



THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

ONE HUMANITARIAN ONE POVERTY RESPONSE SYSTEM (OHOPRS)

NATIONAL FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT

*A Unified National Architecture for Ending Poverty
and Humanitarian Crises in Nigeria*

ANNEXES

Annex I: National Indicator Framework (MEAL+F)

Annex II: Detailed Financing Architecture (NHPR-TF & FTM)

Annex II: Data Governance and NDPC Compliance Framework

Annex IV: International Benchmarking (Brazil, India, Indonesia)

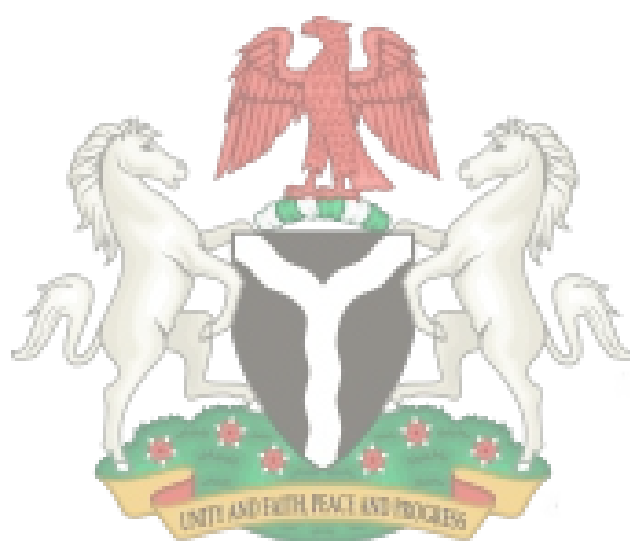
Annex V: Humanitarian Action and Poverty Reduction Funding
Requirement from 2026 – 2031 (Forecast)

Issued By:

**Federal Ministry of
Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Reduction**

Date:

July 2026



ANNEX I

NATIONAL INDICATOR FRAMEWORK Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, Learning and Feedback (MEAL+F)

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1. Introduction

The National Indicator Framework provides the harmonised results-measurement architecture for the One Humanitarian One Poverty Response System (OHOPRS). It establishes the indicators, definitions, data sources, responsibilities, reporting arrangements and performance-review mechanisms through which Nigeria will assess progress in humanitarian response, social protection, poverty reduction, economic inclusion, resilience building and institutional transformation.

The Framework translates the strategic objectives of OHOPRS into measurable results and links:

Financial resources → institutional actions → services delivered → beneficiary outcomes → sustainable poverty reduction and resilience.

It shall serve as the common national reference for the Federal Government, State Governments, Local Government Areas, Development Partners, United Nations Agencies, International and National Non-Governmental Organisations, Civil Society Organisations, private-sector entities and other institutions implementing or financing interventions aligned with OHOPRS.

The Framework is consistent with the OHOPRS commitment to measure success not merely by activities undertaken or resources expended, but by sustained improvements in human well-being, household resilience, poverty reduction, service quality, financial accountability and inclusive economic growth.

2. Purpose of the National Indicator Framework

The National Indicator Framework shall:

1. Establish a unified results framework for humanitarian affairs, social protection and poverty reduction interventions in Nigeria.
2. provide nationally harmonised indicators, definitions, calculation methods and reporting standards;
3. enable Government to measure progress from vulnerability and crisis response through stabilisation, resilience, poverty exit and sustainable economic progression;
4. connect programme performance to the Unified National Social Register, Unified National Beneficiaries Register, Unified National Exit Register and Unified National Growth Register;
5. link expenditure and financing flows recorded through the Finance Tracking Matrix to outputs, outcomes and beneficiary-level results;
6. support real-time performance monitoring through national and subnational dashboards;
7. strengthen accountability to citizens, affected populations, Government, Development Partners and other stakeholders;
8. provide the evidence required for policy adjustment, resource allocation and institutional performance management;
9. support independent evaluation and verification of OHOPRS results; and
10. promote continuous learning, adaptive management and replication of effective interventions.

3. Scope

The Framework applies to all programmes, projects, interventions, financing mechanisms and institutions operating within or formally aligned to OHOPRS, including those relating to:

- humanitarian preparedness and response;
- disaster risk reduction and anticipatory action;
- displacement, protection and durable solutions;
- social assistance and cash transfers;
- social insurance and social care;
- poverty reduction and economic inclusion;
- livelihoods, employment and enterprise development;
- food security and nutrition;
- climate resilience;
- disability inclusion;
- digital identity, registries and beneficiary management;
- the National Data Centre and National Poverty Intelligence Lab;
- the National Humanitarian and Poverty Reduction Trust Fund;
- the Finance Tracking Matrix;
- institutional coordination and State domestication;
- citizen engagement, grievance redress and social accountability.

4. MEAL+F Principles

Implementation of the Framework shall be guided by the following principles.

4.1 Government Leadership and National Ownership

The Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Reduction shall provide national policy leadership and stewardship, while participating institutions retain responsibility for the accuracy and timely submission of data generated under their mandates.

4.2 One National Results Architecture

All OHOPRS-aligned interventions shall use common indicator definitions, reporting formats, beneficiary classifications, geographic codes and results-measurement standards.

4.3 Results-Based Management

Performance shall be assessed against measurable outputs, outcomes and impacts, rather than expenditure and activity completion alone.

4.4 People-Centred Measurement

Indicators shall measure changes in the lives, resilience, dignity, safety and economic circumstances of individuals, households and communities.

4.5 Disaggregation and Inclusion

All applicable indicators shall be disaggregated by:

- sex;
- age;
- disability status;
- location;
- State and Local Government Area;
- rural or urban residence;
- displacement status;
- household type;
- programme;
- vulnerability category;
- income or poverty quintile.

4.6 Data Quality and Integrity

Data shall be complete, accurate, timely, consistent, traceable and protected against manipulation, duplication and unauthorised access.

4.7 Accountability to Affected Populations

Communities and beneficiaries shall participate in programme design, monitoring, evaluation, feedback and service-improvement processes. The main Framework already requires community consultations, beneficiary feedback systems, grievance redress, community scorecards and beneficiary-satisfaction surveys.

4.8 Learning and Adaptive Management

Monitoring, evaluation and feedback findings shall be converted into management decisions, policy reforms, financing adjustments and programme improvements.

4.9 Independent Verification

High-value, high-risk and nationally significant results shall be independently verified through audits, surveys, third-party monitoring, evaluations and data-quality assessments.

4.10 Data Protection and Do-No-Harm

All monitoring and evaluation activities shall comply with the Nigeria Data Protection Act, applicable NDPC requirements and ethical standards for collecting and processing information relating to vulnerable populations.

