-east Nigeria. The sector is promoting innovative approaches that use local resources to treat and prevent acute malnutrition—for example, tom brown (a supplementary food powder made from nutritious, locally available ingredients) and porridge mum. These approaches aim to build the capacity of target communities to address the challenges of acute malnutrition while reducing reliance on external resources and capacities.

Monitoring

Monitoring and evaluating nutrition outcomes will involve monthly reporting using the 5W template and the collection of multi-sectoral data including for WASH, food security, health, child protection and GBV indicators through localized and large-scale nutrition surveys (e.g., annual Nutrition and Food Security Surveillance [NFSS]); geographical coverage surveys (Semi-Quantitative Evaluation of Access and Coverage surveys); knowledge, attitude, and practices surveys; and sentinel surveillance for early warning systems. The Nutrition Sector will ensure that primary data

collection, including through the NFSS, is conducted across all accessible LGAs in the BAY states. The NFSS will be used to determine GAM, a key outcome indicator for the response. The NFSS will collect other critical data including mortality rates, morbidity rates, minimum acceptable diet rates and access to safe water, improved sanitation and handwashing facilities. The Nutrition Sector will engage other key sectors in the planning and analysis of assessments and surveys to ensure the triangulation of all intersectoral indicators.

POTISKUM, YOBE STATE

A nurse checks 4-month-old Rabiou Mohammed, who is being treated for severe acute malnutrition at the stabilization centre in the General Hospital in Potiskum, Yobe State on 23 November 2023. Rabiou's mother died seven days after giving birth to him and his mother's sister, Hadiza (in brown clothing) has been his caregiver. He became malnourished due to a lack of milk and was brought to the stabilization centre for treatment.

Photo: UNOCHA/Damilola Onafuwa



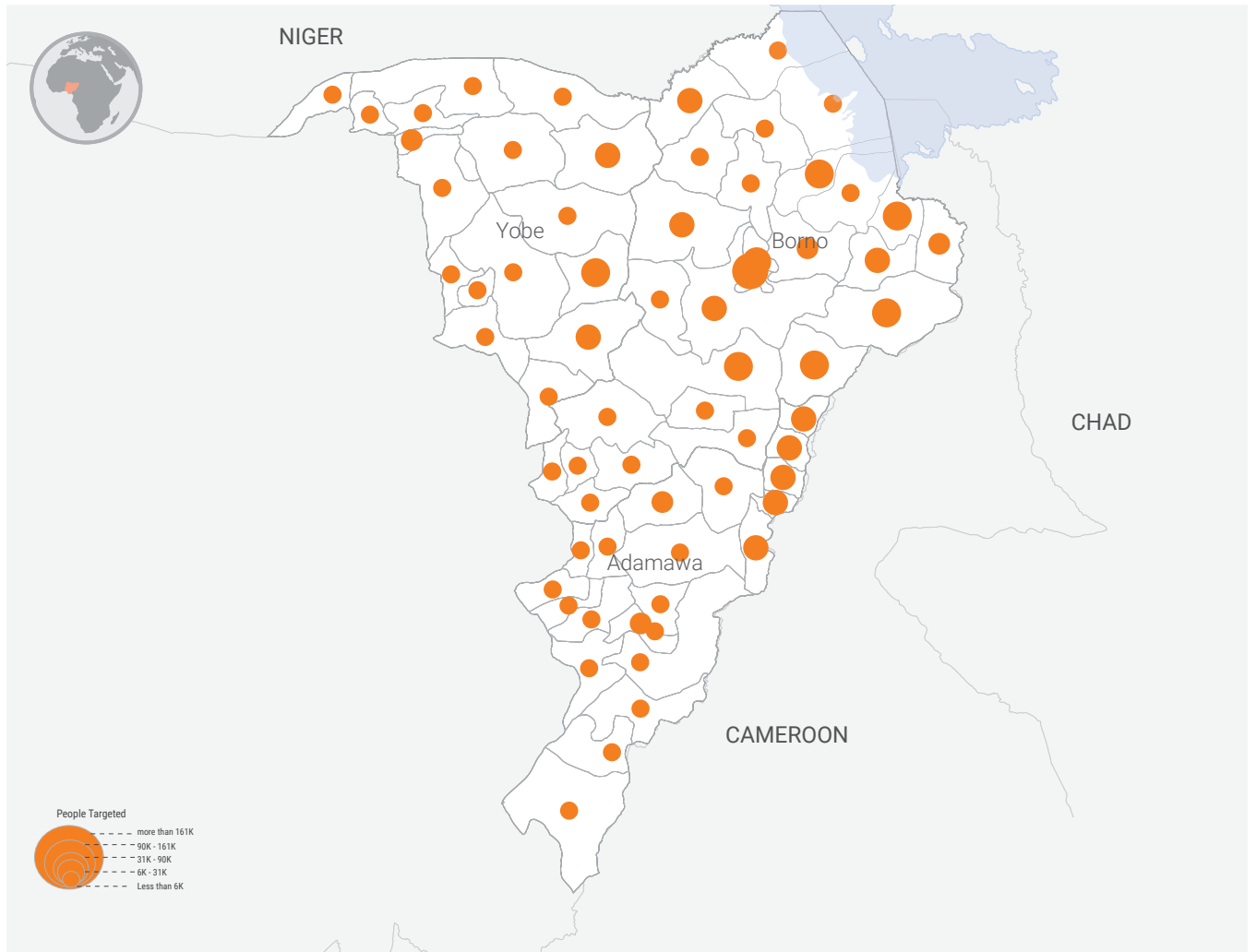
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3.7 Protection



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITIES
5.0M	2.0M	0.4M	1.2M	4%
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS		
\$65.5M	25	45		



3.7.1 General Protection

Objectives

The Protection Sector's objectives align with the broader humanitarian strategy for Nigeria (2024-2025), which aims to save lives, provide protection and ultimately reduce dependency on humanitarian aid. The sector's objectives will contribute to these strategic goals by addressing protection concerns and promoting the dignity and well-being of affected populations in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) States. The sector will focus on mitigating protection risks faced by populations suffering from violence, coercion, exploitation, neglect, and discrimination due to conflict and natural disasters, all in line with humanitarian and human rights law. The sector partners will provide specialized protection services that consider the vulnerabilities and needs of different population groups, including women, children and persons with specific needs. The sector's objectives aim to achieve humanitarian outcomes by mitigating protection risks, strengthening protective services, and enhancing the overall protective environment by addressing protection concerns and fostering a safe and dignified living environment, the sector will contribute to transforming the lives of the affected populations. Below are the sector's 2024-2025 objectives:

1. Improve protection information management to ensure timely protection response to individuals who have experienced protection risk in realization of their basic human rights.
2. Enhance community-based protection mechanisms through empowering community-based structures and enhancing community driven solutions to protection issues.
3. Support the provision of lasting protection sensitive solutions for the affected population, by working along with national and developmental actors to ensure protection is mainstreamed and community participation is optimized.

