

# Annual Results Report

**2024**

**Nigeria**

## Acknowledgements

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### **Note:**

The baseline values presented in this document reflect previous year's progress when available. If such data is not available, strategy baseline values are used instead.

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# Section 1: Context and Overview

## 1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

By the end of 2024, Nigeria hosted 127,000 refugees and asylum-seekers from 41 different countries (19% live in settlements and 81% in host communities) 3.5 million people are internally displaced (IDPs), and an average of 50,000 returnees (refugees and IDPs) were able to return home. Nigeria continued to maintain a favorable protection environment for refugees and the Government demonstrated its commitment to the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), pledges and commitments with respect to enhanced protection standards, improved access to jobs and livelihoods, access to education, healthcare, and social services, as well as reinforced efforts towards solutions. Some states enrolled refugees into state social registers and development plans, plus lands were designated for agricultural activities, ensuring economic inclusion. Despite varying service quality, these efforts are vital for sustainable development. UNHCR reinvigorated its programmatic direction towards sustainable responses by engaging the Government and private sector to jointly implement protection-based solution interventions to improve the resilience of forcibly displaced populations.

The inflation in Nigeria, with 34% in October 2024, worsened the life for displaced and vulnerable people. Conflict, non-state armed groups (NSAGs), insecurity, and environmental disasters continued to drive displacement, especially in the Northeast, limiting humanitarian aid to areas under Government control. Funding shortages hindered aid provision. Close to 400,000 Nigerian refugees remain displaced in neighboring countries. Over 32,000 Cameroonian refugees fleeing violence and insecurity in Cameroon arrived in the Adamawa State. The floods in Northeast Nigeria in September 2024 caused severe damage to properties and upended livelihoods, affecting 419,000 people in Borno, 49,000 people in Adamawa, 15,000 households in Yobe and many more in the middle belt region. By the end of 2024, only one IDP camp remained in Maiduguri town, hosting 36,000 flood-affected people.

## 1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

### 1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

**1. By 2025, affected populations enjoy a favourable protection environment and access to basic human rights.**

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2024)
<b>1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	85.75%	84.26%
<b>1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	85.77%	100.00%

Nigeria hosts 127,000 refugees and asylum seekers across 25 states, with 84% from Cameroon, followed by Niger, Chad, the Central African Republic, Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and 35 other countries. In Nigeria, asylum status determination is differentiated: Niger nationals benefit from prima facie recognition, Cameroonians are covered under a three-year Temporary Protection Regime, and all other nationalities are required to undergo individual status determination, as conducted by the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI).

In 2024, over 14,000 refugees received refugee identity cards, 86,000 Cameroonian refugees were granted Temporary Protection Status (TPS) valid through June 2027, and 20,000 Niger nationals in Damasak received prima facie recognition. Biometric registration was implemented for 25,000 asylum seekers arriving in Adamawa, while over 21,000 individuals are awaiting a decision from the Eligibility Committee.

The Humanitarian Response Plan for the Northeast includes refugees and asylum seekers in Adamawa State. UNHCR has contributed to improving the protection environment for forcibly displaced persons by strengthening the capacity of State authorities in human rights monitoring, registration, documentation, emergency response, and other protection services. Community engagement and partnerships have positively impacted the resilience and rights of displaced populations.

In 2024, nearly 27,000 (84%) Cameroonian asylum seekers were biometrically registered, and 15,000 individuals were granted TPS. Community-based monitoring systems were strengthened, and displaced persons-led organizations were trained and supported, with a few establishing productive cooperatives. Protection monitoring tracked outcomes, access to rights, and emerging risks—enhancing data-driven decision-making, advocacy, and planning. Efforts to prevent and respond to child protection risks and gender-based violence were carried out, placing communities at the center of interventions. Strong advocacy helped preserve the civilian character of asylum

### 2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

**2. By 2025, refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced persons and returnees receive improved services and have improved quality of life**

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2024)
<b>2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities</b>		
IDPs	60.00%	2.08%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	100.00%

**2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services**

Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.64%	86.76%
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According to the Nigerian Bureau for Statistics of 2022, 133 million (63%) people in Nigeria, are considered multidimensionally poor with most living in northern Nigeria. Depreciation of the Nigerian Naira currency, high inflation and increased cost of living resulted in exponential increase of costs of food, which put millions of Nigerians at risk of food insecurity.

The floods of 2024, affected 34 out of 36 states in Nigeria, impacting three million people and displacing another 900,000.

The number of people needing assistance in the Northeast slightly decreased to 7.8 million in 2024 from 7.9 million in 2023, reflecting the impact of improved humanitarian and local stabilization efforts combined. Insecurity due to non-state armed groups (NSAGs) hampered access to livelihoods in rural areas. Over 60% of IDPs live in host communities, while 40% reside in camps with limited access to basic services. Over two million IDPs are in Borno, with 900,000 living in settlements lacking electricity, clean water, shelter and a host of other basic social services. Floods displaced an additional 400,000 people in Borno.

In 2024, Borno State supported 3,200 IDP households with basic assistance (cash, food ration, and durable or transitional shelter) enabling them to move out of camps. However, the negative socio-economic shocks, such as inflation and devaluation of local currency against the USD, deterred recovery and humanitarian emergency assistance remains critical, while the transition to long term development support picks up.

In the South-South, UNHCR and partners worked to improve access to affordable housing for vulnerable refugees. UNHCR also supported 37 primary health centers, offering free services to refugees and host communities, including mental health support for over 1,000 referrals. In the urban areas, UNHCR supported free consultations at Primary Health care facilities for over 900 vulnerable forcibly displaced people and over 200 referrals for secondary or tertiary care. UNHCR also provided cash assistance to 549 vulnerable refugees to facilitate their access to basic needs and improve the quality of their lives.

## 3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

### 3. By 2025, affected populations have improved capacity and livelihoods to achieve self-reliance.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2024)
<b>3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	48.41%
<b>3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	36.05%	53.66%
<b>3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40.61%	39.20%
<b>3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	17.57%	48.00%

The Federal Government of Nigeria continued its conducive policy framework that allows all refugees the right to formal work, freedom of movement and access to refugee identity cards to access socio-economic services. UNHCR advocated for the inclusion of forcibly displaced persons in the development programmes of the Government and development actors, as well as partnerships between the public and private sectors, to provide employment opportunities and skills development, including training, agricultural support, and micro-financing.

UNHCR's efforts in Northeast Nigeria have led to improvements in protection standards, livelihoods, social cohesion and broadened partnerships. Strengthened cash assistance programmes helped IDPs and refugees to engage in income-generating activities, limiting their vulnerabilities. Registration improved access to rights and services, and 262 refugee children enrolled in school. Notwithstanding, language, affordability, and school levies hindered full access and retention in schools. Livelihood programs improved host community relations. Protection mechanisms also enhanced safety, with 48% of asylum-seekers feeling safer in 2024 compared to 18% in 2023, as per the protection monitoring report.

Efforts to strengthen the leadership and management capacity of refugees, IDPs, and host communities through refugee-led organizations (RLOs) improved, with women's leadership rising to 50% in 2024 from 36% in 2023. Host communities played a key role in social cohesion, with 5,200 members, including 2,900 women, participating in decision-making processes. Women's economic empowerment was prioritized, with 15 women-led organizations (WLOs) established and 450 women engaged in sustainable livelihoods. Vocational training benefitted 1,250 refugee women, and 900 received microfinance support to launch businesses. The introduction of 20 child care centers enabled increased women's participation in leadership and economic activities. The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) at the primary level increased in 2024 by 5 percent from 49%, reaching 54% compared to 2023. The secondary level GER was 39%.