5. OHOPRS Results Chain

5.1 Inputs

Inputs include:

- Government appropriations;
- State Government contributions;

- Development Partner financing;
- NHPR-TF resources;
- private-sector and philanthropic investment;
- institutions, personnel and technical expertise;
- digital platforms, registries and data infrastructure;
- policies, legislation and operational standards.

5.2 Activities

Activities include:

- beneficiary identification and registration;
- vulnerability and humanitarian-needs assessment;
- emergency response;
- cash and in-kind assistance;
- social protection delivery;
- livelihoods and economic-inclusion programming;
- case management and referrals;
- data-system integration;
- capacity development;
- financing mobilisation and tracking;
- monitoring, evaluation and citizen engagement.

5.3 Outputs

Outputs represent the direct products and services delivered, including:

- households registered and verified;
- beneficiaries receiving assistance;
- livelihood packages delivered;
- States integrated into OHOPRS;
- digital systems deployed;
- financial flows captured;
- complaints resolved;
- personnel trained.

5.4 Outcomes

Outcomes represent changes in beneficiary and institutional conditions, including:

- improved coverage and service quality;
- reduced exclusion and duplication;
- improved food security and resilience;
- increased income, employment and financial inclusion;
- faster and more effective humanitarian response;
- improved financial transparency;
- stronger institutional coordination.

5.5 Impact

Impact represents the long-term national results sought through OHOPRS:

- reduced multidimensional poverty;

- reduced humanitarian vulnerability;
- sustained poverty exit;
- increased resilience and self-reliance;
- inclusive socioeconomic development;
- improved public trust and accountability.

6. National Results Framework

6.1 Impact-Level Indicators

Impact indicators shall be measured nationally and, where possible, at State and geopolitical-zone levels.

Code	Impact indicator	Definition and measurement	Baseline	2031 direction/target	Data source	Frequency	Lead institution
IMP-01	Multidimensional Poverty Headcount Rate	Percentage of the population classified as multidimensionally poor under the nationally approved MPI methodology	63% based on NBS MPI 2022, subject to updated national baseline	Sustained reduction against updated baseline and agreed national poverty target	NBS MPI and national household surveys	Every 2–3 years	NBS, FMHAPR
IMP-02	Number of multidimensionally poor persons	Estimated number of persons living in multidimensional poverty	Approximately 133 million under the 2022 MPI baseline	Progressive annual reduction consistent with national targets	NBS population estimates and MPI	Every 2–3 years	NBS
IMP-03	Extreme monetary poverty rate	Percentage of persons living below the nationally approved monetary poverty line	To be updated through national survey	Sustained reduction	NBS household survey	Every 2–3 years	NBS

IM P-04	Sustainable Poverty Exit Rate	Percentage of supported households that remain above the approved graduation threshold for at least 24 months after programme exit	Baseline to be established	At least 70% of formally graduated households sustain exit for 24 months	UNER, UNGR and longitudinal assessments	Annual cohort analysis	OHOPRS Secretariat, NBS
IM P-05	National Household Resilience Index	Composite measure of household capacity to absorb, adapt to and recover from shocks	Baseline study required	Year-on-year improvement	National resilience survey, UNSR reassessments	Bienial	FMHAPR, NBS
IM P-06	Humanitarian Dependency Reduction Rate	Percentage reduction in households requiring repeated emergency assistance over a defined three-year period	Baseline to be established	Progressive reduction in recurrent dependency	HRAP, UNBR and programme MIS	Annual	FMHAPR, NEMA
IM P-07	Food Insecurity Prevalence	Percentage of households experiencing crisis or worse food insecurity, using an approved national methodology	Latest nationally validated baseline	Sustained reduction, particularly in high-risk areas	Cadre Harmonisé, NBS, food-security assessments	Bianual/annual	Relevant food-security institutions
IM P-08	Employment and Productive Engagement Rate among Supported Working-Age Beneficiaries	Percentage of supported working-age beneficiaries in employment, self-employment or viable productive activity	Baseline to be established	At least 60% of eligible economic-inclusion participants productively engaged within 12 months	UNBR, UNGR, labour and programme data	Annual	FMHAPR, Labour and sector MDAs

IMP-09	Shock Recovery Rate	Percentage of shock-affected households restored to at least their pre-shock level of basic consumption or livelihood functionality within 12 months	Baseline to be established	Progressive annual improvement	Post-distribution and recovery assessments	Annual	NEMA, FMHAPR, States
IMP-10	Public Confidence in Humanitarian and Poverty Reduction Systems	Percentage of surveyed citizens expressing confidence in the fairness, transparency and effectiveness of national support systems	Baseline survey required	At least 20 percentage-point improvement over baseline	National perception and citizen-satisfaction survey	Biennial	OHOPRS Secretariat

Impact Measurement Note

The 2022 MPI figures shall remain the reference point until superseded by an officially approved NBS baseline. Targets affecting national poverty incidence shall be validated through the OHOPRS baseline process and aligned with approved national development and poverty-reduction targets.

7. Outcome-Level Indicators

Outcome Area 1: Humanitarian Preparedness, Response and Recovery

Code	Indicator	Definition/formula	Baseline	2031 target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility
HUM-01	Population in need reached with priority assistance	Number receiving at least one approved priority service ÷ total population targeted × 100	Programme baseline	At least 90% of prioritised caseload reached	HRAP, sector systems	Monthly/quarterly	NEMA, FMHAPR, sector leads

HU M-02	Timeline of emergency response	Percentage of priority emergency responses initiated within the nationally approved response time	Baseline required	At least 85%	HRAP, incident logs	Quarterly	NEMA, States
HU M-03	Humanitarian coverage gap	Targeted persons not reached ÷ total targeted persons × 100	Baseline required	Less than 10% nationally; lower in severe emergencies	HRAP	Monthly	OHOPRS Secretariat
HU M-04	Duplication rate in humanitarian assistance	Beneficiaries receiving unintended duplicate assistance ÷ total assisted × 100	Baseline required	Below 2%	UNBR, programme MIS	Quarterly	Secretariat, implementing entities
HU M-05	Emergency assistance satisfaction rate	Beneficiaries rating assistance as timely, safe, appropriate and accessible ÷ respondents × 100	Baseline required	At least 80%	Post-distribution monitoring	Quarterly	Implementing entities
HU M-06	People supported through anticipatory action before shock impact	Number receiving approved anticipatory support before forecast shock threshold is reached	Baseline required	Annual increase	Early-warning platforms, HRAP	Seasonal/annual	NEMA, relevant MDAs
HU M-07	Displaced households accessing durable-	Eligible displaced households enrolled in return, local integration or relocation	Baseline required	At least 60% in target locations	Displacement and case-management systems	Annual	NCFRMI/relevant authority

	solution pathways	pathways ÷ eligible displaced households × 100					
HU M-08	Protection referral completion rate	Completed protection referrals ÷ total accepted referrals × 100	Baseline required	At least 85%	Case-management system	Quarterly	Protection institutions
HU M-09	Post-response recovery rate	Crisis-affected households meeting agreed recovery threshold within 12 months ÷ assessed households × 100	Baseline required	At least 65%	Recovery assessments	Annual	States, NEMA, FMHAPR
HU M-10	Humanitarian financing requirement met	Humanitarian resources mobilised ÷ approved humanitarian requirement × 100	Annual requirement	At least 80%	FTM, NHPR-TF	Quarterly	Secretariat, Ministry of Finance

