

Annual Results Report

2025

Nigeria

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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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- 4.1 - Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

Nigeria's operating environment in 2025 combined economic fragility, persistent insecurity, and climate-related shocks, with only early signs of macroeconomic stabilization reported by the government. These gains had not yet translated into improved conditions for displaced or host communities, who continued to face high prices, limited livelihood opportunities, and reduced coping capacity.

Security dynamics remained volatile. In the Northeast, the protracted conflict with non-state armed groups continued to generate protection risks and restrict humanitarian access. In the Northwest and Middle Belt, banditry, communal violence, and farmer–herder tensions triggered new displacement, while instability along border areas—particularly in Taraba State—resulted in additional refugee arrivals. By year's end, Nigeria remained among the world's largest displacement situations, with 3.57 million IDPs, over 126,000 refugees and asylum seekers, and more than 408,000 Nigerian refugees in neighboring countries.

Amid these challenges, gradual progress toward durable solutions emerged. Pockets of stability in parts of the Northeast and North Central enabled targeted relocations, returns, and community-based reintegration efforts. In refugee-hosting areas in the South-South, local authorities expanded access to services and documentation, demonstrating that incremental gains were possible even though conditions were not yet conducive to large-scale returns or widespread local integration.

Government policy remained broadly favorable toward refugees and asylum seekers. Authorities maintained open borders, strengthened documentation processes, and worked to reduce the backlog of asylum claims while reinforcing state-level protection mechanisms

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 (2025)
1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	84.26%	100.00%
1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%

Refugees and asylum-seekers in Nigeria continued to benefit from a favorable protection environment, including unrestricted access to territory and asylum procedures, freedom of movement, protection against refoulement, and access to national social and economic services. UNHCR and government counterparts strengthened admission and documentation systems to ensure affected populations could fully exercise their rights.

More than 17,000 asylum-seekers from Cameroon and Niger were biometrically registered and issued documentation, significantly reducing the national registration backlog. By year's end, 88% of asylum-seekers were registered, with the remaining caseload in hard-to-reach areas affected by insecurity.

Differentiated status determination approaches improved efficiency: 30,000 Cameroonian and Nigerian asylum-seekers received temporary protection, legacy RSD backlogs were reduced by over 90%, and simplified procedures supported timely processing of Sudanese cases.

The rollout of the Government's digital RSD adjudication module, supported by a real-time dashboard, strengthened oversight and enabled data-driven case management. Capacity building for government and UNHCR staff improved interview quality and decision consistency, while technical support enhanced the work of the Eligibility Committee and Refugee Appeal Board.

Community-based engagement expanded nationwide, with strengthened protection monitoring and deeper collaboration with refugee-led and forcibly displaced persons' organizations. These efforts improved early identification and mitigation of protection risks and human rights violations. UNHCR and partners scaled up protection case management, including best interest procedures for children, and facilitated birth registration for 1,700 refugee children, reducing risks of statelessness. Community feedback mechanisms were established across all locations, and Nigeria's asylum helpline website became operational, improving access to timely information.

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 (2025)
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	86.76%	87.49%

In 2025, refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs, and returnees in Nigeria continued to face heightened socio-economic vulnerability as rising national poverty and inflation deepened hardship. An estimated 139 million people lived below the poverty line – disproportionately affecting northern and rural areas – with a limited access to essential services. In response to these challenges, UNHCR and partners provided support to expand service delivery and improve living conditions for displaced populations. As a result, more than 39 Primary Health Care facilities were strengthened through village health committee-led systems and drug revolving fund mechanisms, alongside human resource support to 135 health workers, reaching more than 108,685 refugees and asylum seekers and host community members in need of health support in southern states. This was complemented by advocacy efforts with state authorities to advance the inclusion of displaced communities in development plans and social safety net programmes.

In Northeast Nigeria—where most IDPs live in host communities and informal settlements lacking adequate infrastructure—interventions focused on immediate assistance while supporting a shift toward sustainable solutions with the set-up of a solar irrigation system. Investments in community structures, service mapping, and engagement with local authorities helped address persistent gaps in shelter, WASH, and safety.

Across all locations, area-based approaches and close collaboration with state authorities strengthened UNHCR interventions to enhance access to services. Community engagement and partnerships with more than 40 cooperatives and refugee-led and displaced persons' organizations enhanced early risk identification, targeted assistance, and inclusive participation. Approximately 41,000 forcibly displaced people benefitted from cash-based interventions, improving the overall well-being for displaced and host communities, despite persistent structural challenges.

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 (2025)
3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	48.41%	100.00%
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	53.66%	11.05%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	39.20%	7.37%
3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	48.00%	26.05%

Refugees and asylum-seekers in Nigeria continued to benefit from freedom of movement and the right to work, enabling their participation in local markets and supporting pathways toward self-reliance. UNHCR expanded their inclusion in livelihoods, skills development, and state-led economic initiatives through partnerships with government institutions, the private sector, and refugee-led organizations.

In Adamawa, Benue, Cross River, and Taraba States, six cooperatives received agricultural inputs, improving food security, climate-resilient production, and household income. Community-based organizations received grants for capacity building and local economic recovery, strengthening market linkages, gender inclusion, and community resilience as households faced rising living costs.

In the Northeast, strengthened registration improved access to services, including the enrolment of over 6,000 refugee children in school. However, language barriers, affordability, insecurity, and school levies continued to hinder retention. Livelihoods support contributed to economic resilience, with 580 women, men, and youth benefiting from the renovation and establishment of two vocational training centers in areas of return. Thirty-seven cooperatives received financial grants, expanding microenterprise opportunities and

reducing protection risks through safer income-earning activities.

UNHCR supported three displacement-led organizations, while nearly 10,000 displaced and host community members took part in decision-making and social cohesion initiatives. Women's economic empowerment remained a priority, with women-led cooperatives and organizations reaching more than 13,000 individuals with risk-reduction messaging, financial literacy, and market-oriented skills.