## 4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

**4. By 2025, refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced persons and returnees have better access to comprehensive durable solutions.**

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2024)
<b>4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20	6
<b>4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0
<b>4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5	6
<b>4.3a Number of stateless people for whom nationality is granted or confirmed</b>		
Stateless Persons		0
<b>4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	63,198	90,508

In 2024, 50 households (242 people) from Cameroon's Minawao camp were facilitated return to Banki town in Borno State. UNHCR's advocacy efforts for National Identification Numbers (NIN) for refugees and IDPs were realized, improving access to SIM cards, banking, property reclamation and other social services. Coordination forums ensured timely thematic responses, strengthening national protection capacities, and enhanced durable solutions

The majority of Cameroonian refugees have no interest in repatriation due to ongoing insecurity. The few interested, expressed willingness to return once conditions improve. In 2024, UNHCR facilitated the voluntary spontaneous repatriation on a case-by-case basis of six individuals from Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Mali. A revised draft tripartite agreement was finalized for Nigerian refugees returning from Chad. In 2024, UNHCR also enhanced education pathways, with 13 students enrolled in universities - eight in Italy, two in Ireland, one in Luiss University in Italy, and two winning Mastercard Foundation Scholarships for undergraduate studies in Nairobi, Kenya.

Nigeria uses resettlement as a protection tool for vulnerable refugees with heightened protection needs. In 2024, Nigeria submitted 32 cases /83 people for the U.S. resettlement quota for Nigeria and one case /one individual to Canada). By end of 2024, over 300 people of the US pipeline had been interviewed by the US

Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), with 294 approved. 65% of the approved cases were able to complete medical screenings, with the rest pending appointments before the suspension of the U.S. resettlement program occurred. Since 2022, a total of 178 cases of 436 individuals have been in the pipeline. Under other submissions, Caritas Nigeria and the Welcome Corps program, identified and submitted 84 cases involving 120 individuals.

In 2024, UNHCR in collaboration with IOM began discussions on the possibility of considering refugees who qualify for the Canadian Economic Mobility Pathways Pilot (EMPP). The skill gaps reflected were for: Software/IT, Manufacturing, Business/Finance, and Management/Logistics, with a preference for French speakers.

## 1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

Ongoing conflict and insecurity in Northeast Nigeria severely hampered the delivery of protection and assistance to forcibly displaced people, causing continuous displacement and limiting access to affected communities. Non-state armed groups presented other challenges such as insecurity, abductions, and ambushes. Floods caused displacement in the Northeast destroying substantial infrastructure and sharply increasing the need for life saving support. Forced closure of IDP camps and involuntary relocations led to increased vulnerabilities and secondary displacements, which complicated the provision of assistance, mostly affecting women and children, particularly girls. Lack of cooking energy and livelihood opportunities increased the risks of violence against women and girls. The high rates of sexual exploitation, abuse, and denial of resources further complicate UNHCR interventions. The lack of basic social amenities and civil authorities in some return areas negatively impacts safe, dignified and sustainable returns for displaced people. As of December 2024, the signing of the draft tripartite agreement on the voluntary repatriation of Nigerian nationals from Chad and the Niger were pending.

In the South-South context in Benue and other southern states, the limited footprint of UN agencies and other humanitarian and development actors continued to limit the impact of protection delivery to Cameroonian refugees and IDPs. Access to some refugees and locations remained challenging due to insecurity, poor road networks, mountainous terrains, and limited resources, which was further exacerbated by the floods. The economic inflation in 2024 negatively affected purchasing power and hindered project delivery. There remains a need to fully operationalize the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on the Civilian and Humanitarian Character of Asylum, as its absence could lead to a compromised protection space, increased tensions and heightened security risks within refugee settlements and host communities.

## 1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

UNHCR collaborated with the Government to enhance the shift to sustainable responses. This contributed to increased access to education and health systems in the South South, access to government vocational training facilities in Borno, and government-provided land for sustainable livelihoods and self-reliance in Katsina, Borno, Cross River, and Akwa Ibom states.

UNHCR equally partnered with local NGOs and UN agencies to develop localized responses benefiting displaced populations. UNHCR is an active member of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), and actively contributes to the United Nations Sustainable Development Country Framework, with a regular participation at United Nations Country Team (UNCT), and the IDP Durable Solutions Steering Committee. UNHCR also provides inputs to the UN SG Action Agenda-driven State Action Plans in four states (Borno, Adamawa, Yobe and Benue). UNHCR additionally developed joint funding proposals for the Internal Displacement Solutions Fund (IDSF) and the EU approved for 2024 and 2025, respectively in partnership with IOM and UN Habitat.

Through collaborations with the National Commission for Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and Migrants (NCFRMI), UNHCR registered 27,000 people and secured land documents for 500 families. UNHCR also supported vocational training in hard-to-reach areas and collaborated on combating human



trafficking in Northeast Nigeria.

In the South-South, UNHCR continued to advocate for the inclusion of forcibly displaced people into the State Action Plans and social registers for 1,900 refugees in Cross River and Akwa Ibom. UNHCR, IOM, and the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP), have collaborated on a number of route-based initiatives in Nigeria aimed at combatting trafficking and managing mixed migration movements.

UNHCR also continues to partner with National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to monitor and advocate for forcibly displaced persons' rights awareness and enforcement.

## Section 2: Results

### 2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

#### 1. Outcome Area: Access to Territory, Reg. and Documentation

1.3. By 2025, quality of data of forcibly displaced people is improved.

1.4. By 2025 access to territory and individual registration is improved

1.8. By 2025, institutions are able to issue civil documentation to forcibly displaced people.

#### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	32.69%	100.00%	84.18%
<b>1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority</b>			
IDPs	24.35%	20.00%	29.47%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	29.71%	65.00%	40.23%
<b>1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials</b>			
IDPs	48.39%	60.00%	51.78%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	46.01%

#### Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2024)
<b>01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	127,158

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In the Northeast as of December 2024, the Nigerian government, through agencies like National Commission for Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and Migrants (NCFRMI), Nigeria Immigration Services (NIS), the National Population Commission (NPC), and the National Identity Management Commission (NIMC), along with partners like the Nigeria Bar Association (NBA) and UNHCR, ensured displaced people had access to registration and documentation. This included the issuance of civil status documents (126,000), such as birth certificates (52,000) and National Identity cards (37,000), as well as marriage, divorce and death certificates. By 2024, over 27,000 asylum-seekers in Northeast Nigeria were registered, and 14,000 Cameroonian refugees were granted TPS.

UNHCR supported nearly 7,000 children with birth certificates and more than 15,000 with refugee cards,

highlighting Nigeria's commitment to protecting refugees. There are no reported cases of refoulement.

Over 71,000 Cameroonian refugees were biometrically registered across the South-South region of Nigeria, with the majority (64%) hosted in Cross River. The refugee population continued to grow (including Adamawa), with 81% residing in host communities by the end of 2024, up from 77% in 2023.

Close to 1,950 refugees were enrolled in state social registers, granting them access to essential services such as Nigerian Identification Number (NIN) and bank accounts. UNHCR also supported the birth registration of nearly 2,000 refugee children, reducing the risk of statelessness. In Benue state, over 39,000 IDPs were assisted with civil status registration, resulting in 36,000 births registered. However, only 13,000 birth certificates were issued due to technical issues with the system migration to digital registration.

