

Nigeria Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2024

Youth Lens Compliance Assessment Report Card:

SUMMARY

The Platform for Youth in Humanitarian Action (PlaYoHA) is a boutique open form of youth led organizations, networks and associations -formal and informal- active in the north-east BAY States. It's main aim is to raise the profile of meaningful youth led interventions across all stages of the HPC by deepening knowledge sharing on the compliance of humanitarian response in the BAY States to the Global Compact on Youth in Humanitarian Action. It is also engaged in mobilizing strategic buy on the youth lens of emerging trends and generating evidence for advocacy towards making youth leadership the epicentre of localisation and funding efforts. For which this report and its analysis bear.

This is an annual **Youth Friendly compliance assessment report card of the Nigeria Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)**¹. This report card, as a maiden edition, analyzes selected features of the 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP); on its guiding instruments and existing data sets, especially for those that profile and establish the number of persons in need of emergency life-saving humanitarian assistance, and the nuances applicable to the varying context, needs and opportunities of youth affected by crisis and further in reducing the magnitude and severity of their dependence.

This analysis is based on an application of the *IASC Global Guideline on working with and for young people in Humanitarian and Protracted Crisis*² and using as baseline criterion, the *Three Lens Approach to Meaningful Youth Engagement*³. It is in order to determine the extent at which the 2024 HRP is youth friendly, if at all; in recognizing the explicit role of youth in promoting sustainable peace and security in Nigeria's BAY States and through mechanisms like the NHF, provide dedicated resources for the activities that are led by young people at all stages of the humanitarian programme cycle

For engagements with youth to be considered truly meaningful, it should meet the specific definition and scope of the **Three Lens approach to Youth Participation**, which stresses that, youth engagements are only meaningful if they are **inextricably**:

- ✚ For the Benefit of Youth (as beneficiaries)
- ✚ Shaped by Youth (as leaders) at all stages of the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC)
- ✚ Implemented by Youth (Partnerships with Youth led organizations are significantly enabled and supported)

In line with this approach, this compliance assessment, raise several key points, including that, there is a perceived value in the participation of youth at all stages of the HPC. Despite this, on the ground, young people are often only passive stakeholders in the humanitarian system and participating only as beneficiaries; **their role as implementers was explicitly overlooked in the 2024 HRP**.

The outcome of this **report card**, has further found that, at the core of designing the Nigerian Humanitarian Response Plans, from its very first edition, maybe the assumption that there is no need to make explicit, the dynamic, differentiated and unique circumstances of young people in need or affected by protracted crisis and disaster in the BAY States of Nigeria's North East.

In the sequel, the 2024 HRP, in the spirit of continuing with the same trajectory, reflects an institutional assumption, wherein, the diverse needs and interests of young men and women in need, including those marginalized and in remote or hard to reach locations, should anyhow, be, implicitly catered for within the formal markers of the chronological age cohort 18-59.

¹ The HRP, is a strategic document, consolidated by United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Activities (OCHA) on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners, to amongst others, provide leadership in mobilizing assistance and resources on behalf of the humanitarian system.

² For Further reading, see [IASC Guidelines on Working with and for Young People in Humanitarian and Protracted](#)

[Crises_0.pdf \(interagencystandingcommittee.org\)](#) Accessed 27 September 2024

³ The **three-lens approach** to youth participation was introduced in 2010 by the Department for International Development (DFID) in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, adapted from the 2007 World Bank Development Report.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Whereas, the key stakeholders in the humanitarian system of north-east Nigeria BAY states, are voluntary signatories to the **Global Compact on Youth in Humanitarian Action** and its IASC guidelines, the demographic profiles of targeted population in the 2024 HRP, has not been, as a matter of principle, explicit on the inclusion of youth situational analysis. It seemed to rather assume that an implicit homogeneous marker in the chronological age 18-59 should include youth.

Arising from the analysis of this 2024 HRP Youth lens report card, are several recommendations for change management reform, amendments to standard operating procedures, inclusive programming, youth-age differentiated approach and prioritization, disaggregated baseline situational, gap and progress assessments, for an improved BAY States humanitarian response.