Outcome Area 2: Social Protection Coverage and Effectiveness

Co de	Indicat or	Definition/f ormula	Baselin e	2031 target	Source	Frequenc y	Responsibil ity
SP -01	Social protection coverage of poor and vulnerable population	Poor and vulnerable persons receiving at least one social-protection benefit ÷ estimated eligible population × 100	Baseline required	At least 70% of prioritised eligible population	UNSR, UNBR, NBS	Annual	FMHAPR, NSIPA
SP -02	Coverage of persons with disabilities	Eligible persons with disabilities receiving	Baseline required	At least 75% in participating	UNSR, UNBR	Annual	NCPWD/relevant authority

	disabilities	appropriate support ÷ eligible persons with disabilities identified × 100		programmes			
SP-03	Female beneficiary share	Female beneficiaries ÷ total individual beneficiaries × 100	Programme baseline	At least 50%, subject to intervention type	UNBR	Quarterly	Implementing entities
SP-04	Transfer payment timeliness	Payments delivered within approved payment cycle ÷ total scheduled payments × 100	Baseline required	At least 95%	G2P/payment platform	Monthly/quarterly	NCTO/implementing payment entity
SP-05	Payment failure rate	Failed or reversed beneficiary payments ÷ total payment instructions × 100	Baseline required	Below 2%	G2P platform	Monthly	Payment-management institution
SP-06	Verified beneficiary rate	Beneficiaries passing approved identity and eligibility verification ÷ beneficiaries enrolled × 100	Baseline required	At least 98%	UNBR, NIMC	Quarterly	NASSCO, NIMC
SP-07	Social protection grievance-resolution rate	Complaints resolved within service standard ÷ total eligible complaints × 100	Baseline required	At least 90%	GRM system	Quarterly	Implementing entities
SP-08	Adequacy of assistance	Average value of benefit as a percentage of the	Programme-specific	Progressive improvement in line with	Programme MIS, NBS prices	Annual	FMHAPR, Ministry of Finance

		approved minimum consumption or programme adequacy benchmark		fiscal capacity			
SP-09	Shock-responsive social protection activation rate	Eligible shock-response mechanisms activated within approved time ÷ qualifying shocks × 100	Baseline required	At least 90%	HRAP, social-protection MIS	Annual	FMHAPR, NEMA
SP-10	Inclusion error	Ineligible beneficiaries receiving benefits ÷ beneficiaries assessed × 100	Baseline required	Below 5%	Verification and audit	Annual	NASSCO, programme institutions
SP-11	Exclusion error	Eligible households incorrectly excluded ÷ eligible households assessed × 100	Baseline required	Below 10%, with annual reduction	Household assessments	Annual	NASSCO, NBS
SP-12	Case-management plan completion	Beneficiaries completing approved case-management actions ÷ beneficiaries with active plans × 100	Baseline required	At least 75%	Case-management platform	Quarterly	State and programme case managers

Outcome Area 3: Poverty Reduction, Graduation and Economic Inclusion

Code	Indicator	Definition/formula	Baseline	2031 target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility
POV-01	Household graduation rate	Households meeting the approved multidimensional graduation criteria ÷	Baseline required	At least 60% of eligible cohorts	UNER	Annual	OHOPRS Secretariat

		households due for graduation assessment $\times 100$					
PO V-02	Sustained graduation rate	Graduated households remaining above threshold after 24 months $\div$ households assessed after 24 months $\times 100$	Baseline required	At least 70%	UNER, UNGR	Annual cohort review	Secretariat, NBS
PO V-03	Household income improvement	Median percentage change in real household income among programme participants	Baseline at enrolment	At least 30% real increase among completed economic-inclusion cohorts	UNBR, surveys	Annual	Economic-inclusion institutions
PO V-04	Beneficiaries with sustainable livelihoods	Participants operating a viable livelihood 12 months after support $\div$ participants completing support $\times 100$	Baseline required	At least 65%	Programme MIS, UNGR	Annual	Sector MDAs, States
PO V-05	Employment placement rate	Participants entering paid employment within six months of programme completion $\div$ employable graduates $\times 100$	Baseline required	At least 50%	Labour MIS, UNGR	Semiannual	Labour and implementing institutions
PO V-06	Enterprise survival rate	Supported enterprises still operational 24 months after establishment $\div$ enterprises	Baseline required	At least 65%	Enterprise monitoring system	Annual	Relevant enterprise institutions

		assessed × 100					
PO V-07	Financial inclusion rate	Adult participants with an active regulated financial account or wallet ÷ adult participants × 100	Baseline required	At least 85%	Financial-service and programme data	Annual	CBN, participating institutions
PO V-08	Productive asset retention rate	Participants retaining and productively using supported assets after 12 months ÷ participants assessed × 100	Baseline required	At least 80%	Field verification	Annual	Implementing institutions
PO V-09	Beneficiaries progressing from UNBR to UNER	Beneficiaries entered into UNER ÷ beneficiaries completing eligible programmes × 100	Zero at system start	At least 90% of verified graduates recorded	UNBR, UNER	Quarterly	Secretariat
PO V-10	Graduated beneficiaries progressing into UNGR	Graduated beneficiaries with active growth tracking records ÷ beneficiaries in UNER × 100	Zero at system start	At least 90%	UNER, UNGR	Quarterly	Secretariat
PO V-11	Poverty relapse rate	Graduated households falling below the approved threshold within 24 months ÷ graduated households reassessed × 100	Baseline required	Below 20%	UNER, UNSR reassessment	Annual	Secretariat, States
PO V-12	Re-entry effectiveness rate	Re-entered households restored to an improved status within	Baseline required	At least 60%	UNSR, UNBR	Annual	Programme institutions

		12 months ÷ households re-entered × 100					
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Outcome Area 4: Food Security, Nutrition and Basic Services