## 2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

### 1.1. By 2025, the efficiency and quality of status determination processes is improved.

#### Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	120.00	90.00	0.73
<b>2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	84.18%
<b>2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	0.30%

#### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>02.1.1 UNHCR has provided capacity development support to strengthen the national status determination system(s), in accordance with international standards</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, Nigeria experienced a significant increase in asylum-seekers from the Far North region of Cameroon into the Mubi, Michika, Maiha, and Madagali areas of Adamawa State, which is a continuity of the influx reported from 2022. This movement has been driven by Boko Haram activities around the Nigeria-Cameroon border. In response, NCFRMI and UNHCR Nigeria registered 27,000 asylum-seekers. Following the registration, the cases of these asylum-seekers were presented to the Refugee Eligibility Committee (EC). The EC conducted a thorough review and recommended the granting of Temporary Protection Status (TPS) to a substantial number of these people. Over 10,000 asylum-seekers were granted a three-year TPS, while an additional 4,000 asylum-seekers received a two-year TPS. This brings the total number of asylum-seekers granted TPS in Adamawa State to 15,000.

### 3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

**1.10. By 2025, implementation of the National Action Plan for eradication of statelessness is improved.**

**1.9. By 2025, policy framework is improved to enable better access to protection services**

#### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol</b>			
None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Progressing toward alignment
<b>3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness</b>			
None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Progressing toward alignment

#### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>03.1.1 UNHCR has engaged in legislative and judicial processes to strengthen laws and policies for the protection of refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless people and/or the reduction and prevention of statelessness</b>	
IDPs	Yes
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Nigeria continued to demonstrate a strong commitment to the protection of refugees, asylum-seekers, stateless people and human rights, by upholding its commitments under international and regional agreements, including the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, as well as the 1969 OAU Convention. These agreements are incorporated into Nigerian law through the NCFRMI Act of 2022. The NCFRMI plays a central role in ensuring refugees' rights and integrating them into national systems.

Refugees in Nigeria enjoy various rights, such as freedom of movement and the right to live and work, though they occasionally face challenges like employment discrimination. Refugee children have access to education.

Nigeria ratified the 1954 UN Convention on Statelessness in 2011 and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, signing the Abidjan Declaration in 2015. The country introduced a National Action Plan to eradicate statelessness in 2020, though the domestication of the 1961 Convention is still pending. UNHCR has actively advocated for the Ministry of Interior to take the lead on statelessness issues and has agreed to work on a Memorandum of Understanding that would help clarify the role of the Ministry, NCFRMI, UNHCR and other stakeholders. Nigeria remained silent on the Global Alliance on Statelessness commitment but had realized two of its five IBelong Campaign commitments by 2024.

Regarding internally displaced persons (IDPs), Nigeria is yet to domesticate the Kampala Convention. In 2024, the Bill passed the House of Representatives and moved to the Senate. UNHCR has played a key

role in advancing its progress and facilitating collaboration with the International Committee of the Red Cross and other stakeholders by printing 2000 copies of the Bill.

The 2021 Nigeria IDP Policy served as the national framework for IDP response, aligning with the Kampala Convention. UNHCR supported the domestication of this policy in Yobe and launched State Durable Solutions Action Plans in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe. UNHCR trained government officials on protection principles and mechanisms to advance the protection of forcibly displaced people through protection policy and law and participated in international days to counter human trafficking in the BAY States. This has improved the knowledge base of civil authorities, security personnel, and community leaders, enhancing the protection of forcibly displaced and stateless people. UNHCR also advanced statelessness reduction by issuing around 126,000 civil status documents.

The Government signed the Abidjan Declaration on the Eradication of Statelessness in the Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS) member states which was adopted in February 2015. Leveraging on the re-energized engagements with the National Assembly, UNHCR initiated and facilitated the submission of memorandums to the House of Representatives in May 2024 by NGOs/academia, during the calls for submissions for amendment of the 199 Constitution.

## 4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

**3.1. By 2025, gender-based violence response services are available and accessible to forcibly displaced people, and follow clear standard operating procedures.**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services</b>			
IDPs	8.33%	4.00%	9.65%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	53.70%	32.00%	74.00%
<b>4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women</b>			
IDPs	8.00%	4.00%	7.29%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	76.51%	27.00%	94.94%
<b>4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services</b>			
IDPs	66.67%	100.00%	79.47%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	75.23%	100.00%	86.13%

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes</b>	
Host Community	0
IDPs	13,757
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,073

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, awareness-raising initiatives in both refugee and IDP settings played a crucial role in preventing and mitigating violence against women and girls. Over 28,000 individuals were reached through awareness raising efforts. During the 16 Days of activism against violence, radio talk shows were held in Akwa Ibom and Cross River States, in collaboration with the Ministry of Women Affairs (MOWA) and National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP), to raise awareness about violence against women and girls and human trafficking.

The Engaging Men through Accountability Practice (EMAP) program reached 753 participants, contributing to reduced intimate partner violence and better conflict resolution within households. Additionally, targeted capacity-building activities for 261 individuals, including protection monitors, government actors, and humanitarian workers, improved prevention of and response to violence against women and girls.

A Safety Audit conducted in refugee settlements, IDP camps, and host communities identified risk factors and gaps in existing programs. Throughout 2024, survivors received case management services, and survivors were referred to healthcare providers and legal services. Psychosocial support mechanisms were also strengthened, benefiting people through family and couple therapy. In Benue State, survivors received case management services, and 25,000 IDPs were reached through various awareness raising activities. A total of 26 individuals were trained on the prevention of and response to violence against women and girls, and safety audits refined intervention strategies for continued progress.

In urban areas, UNHCR collaborated with partners to raise awareness about violence against women and girls' prevention of and response to violence against women and girls, aiming to change attitudes among both forcibly displaced and host communities. Awareness efforts were heightened during the 16 Days of Activism, with awareness raising sessions in Lagos and Ijebu Ode. The Lagos State Government (DVSA) led campaigns, particularly in markets and areas with low reporting, educating the public and encouraging incident reporting. Their efforts, focusing on prevention and survivor support, increased awareness of available services for women and girls who survived violence. UNHCR also participated in Abuja's 16 Days of Activism.

In 2024, forcibly displaced women and girls in Borno and Adamawa states continued facing elevated risks of violence amid limited services. Information awareness reached 39,000 individuals, a 63% increase from 2023. Case management, and psychosocial support helped women and girls. Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS) engaged refugees, while skills acquisition benefited nearly 1,700 participants. Advocacy led to improved government response to violence against women and girls. Additionally, 18 assessments and six safety audits informed tailored interventions. The Engaging Men in Accountable Practices (EMAP) trained 140 men to support the prevention of violence against women and girls, contributing to sustainable, community-led solutions.

## 5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

**1.6. By 2025, best interest determination processes and community-based child protection structures are improved and effective in line with national standards.**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure</b>			
IDPs	82.90%	5.00%	80.83%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	11.16%	32.00%	17.49%
<b>5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes</b>			
IDPs	82.90%	40.00%	78.72%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	23.53%	40.00%	30.55%
<b>5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement</b>			

IDPs	40.00%	60.00%	33.14%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8.65%	55.00%	7.38%

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services</b>	
IDPs	3,738
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	12,559

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In Northeast Nigeria, children in Borno and Adamawa states faced significant protection risks, including separation from caregivers and exposure to violence and exploitation. UNHCR and partners enhanced child protection programs, improving identification, care, and support services. Awareness campaigns on child protection and children's rights reinforced community-based protection structures.