There are key perspectives that emerged from this Compliance Assessment analysis as follows:

1. Capacity development and support for young people to gain the appropriate knowledge to participate effectively at all stages of the HPC would be advantageous in strengthening the feedback, satisfaction and enhancing the sustainability index of humanitarian response investments in the BAY states.
2. As a matter of principle and accountability, the global standards that the HRP complies with, should also include the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) guidelines on working with and for Young people in humanitarian and protracted crisis. Such as was endorsed by 60+ members of the Global Compact on Youth in Humanitarian Action.
3. The overall youth friendliness of the 2024 HRP reflects a piecemeal approach to meaningful youth participation, not just within the context of the clusters/sector working groups but also in the situation analysis that informs the humanitarian strategy and prioritization. **Consequently, the diverse, differentiated needs, priorities, capacities and challenges of youth are often overlooked and where addressed, resulting only in fragmented and adhoc engagement.**
4. The 2024 HRP does not conceptually and accountably, apply a Youth lens. **In some limited means, key stakeholders employ an understanding that youth is not a fluid category as gender or disability but a fixed age group.** As a result, HRP clusters/sector working groups engage an implicit inclusion of young men and women and the organizations they lead only as beneficiaries who are within the formal markets of chronological age, defined as 18 – 59 years old.
5. The Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework 2.0 (JIAF) which establishes the number of persons in need of emergency life-saving humanitarian assistance in the 2024 HRP, is not profiled to capture the differentiated challenges, unique needs and priorities and challenges of young men and women: including those with disabilities, those living with HIV, those in remote areas and those hard to reach.
6. Having meaningful youth participation in the humanitarian system of north-east Nigeria BAY states was the exception and not the norm.

INTRODUCTION TO THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN (HRP)

The UN OCHA Nigeria Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)⁴⁴ has a history that dates back to the early 2000s when humanitarian crises began to escalate in Nigeria. As the conflict in the northeast intensified and other humanitarian challenges emerged, the need for a coordinated UN response became evident.

Key milestones in the development of the HRP include:

- **Early 2000s:** Initial efforts to address humanitarian needs in Nigeria were largely fragmented and ad hoc.
- **2009:** The UN established a humanitarian country team (HCT) to coordinate the response to the Boko Haram insurgency and other crises.
- **2011:** The first comprehensive HRP was developed in response to the growing humanitarian needs in the northeast.
- **Annual updates:** From 2011 to date, the HRP is updated annually to reflect the evolving humanitarian situation in Nigeria.

The HRP has played a crucial role in ensuring a coordinated and effective UN response to the humanitarian crisis in Nigeria. It has helped to mobilize resources, coordinate the efforts of different UN agencies and partners, and ensure that the needs of vulnerable populations are met.



The operational environment of the Humanitarian Strategy 2024-2025 in Borno, Adamawa and Yola states of North East Nigeria as well as the localization efforts of the Nigerian Humanitarian Fund, references as guiding instruments, the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) and the results framework of the Joint Intersectoral Analysis. To a sufficient extent, these situational assessments, resource planning and programming instruments should inform the context within which, in the 2024 HRP, the dynamics of youth in their diversities are addressed.

⁴⁴ See <https://reliefweb.int/country/nga>

WHY THIS REPORT CARD?

Scope

The IASC guidelines for working with and for youth in humanitarian and protracted crisis, embodies the well documented⁵ principles of the **Three Lens Approach to Meaningful Youth Engagement**. Wherein, youth are not just targeted as beneficiaries in humanitarian operations, but are prepared, enabled and supported at all stages of the HPC to shape and lead in the response, and that all stakeholders work with the organizations they lead as partners

Therefore, the main reasons for the greater and more meaningful involvement of young people in the humanitarian response of the BAY states can be grouped under two main themes:

-  *The need to disaggregate data in order to reflect the diversity of young people and the important role they play to inform nuanced policies.*

This will ensure that the varied and specific rights, challenges, capacities and differentiated needs of youth for critical life-saving, emergency humanitarian assistance and preserving activities does not go unacknowledged and unmet, and;

-  *The need to enable support for and strengthen the partnership capacity and leadership of youth in the humanitarian action of the BAY states.*

This will significantly enhance localization objectives, and efficiency of the response to do more with less, such as can ensure the foreseeable end to the dependence of the region on humanitarian assistance and set it on the path to accelerated recovery.