Across multiple locations, safe spaces for survivors of violence also served as hubs for life-skills training, supporting rehabilitation while strengthening long-term economic prospects.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

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

Indicator		
Population Type	Baseline	Actual (2025)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6	8
4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	14
4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6	14
4.3a Number of stateless people for whom nationality is granted or confirmed		
Stateless Persons	0	0
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90,508	6,842

In 2025, progress toward comprehensive durable solutions advanced through voluntary repatriation, legal stay arrangements, resettlement, and complementary pathways. The signing of a Tripartite Agreement between Nigeria and Chad strengthened the framework for safe, dignified, and voluntary returns. However, more than 23,000 Nigerian refugees repatriated from Chad and Niger to areas without UNHCR presence and without return intention verification, alongside nearly 3,000 spontaneous returnees from the Lake Chad Basin. UNHCR supported limited return monitoring, advocated for voluntariness, and facilitated access to National Identification Numbers to restore legal identity and access to services.

Resettlement and complementary pathways remained limited and prioritized high-risk protection cases. UNHCR submitted 11 cases (24 individuals) for resettlement, with five individuals departing to the United Kingdom. Five additional refugees accessed complementary educational opportunities in Kenya, Rwanda, and Italy. In urban areas, eight refugees voluntarily repatriated with individualized support, including a complex Best Interests Determination case involving family tracing and reunification.

Legal stay and local integration opportunities improved through expanded documentation access, strengthened state engagement, and efforts to include refugees and IDPs in local development plans, reducing barriers to livelihoods, education, and public services. In Benue State, implementation of the State Action Plan on Durable Solutions advanced through the launch of the State IDP Policy and enhanced community peace mechanisms supporting social cohesion and reintegration. Community structures and traditional leaders played key roles in conflict mitigation, land dialogue, and facilitating returns.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

In 2025, the operational environment in Nigeria remained extremely challenging, with persistent conflict and insecurity. Attacks, ambushes, abductions, and movement restrictions imposed by non-state armed groups continued to endanger civilians and humanitarian workers, while renewed use of improvised explosive disrupted humanitarian delivery. Operational contingency and business continuity plans have been developed and updated to ensure the operation is prepared to respond to emergencies, as well as operating in a volatile environment, with safety spaces available within UNHCR premises in the North East. Climate-related shocks, including widespread flooding, destroyed homes, agricultural land, and key infrastructure, deepening humanitarian needs in already fragile communities. UNHCR plans in Nigeria factors climatic constraints, with plans to undertake most infrastructural works during the dry season, as it shows difficult to construct or execute infrastructural work during the rainy season. The closure and consolidation of IDP camps triggered secondary displacement, often to sites with inadequate services, heightening risks for women, girls, and persons with specific needs. Lack of access to safe cooking energy, livelihoods, and income opportunities led to harmful coping mechanisms.

Operational constraints worsened as partner presence declined in protection, leaving large parts of the North-East with minimal humanitarian coverage. New refugee arrivals in border states, combined with high internal mobility, stretched already limited reception and registration systems.

In areas of return, weak civil authority presence, inadequate basic services, and unresolved land and housing issues undermined prospects for safe and sustainable reintegration. The South-South and Middle Belt regions faced additional challenges due to access restrictions, limited humanitarian footprint, and funding shortfalls, requiring strict prioritization and leaving critical service gaps.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

In 2025, collaboration with government authorities remained central to strengthening national ownership of protection and durable solutions. UNHCR worked closely with the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons and the National Human Rights Commission to reinforce protection systems, improve documentation processes, and advance solutions planning. Joint efforts with the National Population Commission, the National Identity Management Commission, and the Nigerian Bar Association enabled large-scale civil registration and documentation. State governments allocated 2,000 hectares of land, revitalized vocational training centres, and provided farmland in Katsina, Borno, Taraba, Benue, and Cross River to support livelihood initiatives. In the South, state ministries advanced refugee inclusion in development plans, social protection frameworks, and employment programmes.

UNHCR also strengthened its localization agenda by prioritizing 4 NGOs to lead protection and community-based activities. Their local knowledge and grassroots presence enabled more culturally appropriate, timely, and sustainable responses. Ten Forced Displacement and Women-Led Organizations served as effective first responders, identifying risks early, mobilizing communities, and enabling local protection solutions. Community structures—peace committees, women's groups, and youth networks—played key roles in mediation, early warning, and accountability, reinforcing community resilience.

Engagement with development actors expanded area-based, resilience-focused interventions. Through the Internal Displacement Solutions Fund and EU-supported programmes, UNHCR worked with partners to integrate displacement into state planning, strengthen access to basic services, and promote long-term socioeconomic recovery linking humanitarian assistance with development financing, enabling land allocation, livelihoods investments, and improved public sector capacity to manage displacement.

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 (2025)	Actual (2025)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	84.18%	100.00%	76.20%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority			
IDPs	29.47%	25.00%	2.83%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40.23%	70.00%	50.00%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials			
IDPs	51.78%	62.00%	50.36%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	46.01%	100.00%	47.68%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20,615

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, Nigeria continued to expand access to territory, registration and legal documentation for displaced people, contributing to SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) and the objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR). National institutions strengthened procedures for individual registration and civil documentation, supporting better identity management, and improving access to services. This was done through increased handover of responsibilities to the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and IDPs (NCFRMI) who led and conducted registration of refugees and asylum seekers.

By the end of the year, 100% of registered asylum-seekers received an individual basis registration, meeting the 2025 target. Registration coverage for refugees and asylum-seekers increased to about 88%, helping to improve protection and reduce the risk of statelessness in line with SDG 10 (Reduced

Inequalities). Birth registration for children under five reached 38% among refugees and asylum-seekers and 2% among internally displaced children, reflecting ongoing efforts but also persistent gaps in hard-to-reach areas.

Through joint initiatives with government agencies, more than 130,000 civil status documents were issued, including 72,000 birth certificates and 17,000 national identity cards. These efforts improved legal identity and made it easier for individuals to access essential services.