Response

The Protection Sector, including all areas of responsibility, projects that 4 million people will be in need of protection across the BAY states in 2024, reflecting needs including general protection, child protection, GBV, and housing, land, and property (HLP)—including continued mine action and HLP needs. The Protection Sector aims to target 2 million people with protection needs of the highest severity ranking, per the Humanitarian Needs Overview, including 983,000 IDPs, 490,000 host community members and 536,000 returnees. Some 653,000 girls, 558,000 boys, 377,000 women, and 306,000 men are targeted, including 53,000 persons with disabilities. The protection response will prioritize the safety of civilians, particularly those at-risk of conflict-related displacement. This includes people in camps, informal settlements, urban areas and host communities receiving displaced populations. The response aims to reduce and address protection risks and strengthen community resilience and the protective environment. Additionally, it will address seasonal challenges like floods and disease outbreaks by mitigating their impact and taking preventative measures. Prioritized protection interventions include protection monitoring at the household and community level (with referrals when needed); protection information sharing and awareness raising; capacity-building of partners and duty bearers; provision of specialized protection services (case management, psycho-social support, individual protection assessment, distribution of dignity kits etc.) and legal assistance; establishment of community-based protection networks; safe livelihoods, skills acquisition, and empowerment activities; reintegration support for people leaving inaccessible areas and those formerly associated with NSAGs; and protection advocacy.

The situation in Borno State is further complicated by new displacements, camp closures and enforced returns, the relocation of IDPs and refugees and

protection risks due to ongoing conflict. Adamawa and Yobe states have high protection needs, often exacerbated by communal clashes, farmer/herder attacks and natural disasters. While the Protection Sector supports efforts for lasting solutions to displacement, in line with international standards, the response will focus on addressing emergency needs arising from the ongoing conflict. The sector will integrate anticipatory action approaches by budgeting 54.7M to build the capacities of the Community Based Protection Network and government actors, in addition to improving information sharing, and better preparing and responding to protection issues such as the restriction of civilian movements and family separation. It will focus on minimizing risks associated with hastened durable solutions, development, and stabilization programs to adhere to a "do-no-harm" approach. Recognizing that limited-service provision significantly contributes to population vulnerability and protection risks, the protection response will collaborate across sectors to integrate protection

measures and identify factors that drive cross-sectoral protection risks.

The vetting criteria for the Protection Sector project module will centre on the importance of evidence-based needs assessment, alignment with sector and strategic objectives, targeting distinct needs, organizational capacity, operational relevance, cost-effectiveness and the avoidance of unnecessary repetition in project activities. These criteria aim to ensure that projects effectively address the identified protection needs of affected populations.

MUBI, ADAMAWA STATE

34-year-old Alije Fanta is a physically challenged Cameroonian refugee in Mubi, Adamawa State. She depends on her 7-year-old daughter, Tabitha to move her around in her wheelchair. As refugees in Nigeria, Fanta and Tabitha lack basic services and access to food and livelihood opportunities. Although Caritas Nigeria is providing some support, Tabitha is still not attending school and Fanta is unable to access healthcare.

Photo: UNOCHA/Damilola Onafuwa



3.7.2 Child Protection

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITIES
2.0M	1.2M	0.2M	0.8M	9%
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS		
\$21.7M	42	24		

Objectives

1. Ensure timely access to preventive and comprehensive quality response services for children, including those with disabilities or at risk of abuse, discrimination, exploitation, neglect and violence
2. Enhance the well-being of conflict-affected children, adolescents, and caregivers by promoting constructive social norms and behaviours aimed at eliminating violence, abuse, and detrimental traditional practices by parents, caregivers, children, and communities and boys and girls affected by conflicts, including those who have experienced grave violations of child rights, receive meaningful support through community-based reintegration services
3. Enhance the capabilities of partners and the social welfare workforce to provide high-quality prevention and response services by reinforcing the child protection system.

Response

The Child Protection AoR aims to reach 1.2 million individuals from the people in need comprising of 1,002,321 children (57 per cent girls) and 221,050 caregivers (57 per cent women). The AoR estimates the number of target beneficiaries based on LGAs with severity ratings of two or three, applied across the population of IDPs, host communities and returnees in alignment with the Humanitarian Needs Overview. The AoR will prioritise 20 LGAs in Borno, 12 LGAs in Yobe and 11 LGAs in Adamawa. Priority interventions will ensure that all children are safe from violence, exploitation, abuse, neglect, abduction, harmful

practices and can thrive to their fullest potential. To achieve this, the AoR will concentrate on prevention and response, utilizing a system strengthening approach that considers the interconnectedness of humanitarian and developmental efforts. Interventions will include comprehensive case management services, mental health and psychosocial support services, socio-economic reintegration of children formerly associated with armed groups (CAAG) and strengthening the capacity of communities to prevent and address abuse, exploitation, neglect and violence against children. Rapid assessment and response actions, particularly case management and key life-saving messaging, will be integrated in the anticipatory actions.

The result of the MSNA conducted in 2022 underscored the need for in-person engagement with and accountability to the affected population. The AoR is committed to prioritizing interactive, child-friendly, and confidential feedback mechanisms that foster meaningful engagement with children and caregivers. Expanding upon initiatives in 2024 that aimed to enhance program design and implementation, targeted assistance to child protection actors geared towards amplifying the involvement of affected children and communities, as well as fortifying safeguards, particularly in the context of protection from sexual abuse and exploitation and CAAG, through the planning, implementation and evaluation phases of interventions. To address their developmental needs, age-specific psychosocial programming consideration will be tailored to the specific needs of girls and boys. Collaboration with the GBV Sub-Sector will

continue to ensure a harmonized response for child survivors of GBV.

The AoR will continue to implement its localization strategy, which will entail enhancing the technical and institutional capacities of NNGOs and increasing access to services and resources for NNGOs, including private sector financing. The leadership and strengthening of line ministries for child welfare in the BAY states will be critical to the implementation of

the AoR’s response plan and optimizing opportunities for sustainability. Close collaboration with the other sectors, particularly Education, GBV, Health and Food Security, will be required in the overall response to address child vulnerability and to explore opportunities for cash transfers where appropriate. The AoR will approve projects that contribute to the cluster objectives and strategic objectives of the HRP and are feasible within the HRP implementation frame.

3.7.3 Gender Based Violence

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITIES
2.1M	1.3M	0.5M	0.8M	9%
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS		
\$20.6M	57	24		

Objectives

1. Improved access to quality lifesaving and well-coordinated GBV response services for survivors and individuals at risk.
2. Enhanced well-being among survivors/vulnerable individuals through survivor-centered service provision and GBV risk mitigation efforts into humanitarian response efforts.
3. Strengthened community resilience and systems/institutions that prevent and respond to GBV, including harmful practices.

The first sectoral objective mentioned above focuses on GBV response services such as CMR, MHPSS, livelihoods, and legal, which are intrinsically important for saving lives and improving wellbeing. This is

coupled with the provision of prevention services such as capacity-building initiatives and community awareness raising services for women and girls subject to violence among affected population (IDPs, refugees, and hosting population).