Rationale

The main objective of this Youth Lens Compliance Assessment report card aims to reflect the perspective of affected young people including those hard to reach in remote areas and marginalized communities and their diversities, as well on their satisfaction with the humanitarian assistance in the BAY States.

Using the Science of Compliance Assessment to investigate the alignment of the 2024 HRP with the IASC Global guidelines on working with and for young people in Humanitarian and Protracted Crisis, the report card, provides stakeholders with insights to, **never before addressed areas in the HPC that focus on youth and the organizations they lead**. In particular, to determine if the existing humanitarian response mechanisms for conflict-affected people, is enabled to receive feedback on its effectiveness, as well as the appropriateness and quality of goods, services and on ensure inclusive participation at all stages and levels.

By using the science of compliance assessment to investigate the alignment of the 2024 HRP with the IASC guidelines on working with and for young people in humanitarian and protracted crisis;

- It contributes to the ongoing reforms of the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC), principal amongst which is aimed at strengthening local capacity ownership and leadership in the response and ensuring people-centered, context-specific, and removes barriers affecting youth from receiving assistance⁶.

⁵ World Bank (2006) World Development Report 2007: Development and the Next Generation

⁶ UN-OCHA (2024) Humanitarian Response Plan pp 11

- b) It also promotes the emergence of mechanisms that will, in line with, the spirit of the Global Compact, ensure the views and contributions of youth affected by protracted crisis in the BAY States are incorporated into all the phases of the HPC and can be embedded in the humanitarian response monitoring framework.

This report card, integrates this reform processes and was conducted in the collective spirit of making the development and implementation of successive HRP to move in the right direction by placing meaningful youth participation/engagement at its epicentre. **It connected the conceptual and analytical framework used at all stages of the HRP** with the intent to map meaningful youth inclusion, in so much as should underpin the inter-sectionality of youth dynamics in successive HRP development and results framework.

Methodology

Therefore, on the selected features, we looked at the information currently available as to whether the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) is living up to its 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan objectives of inclusivity and localization. Cluster workplans and evaluation reports were excluded in this edition of the HRP Youth Lens Report Card. This is because disaggregated data on youth age group situation analysis were not included as monitoring and reportable indicators in the 2024-2025 Humanitarian Strategy.

A Participatory Action Research and evaluation approach added nuance to the kind of information gathered on:

- Youth Participation in the development, consultation validation or review of strategic document that guide humanitarian action in the BAY states.
- Youth Participation in spaces where decisions are made about priorities, or on resources needed or invested in the humanitarian response of the BAY state

The key performance indicators (KPIs) were grouped into five evaluation criteria with analysis informed by scoring the scale of youth friendliness. Under each criterion are a total of 19 KPIs and against which, the HRP Youth friendliness scale is measured and represented in the report card.

Published data from regular and periodic monitoring available through **HumanitarianAction.info31** were evaluated in response to all five criteria vis-à-vis each stage of the humanitarian programme cycle⁷.

Indicators, Scoring and RYG (Red, Yellow Green) Rating	
Compliance Scale	For each type of scoring, thresholds for performance rating are available as a three-point RYG scale (Red <i>-business as usual</i> ; Yellow <i>-opportunity for progress</i> ; Green <i>-youth friendly</i>). Based on the thresholds met, the R-Y-G rating will be generated.
Business as Usual/ Not aligned	Applies when the needs, rights and interests of youth are deemed only within the formal markers of chronological age
Opportunity for Progress	Applies when the scope and level of youth inclusion are only implicitly covered but can be desegregated for monitoring and accountability purposes
On Track	Applies when all of the element under a KPI are met, used and fully integrated in the HRP

⁷ Gap analysis, sectoral and intersectoral analysis of the response are published in March, August and December

MAIN FINDINGS

Prior to this report card, it is not uncommon for key stakeholders in the humanitarian and peace systems, to make claims at fora's such as the High-level meeting on Youth in Crisis and the cost of inaction, held in Maiduguri in August 2024; that, as a matter of principle youth inclusion is sufficiently mainstreamed into the narrative, workplans, scope and results framework of the Humanitarian Strategy and Programme Cycle. Notwithstanding, youth leaders and advocates, have continued to rally on the premise that, **such repeated claims, are common and made with very little substantiation.**

Therefore, the compliance assessment for this report card, adopts a substantive approach to meaningful youth engagement. As a result, the findings presented in this report, holds true to that basic fervor and the overall findings conclude that, for each KPI criterion, meaningful youth participation – three lens approach – is implicitly limited, in fact, explicitly not provided for and on the ground, it is largely not understood by key stakeholders in line with the standards laid out in the IASC guideline on working for and with youth in humanitarian and protracted crisis.