In the North-East, registration of 17,000 asylum-seekers strengthened protection monitoring and documentation coverage. In the South-South, refugee registration reached over 73,000 individuals, supported by mobile teams and backlog clearing exercises that issued more than 1,500 new registrations and 3,000 identification documents. Birth registration increased with the issuance of 566 birth certificates for refugee children.

In major urban centres, including Abuja, Lagos and Kano, over 1,700 individuals were newly registered, and more than 2,000 legal identity documents were issued or renewed, improving data quality and documentation services across the country in line with the GCR objective of enhancing refugee self-reliance and inclusion in national systems.

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 (2025)	Actual (2025)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.73	90.00	0.10
2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	84.18%	100.00%	3.21%
2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.30%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
02.1.1 UNHCR has provided capacity development support to strengthen the national status determination system(s), in accordance with international standards	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, Nigeria made steady progress in improving the efficiency and quality of refugee status determination. The average processing time from registration to first-instance decisions fell to 87 days, reflecting gains from backlog clearance, better workflow management and more consistent case prioritization.

Access to legal representation remained available for asylum-seekers, supporting due process guarantees and contributing to more predictable decision-making. Although the proportion of people undergoing asylum

procedures who accessed legal representation was not reported, all applicants continued to benefit from information and counselling services. Access to an effective appeal mechanism was maintained, with 100% of applicants able to appeal negative decisions, in line with the target.

Simplified procedures reduced the pre2025 caseload by over 90%, easing pressure on national structures and allowing attention to shift to new and complex claims. Country of origin information updates and structured review processes helped strengthen quality and consistency in first-instance decisions.

Targeted technical support to key locations improved the use of the digital case management system, enhancing data quality and decision tracking. Capacity building activities reached staff in Abuja, Lagos and Kano, improving interview practices and analytical skills. The Government advanced implementation of the 2024 Asylum Capacity Development Roadmap, signaling stronger national ownership of asylum management.

Overall, these efforts contributed to a more efficient, transparent and fair status determination process for refugees and asylum seekers

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 Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
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	
IDPs	Yes
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, Nigeria advanced efforts to strengthen national policies and legal frameworks that support displaced and at-risk populations. Progress was recorded under the National Action Plan to end statelessness, particularly in law reform and public awareness. Engagement with national authorities contributed to improvements in identity documentation and access to basic rights for stateless persons and populations at risk.

Draft legislation and policy reviews continued through close collaboration with the National Assembly, the Ministry of Interior and the National Human Rights Commission. These efforts helped align national laws with international standards, including the African Union Convention on Internal Displacement. Technical guidance supported the development of legal safeguards and improved pathways to documentation for internally displaced persons.

Working with the Nigeria Immigration Service helped simplify procedures for issuing travel documents and strengthened compliance with international protection standards. Training sessions, conferences and joint monitoring activities increased the capacity of government staff to apply legal frameworks consistently.

In the South-South, targeted support expanded legal counselling and representation for refugees and internally displaced persons. Community-based initiatives improved access to justice and awareness of rights. Engagement in several states helped strengthen referral pathways, reduce arbitrary detention practices and improve the handling of family reunification, civil status documentation and other protection concerns.

UNHCR helped drive key systemwide improvements in Nigeria by shifting from substitutional aid toward

stronger government-led service delivery. It also expanded cash-based assistance to reinforce national social-protection systems and supported community-based groups, including refugee and IDP-led organizations, to deliver services in their own communities.

These efforts aligned with Nigeria's Renewed Hope Agenda and contributed to better inclusion of displaced people in national systems and development plans. At the same time, Nigeria maintained a positive protection environment. Refugee status continued to be recognized, there were no incidents of refoulement, and the country showed clear willingness to domesticate the Kampala Convention, which by late 2025 was awaiting presidential assent.

Cross-sector coordination grew stronger throughout the year. Technical support to state authorities supported the launch of the Durable Solutions Action Plan and contributed to improved policy coherence at both state and national levels.

Overall, these combined efforts contributed to a more coherent and responsive policy environment, improving access to protection services for forcibly displaced populations

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

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services			
IDPs	9.65%	6.00%	76.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	74.00%	35.00%	37.07%
4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women			
IDPs	7.29%	6.00%	1.41%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	94.94%	30.00%	39.20%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	86.13%	100.00%	81.67%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes	
Host Community	0
IDPs	9,125
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	31,349

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, GBV services remained accessible for refugees and asylum-seekers, with steady progress in awareness and prevention. Among refugees and asylum-seekers, 37% knew where to access GBV services, slightly above the target. Awareness was lower among internally displaced people, where data was not available due to deprioritisation. Acceptance of GBV, measured through attitudes towards violence

against women, recorded 1% among IDPs and 39% among refugees and asylum-seekers, indicating gradual improvement from baseline figures.

Specialized GBV response services continued through Women and Girls Safe Spaces and established referral pathways. Case management teams supported 1,194 survivors, while 931 individuals received psychosocial support. High satisfaction rates showed strong adherence to survivor-centred standards, confidentiality and quality of care.

Prevention efforts expanded significantly. Community-based activities reached 27,173 people across refugee and IDP locations through awareness sessions, school dialogues and engagement meetings. School outreach covered 12,141 students, while 145 GBV committees and 16 Safe Home Volunteers strengthened local response and referrals. Women and Girls Safe Spaces saw strong participation, with 18,644 women and girls accessing safe environments and empowerment activities.

Adolescent programming improved through the Girl Shine initiative, reaching 2,674 adolescents, with 86% reporting knowledge of at least one support option. These efforts strengthened early prevention and helped reduce harmful attitudes.