Response

The GBV AoR will target population groups in BAY state LGAs, with the severest needs as informed by the JIAF severity model and scale used by the Protection Sector during the HNO process. The GBV AoR aims to target 1,317,980 million individuals, with a particular focus on 26 LGAs spread across the BAY states, where IDPs, returnees and hosting populations that have been identified as having the highest severity of needs. This includes targeting in Adamawa (Girei, Gombi, Lamurde, Madagali, Maiha, Michika, Mubi North, Mubi South, Numan and Yola North), Borno (Askira/Uba,

Bama, Chibok, Gubio, Magumeri, Jere, Gwoza, Damboa, Maiduguri, Munguno and Konduga), and Yobe (Gujba, Bursari, Fune, Geidam, Gulani, Yusufari, Potiskum, Bade and Damaturu).

Time-critical actions will be undertaken by the GBV AoR, including scaling up access to integrated, multi-sectoral GBV prevention and response services. This will entail GBV risk mitigation measures and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse of women and girls affected by the humanitarian crisis in the highlighted LGAs, including those in the areas of return and in hard-to-reach locations. This will include the provision of comprehensive GBV case management services (clinical, psychosocial, legal, security and safety livelihoods) including MHPSS. Efforts will be

made to establish women's and girl's safe spaces and integrated facilities. Anticipatory actions under this will include, among others, strengthening referral mechanisms, establishing integrated service models for GBV case management; provision of dignity kits, delivery of life-skills sessions and livelihood support, and capacity-building among others. The GBV AoR will work with all sectors to coordinate, plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate essential actions for the prevention and mitigation of GBV, including those affected by floods, cholera, food insecurity and malnutrition.

3.7.4 Housing Land and Property (HLP)

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITIES
1.6M	0.6M	0.1M	0.3M	4%
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS		
\$5.1M	11	10		

Objectives

The Housing, Land & Property (HLP) Area of Responsibility (AoR) will continue to provide comprehensive and integrated programmes aimed at mitigating and preventing identified risks for the 2024 HPC. To meet these needs, the HLP AoR has set three key objectives:

1. Mitigate and respond to harm caused by HLP disputes and other HLP rights violations, including coercion, exploitation, serious neglect or discrimination, and restore their capacity to live safe and dignified lives

2. Promote and safeguard housing, land and property rights for the conflict-affected population and formulate actions to improve tenure security, including addressing the impact of climate change on HLP
3. Enhance and strengthen the capacity of local actors and partners to respond to housing, land and property challenges following Government-led formal camp closures and relocations .

Response

In 2024, the HLP AoR will focus on life saving interventions that promote resilience and have a long-

term impact on project participants. These activities include strengthening tenure security for project participants; addressing HLP disputes; facilitating access to land and HLP documentation; providing information and awareness on HLP rights (including climate change), counselling services and legal advice; addressing eviction concerns; and humanitarian partner and other stakeholder capacity-building.

In Borno, HLP partners will target the most vulnerable people with HLP needs, including dwellers at informal settlements with no secure tenure within metropolitan towns, people who have been forcefully relocated or returned, and people facing HLP disputes and other violations. Vulnerable persons with disabilities, and women-headed and child-headed households. Households headed by or with elderly or chronically ill members and households with extremely low or no income will be given high priority. In Adamawa and Yobe states, where there are not many camps, HLP

interventions will target displaced affected community members scattered within host communities, individuals affected by communal clashes and those that have returned, including refugees in border towns, applying the same vulnerability criteria .

HLP partners will leverage existing assessments, issues identified through counselling services and protection monitoring reports to provide responses for the most vulnerable individuals, based on their preferences. Most of the response will be all year, apart from issues of displacement resulting from flooding, which usually takes place after the rainy season.

HLP AoR will ensure the mainstreaming of HLP into other forms of response through integrated and cross-sectoral programming, particularly shelter/CCCM/ NFI , FSL , education, WASH and other protection components. The AoR will focus on projects that addresses the critical needs of the affected population.

3.7.5 Mine Action

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITIES
1.8M	0.7M	0.2M	0.3M	
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS		
\$5.8M	12	5		

Objectives

The use of explosive weapons over 13 years of the conflict, mostly IEDs planted by NSAGs, has resulted in deaths and severe injuries to civilians, impeded access to basic social services and socio-economic activities, and hampered safe resettlements and movements for refugees, IDPs and host community residents. To mitigate the threats of explosive ordnance for the vulnerable population in the north-east in 2024, the Mine Action AoR has identified approximately 1.5

million people in need of mine action interventions, of which the AoR will target 725,000. The objectives are the following:

1. Deliver explosive ordnance risk education (EORE)
2. Provide victim assistance services to survivors of Explosive ordnance Incidents
3. Maintain the Information Management System for Mine Action data coordination and provide support to MA AoR partners, other sectors,

and relevant stakeholders by providing IED and explosive ordnance information to aid strategic, programmatic and operational planning

Response

The Mine Action AoR will target 725,000 people in need from all gender and age groups within IDP, returnees and host communities based on the following criteria: data gathered on number of casualties reported in the UNMAS Nigeria incident tracking matrix per LGA in the previous year, number of explosive ordnance incidents or degree of contamination per LGA as seen from the UNMAS Nigeria incident tracking matrix in the previous year,

areas of resettlement, area accessibility and areas where farmland is expanding.

The AoR will deliver EORE through various approaches, including in-person sessions in accessible locations in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states, and through radio messaging in areas with limited access in Borno and Yobe states. Victim assistance services will be provided for survivors of explosive ordnance incidents across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states.

For more information check the link:

<https://humanitarianaction.info/plan/1190/ge/7476#page-title>

DIKWA, BORNO STATE

A view of a line of shelters in Masarmari IDP camp in Dikwa, Borno State on 16 November 2023.