Community-based child protection mechanisms grew stronger with around 270 trained members, boosting local capacity to address risks. Over 4,000 children and caregivers benefited from Child-Friendly Spaces, offering psychosocial support and social interaction. Case management services expanded, supporting over 2,000 at-risk children. Alternative care arrangements helped 75 unaccompanied and separated children. Best Interest Assessments increased from 853 in 2023 to 1,076 in 2024. Material assistance supported over 700 children at risk. Safe school initiatives and life skills training engaged 642 children, enhancing resilience. Strengthened collaboration with government and humanitarian actors improved service quality and response mechanisms. UNHCR trained 272 participants, strengthening child protection efforts. In the Middle Belt, over 4,000 IDP children engaged in child protection activities, while 481 at-risk children received case management services. Additionally, 23 unaccompanied children were placed in alternative care.

In 2024 in the South-South Nigeria, UNHCR and its partners implemented the Best Interest Procedure for Cameroonian refugee children at heightened risk across all four states. This initiative included conducting Best Interest Assessments for 840 children and Best Interest Determinations for 55 children and facilitating referrals to appropriate services. Vulnerable children were identified through protection monitoring, home visits, community protection structures, and referrals from community leaders. These actions helped address risks such as abuse and neglect and enabled alternative care arrangements for 33 unaccompanied refugee children (17M:16F).

In 2024, UNHCR and partners supported the birth registration of over 1,700 Cameroonian refugee children through the National Population Commission, reducing statelessness risks. Over 11,000 children participated in community-based child protection programs.

In urban areas, UNHCR supported 215 vulnerable children with cash for primary education and 174 for secondary education, reducing displacement impacts and preventing exploitation. UNHCR also ensured birth registration, with 37 new births registered on the UNHCR corporate tool for identity management (PRIMES). Protection mechanisms identified 23 at-risk children, one of whom was referred for resettlement. UNHCR worked with the Department of Social Affairs to implement BID Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to assess and address children's protection needs, aiming to streamline case management.

## 6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

### 1.2. By 2025, access to legal assistance and legal remedies is improved

### 1.5. By 2025, forcibly displaced people have better access to justice and freedom from arbitrary arrests.

#### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
06.1.1 Number of people who received legal assistance	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	774

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In the Northeast, in 2024, UNHCR collaborated with the Nigerian Institute of Chartered Arbitrators (NiCarb) to train over 200 judges and judicial officers in Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms across the BAY States and Benue. One notable success of this initiative is the Borno Amicable Settlement Corridor, where around 90% of civil and social cases were resolved using the Sulhu Islamic dispute resolution method. This growing preference for ADR highlights its ability to address issues in traditional judicial systems, such as high litigation costs, adversarial outcomes, and lengthy processes. In addition, UNHCR has worked with partners like the Nigeria Human Rights Commission (NHCR) to ensure better access to justice for forcibly displaced people and protection from arbitrary arrest. Through monitoring, legal support, and free legal counseling by the Nigerian Bar Association, these efforts have bolstered the rights of vulnerable populations, ensured proper representation and fostered social justice.

In the South-South, in 2024, UNHCR's protection partners provided legal support to 819 refugees and asylum seekers in Akwa Ibom, Benue, Cross River, and Taraba states. Referrals were made following the established referral pathway. Awareness campaigns educated refugees and host communities on their rights and obligations, including adherence to local laws. To mitigate arbitrary detention, 125 detention monitoring visits were conducted.

In Taraba State, legal and protection efforts focused on strengthening security agencies such as Nigerian Immigration Service, Nigerian Army and Department of state security, etc., with 10 Gender Desk Officers trained. Four capacity-building sessions on refugee and humanitarian laws reached 126 security officers. These efforts also supported Community Protection Action Group meetings, Protection sub-group meetings, and the State Protection Technical Working Group, where the state government assumed leadership. This collaborative work led to improved awareness of refugee rights among security personnel, reducing rights violations in detention centers and communities. Legal assistance and counseling were provided to over 400 IDPs in the Middle Belt targeting survivors of violence against women and girls, and perpetrators, child protection cases, IDPs who breached a law who required legal assistance and counselling. Community engagement, including legal clinics and awareness campaigns, contributed to higher legal literacy, reducing exploitation and fraud.

In the urban caseload, UNHCR facilitated capacity building sessions for 80 security personnel in Lagos and Ijebu-Ode from Nigerian Immigration Service, Nigeria Police Force, National Civil Defense Corps, and the Lagos State Neighborhood Safety Agency among others. UNHCR partnered with NCFRMI in capacity building of security agencies in Kano (45 participants) and in Uyo (61 participants) focusing on rights of refugees and asylum-seekers and the role of the various security agencies. The interactions helped in strengthening referral pathways between NCFRMI and the security agencies.



## 7. Outcome Area: Community Engagement and Women's Empowerment

### 3.2. By 2025, number of gender community structures is increased and their capacity improved

#### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.</b>			
IDPs	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive
<b>7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms</b>			
IDPs	33.45%	75.00%	50.70%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	84.94%	55.00%	47.19%
<b>7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures</b>			
IDPs	43.13%	50.00%	25.89%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40.89%	50.00%	43.02%

#### Core Output Indicators

Indicator		Actual (2024)
Population Type		
07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments		
IDPs		46
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		5,847
07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback & response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback		
IDPs		92,342
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		1,633
07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services		
IDPs		649,525
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		50,200

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In Northeast Nigeria, community-based protection structures have played a pivotal role in addressing violence against women and girls and strengthening local resilience. UNHCR and partners enhanced these structures by expanding their reach, improving capacity, and deepening engagement with affected populations. The Safe from the Start (SftS) initiative and other prevention activities on violence against women and girls further strengthened refugee, IDP, and host community-led groups, equipping them with the skills and confidence to lead prevention and response efforts. As a result, community-based structures identified and referred 78% of cases of violence against women and girls in 2024, a significant increase from 48% in 2023. Women's participation in leadership also improved, with a minimum 30% representation across all activities, often exceeding this target. Skills-building programs empowered women and

adolescent girls, enabling them to contribute to household incomes and enhance their self-reliance. Child protection efforts expanded, with trained community structures identifying and referring vulnerable children, while also raising awareness on child labor and child marriage. Consultations with affected populations and government stakeholders informed programming, leading to stronger feedback mechanisms and increased trust in response services.

By the end of 2024, significant progress was made in increasing women's participation in leadership and management structures for IDPs, refugees, asylum-seekers, and host communities. Empowerment initiatives included awareness campaigns on women's rights, economic programs for financial independence, and capacity-building efforts. Regular discussions with men encouraged equal female involvement in leadership. Additionally, feedback mechanisms like complaint boxes, WhatsApp groups, and town hall meetings ensured that all forcibly displaced people, regardless of age or gender, received relevant information and had their voices heard and concerns addressed.

In the South-South, community engagement and leadership among refugees have been strengthened through structured initiatives. Among refugees, six community management structures benefiting 74 individuals increased female leadership representation to 50% in 2024 from 36% in 2023. Four new protection desks enhanced access to protection services and among refugees, nearly 700 people utilized community feedback mechanisms. Feedback mechanisms improved service efficiency. Women's participation in refugee leadership structures has grown, with more actively involved in cooperatives, organizations, and community initiatives.