At the State level, support to Benue State authorities enhanced coordination between GBV and child protection systems. A validation workshop helped advance a state-level strategy under the Ministry of Women Affairs, contributing to better institutional coordination and more predictable GBV response frameworks

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

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure			
IDPs	80.83%	5.00%	19.71%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	17.49%	35.00%	49.13%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes			
IDPs	78.72%	45.00%	79.72%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	30.55%	45.00%	24.87%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement			
IDPs	33.14%	65.00%	6.25%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7.38%	60.00%	23.02%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services	
IDPs	6,658
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3,704

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, child protection services improved across key refugee-hosting and displacement areas. Support for children at heightened risk increased among refugees and asylum-seekers, with 72% receiving assistance through Best Interests Procedures, outperforming the target. Due to reprioritization, data for internally displaced children was not available. Participation in community-based child protection programmes reached 17% of refugee and asylum seeker children, reflecting gradual uptake despite reduced partner presence.

In the North-East, 7,751 children and caregivers accessed Child Friendly Spaces. Case management teams supported 1,168 at-risk children, while 719 Best Interests Assessments ensured decisions reflected children's needs. 63 unaccompanied and separated children were placed in alternative care. Community-level protection structures were strengthened through the training of 268 members of child protection committees and community volunteers.

In the South-South, 704 refugee children and 80 internally displaced children were supported through case management and referrals. 195 unaccompanied and separated children received specialized assistance, including placement with 27 foster caregivers. Five Best Interests Determinations guided durable solutions for children with complex protection needs.

Preventive and resilience-building activities expanded across both regions. Positive parenting sessions reached 270 caregivers, and 66 dialogue sessions engaged 3,875 participants. Birth registration efforts supported 348 children in the South-South and 71,800 children in the North-East, strengthening legal identity. Learning and psychosocial activities reached 664 children in hosting areas, while sports and arts initiatives engaged 3,580 children, promoting inclusion and wellbeing.

Despite funding constraints, core child protection services remained functional, and community structures grew stronger, supporting safer environments for displaced children

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		Actual (2025)
Population Type		
06.1.1 Number of people who received legal assistance		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		513

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, access to justice and protection from arbitrary arrest improved across displacement-affected areas. No arrests or detentions of refugees, asylum seekers or returnees related to immigration status were reported, fully meeting annual targets and reflecting stronger coordination with authorities.

In the North-East, collaboration with the Nigerian Institute of Chartered Arbitrators expanded alternative dispute resolution services in Yobe and Adamawa. More than 70 judicial officers and community leaders were trained, supporting the mediation of 549 disputes and easing pressure on formal courts.

Targeted capacity building strengthened legal safeguards. Seventy-three government staff were trained in

digital documentation and human rights monitoring. In partnership with the National Human Rights Commission and the Nigerian Bar Association, 35 security and line ministry officials received training on preventing unlawful arrest and improving protection practices. These activities reached 4,554 displaced people and host community members.

Legal assistance supported 513 refugees across several states through court representation and mediation. Cases included unlawful arrest, detention, discrimination, extortion, land disputes and gender-based violence. Fourteen detention monitoring visits assessed conditions and reinforced protection from unlawful detention. Twenty-one joint border missions improved collaboration with Immigration Control Offices and strengthened early identification of risks.

In urban locations, capacity building for security personnel improved awareness of refugee rights and enhanced coordination with local authorities.

Overall, these efforts contributed to safer environments, stronger safeguards against arbitrary arrest and better access to legal support for displaced communities

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 (2025)	Actual (2025)
7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.			
IDPs	Extensive	Extensive	Moderate
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Extensive	Extensive	Moderate
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms			
IDPs	50.70%	80.00%	13.11%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	47.19%	60.00%	29.94%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures			
IDPs	25.89%	50.00%	40.63%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	43.02%	50.00%	40.23%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments	
IDPs	3,221
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,360
07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback & response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback	
IDPs	41,752
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4,228
07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services	
IDPs	100,418
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	13,720

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, community engagement and women's empowerment remained key parts of protection delivery. Participation of displaced and stateless people in programme design and implementation stayed extensive for both refugees and IDPs. Access to safe feedback and response systems reached 13 per cent of IDPs and 30 per cent of refugees and asylum seekers. Women's participation in leadership roles rose to 45 per cent among IDPs and 40 per cent among refugees and asylum seekers, showing progress toward stronger representation.

In the North-East, three women-led organizations supported child protection and GBV prevention. They trained 126 community members, reached 4,567 individuals through awareness sessions, and provided psychosocial support to 100 children and caregivers. 307 children joined cohesion and learning activities. Rehabilitation of community spaces strengthened reporting channels and increased community ownership.

Under Safe from the Start, refugee-led organizations supported 580 adolescent girls, trained 137 caregivers, and engaged 145 leaders across three LGAs. Community Advisory Committees strengthened feedback and referral systems, reaching 769 community members.

In the South-South, support to refugee and women-led groups expanded GBV and child protection activities. Monitoring covered 1,450 households, helping identify risks and inform responses. Thirty-seven cooperatives received financial and institutional support, and several community structures secured legal registration to sustain local services.

Women and girls highlighted insecurity and mobility restrictions as barriers to accessing services. Despite this, 388 individuals accessed feedback systems. In Benue State, 2,327 people participated in consultations to improve accountability. Twenty-three community-based protection activities were implemented, including peacebuilding and dispute resolution sessions. Women continued to play active leadership roles, helping strengthen participation and accountability

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.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items			
IDPs	35.71%	65.00%	50.63%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	47.84%	60.00%	23.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		Actual (2025)
Population Type		
08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance		
IDPs		15,019
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		27,362
08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items		
IDPs		33,681
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		1,954

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Cash-based interventions (CBI) remained a central component of programme delivery in 2025, supporting basic needs, food security and improved living conditions despite significant funding constraints.

Across operations, UNHCR sustained multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA), emergency cash support, lean-season interventions and targeted shelter-related cash. Implementation was streamlined with Caritas Nigeria serving as the primary CBI partner. Through a combination of partner-led bank transfers and prepaid card modalities, the operation reached an estimated 85,000 individuals and delivered more than US\$ 1.2 million in cash assistance (figures subject to final reconciliation). This scale of delivery underscored the continued relevance of cash as a flexible and high-impact modality in a constrained operating environment.

Following a vulnerability assessment conducted at the beginning of 2025, targeted MPCA was provided to 506 Cameroonian refugee households (1,601 individuals) across the ABCT states who were assessed as extremely vulnerable. This represented a reduction compared to the end of 2024.