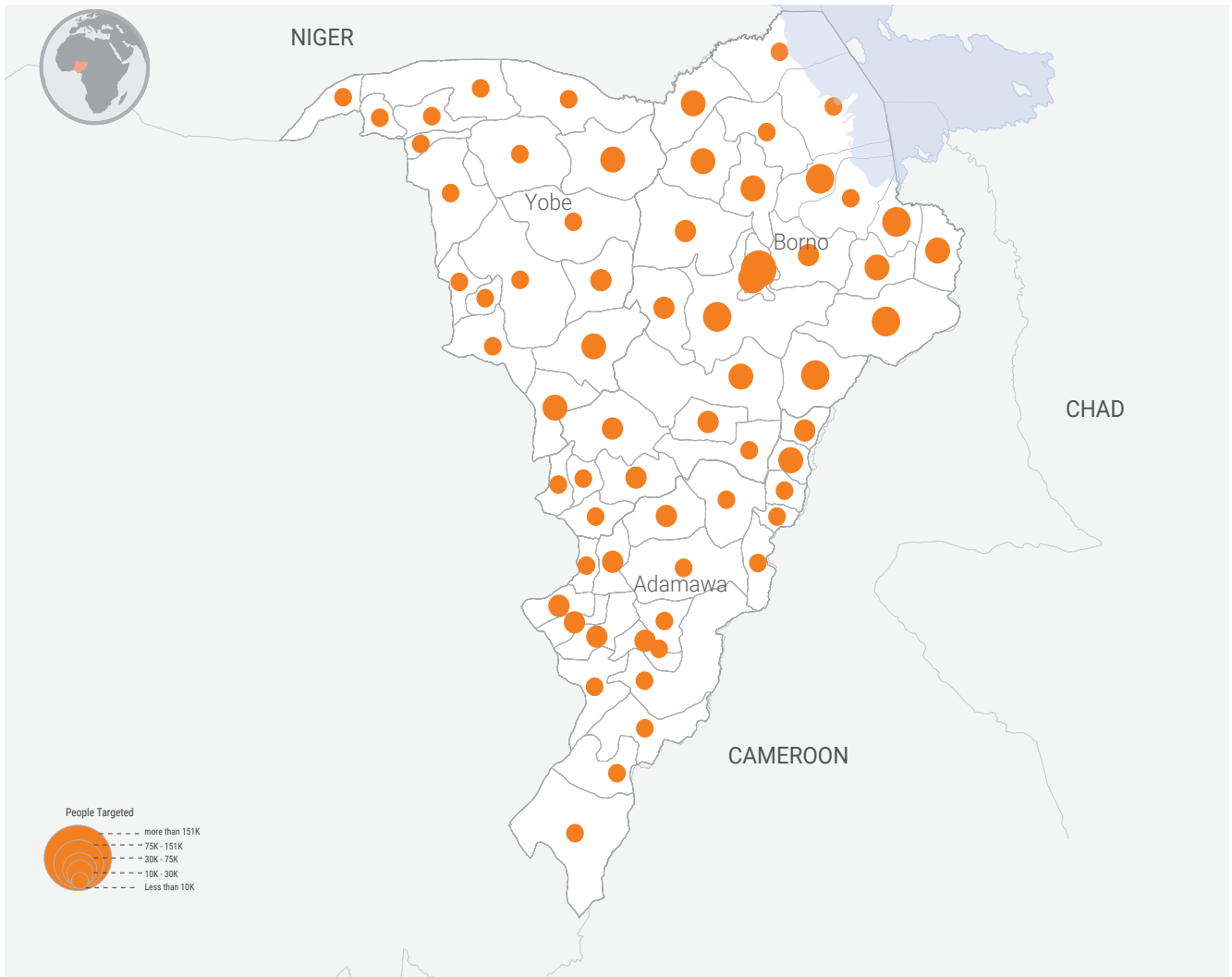
Photo: UNOCHA/Damilola Onafuwa



3.8 Shelter and Non-Food Items



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITIES
3.0M	1.9M	0.4M	1.1M	3%
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS		
\$58.4M	12	14		



Objectives

In 2024, the sector will implement an integrated, people-centred approach to meet the Shelter/NFI needs of the affected population in 45 LGAs. An estimated 53 per cent of people live in overcrowded camps or sub-standard shelters with limited access to NFIs. This will be achieved through the following objectives:

1. Provide life-saving shelter/NFI assistance through timely delivery of emergency shelter solutions to respond to the immediate shelter needs of affected people while minimizing the negative impact on the natural environment.
2. Enhance the delivery of shelter solutions to build resilience and move towards durable and greener shelter solutions for affected people.
3. Ensure IDPs and host communities are protected from environmental hazards and impacts (including notable climate change effects and flooding) and further support security of tenure.

Response

In 2024, the Shelter/NFI-Sector will target 1.85 million individuals, including 57,000 girls, 58,000 persons

with disabilities and 41,000 women. The sector has conducted a needs assessment and determined how it will allocate resources, in collaboration with 19 partners and affected communities. The Shelter/NFI-Sector will promote the inclusion of disaster risk reduction measures in the design and construction of shelter and settlements. Protection mainstreaming and risk analysis in the shelter response will contribute to protection outcomes by promoting peaceful coexistence or reducing GBV. During the planning year, 58,000 people are expected to be affected by floods and windstorms, and 126,000 people by seasonal fires. The severity of the needs of 141,200 shelters/NFI with 22 prioritized LGAs due to the impact of floods/climate change will be taken into consideration.

The sector has prioritized the following interventions:

- Providing emergency/transitional shelters through in-kind kits, cash or vouchers
- Rehabilitating existing buildings and establishing rental strategies
- Distributing shelter repair kits

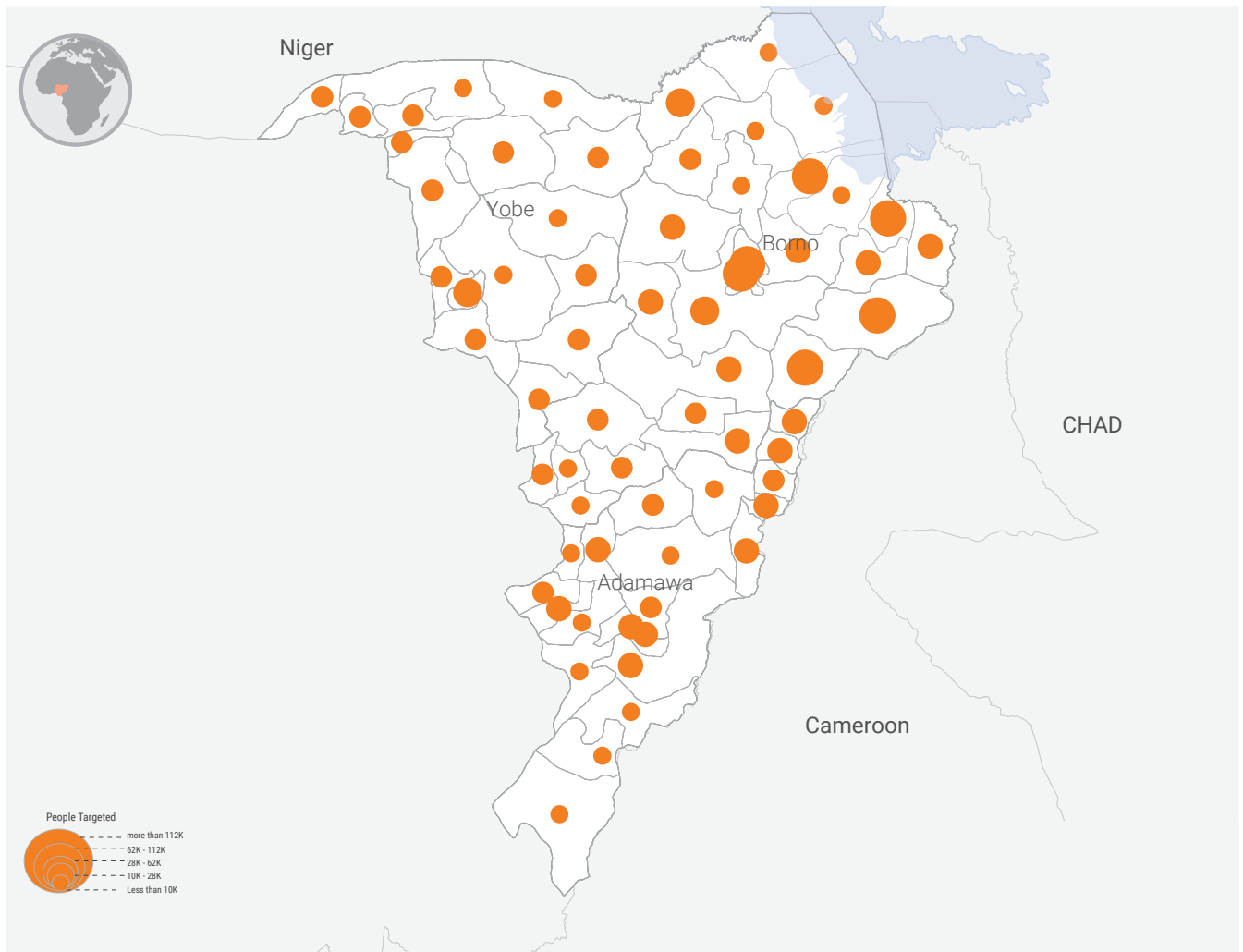
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3.9 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITIES
5.0M	2.5M	0.6M	1.7M	11%
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS		
\$87.3M	45	22		