Code	Indicator	Definition/formula	Baseline	2031 target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility
FS N-01	Household food-security improvement rate	Supported households improving by at least one nationally approved food-security category ÷ assessed households × 100	Baseline required	At least 60%	Food-security assessments	Biannual	Relevant MDAs
FS N-02	Reduced Coping Strategy Index	Average change in the coping-strategy index among supported households	Baseline assessment	Statistically significant annual improvement	Household monitoring	Biannual	Programme institutions
FS N-03	Nutrition-service referral completion	Completed nutrition referrals ÷ accepted referrals × 100	Baseline required	At least 85%	Case-management and health MIS	Quarterly	Health and social institutions
FS N-04	Access to essential services	Supported households accessing the agreed minimum package of health, education, water and protection services ÷ households assessed × 100	Baseline required	At least 75%	Case-management system	Annual	Sector MDAs, States
FS N-05	School reintegration rate among supported children	Supported out-of-school children enrolled or re-enrolled ÷ children	Baseline required	At least 80%	Education MIS	Annual	Education authorities

		targeted × 100					
FS N- 06	Essential health- service utilisation	Eligible beneficiaries accessing required health services ÷ referred beneficiaries × 100	Baseline required	At least 80%	Health informati on system	Quarterl y	Health authorities

Outcome Area 5: Resilience, Climate Adaptation and Community Recovery

Co de	Indicator	Definition/fo rmula	Baseli ne	2031 target	Source	Frequ ency	Responsibility
RE S- 01	Househol d shock- preparedn ess rate	Households meeting the approved minimum shock- preparednes s standard ÷ households assessed × 100	Baseli ne requir ed	At least 70% among progra mme househ olds	Resilien ce assessm ent	Annual	States, relevant MDAs
RE S- 02	Climate- resilient livelihood adoption	Supported livelihood households adopting at least one approved climate- resilient practice ÷ eligible households × 100	Baseli ne requir ed	At least 60%	Agricultu re and program me MIS	Annual	Agriculture/envir onment institutions
RE S- 03	Communit ies with functional contingen cy plans	Target communities with approved and tested emergency plans ÷ target communities × 100	Baseli ne requir ed	At least 80%	State/LG A records	Annual	NEMA, States, LGAs
RE S- 04	Early- warning coverage	At-risk communities receiving timely, actionable warning ÷	Baseli ne requir ed	At least 90%	Early- warning systems	Season al	NEMA, NiMet and partners

		communities assessed as at risk × 100					
RE S-05	Community recovery-plan implementation	Recovery actions completed ÷ actions approved in community recovery plans × 100	Baseline required	At least 75%	State and LGA reports	Quarterly	States and LGAs
RE S-06	Average household recovery time	Median months required for affected households to restore essential consumption or livelihood functions	Baseline required	Annual reduction	Longitudinal assessments	Annual	OHOPRS Secretariat

Outcome Area 6: Financing, Fiduciary Accountability and Value for Money

Code	Indicator	Definition/formula	Baseline	2031 target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility
FIN-01	Total financing mobilised	Total verified financial commitments and receipts aligned with OHOPRS	2026 baseline	Annual increase consistent with approved financing plan	FTM, NHPR-TF	Quarterly	Ministry of Finance, Secretariat
FIN-02	Funding requirement coverage	Resources secured ÷ approved annual financing requirement × 100	Annual baseline	At least 80%	FTM	Quarterly	FMHAPR, Ministry of Finance
FIN-03	Domestic financing share	Federal and State domestic	Baseline required	Progressive annual increase	FTM	Annual	Ministry of Finance

		$\frac{\text{c resources}}{\text{total OHOPRS financing}} \times 100$					
FIN-04	Financial flows captured in FTM	Value of known OHOPRS-aligned financing recorded in FTM ÷ estimated total aligned financing × 100	Baseline required	At least 95% by 2029 and maintained	FTM	Quarterly	Secretariat
FIN-05	Budget execution rate	$\frac{\text{Actual eligible expenditure}}{\text{approved budget}} \times 100$	Programme baseline	Between 85% and 100%, subject to compliance	PFM systems, FTM	Quarterly	Implementing institutions
FIN-06	Funds linked to verified beneficiaries and results	$\frac{\text{Expenditure digitally linked to programmes, outputs or verified beneficiary records}}{\text{total eligible expenditure}} \times 100$	Baseline required	At least 90%	FTM, UNBR	Quarterly	Secretariat
FIN-07	Audit issue resolution rate	$\frac{\text{Audit findings resolved within agreed time}}{\text{total audit findings}} \times 100$	Baseline required	At least 90%	Audit reports	Semiannual	Implementing institutions

		total due findings × 100					
FIN-08	Procurement compliance rate	Procurements compliant with applicable rules ÷ procurements reviewed × 100	Baseline required	At least 95%	Procurement audits	Annual	Institutions, BPP
FIN-09	Administrative cost ratio	Administrative and management cost ÷ total programme expenditure × 100	Programme baseline	Within nationally approved ceiling	FTM	Annual	Ministry of Finance, FMHAPR
FIN-10	Cost per successful outcome	Total relevant programme cost ÷ number of beneficiaries achieving the specified outcome	Baseline required	Declining or optimised without reducing quality	FTM, results data	Annual	Secretariat
FIN-11	NHPR-TF disbursement timelines	Approved disbursements released within service standard ÷ approved	Baseline at operationalisation	At least 90%	NHPR-TF records	Quarterly	Fund management entity

		disbursements × 100					
FIN-12	Public financial disclosure compliance	Required reports publicly disclosed on time ÷ reports due × 100	Baseline required	100%	FTM/public portal	Quarterly/annual	Secretariat

Outcome Area 7: Data, Digital Transformation and Interoperability

Code	Indicator	Definition/formula	Baseline	2031 target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility
DA T-01	UNSR population coverage	Individuals or households with active UNSR records ÷ estimated target population × 100	NSR/UNSR baseline	Progressive national coverage based on approved registration plan	UNSR	Quarterly	NASSCO
DA T-02	NIN verification rate	Eligible individual records successfully verified against NIMC ÷ records submitted × 100	Baseline required	At least 95%	UNSR, NIMC	Monthly	NASSCO, NIMC
DA T-03	Duplicate-record rate	Confirmed duplicate individual or household records ÷ records assessed × 100	Baseline required	Below 1%	Registry audit	Monthly/quarterly	NASSCO
DA T-04	Registry completeness rate	Records containing all mandatory fields ÷ active	Baseline required	At least 98%	Registry data-quality reports	Monthly	Registry custodians

		records × 100					
DA T-05	Registry update timelines	Eligible update requests completed within service standard ÷ update requests × 100	Baseline required	At least 90%	Registry workflow	Quarterly	Registry custodians
DA T-06	Interoperable institutions	Number and percentage of priority institutions exchanging data through approved APIs	Baseline at system establishment	100% of priority institutions by 2030	National Data Centre	Quarterly	Secretariat
DA T-07	Digital system availability	Total system uptime ÷ total scheduled operating time × 100	Baseline at deployment	At least 99.5%	Infrastructure monitoring	Monthly	National Data Centre
DA T-08	Data breach incidence	Number of confirmed reportable personal-data breaches	Baseline zero at deployment	Zero material breaches; all incidents contained and reported within standard	Security incident system	Immediate/quarterly	Data Controller, NDPC
DA T-09	Data-sharing compliance	Active data-sharing arrangements compliant with approved standards ÷ arrangements reviewed × 100	Baseline required	100%	Compliance reviews	Annual	Secretariat, NDPC
DA T-10	Data-quality assessment score	Composite score covering completeness, validity,	Baseline required	At least 90%	Data-quality assessments	Semiannual	Secretariat

		uniqueness, consistency, timeliness and accuracy					
DA T-11	Dashboard reporting timelines	Required dashboard datasets updated within schedule ÷ datasets due × 100	Baseline required	At least 95%	Dashboard logs	Monthly	Secretariat
DA T-12	AI model validation compliance	AI-enabled tools independently reviewed for accuracy, bias, explainability and legality ÷ AI tools deployed × 100	Baseline zero	100%	AI-governance register	Annual/before deployment	Secretariat, NDPC and technical reviewers