The operation also updated its MPCA SOPs to ensure a streamlined and harmonized processing of the envelope in all locations, as well as a protection-centric approach, using UNHCR internal vulnerability criteria

9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

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

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		Actual (2025)
Population Type		
09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance		
IDPs		2,116
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		3,847

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Access to habitable and affordable housing was prioritized as a critical protection response across the operation in 2025, particularly in the North-East where IDP camp closures and the growth of spontaneous settlements increased pressure on already limited shelter capacity; as well as the need to re-integrate returning refugees from the Lake Chad Basin countries.

An estimated 46 per cent of IDP sites remained located in congested and flood-prone areas, constraining site expansion and increasing exposure to protection and health risks. Housing, land and property (HLP) assessments conducted in Yobe and Adamawa States indicated that fewer than 30 per cent of surveyed households in Damaturu LGA possessed formal land or shelter documentation, heightening vulnerability to eviction and limiting pathways towards durable shelter solutions.

Despite these constraints, UNHCR continued to support improved living conditions through targeted shelter interventions and core relief items (CRI) distributions. Emergency shelter assistance and non-food item (NFI) support were prioritized for newly displaced and highly vulnerable households, particularly in overcrowded reception centres and informal settlements where needs remained acute.

In Borno State, collaboration with the Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (MRRR) advanced plans for the provision of 450 permanent shelter solutions intended to support approximately 4,250 individuals. This initiative aligns with government-led durable solutions frameworks and aims to enhance safety, dignity, and settlement stability for conflict-affected households.

In the South-South, shelter support focused on repair and self-construction modalities to strengthen household-level resilience. Shelter repair assistance was provided across settlements, alongside complementary infrastructure improvements, including construction of communal facilities and support to settlement integration initiatives. Community-based brick production using Hydraform technology continued to promote cost-effective, environmentally sustainable construction approaches while creating livelihood opportunities for mixed refugee–host community cooperatives.

Energy access for lighting remained limited, particularly in IDP settings. Targeted distribution of solar lighting solutions supported vulnerable households and contributed to improved safety and reduced exposure to protection risks after dark. Across operations, shelter and NFI needs continued to outpace available resources, with significant unmet demand in congested and high-risk locations

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 Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
10.1.1 Number of individual consultations in UNHCR supported health care services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	103,000

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Access to primary and referral health care for refugees, alongside continued efforts to strengthen public health systems in refugee-hosting areas was prioritized.

UNHCR supported 39 Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities through systems- strengthening interventions, including drug revolving fund mechanisms and human resource support to 135 health workers. Facility readiness was enhanced through the provision of medical equipment, including 10 oxygen concentrators. Solar power installations in 10 PHCs increased the number of solar-supported facilities to 38, enabling 24-hour service delivery, vaccine storage, oxygen use and laboratory services. Infrastructure investments included the renovation and construction of two PHCs in Ogoja.

Health-focused refugee-led organization (RLO) mapping identified 15 RLOs with health mandates across Cross River, Taraba, Akwa Ibom, and Abuja. Six RLOs and community-based organizations (CBOs) were engaged to support community-based public health outreach and awareness.

20,123 refugee patients and 88,562 host community members accessed consultations in supported PHCs boosting social cohesion between refugees and the host population. Maternal health indicators remained strong, with 99% of refugee women completing at least four antenatal visits and 100% delivering with skilled birth attendants. 99 referrals for secondary and tertiary care were supported.

Nutrition screening reached 15,281 children (including 3,152 refugee children and 12,129 nationals), identifying cases of severe and moderate acute malnutrition. A total of 674 children were enrolled in therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes, with 158 successfully discharged. Community-based health promotion and mental health education reached 18,212 individuals.

Inclusion in state systems was further advanced through the enrolment of 541 refugees into the vulnerability register for Akwa Ibom State Health Insurance Scheme, with 120 already allocated to PHCs and receiving 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 (2025)	Actual (2025)
11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.78%	2.00%	1.15%
11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	47.52%	39.00%	13.14%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR, in collaboration with government authorities and protection partners, targeted interventions to improve access to and the quality of education for refugees and host communities. In Cross River, Benue and Taraba States, gross enrolment rates for refugees reached 38% at primary level and 35% at secondary, compared with 54% and 39% in 2024, reflecting funding cuts which affected coverage and data

capture rather than a uniform decline.

Approximately 3,000 refugee learners were supported to enroll in public schools through school kits, levy payments and examination fees and other targeted support to reduce household financial burden. Infrastructure improvements included renovating and constructing seven classroom blocks in two primary schools and providing teaching and learning materials.

The partnership with ProFuturo entered its fourth year and expanded to two additional schools in Takum LGA, bringing the total to seven, with over 3,500 children and 140 teachers benefiting from digital learning and training in basic digital skills, classroom management, and the use of offline tools. School enrolment drives, girl education campaigns, quarterly Education Working Group meetings and teacher–parent engagement sessions strengthened community ownership.

At tertiary level, UNHCR facilitated DAFI scholarships for 92 refugees; 80 were actively enrolled, including 54 continuing scholars and 26 graduates. Monitoring systems enabled allowance adjustments in response to rising living costs, and a resilience workshop supported 48 participants supporting academic performance and career preparedness. UNHCR expanded postsecondary pathways through new partnerships with Miva Open University and progress toward an MoU with NOUN.

One female refugee secured a Mastercard Foundation scholarship to Pan-Atlantic University, while five obtained partial scholarships at Amadeus University.

12. Outcome Area: Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	72.00%	48.00%	49.27%
12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	62.00%	48.00%	40.34%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
12.1.1 Number of people supported with access to water and/or sanitation services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	19,569

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, access to clean water and sanitation improved for refugees and host communities through targeted infrastructure upgrades and stronger community-based management. Access to basic drinking water reached 49%, meeting the annual target. Access to safe household toilets reached 40%, showing progress toward improved sanitation coverage.