Objectives

The convergence of armed conflict, displacement, flooding, food insecurity, and cholera outbreaks in north-east Nigeria, particularly in the BAY states, has significantly amplified water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) humanitarian needs. The armed conflict has led to mass displacement, with many IDPs lacking adequate WASH facilities.

Providing the affected population with safe and sufficient WASH services contributes significantly to preventing waterborne diseases and reducing risks of outbreaks such as cholera and AWD, directly saving lives, alleviating suffering and preventing mortality.

Gender-sensitive interventions directly address the unique needs and vulnerabilities of different genders. Similarly, facilities adapted for those with disabilities ensure inclusivity and accessibility

Response

Using data-driven assessments, the WASH Sector identified and prioritized 50 LGAs (22 in Borno, 13 in Adamawa and 15 in Yobe) with a WASH severity between 3 and 5 and low water supply coverage and access, according to SPHERE standards with severe sanitation needs and target groups experiencing the most acute WASH needs .

Prioritization will be given to areas with high IDP concentrations (Borno), recurrent cholera outbreaks (Borno and Adamawa), and regions affected severely by seasonal challenges like flooding and conflict and threats involving NSAGs. Prioritized populations at higher risk such as children (with 58 per cent of the overall planned reach for 2024), women and girls (54 per cent of the overall 2024 planned reach), and persons with disabilities (11 per cent of the overall planned reach for 2024).

Immediate actions include rapidly repairing damaged WASH infrastructure, the operation and maintenance of WASH infrastructure in IDP camps, desludging of latrines, emergency water provision (such as water

For more information check the link:

<https://humanitarianaction.info/plan/1190/ge/7477#page-title>

trucking as a last resort) in the event of sudden emergency onset and distribution of hygiene kits during outbreaks.

Anticipatory actions involve pre-positioning of essential WASH supplies in flooding and conflict-prone areas, and disease outbreak hotspots (17 high priority LGAs across the BAY states: 5 in Adamawa, 7 in Borno and 5 in Yobe) (23 medium priority LGAs across the BAY states: 7 in Adamawa, 11 in Borno and 5 in Yobe), ensuring quick responses. Sanitary protection of water sources and chlorination will be anticipated with regular free residual chlorine (FRC) monitoring in accordance with SPHERE standards.

.Cost of the response

WASH Sector costs are projected to total \$87 million, based on an average \$30 per beneficiary for ongoing WASH activities, including \$5.7 million for readiness and \$6 million for AA (anticipatory action before shock occurs) for cholera and flood prone high risk LGAs. Stockpiling of materials in anticipation of a crisis, prepositioning materials in strategic hub locations (Adamawa, Borno and Yobe) for immediate deployment and warehouse management heavily contribute to these costs.

Linkages with long-term recovery and development activities

The WASH Sector, while initially focused on immediate needs, subsequent responses and intervention approaches has been transitioning from emergency response to long-term durable solutions, where possible in the urban context and garrison towns, linking with the humanitarian-development nexus. Infrastructure development will be geared towards long-term solutions, with linkages to local government and communities in the interest of sustainability.

3.10 Coordination



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
\$21.3M	99	1

Objectives

- Provide enhanced coordination services to ensure timely, effective and principled assistance and protection services to conflict-affected people.
- Support up-to-date and commonly shared situational awareness, analysis of needs, joined-up gap analysis, and monitoring of the humanitarian situation.
- Maintain humanitarian hubs to support inter-agency, multi-sector protection and assistance delivery in hard-to-reach conflict-affected areas.
- Deliver critical security support services to facilitate humanitarian assistance delivery.

The sector supports over 130 entities including UN organizations, NGOs, donors and government agencies. The sector will continue to support the Humanitarian Coordinator and Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator to ensure accountable and decisive leadership for the delivery of principled, timely and effective humanitarian action. It will maintain regular internal collaboration between the Humanitarian Coordinator, Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator and the HCT as well as external coordination on operational issues with relevant ministries, agencies and other government entities and mechanisms at national and state levels.

The sector will strength civil-military coordination at all levels to facilitate humanitarian movement to hard-to-reach areas and enhance access strategy implementation and monitoring in the BAY states.

In deep-field locations, the sector will enhance local coordination forums and support platforms for collaboration and leadership among humanitarian and development stakeholders. It will also sustain the humanitarian hubs in Borno State to ensure a secure working environment for aid workers.

The sector will continue to provide security risk assessments and security management and liaise and collaborate with relevant actors on security matters.

The ISCG and thematic working groups will continue to facilitate operational coordination to address gender, protection, and PSEA issues. The sector will focus on meeting the needs of people with disabilities and foster community engagement and accountability to affected populations.

To develop a better understanding of humanitarian needs and their evolution among response partners and stakeholders, the sector will facilitate collection and timely analysis of population data, including the MSNA, and develop specific analytical products.

Sector lead agencies will be supported in identifying collaborative opportunities with development partners, including the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development (FMHADMSD), the Northeast Development Commission, and the Borno State Agency for the Coordination of Sustainable Development and Humanitarian Response. The sector will align closely with the Government's development initiatives, such as the Borno State 25-year development framework and 10-year strategic transformation plan.

For more information check the link:

<https://humanitarianaction.info/plan/1190/ge/7479#page-title>

3.11 Logistics



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
\$33.1M	99	1

Objectives

The Logistics Sector's objectives support humanitarian actors' relief efforts. The sector will provide coordination and information management, logistics support in the form of air transport and standard storage services, and augment humanitarian actors' capacity to perform logistics duties. Through this, the Logistics Sector will support the humanitarian community in meeting the three strategic objectives for the response in north-east Nigeria.

Response

To support the strengthening of humanitarian logistics, facilitation of logistics coordination, and information services to humanitarian actors, and augmenting humanitarian actors' capacity to perform logistics duties, the Logistics Sector will provide key logistics and coordination services.

The sector will facilitate access to secured common storage facilities across six humanitarian hubs in Bama, Banki, Damasak, Dikwa, Monguno, and Ngala. The sector will also maintain a limited stock of logistics assets for loans to humanitarian organizations requiring additional storage space and for responses to sudden onset emergencies. The Sector will also conduct dedicated logistics training in the areas of storage, transportation, and core humanitarian supply chain management to help improve the operations of humanitarian actors.