In Benue state, women participated in leadership and decision-making workshops in the camps and host communities whereas 300 IDP leaders across six local government participated with a 22% women representation. As a result, there is growing interest of the female population to assume leadership roles in the community, as well as to initiate their own women-led organizations to respond to gaps in service in the community.

## 8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

**1.11. By 2025, UNHCR engagement in mixed movements is strengthened.**

**2.5. By 2025, food security status of forcibly displaced people is improved.**

**2.6. By 2025, forcibly displaced people have improved living conditions.**

**4.2. By 2025, systems for coordination, leadership and governance are improved.**

**4.3. By 2025, systems for coordination, leadership and governance are improved.**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items</b>			
IDPs	12.40%	60.00%	35.71%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	37.06%	55.00%	47.84%
<b>8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	32.72%	45.00%	38.25%

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance</b>	
IDPs	69,443

Refugees and Asylum-seekers	55,855
<b>08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items</b>	
IDPs	58,700
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	32,500

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

To restore the dignity of forcibly displaced people, cash assistance has proven to be an effective tool for improving protection outcomes, promoting inclusion, and facilitating sustainable solutions. In 2024, over 63,000 displaced people, refugees, and asylum-seekers benefited from cash assistance, including those affected by the devastating floods in Northeast Nigeria. This is a 85% increase from the 34,000 persons that received cash in 2023. The flexibility of this aid allowed recipients to address personal needs, repair homes, and improve safety. It also provided psychosocial support by reducing stress, restoring stability, and helping displaced populations regain self-reliance and resilience.

In urban settings, UNHCR continued cash assistance to 549 people, which included 49 people with specific needs, 389 children attending primary and secondary school, and 68 people who received support for training and startup businesses.

In the South-South, UNHCR with partners, provided multi-purpose cash assistance to meet the basic needs of approximately 23,000 Cameroonian refugees in the ABCT States, accounting for 32% of the total 71,000 refugees. This marks a decrease compared to the end of 2023, when 46% (30,000) of 65,000 refugees received assistance, and the end of 2022, when 58% (50,000) of 86,000 refugees were supported. The decrease is attributed to budget shortfalls. The assistance was distributed to households based on family size, divided into four categories, with an average transfer of NGN 23,500 (USD 30) per household monthly, which was not enough to meet even half of the required needs. The resultant impact led to refugees exploring alternative ways of supporting themselves for those who could, whilst for those who were unable, their life circumstances became more difficult. To ensure effective monitoring and accountability, UNHCR conducted a Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercise to over 320 households.

## 9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

### 2.7. By 2025, forcibly displaced people can access habitable and affordable housing.

#### Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing</b>			
IDPs	63.77%	67.00%	62.10%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	54.36%	45.00%	28.43%
Returnees	100.00%	80.00%	98.11%
<b>9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting</b>			
IDPs	4.25%	7.00%	5.12%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	32.72%	38.00%	11.82%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance	
IDPs	45,830
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	27,400

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In the Northeast, UNHCR continued to improve the living conditions of forcibly displaced people through non-food items and shelter provisions. Alarminglly, 46% of IDP sites are situated in flood-prone and overcrowded areas, complicating the provision of shelter solutions. IDPs often lack land tenure agreements, which leaves them particularly vulnerable to eviction.

Habitable and affordable housing was improved for the forcibly displaced people targeted by UNHCR and its partners in 2024. UNHCR, in line with the government priorities and UNHCR sustainable responses, provided 110 sustainable housing units to returnees and host communities in various areas of Borno State. The emergency response remained a pressing need. Over 2,900 vulnerable households were supported with emergency shelters and 8,900 IDP households were provided with emergency assistance to meet their immediate needs, highlighting the ongoing necessity for rapid response capabilities. Solar lighting was distributed to 352 returnee households, ensuring access to basic lighting that is essential for safety and performing daily activities.

In 2024 in South-South Nigeria, the UNHCR partner provided durable shelter support to 104 families (466 individuals) in four settlements, offering shelter repair kits for maintaining damaged homes. This support aimed to ensure safe, habitable dwellings, protect against harsh weather, and reduce risks like violence against women and girls. Only 0.64% of the total refugee population was supported in 2024 (compared to 1.5% in 2023), with assistance focusing on the most vulnerable, especially those affected by the storms in April 2024. Beneficiaries were chosen after a thorough shelter needs assessment conducted with UNHCR, the Emergency Management Agency, and the refugee community. Child protection was also prioritized, with child-friendly spaces built at two schools, while the space in Ikyogen was enhanced with a perimeter wall. A Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS) was constructed in Adagom one settlement for hygiene education and a footbridge and a kitchen shade for livelihood activities were also constructed in Ikyogen.

UNHCR provided Hydraform machines to support local brick production to promote self-resilience and job opportunities and ensure cost-effectiveness for durable housing construction and environmental conservation. A cooperative composed of refugees and host communities around Ogoja, was formed, trained, registered and certified to manage the cooperatives. As a sustainable response to settlement integration, UNHCR constructed a police post and staff quarters for the police personnel in Adagom one settlement. UNHCR equally renovated the office spaces provided by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Calabar and Uyo for the implementation of One-Stop Centers to promote social inclusion, livelihoods and self-reliance of the refugees and the host community.

10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

2.2. By 2025, refugees have improved access to health services.

2.3. By 2025, refugees to UNHCR enjoy minimum standards of nutrition

## Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	47.19%	90.00%	87.39%
<b>10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	95.83%

## Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>10.1.1 Number of individual consultations in UNHCR supported health care services</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	23,640

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In the South-South, UNHCR significantly improved refugees' access to quality healthcare through an area-based sustainable response approach, collaborating with communities, authorities, and stakeholders. This effort focused on strengthening primary healthcare, reducing out-of-pocket costs, promoting preventive care, and improving response to disease outbreaks. UNHCR supported village health committees and health authorities in managing drug revolving funds at 40 Primary Health Centers (PHCs).

Additionally, the organization facilitated the recruitment of 168 health workers and 19 community volunteers. Solar electricity was introduced to 10 health facilities, bringing the total number of supported facilities to 35. These initiatives resulted in an average score of 80% in the Balanced Score Card assessment and improved risk communication, early case identification, and timely referrals. The PHCs conducted over 58,000 consultations for refugees and over 99,000 for host populations. Furthermore, 96% of pregnant women attended at least four antenatal visits, and 95% of deliveries were attended by skilled professionals. The distribution of free mosquito nets, linked to antenatal care and immunization programs, contributed to an increase in measles vaccination coverage to 85%.

In the urban area, UNHCR supported free consultations at PHCs for 904 vulnerable forcibly displaced people and 202 referrals for secondary or tertiary care. The Nigeria Health SOPs were also updated to align with the sustainable responses the operation is transitioning towards.

In 2024, more than 8,000 refugees and 20,000 nationals were screened, identifying 94 and 113 people with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), as well as 280 and 408 people with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), respectively. All identified people were treated with locally produced therapeutic food provided by mother-to-mother support groups.

Various partners supported different aspects of healthcare including family planning commodities, immunization, deworming, tuberculosis testing, malaria testing and treatment and HIV care.

## 11. Outcome Area: Education

### 2.1. By 2025, access to primary and secondary national education systems is improved.

## Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.80%	2.00%	1.78%
<b>11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	44.90%	38.00%	47.52%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, the southern states recorded a Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) at the primary level that rose to 54% and 39% in the secondary level from 49% in 2023. For Cameroonian refugees, the GER was 53% at the primary and 40% at the secondary level. The percentage of refugee children estimated to be out of school decreased to 48% in 2024 from 54% in 2023, reflecting progress in both educational access and retention, impacted by advocacy, monitoring, and educational support provided by UNHCR.