These gaps are significant and should necessitate the re-orientation of baseline assessments (i.e MSNA and JIAF), which inform successive HRPs, beginning from 2025. Likewise, in establishing planning assumptions, costing and funding mechanisms i.e the NHF and as an urgent matter should de facto reform processes on inclusivity and localization efforts.

		HRP Youth-lens Compliance Assessment Report Card		2024 Report	
This checklist captures the findings from a youth analysis of the 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)					
Location	Borno, Adamawa, Yobe states (BAY)		Region	Northeast Nigeria	
Assessment Scope		MSNA, JIAF, HS 2024-2025			
Methodology		Desk Review, PAR, Survey			
Agency	ActionAid	Cycle	Annual		
Report Card Summary					
This Compliance Assessment Index scores are based on the IASC Global Guidelines on working with and for youth in humanitarian and protracted crisis and draws from the Three Lens Approach to Youth Participation and development as baseline.					
Checklist indicators and compliance summary			IASC guideline compliance alignment	Youth friendly Score = 100	
Youth focus in HRP guiding instruments			Not aligned	~6.7	
Ensuring meaningful youth participation			Not aligned	~3.3	
An Assets approach to youth participation at all stages in the HPC			Not aligned	~0.6	
HRP communication and advocacy for youth related funding in line with sector/cluster mandates			Not aligned	~0.5	
Insights on youth in HRP periodic evaluations (internal and independent)			Not aligned	~2.3	
Total Compliance Score				~13.4	

LENS 1: Explicit Youth situation analysis and focus in HRP guiding instruments:

As envisioned by the Global Compact on Youth in Humanitarian Action, all stages of the HPC should be informed by a youth analysis. This means that every aspect of the HRP should be based on a clear understanding of its youth implications and a conscious attempt to meet the differentiated needs of youth within the age group 18-30, rather than to lump youth needs in a targeted population of 18-59-year olds.

Section 1: Youth focus in HRP guiding instruments			
Youth inclusion is enabled and supported at all stages of the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC)			
Key Performance Areas (KPIs)		Scale Score	
		IASC guideline compliance alignment	Compliance Score =20
Does the HRP acknowledge the diverse backgrounds, cross-sectional, differentiated needs, rights and challenges of Youth in the BAY States and host communities.		Business as Usual	3.33
Does the HRP institutionalize the specific needs of young men and women for explicitly targeted, emergency humanitarian assistance		Business as Usual	3.33

LENS 2: Ensuring meaningful youth participation

It is imperative that young people in all their diversity remain a priority for the humanitarian response, and that programmes effectively address their diverse needs.

Section 2: Ensuring meaningful youth participation		
<i>HRP systematic inclusion of engagement and partnership with youth, in all phases of humanitarian action</i>		
Key Performance Areas (KPIs)	Scale Score	
	IASC guideline compliance alignment	Compliance Score=20
Does the HRP demonstrate alignment and understanding of the key principles in programming with and for youth	Business as Usual	0.38
Do the clusters system and refugee coordination structure within the HCM include youth led networks, platforms and community groups as interlocutors	Business as Usual	0.38
Do the sectors dedicate funding envelope for partnership with youth led organizations	Business as Usual	0.25
Does the HCT include Youth led organizations in its composition	Business as Usual	0.25
Does the NHF Advisory Board have a dedicated seat(s) for representation by youth in formal and informal networks, and platforms	Opportunity for Progress	2.00

LENS 3: An Assets approach to youth participation at all stages in the HPC:

The lack of appropriate capacity or to support the knowledge necessary to participate fully in decision making at the highest levels and technical discussions, and a lack of tailored tools and Ringed-fenced institutional funding through for example the NHF to support youth led organizations, networks and platforms are a critical barrier in the role of young people for sustained, effective and meaningful involvement.