Effective humanitarian assistance requires actors to reach affected communities to provide timely life-

saving assistance. Thus, UNHAS will continue to serve humanitarians with fixed wing operating to/from Abuja, Maiduguri, and Yola and helicopter flights operating from Maiduguri 11 locations: Bama, Banki, Damasak, Damboa, Damaturu, Monguno, Rann, Pulka, Gwoza, Ngala and Dikwa.

Cost of the response

Logistics Sector costs are primarily driven by the need for air transportation services, common storage services and operating personnel. Recent cost variations have been influenced by changes in operating costs due to the economic situation in the country, and adjustments in activities and modalities to adapt to evolving humanitarian needs.

The Logistics Sector used an activity-based approach to estimate the response cost, which considers historical operational expenses and the projected response. About 81 per cent of the budget will be allocated to operating and maintaining the fleet of UNHAS air assets, while 4 per cent will be for the continued operation of common storage hubs in Borno. The remaining 15 per cent will be allocated for staff salaries, administrative operating costs, security and other support costs.

Linkages with long-term recovery and development activities

The Logistics Sector will work with relevant government agencies to build synergies between short-term response and long-term recovery. Through partnerships with relevant government, humanitarian

and development agencies, advocacy, and infrastructure and capacity development, the sector is creating essential foundations for access and logistics. Thereby, the sector facilitates short-term relief and long-term recovery and development efforts.

The Logistics Sector will continue to advocate for logistics infrastructure development, the provision of a secure work environment for aid and government workers, and improving the charitable items importation process.

This integrated approach helps address structural vulnerabilities, support affected populations and foster sustainable solutions for crisis-affected regions.

Monitoring

The Logistics Sector will monitor and evaluate the common services provided to partners on a monthly basis using its dedicated application of Relief Item Tracking Application, Concept of Operation, tracking meeting attendance, training participants list and satisfaction surveys.

UNHAS monitors its performance using the Electronic Flight Management Application. The system collects real-time data on passenger and cargo transportation, flight numbers, demand for specific locations, medical evacuations, security relocation flights, interagency missions and charter flights provided to humanitarian organizations.

This data is vital for assessing the Logistics Sector's performance and effectiveness in providing these critical services to support humanitarian efforts. Data monitoring and recording are essential for maintaining a high standard of service and making data-driven improvements when necessary.

For more information check the link:

<https://humanitarianaction.info/plan/1190/ge/7479#page-title>

3.12 Emergency Telecommunication



PEOPLE TARGETED	ORG. TARGETED	TARGETED LOCATIONS
-	95	10
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
\$1.2M	99	1

Objectives

In 2024, the Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) will continue to support humanitarian operations in north-east Nigeria, providing reliable security telecommunications services in 10 locations across the BAY states, enabling a more effective, safe response and ultimately, saving more lives. ETS maintains security telecommunications services in 10 humanitarian hub locations across Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states. The ETS will continue to provide reliable internet and data connectivity services at the eight humanitarian hubs in Borno State: Bama, Banki, Damasak, Dikwa, Gwoza, Maiduguri, Monguno and Ngala. As the service provider of last resort, ETS will deliver shared communications services including helping humanitarian actors identify and implement cost-effective data connectivity solutions in areas where local commercial services are either unreliable or non-operational, helping to coordinate humanitarian actors to conduct their work efficiently. Through field trips, participation in inter-sector forums, ETS working group meetings and training, the ETS will monitor performance and collect user feedback to improve service quality. The ETS will maintain automated electronic dashboards that will allow the team to monitor services in real time and swiftly respond to service requests. The ETS will complete the rollout and installation of a hybrid solar power project in the Security Operations Centre (SOC) in eight humanitarian hub locations across Borno state. Through this

project, the sector will keep its equipment at the SOC running 24 hours each day. The ETS will continue to provide coordination and information management services and participate in field-level meetings while continuing to organise dedicated ETS coordination meetings in Maiduguri. The ETS will produce updated information products, including dashboards, situation reports, infographics, operational documentation, and meeting minutes while achieving timely dissemination of their contents to local and global partners through publication on the Nigeria emergency page. The ETS will conduct capacity-building training programmes for humanitarian actors and their government.

Response

The ETS, as a standard service sector, provides reliable internet and security communications services to the entire humanitarian community including UN agencies, and local and international NGOs. ETS services are vital to humanitarian actors as they help to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian actors working in high-risk regions in the BAY states. ETS services were utilized by 3,582 humanitarians from 137 humanitarian organisations in 2023, and the ETS trained 157 humanitarians. In 2024, a minimum of 3,500 humanitarians from 120 humanitarian organisations will require internet connectivity services to conduct life-saving actions in the field. Partners will continue to require training and other types of technical support. The ETS anticipates an increase in the need

for internet connectivity and security communications because of the ongoing flood response, diphtheria response, food security crisis response, and ongoing post-COVID-19 pandemic-affected population relief activities, as the crisis has resulted in the deployment of more humanitarians to assist in field locations. Following the continuous power crisis in the deep field locations of Borno state, the ETS will complete the rollout of the Hybrid Solar Power project at the Security Operation Centres (SOC) in the eight humanitarian hub location in Borno state. This project will ensure uninterrupted services in security communications and internet services provided to humanitarian actors. Furthermore, based on a request by HCT, the sector seeks to expand security communications and internet connectivity services into Pulka and Damboa in 2024, to help humanitarian actors work effectively in those two locations.

Cost of the response

The budget requirement for ETS response in 2024 is USD 1.16M to cover the operational services.

Linkages with long-term recovery and development activities

In 2024, the ETS will seek to recruit and transfer knowledge to local ETS personnel to ensure long-term continuity of services and prompt supply of essential additional expertise. The ETS will strengthen the capacity of local information and communications technology (ICT) players as well as their counterparts and explore local partner capacity to lead service provision and implement a cost-recovery model to maintain the emergency service plan.

The ETS is still in the deployment, maintenance, and monitoring phase, therefore the team will continue to evaluate needs on the ground to propose an appropriate date to initiate its transition strategy. This will be accomplished through strengthening the collaboration mechanisms of humanitarian partners and government agencies involved in the humanitarian response, to better prepare for future crisis.

Monitoring

The ETS will conduct frequent field missions, participate in relevant sector meetings, and organize dedicated ETS local working group meetings in Maiduguri (Borno State) to track and respond to evolving situations. The sector will conduct a user-friendly satisfaction survey to elicit feedback from humanitarians on the ETS services provided, with a baseline target of 80 per cent user satisfaction. ETS has several dashboards that aid remote monitoring of its services in real time. This helps the team swiftly respond to issues that arise and adjust services accordingly.