In 2024, UNHCR successfully enrolled around 3,500 refugee children in government primary and secondary schools across Benue, Cross River and Taraba, offering assistance with school fees, examination costs, and educational materials.

The ProFuturo funded project entered its third year, providing digital learning resources to over 2,000 students. Around 90 teachers were trained on ProFuturo's digital solutions, equipping them with the skills to integrate technology into the classroom. Furthermore, UNHCR trained over 250 participants from various Ministries of Education on refugee education data collection, inclusive education, child protection, and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse in schools.

UNHCR facilitated Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) scholarships to 103 refugee university students (53% female). UNHCR also hosted a workshop for 56 DAFI scholars (52% female) to establish a collaborative framework for addressing their educational challenges. In addition, Benue State University (BSU) offered scholarships that covered tuition, accommodation, and international fee waivers for five refugees (one male and four females).

UNHCR's support helped three female Cameroonian refugees secure the Mastercard Foundation undergraduate scholarship to study abroad. This adds to the 13 refugees already studying overseas. UNHCR beyond having both focus group discussions on common educational challenges, coupled with individual targeted sessions, also established clear education SOPs and an official email complaint address where refugees could have their issues resolved in a timely and confidential manner. The capacity of the partner managing the DAFI portfolio was also reinforced.

The Global Partnership for Education (GPE) Project, implemented in five refugee hosting states benefited around 26,000 learners (46% girls) from both refugee and host communities. UNHCR enhanced its engagement with government and development partners and strengthened collaborative efforts in 2024 to ensure sustainability.

## 12. Outcome Area: Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

**2.4. By 2025, refugees to UNHCR have access to improved WASH services.**

## Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	70.20%	45.00%	72.00%
<b>12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	62.40%	45.00%	62.00%

## Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>12.1.1 Number of people supported with access to water and/or sanitation services</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	47,500

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In the South-South, UNHCR WASH intervention focused mainly on facility maintenance and human empowerment. In 2024, UNHCR facilitated the rehabilitation and solarization of five boreholes—two in Taraba, one in Akwa Ibom, and two in Cross River State - improving access to clean water for 7,600 individuals across these states. To maintain high-quality water supplies, water facilities underwent chlorination, repairs, and routine maintenance, resulting in an increase in water access from 70% in 2023 to 76% in 2024.

Additionally, 15,500 refugee households were trained on household water treatment and safe storage, while aqua tabs were distributed to refugees and host communities to ensure safe drinking water. Through the WASH partner, UNHCR supported the deployment of Real-Time Monitoring (RTM) devices and data collection for 15 water facilities across refugee settlements in Benue and Cross River States. This technology has proven to be highly effective in gathering real-time information, improving feedback and response times, and significantly reducing UNHCR's field presence and associated costs.

In addition to water services, UNHCR constructed 500 latrines and 566 handwashing facilities, benefiting approximately 10,000 people and improving access from 62% to 70% in 2024 (Endline KAP Survey Report 2024). This contributed to reducing open defecation and mitigating GBV risks. At a Primary School in Ukende, 120 students received access to a gender-segregated block of pour-flush (pit latrine with a water seal) latrines.

UNHCR also supported door-to-door campaigns to prevent communicable diseases, which resulted in the establishment of weekly environmental sanitation programs. Nearly 4,000 girls of reproductive age in 12 Environmental Health Clubs (EHC) in Benue and Cross River States benefited from improved hygiene services, receiving menstrual hygiene kits. The schools were also provided with core dignity kits to establish hygiene corners, helping reduce school absenteeism due to menstruation.

## 13. Outcome Area: Self Reliance, Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

### 3.3. By 2025, socioeconomic situation of forcibly displaced people is improved.



## Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider</b>			
IDPs	0.34%	15.00%	0.42%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	28.10%	45.00%	29.22%
<b>13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year</b>			
IDPs	1.29%	8.00%	1.43%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	79.92%	80.00%	89.26%

## Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,747

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

By mid-2024, UNHCR Nigeria shifted to sustainable responses, reprioritizing core protection activities and focusing on protection-based solutions through livelihoods and creating sustainable jobs. UNHCT enhanced its engagement and partnerships with the private sector and governments.

UNHCR in the Northeast, in close collaboration with state governments and partners, implemented livelihood interventions and protection safety nets for forcibly displaced persons across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states (BAY), to enhance self-reliance and reduce dependency on humanitarian aid. In 2024, UNHCR trained 800 individuals across the BAY States in various income-generating activities of their choice, including microbusiness, agriculture (crop and poultry farming), and vocational skills (tailoring, shoemaking, knitting, and embroidery). They were also provided with starter packs to help launch their businesses. Furthermore, in 2024, an additional 500 forcibly displaced persons and host community members received training in tailoring and computer skills.

In the South-South, UNHCR, through its partner, assisted 97% of the targeted 400 individuals through capacity-building initiatives and the provision of productive assets or cash grants across various sectors. This included 100 individuals (65% females) in agriculture, livestock, and fisheries; 150 (64% females) in technical and vocational education and training (TVET); 100 (64% females) in new micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs); and 50 (60% females) in existing MSMEs. Additionally, 350 people received starter packs to launch new businesses, while 39 individuals were granted cash to strengthen their existing enterprises.

As a result of these interventions, the percentage of displaced people with bank accounts increased from 11% in 2023 to 29% in 2024. Those reporting positive changes in income increased by 1.4%, to 89%, while unemployment among working-age FDPs decreased by 7% to 71%.

## 14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

**4.1. By 2025, conditions in areas of origin allow for return in safety and dignity and UNHCR is supporting an increasing number of internally displaced people and refugees opting for**



**voluntary return.****Core Outcome Indicators**

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>14.1 Proportion of returnees with legally recognized identity documents or credentials</b>			
Returnees	0.00%	60.00%	94.00%

**Core Output Indicators**

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2024)
<b>14.1.1 Number of people who received counselling and/or information on voluntary repatriation</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6

**Progress Against the Desired Outcome**

The government of Nigeria, in collaboration with UNHCR, facilitated the voluntary return of 50 households comprising 242 individual Nigerian refugees from Minawao Camp in Cameroon to Banki town of Bama LGA of Borno state in Nigeria. UNHCR provided 50 shelters for these households. UNHCR also implemented border monitoring with Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) with 11,000 families of 39,000 individuals who were granted safe access, mostly spontaneous refugee returnees.

UNHCR, in addition, collaborated with Country of Asylum (COA) in return surveys and Country of Origin (COO) information to refugees opting for Voluntary Repatriation through cross-border meetings. A post-return monitoring assessment was conducted for the refugee returnees in areas of return. The outcome of the post-return monitoring has been used to gauge the access to rights and reintegration of the returnees and has guided programming for support to the returnees.

NCFRMI, in collaboration with UNHCR and other stakeholders, held a total of four tripartite working group discussions aimed at drawing up technical plans for the return from Cameroon to Nigeria and preliminary arrangements from Chad to Nigeria via Cameroon.