Across the ABCT states, an estimated 120,000 people benefited from new or rehabilitated WASH facilities. This included the construction or rehabilitation of 60 solar-powered boreholes and 1,450 latrines in

settlements, schools, health centres and market areas. These investments expanded access to safe water and reduced public health risks.

Targeted irrigation support promoted self reliance. 75 farmers from five refugee host communities benefitted from six irrigation boreholes in Ngok Zaria and Adoqam, while geophysical surveys were completed for additional locations.

Community capacity remained central to sustaining systems. 132 WASH committees, 16 youth sanitation clubs and two Refugee-led organizations were trained on borehole operation, maintenance and hygiene promotion. Hygiene education reached 2,500 children across 12 schools. A total of 5,000 women and girls received menstrual hygiene messages and sanitary pads, while 100 adolescent girls were trained to produce reusable pads.

Service continuity improved through the installation of 36 real-time monitors across 15 boreholes to track functionality and maintenance needs. Community ownership strengthened through support to GROFILNE, which received technical and financial assistance to manage WASH facilities. In Ogoja, GROFILNE helped replace 160 faulty tap heads, repair 11 damaged sites, and rehabilitate solar panels across settlements.

Overall, these actions improved access to safe water and sanitation while building stronger community systems to sustain services

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 (2025)	Actual (2025)
13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider			
IDPs	0.42%	20.00%	6.79%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	29.22%	60.00%	3.94%
Returnees	Data not available	80.00%	0.00%
13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year			
IDPs	1.43%	10.00%	32.17%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	89.26%	90.00%	31.21%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,009

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, progress continued toward improving the economic inclusion of displaced populations through skills development, cooperative models and closer engagement with government and private sector partners. Access to income opportunities increased in several locations, supported by targeted training, market linkages and expanded community-based production.

In the North-East, one government vocational centre was rehabilitated and reopened in Borno State. 636 individuals received training in technical and business skills, including tailoring, mechanics, carpentry and electrical installation. Agricultural support continued, with 100 hectares allocated to refugees and host farmers, combined with weather-resilient inputs to strengthen farming activities.

Across the ABCT states, UNHCR supported 20 cooperatives engaged in food processing, soap making, tailoring and poultry production. In the South-South, cooperative support enabled refugee and host community groups to expand cassava processing, crop farming and small-scale retail. Boreholes were drilled and irrigation systems installed to improve year-round production.

Community ownership increased with the operationalization of One-Stop Resource Centres in Calabar and Uyo. These centres improved access to social protection programmes and allowed better targeting through state social registries. In Lagos, two job fairs organized with NCFRMI linked refugees to employers, with six candidates reaching final interview stages.

Despite funding constraints, 856 individuals (representing their households) received livelihood support through business grants, vocational training and startup kits. Post-training monitoring showed improved income diversification and higher participation of women and youth in economic initiatives.

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 Output Indicators

Indicator		Actual (2025)
Population Type		
14.1.1 Number of people who received counselling and/or information on voluntary repatriation		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		8

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, returns from the Lake Chad Basin area were received, largely bilaterally facilitated by the Borno State Government from Chad (over 7,000) and Niger (over 16,000), and approximately 3,000 spontaneous returns from neighboring countries. UNHCR collaborated with countries of asylum through sharing COI and areas of return updates, return intention and satisfaction surveys, cross-border information sharing and post-return monitoring to assess access to rights, protection environment and reintegration conditions in areas of return.

Nigeria signed a tripartite agreement with Chad in 2025 and finalized the approved version of the tripartite agreement draft with Niger, in an effort to strengthen the policy framework for voluntary repatriation. UNHCR participated in technical working group discussions and high-level advocacy with the government and other stakeholders aimed at promoting safe, dignified, and orderly returns in line with international standards.

Within Nigeria, approximately 2,000 internally displaced households were relocated from IDP camp settings to their villages of origin or preferred alternative locations, often supported by a limited government return package. Through the Protection Sector North-East, UNHCR as the Protection Cluster lead continued to spearhead advocacy on safe and dignified returns and relocations, underscoring the importance of three alternative choices (return to place of origin, relocation, or integration in location of displacement), all with

equal support and accompanying security guarantees, as well as access to essential services and livelihood opportunities, to ensure that returns are sustainable.

Eight refugees were supported to voluntarily and spontaneously repatriate to South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Cameroon and Mali. A protracted case involving an unaccompanied minor was resolved through a coordinated Best Interests Determination and family reunification process in partnership with ICRC.

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 (2025)	Actual (2025)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	84	75	70
15.3 Number of people admitted through complementary pathways from the host country			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6	20	6

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator	Actual (2025)
15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, resettlement continued to serve as a targeted protection tool for refugees facing heightened risks. A total of 70 individuals were submitted for resettlement, close to the annual target. Submissions were mainly to the United Kingdom, with additional cases submitted to Finland and Canada. Of these, 49 individuals were accepted for resettlement. Departures began in late 2025, and remaining accepted cases are progressing toward final travel clearance.

Submissions included refugees from Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudan and Togo. Most cases fell under categories linked to acute protection risks, including Survivors of Violence and Torture, Women and Girls at Risk, Children at Risk, Medical Needs, and Legal and Physical Protection Needs. This ensured that limited resettlement opportunities were directed to those with the highest vulnerabilities.

Complementary pathways expanded significantly and exceeded planned targets. A total of 49 individuals accessed safe and regular pathways through education-based mobility schemes. These included scholarships to the African Leadership University in Rwanda, the United States International University–Africa in Kenya, and a UNICORE postgraduate scholarship in Italy. These opportunities supported protection, skills development and long-term self-reliance.

The issuing of machine-readable travel documents supported departures and strengthened access to legal pathways. Continued engagement with embassies, education partners and government authorities helped

simplify procedures and improve predictability for applicants.

Overall, progress in 2025 demonstrated stronger use of both resettlement and complementary pathways to offer protection and durable solutions for refugees with the highest needs.