For more information check the link:

<https://humanitarianaction.info/plan/1190/ge/7478#page-title>

Part 4: Refugee and Asylum Seeker Response Plan

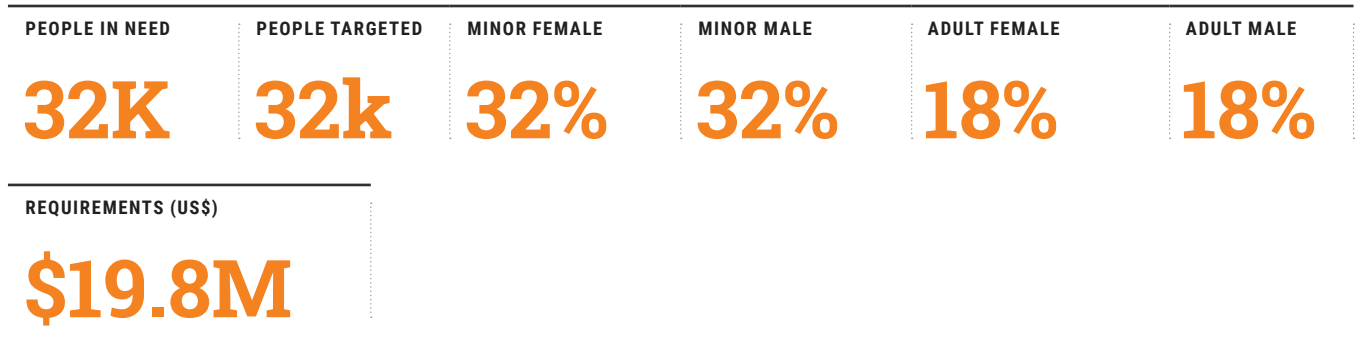
PULKA, BORNO STATE

A teacher providing instructions to learners at a temporary learning centre at IDP camp in Pulka, Borno State on 21 November 2023.

Photo: UNOCHA/Damilola Onafuwa



4.1 Overview of Refugee and Asylum Seeker Response



Objectives

North-east Nigeria is currently hosting 25.6 thousand refugees and asylum seekers from the neighboring countries of Cameroon, Niger and Chad as well as small numbers from Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Taking into consideration insecurity due the presence of NSAG in the Far North Region of Cameroon and the Zinder and Diffa regions of Niger and ongoing ECOWAS sanctions on Niger, it is expected that displacement of refugees and asylum seekers will continue with approximately 35 thousand people projected to be in need of assistance and protection in the north-east of Nigeria in 2024.

The overall objective of the refugee and asylum seeker plan is to provide multisectoral, life-saving emergency assistance where needed, to enhance the self-reliance of refugees and asylum seekers under the overall leadership of the Government of Nigeria.

The specific objectives include the following:

1. Provide multisectoral, life-saving humanitarian assistance to refugees and asylum seekers.
2. Identify, prioritize, and provide targeted services for persons with specific needs and vulnerable persons.
3. Ensure durable solutions are taken into consideration from the onset of the emergency

response, alongside crises-affected people’s views and experiences.

Response

The refugee and asylum seeker response plan will target 35.5 thousand people with over 74 per cent residing in Adamawa State. As with the IDP and host community response, the refugee response strategy is multisectoral. Response activities will be divided in two phases as follow: (i) Phase 1 prioritizes emergency and lifesaving needs for 24,000 individual new arrivals and (ii) Phase 2 is centred on community-level engagement as longer-term solutions are pursued for refugees, asylum seekers and other crises-affected people to target some 11,500 individuals that have undergone Level 2 registration by UNHCR. Activities in Phase 1 will target locations with new arrivals of refugees and asylum seekers in the northern most LGAs of Adamawa State (Mubi, Michika, Madagali) and Mobbar LGA of Borno State. Working with the Government, Phase 2 will be implemented in locations where refugees and asylum seekers will settle, if different from where they currently reside.

Refugee and Asylum Seeker Population by Gender

STATE	FEMALE	MALE
Adamawa	61%	39%
Yobe	57%	43%
Borno	56%	44%

Humanitarian Response by Sex

STATE	BOYS	GIRLS	MEN	WOMEN
Adamawa	29%	29%	10%	32%
Yobe	31%	36%	12%	21%
Borno	31%	36%	12%	21%

Cost of Response

In 2024, the estimated cost of the multi-sector refugee response stands at \$19.8 million, which is 14.2 per cent more than in 2023. This includes \$8.2 million for food; \$0.8 million for nutrition services; \$1 million for CCCM, \$3 million for shelter and NFI assistance; \$1.2 million for WASH; \$1.4 million for health services; \$1 million for education; and \$2.9 million for protection.

Sectors used activity-based costing to calculate the response budget, taking into account the fact that many of the needs are multisectoral. The cost per beneficiary is varying between \$35 and \$429, depending on type of assistance and modality of intervention. The minimum expenditure basket, which is ₦72,720 per HH (₦12,120 per individual) is at the core of the budgeting process.

All activities and budgets have been designed by the Sectors and key drivers include high inflation rates along with the depreciation of the naira against the dollar and increased fuel prices. In addition, refugees and asylum seekers are primarily located in border locations in northern Adamawa State (Mubi, Michika, Madagali LGAs) and Borno State (Mobbar LGA) therefore security, transport, and access considerations are applied to the costing of activities in these locations.

Vulnerable Population and Persons with disabilities amongst Refugee and Asylum Seeker Population

POPULATION GROUP	VULNERABLE	PWD
Adamawa	41%	1.25%
Yobe	50%	1.29%
Borno	41%	1.25%

Linkages with long-term recovery or development activities

In line with the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), linkages must, and will, be made to foster inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers in longer-term recovery and development plans such as the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027 Involving local and state authorities, service provision through national systems will be sought where possible, using interventions to strengthen such systems and local capacities for the benefit of both refugees and host communities. Complementarity will be sought with development partners such as UNDP, FAO, IOM, UNICEF and the World Bank to ensure sustainability.

Monitoring

The refugee response will be tracked by Sectors, through a list of indicators based on individual Sector activities, including gender and age-specific ones. Needs assessments will be conducted using an age, gender, and diversity (AGD) lens; remote monitoring will also be carried out. Protection and border monitoring will continue to inform evolving and emerging protection needs, as well as shed light on any assistance gaps.

Part 5:

Annexes

DIKAWA, BORNO STATE

People gather to fetch water at a water point in Masarmari IDP camp in Dikwa, Borno State on 16 November 2023.

Photo: UNOCHA/Damilola Onafuwa



5.1 2024 HRP Logframe, participating organization and projects

2024 Logical Framework

Please see the link : <https://humanitarianaction.info/plan/1190/logframe>

2024 Participating organisations and projects

Please see the link : <https://humanitarianaction.info/plan/1190/presence>

5.2 What if we fail to respond?

Many people's physical and mental well-being will be harmed, and many lives might be lost.

The 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan has targeted 4.4 million people. Some 2.8 million people are targeted food assistance and 3.7 million people for life-saving primary and secondary health response. Nutrition interventions are targeting some 2.5 million people, mainly children. Moreover, around 2.5 million people depend on humanitarian partners for regular and safe water supply and hygiene services. Lack of funding or other elements that prevent the planned response will profoundly attenuate the well-being and prospects for survival of the people targeted for assistance.

Failure to respond will worsen the living conditions of many IDPs, returnees and host communities.

Almost a million people entirely depend on humanitarian shelter programmes to have adequate and safe temporary housing. Failure to mobilize resources for shelter will also hamper partners' ability to provide long-term and durable solutions for displaced people, many of whom have had to live in temporary and inadequate shelters for more than a decade. More than half of the IDPs live in camps and camp-like settings which require camp-management services, as well as other critical services. If humanitarians cannot maintain these responses, many IDPs' living conditions will significantly and immediately deteriorate.