Outcome Area 8: Governance, Institutional Performance and Federal–State Coordination

Code	Indicator	Definition/formula	Baseline	2031 target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility
GO V-01	States with operational OHOPRS structures	States meeting the nationally approved operational-readiness standard ÷ 36 States and FCT × 100	Baseline at adoption	100% by 2030	State-readiness assessments	Semiannual	FMHAPR, States
GO V-02	States with signed implementation compacts	States with valid Federal–State Implementation Compacts ÷ 36 States and FCT × 100	Zero at commencement	100%	Secretariat records	Quarterly	FMHAPR
GO V-03	Institutional reporting	Institutions submitting complete	Baseline required	At least 95%	MEAL+F platform	Quarterly	Secretariat

	compliance	reports on time ÷ institutions required to report × 100					
GO V-04	National Council action implementation rate	Council decisions completed by due date ÷ decisions due × 100	Baseline required	At least 85%	Council action tracker	Quarterly	Secretariat
GO V-05	TWG functionality rate	TWGs meeting approved standards for meetings, attendance, deliverables and reporting ÷ established TWGs × 100	Baseline required	At least 90%	TWG reports	Quarterly	Secretariat
GO V-06	Institutional performance score	Composite annual score covering delivery, finance, data, coordination and accountability	Baseline required	Annual improvement; no institution below minimum threshold	Scorecards	Annual	FMHAPR
GO V-07	LGA implementation coverage	LGAs with active OHOPRS coordination and reporting mechanisms ÷ total LGAs × 100	Baseline required	At least 90% by 2031	State reports	Semiannual	States
GO V-08	Staff competency rate	Assessed personnel meeting competency standards ÷ personnel assessed × 100	Baseline required	At least 85%	Capacity assessments	Annual	Secretariat and institutions
GO V-09	Policy and operational standards	Institutions compliant with mandatory OHOPRS	Baseline required	At least 90%	Compliance reviews	Annual	FMHAPR

	compliance	standards ÷ institutions assessed × 100					
GO V-10	Inter-institutional referral completion	Cross-institutional referrals completed ÷ accepted referrals × 100	Baseline required	At least 85%	Case-management platform	Quarterly	Institutions and States

Outcome Area 9: Citizen Engagement, Accountability and Feedback

Code	Indicator	Definition/formula	Baseline	2031 target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility
AA P-01	Beneficiaries aware of program entitlements	Beneficiaries correctly identifying their entitlement and complaint channels ÷ respondents × 100	Baseline required	At least 90%	Beneficiary surveys	Annual	Implementing institutions
AA P-02	Beneficiary satisfaction rate	Beneficiaries rating services satisfactory or better ÷ respondents × 100	Baseline required	At least 80%	Satisfaction surveys	Semiannual/annual	Secretariat, institutions
AA P-03	Grievance-resolution rate	Eligible grievances resolved ÷ eligible grievances received × 100	Baseline required	At least 90%	GRM	Quarterly	Implementing institutions
AA P-04	Timely grievance resolution	Grievances resolved within approved service standard ÷ grievances resolved × 100	Baseline required	At least 85%	GRM	Monthly/quarterly	Institutions
AA P-05	Complaint recurrence rate	Repeat complaints on previously resolved systemic issues ÷ total complaints × 100	Baseline required	Annual reduction	GRM	Quarterly	Secretariat
AA P-06	Community participation rate	Target interventions with documented community participation in design, monitoring or	Baseline required	At least 90%	Programme documentation	Annual	Institutions and States

		review ÷ interventions assessed × 100					
AA P-07	Feedback-to-action rate	Substantive feedback items resulting in documented management action ÷ actionable feedback received × 100	Baseline required	At least 75%	Feedback tracker	Quarterly	Secretariat
AA P-08	Accessibility compliance	Feedback and service points meeting accessibility standards ÷ points assessed × 100	Baseline required	100% for new systems; progressive retrofit of existing systems	Accessibility audits	Annual	Institutions
AA P-09	Protection-sensitive complaint compliance	Sensitive complaints managed according to confidentiality and referral protocols ÷ cases reviewed × 100	Baseline required	100%	Safeguarding audits	Quarterly	Protection focal institutions
AA P-10	Public reporting compliance	Required citizen-facing performance reports issued and accessible ÷ reports due × 100	Baseline required	100%	Public reporting portal	Annual/quarterly	Secretariat

Outcome Area 10: Learning, Evaluation and Adaptive Management

Code	Indicator	Definition/formula	Baseline	2031 target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility
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LR N-01	Evaluation-plan implementation rate	Evaluations completed ÷ evaluations scheduled × 100	Baseline required	At least 90%	National evaluation plan	Annual	Secretariat
LR N-02	Management-response completion rate	Accepted evaluation recommendations completed within deadline ÷ recommendations due × 100	Baseline required	At least 85%	Recommendation tracker	Semianual	Responsible institutions
LR N-03	Learning products produced	Number of approved policy briefs, evaluations, case studies and operational learning products	Baseline required	Minimum annual target set in work plan	Knowledge Repository	Annual	Secretariat
LR N-04	Cross-State learning adoption	Verified practices adopted by another State or institution following documented learning exchange	Baseline required	Annual increase	Knowledge Repository	Annual	Secretariat, States
LR N-05	Adaptive programme changes	Number and percentage of programmes making documented changes based on monitoring, evaluation or feedback evidence	Baseline required	At least 75% of programmes with significant findings act within one planning cycle	Programme reviews	Annual	Implementing institutions
LR N-06	Data-use rate in decision-making	Major planning or financing decisions supported by documented evidence ÷ decisions	Baseline required	At least 90%	Decision records	Annual	FMHAPR, National Council

		reviewed × 100					
LR N-07	Research partnership functionality	Active research partnerships producing agreed deliverables ÷ partnerships established × 100	Baseline required	At least 80%	Partnership records	Annual	Secretariat, academia
LR N-08	Annual performance-review completion	National and State performance reviews completed and approved according to schedule	Baseline zero	100% annually	Review reports	Annual	Secretariat