In 2024, the government relocated 3,900 IDP households from IDP camps in various towns in Borno to villages outside of the IDP camps. UNHCR has also been advocating for the governments to prioritize safety and security with access to basic services for dignified returns of the IDPs or other search for durable solutions through the Protection Sector Northeast (PSNE). There have been incidents of spontaneous return to ancestral homes from Adamawa state. Over 200 IDPs left Malkohi camp back to Borno state, claiming that conditions have stabilized and also due to lack of sustainable livelihoods in the camps.

UNHCR has not promoted nor facilitated the voluntary repatriation of Cameroonian refugees to Cameroon due to insecurity in the area where refugees return in Cameroon, as well as low interest on returns from the refugees so far.

**15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways****1.7. By 2025, use of resettlement as a protection tool is strengthened.**

## Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	89	50	84

## Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2024)
<b>15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Nigeria uses resettlement as a protection tool for vulnerable refugees with heightened protection needs, including children at risk, survivors of violence, and those with medical or legal needs. In 2024, the U.S. resettlement quota for Nigeria was 75 individuals. The operation however exceeded this number and submitted 33 cases of 84 individuals (83 to the U.S. and 1 to Canada).

By the end of 2024, Resettlement Support Center (RSC) Africa and United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) jointly organized resettlement eligibility interviews with over 300 individuals. The USCIS status report indicated that of the submitted cases, 294 individuals successfully met the requirements for resettlement. 65% of the cases interviewed were able to complete medical screenings, and others had pending appointments before the U.S. resettlement program was suspended by the Trump Administration.

Through education pathways, eight refugees were enrolled in Italian Universities for Postgraduate Studies and one for undergraduate studies through the UNICORE scholarship, two refugees are enrolled in the University of Galway Ireland for Postgraduate Studies, two Cameroonian refugees won the Mastercard Foundation Scholarship for undergraduate studies and departed to Nairobi in 2024 and three females more will depart in 2025 for the same scholarship.

## 16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

**2.8. By 2025, resources are mobilized in line with needs and response priorities and results are appropriately communicated**

**4.4. By 2025, Forcibly displaced people to UNHCR are integrated in the national social protection system.**

**4.5. By 2025, implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees framework is improved**

## Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	32.72%	45.00%	32.72%

## Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>16.1.1. Government Social protection system is inclusive of forcibly displaced and stateless people</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Partially

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Although Nigeria has a legal framework for granting refugee status and citizenship acquisition, bureaucratic and administrative obstacles continue to impede the smooth process of obtaining refugee status. Eight naturalization cases of Syrian nationals were processed without any support from UNHCR.

Nigeria maintains an open-door policy that allows refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs, and returnees to engage in livelihood activities, fostering self-reliance and reducing dependency on humanitarian aid.

To support sustainable solutions for forcibly displaced people in Northeast Nigeria, UNHCR has undertaken a comprehensive capacity-building initiative for state authorities. The organization mobilized resources to implement the Internal Displacement Solutions Fund (IDSF), which aims to create pathways for durable solutions for IDPs, capacitating both officials as well as communities in driving solutions forward for themselves. Enhancing coordination capacities and ensuring basic infrastructure for the long term architectural of solutions is in place. UNHCR also secured funding from the European Union to pilot local integration projects in Adamawa and Yobe states in 2025. UNHCR worked collaboratively with the UN Resident Coordinator Office (UNRCO) Durable Solutions Adviser on this front.

In the South-South, 78% of refugees live in host communities, integrating with ease and able to work. Refugees have been included in state development plans, including social protection policies (nearly 1,900 refugees enrolled) and health insurance schemes (500 individuals) in Cross River State and Akwa Ibom. Refugees participated in key state economic programs, such as the Calabar Trade Fair, Christmas Village, and the Calabar Carnival.

In Akwa Ibom, 84 vulnerable households received cash grants for three months through and the Nigerian government and local communities have donated land for large-scale farming projects benefiting both refugees and host communities.

In the ABCT States, refugees have formed 16 refugee-led organizations (RLOs), including host community members to promote empowerment, agriculture, health, renewable energy, GBV prevention, and technology. UNHCR has provided capacity-building training. This will help foster integration of refugees into local communities.

## 2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

UNHCR has progressively enhanced its Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD)-inclusive programming, ensuring that protection and assistance interventions are more responsive to the diverse needs of affected populations. The integration of disaggregated data in post-distribution monitoring and assessments has refined response strategies, enabling more accurate identification of gaps and risks. A key advancement has been the increased participation of women and girls in leadership structures, supported by affirmative action initiatives.

By 2024, these efforts resulted in expanded opportunities for women to meaningfully engage in community decision-making and economic activities. Skills-building programs reached 1,738 at-risk females, providing them with relevant skills to bolster economic empowerment and resilience. Furthermore, gender-sensitive interventions, such as the Safe from the Start initiative, strengthened community-led mechanisms to reduce risks of violence against women and girls and create safer environments. Enhanced consultations with affected populations and government stakeholders have contributed to the continued strengthening of complaints and feedback mechanisms, fostering greater trust in protection services.

The participatory assessment process remains a crucial aspect of UNHCR's AGD and community-based protection efforts, ensuring the inclusion of underrepresented groups, including women, girls, children, adolescents, older people, and people with specific needs, such as those living with disabilities. In 2024, UNHCR SO Ogoja conducted participatory assessments in all four states as part of its routine operational cycle work.

In 2024, UNHCR collaborated with UNICEF and UNFPA to highlight certain women training and partnership funding initiatives. The later under the Women, Peace and Humanitarian fund. One IDP woman's organization from the northeast was funded. UNICEF supported four women organizations to be trained in Caring for Child Survivors (CCS) of Sexual Abuse.

## Section 3: Resources

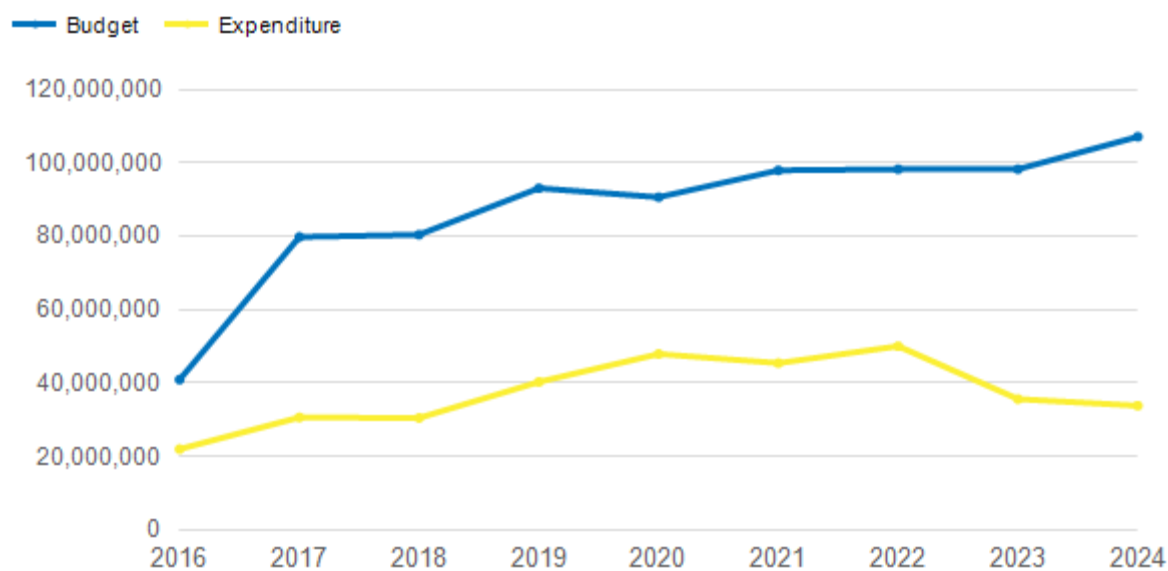
### 3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