Internally displaced people, returnees and host communities will continue to be exposed to protection violations and children's future will be at risk.

Around 2 million people are targeted for a range of protection interventions, including 1.2 million children targeted for specific child-protection services. Inability to provide protection support will aggravate an already dire situation which amounts to a protection crisis. Women and children are particularly at risk of different

forms of protection violations, including GBV. Moreover, many households are at risk of eviction from their shelters unless HLP services are provided in good time. Out-of-school children will be at considerable risk of exposure to abduction, kidnappings, forced recruitment into armed groups, enslavement and other severe violations including forcibly participating in suicide attacks. Failure to provide adequate education and protection for children and youth could leave a lost generation with little hope for their future and also susceptible to persuasion by extremist ideologies.

Many households will adopt harmful coping mechanisms, thus affecting ability to achieve durable solutions

In north-east Nigeria, households and individuals resort to harmful coping mechanisms like transactional sex, forced early marriage, and child dropout due to lack of essential services. Failure to provide these services could put lives and health at risk, leave psychological scars, and lead to further marginalization or ostracization. This would have profound human costs and hamper recovery and development, essential for the people's survival. **We risk losing the gains that we have achieved in improving people's lives and alleviating suffering.**

Stabilizing the situation by providing basic services and protection for conflict-affected individuals is crucial for recovery and development. Building on gains and shifting towards long-term solutions is necessary. If durable solutions aren't possible, delivering lasting aid and gradually reducing needs can help build resilience. This ensures not only survival but also dignity, security, and improvement prospects for those affected.

5.3 How to contribute

Contribute to the Humanitarian Response Plan

To see the country's Humanitarian Needs Overview, Humanitarian Response Plan and monitoring reports, and donate directly to organizations participating in the plan, please visit:

www.reliefweb.int/country/nga

The best way to browse HRP projects is on FTS : fts.unocha.org <https://fts.unocha.org/countries/163/summary/2024> Click on each project code to open a page of full project details, including contacts. Use the menu on the right to filter by organization and/or sector.

Contribute through the Central Emergency Response Fund

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) provides rapid initial funding for life-saving actions at the onset of emergencies and for poorly funded,

essential humanitarian operations in protracted crises.

CERF receives contributions from various donors – mainly governments, but also private companies, foundations, charities, and individuals – which are combined into a single fund. This is used for crises

anywhere in the world. Find out more about CERF and how to donate by visiting the CERF website:

<https://cerf.un.org/donate>

Contribute through the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund

The Nigerian Humanitarian Fund (NHF) is a country-based pooled fund. Such funds are multi-donor humanitarian financing instruments established by the Emergency Relief Coordinator and managed by OCHA at the country level under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator. At the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit and in its follow-up, many donors committed to the goal of channelling 15% of

funding for HRPs through the respective country-based pooled funds, in recognition of the demonstrated experience that this will enable a more strategic

and joined-up use of funding to address priorities, cover critical gaps, and achieve coherent inter-sectoral results.

Find out more about the NHF by visiting: <https://www.unocha.org/nhf>

5.4 Acronyms

AAP	Accountability to affected people	HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
AAWG	Assessment and Analysis Working Group	IDP	Internally displaced person
AoR	Area of responsibility	IEC	Information-education-communication
AWD	Acute watery diarrhoea	INFORM	Index for Risk Management
BAY	Borno, Adamawa and Yobe	ISCG	Inter-sectoral Coordination Group
BSFP	Blanket supplementary feeding programme	JIAF	Joint Inter-sectoral Analysis Framework
BSG	Borno State Government	LGA	Local Government Area
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	MCRP	Multi-Sector Crisis Response Project
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund	MEB	Minimum expenditure basket
CH	Cadre Harmonisé	MHPSS	Mental health and psychosocial support
CVA	Cash and voucher assistance	MPCA	Multi-purpose cash assistance
CWG	Cash Working Group	MSNA	Multi-sectoral Needs Assessment
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix	MVAM	Mobile Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping
EiE	Education-in-emergencies	NFI	Non-food item
EO	Explosive ordnance	NFSS	Nutrition and Food Security Surveillance
EORE	Explosive ordnance risk education	NHF	Nigerian Humanitarian Fund
ERL	Early Recovery and Livelihoods	NSAG	Non-state armed group
ETS	Emergency Telecommunications Sector	NTS	Non-technical survey
ETT	Emergency Tracking Tool	OHCT	Operational Humanitarian Country Team
EWARS	Early warning and response surveillance	PLW	Pregnant and lactating women
FSS	Food Security Sector	PSEA	Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse
FTS	Financial Tracking Service	PSEAH	Protection from sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment
GAM	Global acute malnutrition	PWDs	Persons With Disabilities
GBV	Gender-based violence	RRM	Rapid Response Mechanism
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team	RUTF	Ready-to-use therapeutic food
HLP	Housing, Land and Property	SAFE	Safe access to fuel and energy
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview	EWARS	Early warning and response surveillance

SAM	Severe acute malnutrition	UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
SGBV	Sexual or gender-based violence	UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
SMoH	State Ministries of Health	WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
SRH	Sexual and reproductive health	WFP	World Food Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme		
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund		

5.5 End notes

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- 1 The Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) – <https://acleddata.com/about-acleddata>
 - 2 / <https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population-dashboard>
 - 3 The classification of urban and rural areas follows the 2006 definitions of the National Population Commission
 - 4 MSNA 2022
 - 5 Index for Risk Management (INFORM)—severity score: 5 over 5, INFORM index:
 - 6 The outcomes of Risk informed workshops BAY states 2023
 - 7 <https://acleddata.com/about-acleddata/>
 - 8 DTM, 43 Round, 2023
 - 9 The two-year strategy 2024-2025 ([see the link](#))
 - 10 A "returnee" refers to an individual who has returned to their place of origin after being displaced, often due to conflict or natural disasters (<https://www.unhcr.org/about-unhcr/who-we-protect/returnees>)
 - 11 Adamawa: Magagali, Maiha, Mubi North, Mubi South – Borno: Askira/Uba, Bama, Chibok, Damboa, Dikwa, Gwoza, Hawul, Jere, Konduga, Mobbar – Yobe: Geidam, Gujba, Gulani
 - 12 [see the Link to the ABC methodology](#)
 - 13 Access Working Group evaluated the access mapping through field data collection.
 - 14 1. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). (2021, June 9). Education in Emergencies: Nigeria's children are paying the price for the country's conflict. <https://www.unicef.org/nigeria/stories/education-emergencies-nigerias-children-are-paying-price-countrys-conflict> ; International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). (2021, April 12). Nigeria: Conflict forces children's education on the back burner. <https://www.icrc.org/en/document/nigeria-conflict-forces-childrens-education-back-burner>
 - 15 UN Women, OCHA & UNFPA (2023) Intersectional Gender Analysis in Northeast Nigeria: Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States.
 - 16 Ibid
 - 17 National Bureau of Statistics, September 2023