Section 3: An Assets approach to youth participation at all stages in the HPC		
<i>Youth capacities and capabilities to be effective humanitarian actors as beneficiaries, partners and as leaders are not mutually exclusive.</i>		
Key Performance Areas (KPIs)	Scale Score	
	IASC guideline compliance alignment	Compliance Score =20
Are Youth led consultations, planning, implementation, monitoring a key part of coordinated assessments that informed the development of the HRP i.e MSNA, JIAF.	Business as Usual	0.22
Are there mechanisms in place at all stages of the Humanitarian response to ensure anyone holding the Youth interlocutors mandate is effectively equipped	Business as Usual	0.22
Does the HCM support a dedicated adolescent and youth working group	Business as Usual	0.15

LENS 4: HRP communication and advocacy for youth related funding in line with sector/cluster mandates:

The importance of disaggregated data and understanding the nuanced community needs of different young people is an essential component of any effectively focused humanitarian response. However, such precise data is rarely available and gathering it should be a key role for young people going forward in humanitarian system in the north-east BAY states.

Section 4: HRP communication and advocacy for youth related funding in line with sector/cluster mandates

Accurately track and report on the resources allocated for activities by youth-led organizations, movements and networks in humanitarian contexts.

Key Performance Areas (KPIs)		Scale Score
	IASC guideline compliance alignment	Compliance Score =20
Does the HRP enable the NHF to effectively support the project and activities of Youth led organizations as partners	Business as Usual	0.15
Are the needs, priorities and rights of young men and women highlighted in the HRP resource allocation framework, including those who are vulnerable and hard to reach	Business as Usual	0.15
Does the HRP enable the availability of flexible funding designed for the specific needs of youth-led initiatives and entities	Business as Usual	0.15

LENS 5: Insights on youth in HRP periodic evaluations (internal and independent).

In the Northeast humanitarian response, key stakeholders commonly have a statistical reference on youth as beneficiaries of all and if not, most investments being made on critical life-saving humanitarian assistance in the BAY states. However, on the ground, young women and men in their diversities, have been create spaces for themselves. In most instances, they speak out but are not heard. In a few instances, and bordering the risk of ‘tokenism’, they are being invited, consulted and ‘lip-served’ for their essential role in last-mile services delivery, cost containment, innovation et al, with no evidence of real reform to making the standard operating procedures of the BAY state humanitarian response youth friendly.

Section 5: Insights on youth in HRP periodic evaluations (internal and independent)		
<i>Published best practices/lessons learned, documentation, flagships or knowledge exchange with focus on youth in the year</i>		
Key Performance Areas (KPIs)	Scale Score	
	IASC guideline compliance alignment	Compliance Score =20
Did the voices of youth inform and influence the priority setting, resource mobilization, design and implementation of the HRP	Business as usual	0.30
Does the HRP results framework and monitoring indicator, capture disaggregated data beyond formal marker of chronological age	Business as usual	0.30
Are young people included as staff or volunteers on the data collection team, coordination team	Opportunity for Progress	0.60
Is there a coordination forum where data on youth is systematically reviewed, triangulated and analyzed	Business as usual	0.30
Are youth - including those who are hard to reach - consulted about the development of the MSNA and JIAF methodology for analyzing, storing and disseminating information	Opportunity for Progress	0.45
Does the MSNA and JIAF enable adequate disaggregated data and analysis of how many youths (18-30) make up the established affected population	Business as usual	0.30

CONCLUSION

The forward-looking rationale for this report card is to ensure that the problem of barriers in meaningful youth engagement in the humanitarian system of the BAY states is tackled at its source, which is within the guiding principles and instruments, standards, strategies and plans. The idea is to transform the operational environment to ensure that it affirms youth beyond its current formal markers of chronological age as well as the organizations, networks and movements they lead in their unique diversities, needs, rights and priorities.

As a maiden edition, this report card will serve **as baseline**, so that, subsequent editions will capture Key Performance Indicator progress on alignment of HRPs to the IASC guidelines and highlighting trends in net changes overtime.