8. Core Output Indicators

8.1 Governance and Institutional Outputs

Code	Output indicator	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030–2031
OUT-G01	OHOPRS National Secretariat established and operational	1	Maintained	Maintained	Maintained	Fully institutionalised
OUT-G02	National Council meetings held	Minimum 2	Minimum 2	Minimum 2	Minimum 2	Minimum 2 annually
OUT-G03	Functional TWGs established	8	8	8	8	As required
OUT-G04	Federal–State Implementation Compacts signed	Initial States	At least 12 cumulative	At least 25 cumulative	37 cumulative	37 maintained
OUT-G05	States with functional OHOPRS coordination platforms	Pilot States	At least 12	At least 25	37	37 maintained
OUT-G06	LGAs reporting through OHOPRS	Baseline and pilots	20%	50%	75%	At least 90%
OUT-G07	National and State staff trained	Baseline and curriculum	Annual scale-up	Annual scale-up	Refresher and specialised training	Continuous professional development

8.2 Digital and Registry Outputs

Code	Output indicator	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030–2031
OUT-D01	National Data Centre development	Design/procurement	Operational	Expanded	Optimised	Sustained
OUT-D02	UNSR operational	Design/integration initiated	Pilot operational	National scale-up	Nationwide	Continuous updating
OUT-D03	UNBR operational	Design	Pilot	National scale-up	Nationwide	Fully integrated

OUT - D04	UNER operational	Design	Pilot	Scale-up	Nationwide	Longitudinal tracking
OUT - D05	UNGR operational	Design	Prototype	Scale-up	Nationwide	Growth intelligence
OUT - D06	National Poverty Intelligence Lab	Establishment initiated	Operational	Expanded analytics	AI-enabled	Fully institutionalised
OUT - D07	Priority MDA systems connected through APIs	Mapping and standards	Initial priority systems	Majority of priority systems	All priority systems	Continuous expansion
OUT - D08	Executive dashboards operational	Design	Presidential, Council and Ministerial dashboards	State dashboards	LGA and partner dashboards	Fully integrated

8.3 Financing Outputs

Code	Output indicator	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030–2031
OUT-F01	NHPR-TF legal and governance framework	Established	Operational	Expanded	Consolidated	Sustainable
OUT-F02	Annual financing strategy produced	1	1	1	1	1 annually
OUT-F03	Finance Tracking Matrix deployed	Design/pilot	Operational	Federal and State expansion	Full coverage	Continuous reporting
OUT-F04	Quarterly financial reports produced	Initial report	4	4	4	4 annually
OUT-F05	Annual independent financial audit completed	Preparation	1	1	1	1 annually
OUT-F06	Resource-mobilisation engagements conducted	Baseline target	Annual target	Annual target	Annual target	Annual target

8.4 Service-Delivery Outputs

Code	Output indicator	Definition
OUT-S01	Individuals registered in the UNSR	Number of unique, active and verified persons registered
OUT-S02	Households registered in the UNSR	Number of unique households with complete vulnerability profiles
OUT-S03	Beneficiaries entered into the UNBR	Number receiving at least one approved intervention
OUT-S04	Beneficiaries receiving emergency assistance	Unique beneficiaries receiving humanitarian support
OUT-S05	Beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	Unique verified beneficiaries successfully paid
OUT-S06	Beneficiaries receiving livelihood support	Individuals or households receiving approved productive support
OUT-S07	Beneficiaries receiving skills development	Individuals completing approved skills programmes
OUT-S08	Beneficiaries linked to employment	Participants successfully placed into employment
OUT-S09	Enterprises supported	Eligible enterprises receiving finance, assets, training or market support
OUT-S10	Referrals initiated and completed	Number of service referrals by sector and completion status
OUT-S11	Households assessed for graduation	Households completing formal graduation assessment
OUT-S12	Households recorded in UNER	Households verified as having exited programme dependence
OUT-S13	Households recorded in UNGR	Graduated households tracked for sustained growth
OUT-S14	Communities supported through recovery plans	Communities with financed and implemented recovery interventions

9. Indicator Reference Sheet Requirements

Every indicator adopted under OHOPRS shall have an Indicator Reference Sheet containing:

1. indicator name and code;
2. results level;

3. strategic objective;
4. precise definition;
5. purpose and policy relevance;
6. numerator;
7. denominator;
8. calculation formula;
9. unit of measurement;
10. baseline value and year;
11. annual target;
12. data source;
13. data-collection method;
14. reporting frequency;
15. level of disaggregation;
16. geographic coverage;
17. responsible data producer;
18. responsible verifier;
19. data-quality risks;
20. limitations and interpretation;
21. data-protection classification;
22. reporting and dashboard destination.

No indicator shall be placed on an official OHOPRS dashboard without an approved Indicator Reference Sheet.

10. Baseline Establishment

10.1 National Baseline Exercise

Within the first 180 days of Framework adoption, the OHOPRS Secretariat shall coordinate a national baseline exercise to:

- inventory existing data sources;
- determine the latest valid values for each indicator;
- reconcile conflicting datasets;
- establish national and State baselines;
- identify data gaps;
- define annual milestones;
- populate the OHOPRS MEAL+F platform;
- validate baselines with NBS, MDAs, States and Development Partners.

10.2 Baseline Hierarchy

Baseline data shall be drawn from, in order of preference:

1. official NBS statistics;
2. verified administrative data from Government systems;
3. internationally recognised inter-agency assessments endorsed by Government;
4. programme-management information systems;
5. independent surveys and evaluations;
6. rapid assessments, where no stronger source exists.

10.3 Baseline Validation

All nationally reported baselines shall be reviewed by the OHOPRS Secretariat and relevant Technical Working Groups and approved through the designated national governance process.

11. Target-Setting Framework

Targets shall be:

- aligned with national development priorities;
- realistic in relation to available financing and implementation capacity;
- disaggregated nationally and by State where applicable;
- progressively increased across implementation phases;
- reviewed annually;
- adjusted where major humanitarian, economic or climate shocks materially change operating conditions.

Targets shall be classified as:

- **minimum compliance targets;**
- **service-delivery targets;**
- **outcome targets;**
- **transformational national targets.**

No target shall be revised solely to conceal poor performance. Target revisions shall be evidence-based, documented and approved.

12. Data Sources and Management Systems

The National Indicator Framework shall draw data from:

- Unified National Social Register;
- Unified National Beneficiaries Register;
- Unified National Exit Register;
- Unified National Growth Register;
- National Data Centre;
- Humanitarian Response Analytics Platform;
- National Poverty Intelligence Lab;
- Finance Tracking Matrix;
- NHPR-TF financial-management system;
- G2P and payment systems;
- case-management and referral systems;
- grievance-redress and citizen-feedback systems;
- NBS surveys and official statistics;
- NIMC identity-verification systems;
- State and LGA reporting platforms;
- sector-specific health, education, food-security, labour, agriculture and disaster-management systems;

- Development Partner and implementing-partner systems connected through approved interoperability protocols.