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

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Data not available	10.00%	0.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
16.1.1. Government Social protection system is inclusive of forcibly displaced and stateless people	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Partially

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Nigeria maintains a legal framework for refugee status determination and citizenship acquisition, alongside an open policy that allows refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees to engage in livelihood activities. While administrative barriers persist, the overall enabling environment continues to support self-reliance and pathways towards local integration.

In 2025, UNHCR advanced sustainable solutions through capacity-building initiatives targeting state authorities and displacement-affected communities in North-East Nigeria. Through mobilization of resources for the Internal Displacement Solutions Fund (IDSF) and related projects, UNHCR helped to strengthen coordination structures, institutional capacity and foundational infrastructure required for durable solutions. European Union funding supported pilot local integration initiatives in Adamawa and Yobe States, implemented in collaboration with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office to better align humanitarian, development and peace actors.

In the South-South (Adamawa, Borno, Cross River and Taraba – ABCT – States), UNHCR advanced area-based local integration through livelihood cooperatives and shared social infrastructure. Investments included irrigation farming systems, agricultural inputs and the rehabilitation of schools and primary health facilities serving both refugees and host communities. In Ogoja, construction of a 3.5 km access road to the 59-hectare Ndok Zaria farmland (90 per cent completed) strengthened market access and land-based livelihoods.

Institutional inclusion also progressed through refugee enrolment in state health insurance schemes, including more than 500 individuals in Akwa Ibom, and increased uptake of the ILERA Eko scheme in Lagos. Integration into state development and social protection systems continued through structured engagement with relevant line ministries and state authorities.

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

UNHCR strengthened the practical application of the Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) Policy across all locations in 2025 by embedding inclusion, participation and accountability across protection, WASH, livelihoods, shelter, health and education responses.

Improved use of age-, gender- and disability-disaggregated data informed targeting and programme design, enabling more accurate identification of risks and gaps affecting women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities and individuals with specific needs. Participatory assessments remained central to programming, ensuring structured consultation with underrepresented groups across operations.

Women's participation in community leadership structures continued to expand through targeted support to women-led organizations and affirmative measures within refugee and IDP community structures. Skills-building and economic inclusion initiatives further strengthened women's agency and resilience.

Accountability to affected populations was reinforced through a review of AAP approaches, including a community survey to assess preferred communication channels and feedback mechanisms. Adjustments were made to improve accessibility and responsiveness. Multiple feedback channels remained operational, including protection desks, community complaint systems, suggestion boxes and dedicated communication lines.

Refugee- and IDP-led organizations played an increasing role in outreach, information dissemination and support with navigating services, reinforcing localization and community ownership. Targeted consultations with persons with specific needs informed practical adjustments to reduce barriers and improve safe, dignified access to assistance and services

Section 3: Resources

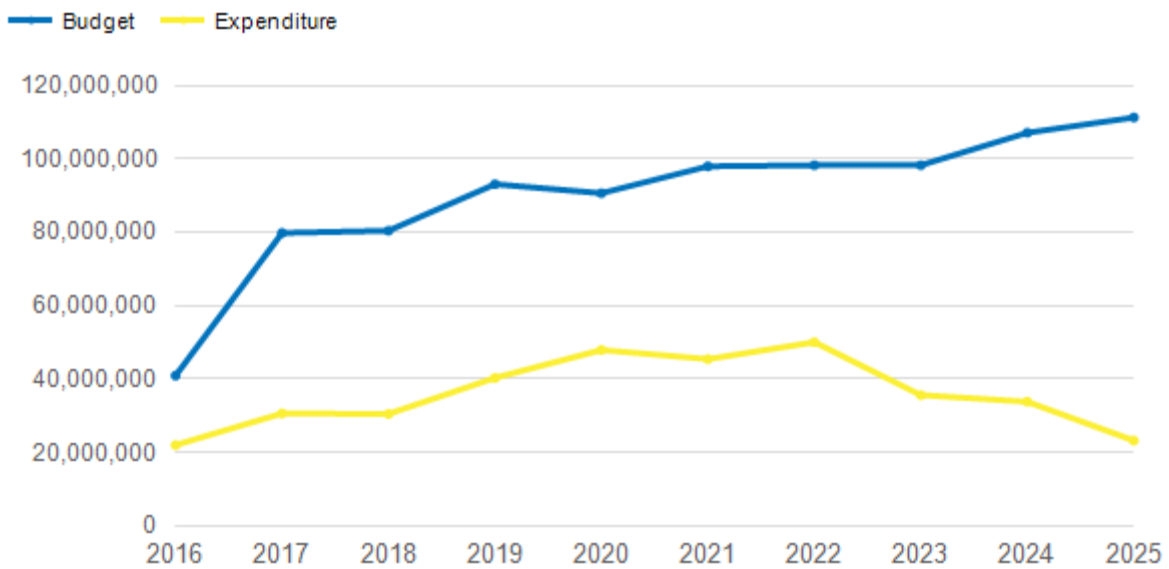
3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