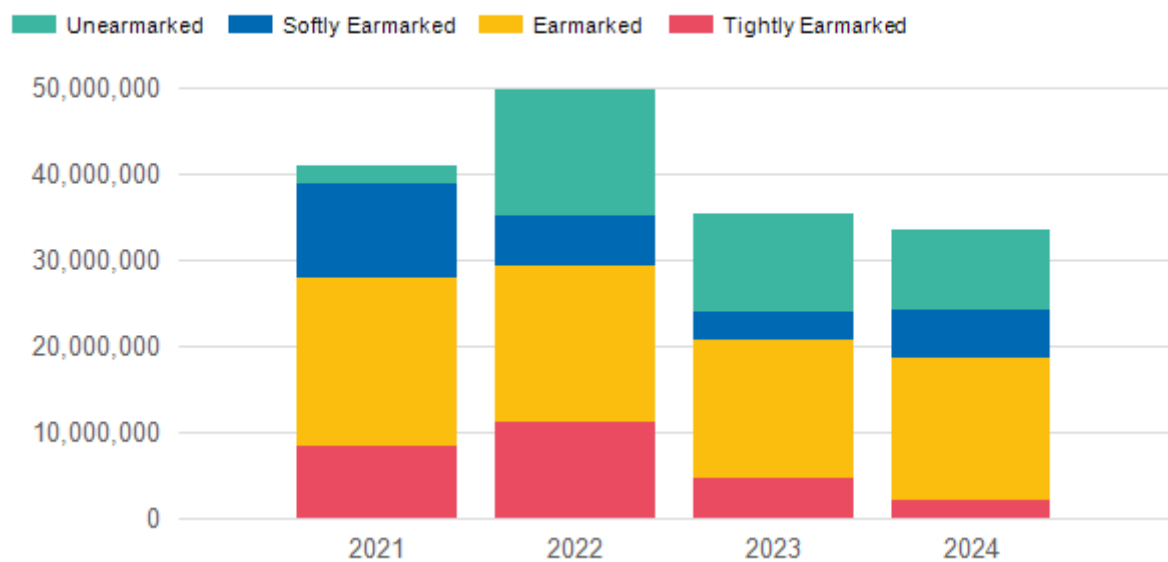
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	28,056,096	9,153,432	32.63%	9,153,432	100.00%
IA2: Assist	49,192,066	12,494,935	25.40%	12,356,435	98.89%
IA3: Empower	14,015,076	5,422,669	38.69%	5,422,669	100.00%
IA4: Solve	15,820,157	6,865,953	43.40%	6,865,953	100.00%
All Impact Areas		1,111,728			
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,083,396</b>	<b>35,048,717</b>	<b>32.73%</b>	<b>33,798,488</b>	<b>96.43%</b>

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	7,002,386	1,763,292	25.18%	1,763,292	100.00%
OA2: Status	2,753,451	2,340,894	85.02%	2,340,894	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	2,365,994	627,346	26.52%	627,346	100.00%
OA4: GBV	3,117,837	1,728,775	55.45%	1,728,775	100.00%
OA5: Children	4,338,042	1,247,717	28.76%	1,247,717	100.00%
OA6: Justice	11,262,783	2,692,095	23.90%	2,692,095	100.00%
OA7: Community	802,422	393,398	49.03%	393,398	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	26,882,512	8,850,983	32.92%	8,850,983	100.00%
OA9: Housing	11,196,424	2,139,959	19.11%	2,001,458	93.53%
OA10: Health	2,913,234	1,702,262	58.43%	1,702,262	100.00%
OA11: Education	1,969,518	620,420	31.50%	620,420	100.00%
OA12: WASH	2,211,276	468,777	21.20%	468,777	100.00%
OA13: Livelihood	10,094,816	3,300,496	32.69%	3,300,496	100.00%
OA14: Return	2,984,122	919,309	30.81%	919,309	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	202,815	177,821	87.68%	177,821	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	9,956,198	2,756,173	27.68%	2,756,173	100.00%
EA18: Support	7,029,566	2,207,273	31.40%	2,207,273	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		1,111,728			
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,083,396</b>	<b>35,048,717</b>	<b>32.73%</b>	<b>33,798,488</b>	<b>96.43%</b>

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



### 3.2. Resources Overview

In 2024, the overall funding situation was challenging and UNHCR Nigeria was only 35% funded. The operation didn't benefit from country-based pool funds as a result of changed criteria, including an expansion on the localization agenda and prioritization for life-saving activities, coupled with a low funding envelope overall. As of mid-year, the operation shifted to sustainable responses, prioritizing collaboration with the Government and the private sector. The key priorities remained to enable protection-based solutions through socio-economic inclusions of forcibly displaced persons. Due to the strategic shift, the operation reviewed its overall partnerships and prioritization for 2024 and beyond. UNHCR's direct implementation was increased compared to the implementation through partners.

Distribution of basic needs items was limited only to the emergency responses related to the flooding. The construction of shelters was prioritized only for refugee returnees from neighboring countries.

## Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

### 4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

Engagement with forcibly displaced people in the Northeast, including through household assessments, Refugee Returnee Monitoring, and other forms of engagement such as refugee focus group discussions in the settlements, revealed that livelihoods and self-reliance are their primary concerns and areas of interest. While displaced people identified additional needs such as food, shelter, and education, all emphasized that achieving self-reliance would enable them to address these needs independently and help reduce their vulnerabilities. Therefore, prioritizing self-reliance will be crucial in 2025.

In addition, safety and security equally emerged as a significant challenge, impacting both the return process and access to livelihoods such as fishing, farming, and business. It also impacted the ability of the government to deploy essential services to certain areas. Continued advocacy for government efforts to restore peace and security remains essential across the humanitarian, development and peace (HDP) nexus activities.

The severe flooding in the Northeast underscored the urgent need for enhanced natural disaster response activities in collaboration with development partners. It also highlighted the importance of robust contingency planning and emergency response funding, coupled with sufficient capacity to respond from expected actors e.g. the state management emergency agency.

In the Northeast, during the flood response, UNHCR provided cash assistance from the onset of the emergency in collaboration with the Government. The need to support governments to have clear identification criteria, assistance distribution processes and integrity mechanisms in place remains fundamental. Cooperation with the private sector and other financial institutions could potentially unlock additional possibilities for sustainable self-reliance opportunities for forcibly displaced populations. Having internal guidance, instruments and indicators for these processes is crucial.

Engagement with the government at the Federal, State and Local Government Area (LGA ) levels remains indispensable if they are expected to assume leadership and ownership for HDP success. Alignment programs with National, State and LGA development plans ease the integration of any new projects to be rolled out. Groundwork and background preparation take a lot of lead time before any process actively commences.

The implementation of 'at scale solutions' is accompanied by heavy investments, processes, expertise requirements, actors and time. All of these require alignment, collaboration, cooperation, adequate and timely information sharing, establishment of new and diverse partnerships, and the undeniable realization that forcibly displaced people have to be accompanied through the process until the implementation firmly takes off, followed by light support during the teething stages, before any impact of success on the piloted ventures and value to displaced populations can be evidentially be measured.

Staff in the operation need to be sufficiently carried along and capacitated to own and support the process and sustainable responses changes.





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