The National Data Centre shall provide the integrated digital environment for consolidating these information flows. The main Framework envisages real-time dashboards for the Presidency, National Council, Minister, Secretariat, State Governments, LGAs and Development Partners.

13. Reporting Architecture

13.1 Reporting Levels

Community and Service-Delivery Level

Frontline institutions shall record:

- beneficiary enrolment;
- services delivered;
- referral outcomes;
- payment status;
- complaints and feedback;
- case-management progress;
- programme completion;
- changes in beneficiary circumstances.

LGA Level

LGAs shall consolidate community and facility data, conduct initial verification and submit reports through State systems.

State Level

State OHOPRS coordination structures shall:

- validate LGA data;
- maintain State dashboards;
- review programme and institutional performance;
- prepare quarterly State reports;
- resolve data-quality and implementation issues.

National Level

The OHOPRS Secretariat shall consolidate, analyse and publish national performance information and present findings to the Honourable Minister and National Council.

13.2 Reporting Products

The reporting system shall include:

Report	Frequency	Primary audience
Real-time operational dashboard	Continuous	Presidency, Minister, Secretariat and operational institutions
Monthly implementation dashboard	Monthly	Secretariat, MDAs and States
Quarterly OHOPRS performance report	Quarterly	Minister, National Council, Ministry of Finance and partners
Quarterly financial accountability report	Quarterly	Government, NHPR-TF governance body and contributors
State performance scorecard	Quarterly	Governors, State platforms and Secretariat
Institutional performance scorecard	Quarterly/annual	Ministers, agency heads and National Council
Humanitarian situation and response report	Monthly or emergency-specific	Government and humanitarian actors
Annual OHOPRS performance report	Annual	President, National Council, National Assembly and public
Annual citizen-accountability report	Annual	Citizens and affected populations
Independent evaluation reports	According to evaluation plan	Government, partners and public
National poverty and resilience report	Annual/biennial	Government and national stakeholders

The Framework requires quarterly implementation reports, annual performance reports, State reviews, national sector reviews, Development Partner coordination reviews and independent evaluations.

14. Performance Scorecards

14.1 National Performance Scorecard

The National Performance Scorecard shall assess:

- poverty and resilience outcomes;
- humanitarian performance;
- social-protection coverage;
- graduation and economic inclusion;

- financial mobilisation and accountability;
- digital-system performance;
- State implementation;
- institutional coordination;
- citizen satisfaction;
- compliance with safeguards and data-protection standards.

14.2 State Performance Scorecard

Each State shall be assessed on:

- governance and domestication;
- budgetary commitment;
- registry coverage and data quality;
- programme reach;
- grievance management;
- financial reporting;
- beneficiary outcomes;
- LGA participation;
- compliance with national standards.

14.3 Institutional Performance Scorecard

Federal MDAs and implementing institutions shall be assessed on:

- delivery against approved work plans;
- reporting compliance;
- budget execution;
- procurement and audit compliance;
- data quality;
- beneficiary satisfaction;
- inter-institutional coordination;
- corrective-action implementation.

14.4 Performance Rating

A common rating system shall apply:

Rating	Score	Meaning
Green	80–100%	On track or target achieved
Amber	60–79%	Moderate progress; corrective action required
Red	Below 60%	Off track; urgent management intervention required
Grey	Not available	Data unavailable or not reported

Institutions shall not receive a Green rating where serious fiduciary, safeguarding or data-integrity violations remain unresolved, regardless of their aggregate score.

15. Data Quality Assurance

15.1 Data Quality Dimensions

All OHOPRS data shall be assessed against:

- accuracy;
- completeness;
- timeliness;
- consistency;
- validity;
- uniqueness;
- integrity;
- traceability;
- confidentiality.

15.2 Data Quality Assessments

Data-quality assessments shall be conducted:

- monthly through automated validation checks;
- quarterly through institutional reviews;
- semiannually for priority national datasets;
- annually through independent or cross-institutional assessments.

15.3 Verification Methods

Verification may include:

- source-document review;
- electronic audit trails;
- beneficiary confirmation;
- payment reconciliation;
- spot checks;
- physical verification;
- geotagging;
- biometric or identity validation;
- telephone monitoring;
- third-party monitoring;
- sample surveys;
- independent audits.

15.4 Data Correction

Material errors shall be:

1. logged;
2. investigated;
3. corrected at source;
4. documented through an audit trail;
5. reflected in revised dashboards and reports;
6. reported to relevant oversight institutions where required.

16. Evaluation Framework

16.1 Types of Evaluation

OHOPRS shall undertake:

- baseline evaluations;
- formative evaluations;
- process evaluations;
- mid-term evaluations;
- outcome evaluations;
- impact evaluations;
- cost-effectiveness evaluations;
- value-for-money assessments;
- institutional evaluations;
- thematic evaluations;
- final and sustainability evaluations.

16.2 Evaluation Criteria

Evaluations shall assess:

- relevance;
- coherence;
- effectiveness;
- efficiency;
- impact;
- sustainability;
- equity;
- inclusion;
- resilience;
- scalability;
- institutional ownership.

16.3 Evaluation Independence

Major national evaluations shall be undertaken or independently quality-assured by competent institutions such as:

- NBS;
- universities;
- research organisations;
- professional evaluation firms;
- independent audit and verification entities;
- qualified national and international experts.

16.4 Priority Evaluations

Priority evaluations shall include:

1. OHOPRS institutional and governance effectiveness;
2. unified-registry coverage, inclusion and exclusion;
3. humanitarian response timeliness and quality;

4. cash-transfer effectiveness;
5. poverty-graduation outcomes;
6. livelihoods and enterprise sustainability;
7. NHPR-TF and FTM effectiveness;
8. citizen satisfaction and public trust;
9. digital interoperability and data governance;
10. Federal–State implementation performance.

17. Accountability and Feedback Framework

17.1 Minimum Accountability Standards

Every OHOPRS-aligned intervention shall:

- clearly communicate eligibility and entitlements;
- publish accessible service standards;
- provide safe and accessible complaint channels;
- protect complainants against retaliation;
- establish referral pathways for sensitive cases;
- track complaints from receipt to closure;
- communicate outcomes to complainants;
- analyse complaint trends;
- use feedback to improve programme design.

17.2 Feedback Channels

Channels may include:

- toll-free telephone lines;
- SMS and USSD;
- online platforms;
- mobile applications;
- help desks;
- community meetings;
- suggestion boxes;
- beneficiary committees;
- organisations of persons with disabilities;
- civil society and trusted community intermediaries.