The Platform for Youth in Humanitarian Action (PlaYoHA) has produced this report with the generous support of ActionAID. ActionAID support to this process is on the strength of its membership as a signatory to the Global Compact on Youth in Humanitarian Action and as a key stakeholder in Nigeria's north-east humanitarian system. It is committed in its contribution to consolidate the accountability of the Humanitarian system and its response in the north-east BAY States, and through this exercise which analyzes the response and progress towards the HPC objectives, gaps and where significant shifts in needs and context arise.

ANNEXURE

INDICATOR-SCORING-RESOURCE MATRIX

Section #	Section Name	Number of Indicators (Total 19)	Indicator # Short description	Score per Indicator (Total 100)
1	Youth focus in HRP guiding instruments	2 (two)	1. Does the HRP acknowledge the diverse backgrounds, cross-sectional, differentiated needs, rights and challenges of Youth in the BAY States and host communities. 2. Does the HRP institutionalize the specific needs of young men and women for explicitly targeted, emergency humanitarian assistance	Indicator One – 10 scores Indicator Two – 10 scores
2	Ensuring meaningful youth participation	5 (five)	1. Does the HRP demonstrate alignment and understanding of the key principles in programming with and for youth 2. Do the clusters system and refugee coordination structure within the HCM include youth led networks, platforms and community groups as interlocutors 3. Do the sectors dedicate funding envelope for partnership with youth led organizations 4. Does the HCT include Youth led organizations in its composition 5. Does the NHF Advisory Board have a dedicated seat(s) for representation by youth in formal and informal networks, and platforms	Indicator Three – 4 scores Indicator Four – 4 scores Indicator Five – 4 scores Indicator Six – 4 scores Indicator Seven – 4 scores
3	An Assets approach to youth participation at all stages in the HPC	3 (three)	1. Are Youth led consultations, planning, implementation, monitoring a key part of coordinated assessments that informed the development of the HRP i.e MSNA, JIAF. 2. Are there mechanisms in place at all stages of the Humanitarian response to ensure anyone holding the Youth interlocutors mandate is effectively equipped 3. Does the HCM support a dedicated adolescent and youth working group	Indicator Eight ~ 6.7 Indicator Nine ~ 6.7 Indicator Ten ~ 6.7
4	HRP communication and advocacy for youth related funding in line with sector/cluster mandates	3 (three)	1. Does the HRP enable the NHF to effectively support the project and activities of Youth led organizations as partners 2. Are the needs, priorities and rights of Young men and women highlighted in the HRP resource allocation framework, including those who are vulnerable and hard to reach 3. Does the HRP enable the availability of flexible funding designed for the specific needs of youth-led initiatives and entities	Indicator Eleven ~ 6.7 scores Indicator Twelve ~ 6.7 scores Indicator Thirteen ~ 6.7 scores
5	Insights on youth in HRP periodic evaluations (internal and independent)	6 (six)	1. Did the voices of youth inform and influence the priority setting, resource mobilization, design and implementation of the HRP 2. Does the HRP results framework and monitoring indicator, capture disaggregated	Indicator Fourteen ~ 3.33 scores Indicator Fifteen ~ 3.33 scores

			data beyond formal marker of chronological age 3. Are young people included as staff or volunteers on the data collection team, coordination team 4. Is there a coordination forum where data on youth is systematically reviewed, triangulated and analyzed 5. Are youth including those who are hard to reach, consulted about the development of the MNSA and JIAF methodology for analyzing, storing and disseminating information 6. Does the MNSA and JIAF anchor an update demographic profile, which enables adequate disaggregated data and analysis of how many youths (18-30) make up the established affected population	Indicator Sixteen~ 3.33 scores Indicator Seventeen ~ 3.33 scores Indicator Eighteen ~ 3.33 scores Indicator Nineteen ~ 3.33 scores
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END NOTES

1. UN (2024) Nigeria Humanitarian Strategy 2024 – 2025: *Built on the HCT's 2022-2023 Humanitarian Strategy. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) retreat 18-19 July 2023 in Abuja committed to, if needed, revise to adjust the response to significant changes in needs or the humanitarian context.* Available at: <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/nigeria/humanitarian-strategy-nigeria-2024-2025>
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