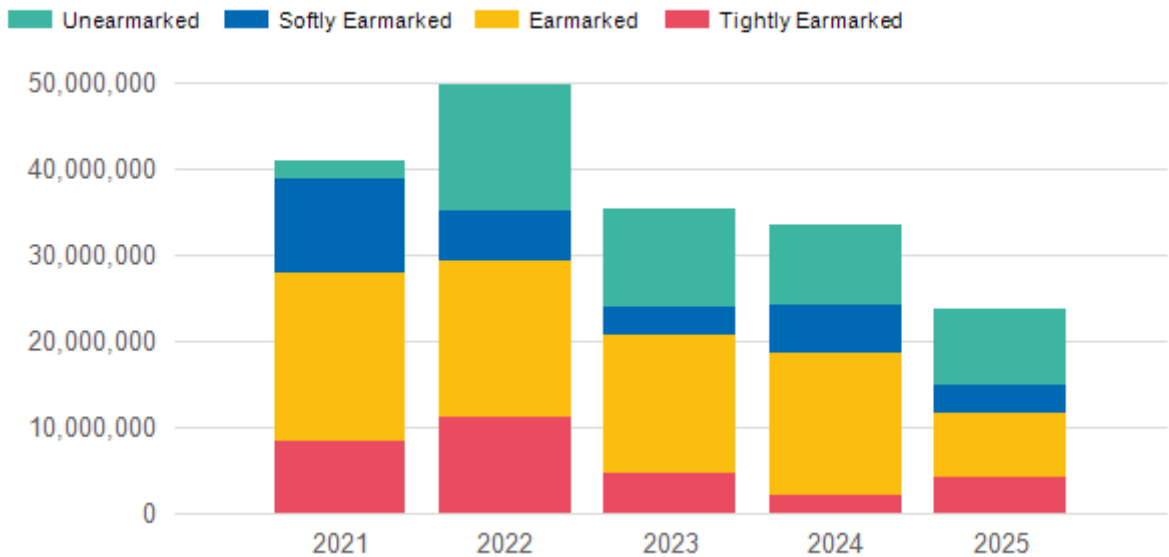
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	31,411,558	6,792,275	21.62%	6,792,275	100.00%
IA2: Respond	32,321,860	7,452,067	23.06%	7,163,750	96.13%
IA3: Empower	30,809,833	4,638,052	15.05%	4,514,668	97.34%
IA4: Solve	16,701,801	4,738,415	28.37%	4,738,415	100.00%
Total	111,245,052	23,620,809	21.23%	23,209,108	98.26%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	8,365,263	1,129,278	13.50%	1,129,278	100.00%
OA2: Status	6,954,054	1,628,925	23.42%	1,628,925	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	2,719,047	736,104	27.07%	736,104	100.00%
OA4: GBV	6,698,444	1,097,531	16.38%	1,097,531	100.00%
OA5: Children	2,574,138	538,468	20.92%	538,468	100.00%
OA6: Justice	8,643,297	2,592,722	30.00%	2,592,722	100.00%
OA7: Community	6,479,657	571,239	8.82%	571,239	100.00%
OA8: Wellbeing	22,714,897	5,458,377	24.03%	5,458,377	100.00%
OA9: Housing	3,710,918	862,585	23.24%	862,585	100.00%
OA10: Health	4,701,736	879,797	18.71%	861,018	97.87%
OA11: Education	4,792,817	889,206	18.55%	619,668	69.69%
OA12: WASH	1,862,515	185,358	9.95%	185,358	100.00%
OA13: Livelihood	17,631,731	2,969,282	16.84%	2,845,898	95.84%
OA14: Return	1,108,413	944,299	85.19%	944,299	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	2,038,344	83,389	4.09%	83,389	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	9,373,707	2,391,008	25.51%	2,391,008	100.00%
EA18: Support	876,073	663,242	75.71%	663,242	100.00%
Total	111,245,052	23,620,809	21.23%	23,209,108	98.26%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

In 2025, UNHCR Nigeria operated in a severely constrained financial environment following the budget freeze, which created a substantial gap between approved and available resources. The funding shortfall led to a revision of operational targets and a sharp reprioritization towards lifesaving protection and assistance for the most vulnerable, while maintaining a focus on protection-based solutions through the socioeconomic inclusion of forcibly displaced persons. The number and scope of funded partnerships were reduced, with priority given to partners delivering critical protection, basic needs and emergency interventions.

The operation began the year with an indicative budget of about \$30 million. A mid-year reduction came

down to \$24 million, triggering further rationalization of administrative costs. Staffing was significantly affected; the staffing budget was reduced by 59% following the discontinuation of 95 regular positions, and 40% of the remaining affiliate positions were earmarked. Funding constraints reshaped staffing structures, leading to job reductions and the restructuring of units to align with available resources.

To contain costs, UNHCR relocated the Field Unit in Yola to Government premises, co-located the Sub Offices in Maiduguri and Ogoja with guest house facilities, and co-shared office space with WHO in Abuja, cutting lease costs by half. The Offices and Guest House in Takum and the Field Units in Banki and Gwoza were closed, while offices in Calabar, Lagos and Yola were reclassified as field units. Two project-based offices were temporarily opened in the north, with Banki closed and Katsina scheduled to close by March 2026. Fleet size was reviewed, under-utilized vehicles and unused items were auctioned, travel was strictly controlled, and the asset register was thoroughly reconciled to reinforce accountability.

Throughout 2025, the operation strengthened expenditure monitoring, applied risk-based prioritization and leveraged interagency platforms and Government systems to sustain core services and avoid duplication. Despite the challenging funding landscape, essential protection activities were preserved and continued to advocate for increased donor support.

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

Engagement with displaced communities across the Northeast reaffirmed a central lesson from the Strategic Moment of Reflection (SMR): self-reliance and livelihoods remain the highest priority. While basic needs persist, communities consistently emphasized that sustainable income opportunities are essential to reducing long-term vulnerability. In the year ahead, the operation will therefore place greater focus on strengthening community-anchored livelihood systems, expanding market access, and supporting pathways that enable households to meet essential needs independently.

The SMR and 2025 assessments also underscored that security and access constraints remain major determinants of outcomes. Movement restrictions continue to limit returns, reduce farming and business activities, and weaken service delivery. Incidents such as the Yelewata situation revealed gaps in security coordination, community-level protection mechanisms, and rapid response capacity. Strengthening these foundational systems; including alert mechanisms, coordinated responses, and sustained protection presence will be essential for improved protection outcomes.

Also, the SMR reflections highlighted the need for aligned planning cycles, timely approvals, and feasible implementation windows to ensure smoother rollout of initiatives and stronger government ownership. In 2026, the operation will reinforce joint planning and support state structures to sustain solutions efforts. Scaling solution-oriented programming will require aligned actors, timely information sharing, and partnerships that accompany displaced persons through key transitions. Early phases of returns, relocations, or local integration demand steady, adaptive support until community systems strengthen. Finally, the SMR emphasized that effective delivery of localized, system-connected approaches depends on teams being well informed, supported, and equipped, especially under resource constraints.



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