17.3 Complaint Categories

Complaints shall be classified as:

- information request;
- exclusion or eligibility complaint;
- payment complaint;
- staff conduct;
- fraud or corruption;
- exploitation or abuse;
- discrimination;
- data-protection complaint;
- service-quality complaint;
- protection or safeguarding concern.

Sensitive complaints shall be subject to restricted access, confidentiality and survivor-centred handling protocols.

18. Learning and Knowledge Management

The OHOPRS Knowledge Repository shall store:

- evaluations;
- performance reports;
- policy briefs;
- case studies;
- after-action reviews;
- operational guidance;
- beneficiary-feedback analysis;
- implementation innovations;
- State and community good practices;
- research and analytical products.

Each major review shall produce:

1. key findings;
2. agreed lessons;
3. management actions;
4. responsible institutions;
5. implementation timelines;
6. follow-up status.

Evidence from monitoring and evaluation shall be considered during:

- annual planning;
- budget preparation;
- financing allocation;
- programme redesign;
- policy review;
- institutional performance reviews;
- State domestication and scale-up.

19. MEAL+F Institutional Responsibilities

Institution	Core responsibility
National Council on Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Reduction	Review national performance and provide strategic direction
Honourable Minister	National accountability for system performance
FMHAPR	Policy oversight and national MEAL+F stewardship
OHOPRS Secretariat	Coordination, consolidation, analysis, reporting and learning

NBS	Official statistics, poverty measurement and methodological quality assurance
NASSCO	Social-registry data quality and beneficiary information coordination
NIMC	Identity verification and authentication
Ministry of Finance	Fiscal performance, financing and fiduciary oversight
Federal MDAs	Sector-specific monitoring and reporting
State Governments	State and LGA data consolidation, verification and performance reviews
LGAs	Frontline monitoring, community engagement and data submission
Development Partners	Technical support, aligned reporting and independent review
Civil Society Organisations	Community monitoring, accountability and independent feedback
Academia and research institutions	Research, evaluation, validation and learning
Private sector	Reporting on financed or implemented interventions
Beneficiaries and communities	Feedback, validation and social accountability

20. MEAL+F Governance Arrangements

A **National MEAL+F Technical Working Group** shall support the OHOPRS Secretariat.

Its functions shall include:

- validating indicators and reference sheets;
- harmonising reporting tools;
- reviewing data quality;
- coordinating national assessments and evaluations;
- resolving methodological issues;
- supporting State MEAL+F structures;
- reviewing quarterly and annual results;
- promoting learning and knowledge exchange;
- advising on performance-based financing.

Membership shall include relevant Government institutions, States, NBS, Development Partners, UN Agencies, civil society, academia and technical experts.

21. Annual MEAL+F Cycle

Period	Activity
January	Confirm annual targets, work plans and reporting obligations
Monthly	Operational monitoring and dashboard updates
Quarterly	Performance and financial reviews
June–July	Mid-year performance review and corrective actions
September	Planning and budget evidence review
October–November	Annual data validation, evaluations and beneficiary surveys
December	Annual national performance review and learning conference

22. Performance Review and Corrective Action

Where an indicator is rated Amber or Red, the responsible institution shall prepare a Performance Improvement Plan specifying:

- the performance gap;
- root causes;
- corrective measures;
- resources required;
- responsible officers;
- timeline;
- verification method.

Persistent underperformance may result in:

- intensified technical support;
- institutional review;
- financing reallocation;
- enhanced oversight;
- independent investigation;
- suspension or redesign of the relevant intervention;
- performance conditions on future financing.

23. Review of the Indicator Framework

The National Indicator Framework shall be:

- technically reviewed annually;
- comprehensively reviewed every three years;
- updated when new national priorities, legislation, evidence or data systems emerge;
- adjusted following major emergencies or structural reforms;
- approved through the OHOPRS governance structure.

Indicator changes shall preserve historical comparability wherever possible.

24. Proposed National MEAL+F Headline Dashboard

The headline dashboard shall present no more than 20 strategic indicators:

1. multidimensional poverty headcount;
2. sustainable poverty-exit rate;
3. household resilience index;
4. humanitarian population reached;

5. humanitarian response timeliness;
6. social-protection coverage;
7. successful cash-transfer rate;
8. beneficiary-verification rate;
9. household graduation rate;
10. livelihood sustainability rate;
11. employment or productive-engagement rate;
12. financial-inclusion rate;
13. financing requirement coverage;
14. domestic financing share;
15. expenditure linked to verified results;
16. UNSR coverage;
17. registry data-quality score;
18. States operational under OHOPRS;
19. grievance-resolution rate;
20. beneficiary-satisfaction rate.

25. Endnote

The National Indicator Framework establishes a single, credible and results-oriented system for measuring Nigeria's humanitarian, social-protection and poverty-reduction performance.

Through harmonised indicators, interoperable data, real-time dashboards, independent evaluations, financial tracking, citizen feedback and institutional scorecards, the Framework ensures that every intervention and every resource can be connected to a verified result.

Its central test is not how many programmes are implemented, but whether vulnerable Nigerians are protected during crises, supported through coordinated services, empowered to exit poverty and enabled to sustain economic progress.

“Under OHOPRS, what is financed must be tracked; what is delivered must be verified; and what is achieved must be measured.”

ANNEX II

ANNEX II

FINANCING ARCHITECTURE

National Humanitarian and Poverty Reduction Trust Fund and Finance Tracking Matrix

NHPR-TF & FTM

1. Introduction

The One Humanitarian One Poverty Response System requires a financing architecture capable of mobilising resources at the scale of Nigeria’s humanitarian, social protection and poverty-reduction challenges while ensuring that every financial commitment is coordinated, traceable, efficiently utilised and linked to measurable results.

The OHOPRS financing architecture is built around two complementary instruments:

1. the **National Humanitarian and Poverty Reduction Trust Fund**, which serves as the principal pooled and catalytic financing mechanism; and
2. the **Finance Tracking Matrix**, which provides visibility over all resources supporting humanitarian action, social protection and poverty reduction, irrespective of whether those resources are channelled through the Trust Fund.

The NHPR-TF and FTM shall operate as mutually reinforcing components of one national financing system:

The NHPR-TF mobilises, pools and allocates resources, while the FTM records, tracks and links the wider universe of financing to programmes, implementing institutions, beneficiaries, outputs and outcomes.

This architecture reflects the OHOPRS commitment to Government leadership, domestic financing, transparency, sustainability, equity, value for money and results-based financing. The main Framework establishes that Federal Government financing should provide the primary commitment, while Development Partner, State Government, private-sector and philanthropic resources complement—rather than replace—domestic public investment.

2. Purpose of the Financing Architecture

The financing architecture shall:

1. establish a coherent national mechanism for financing humanitarian action, social protection, poverty reduction, economic inclusion and resilience;
2. strengthen Government ownership and progressively increase domestic resource mobilisation;
3. align financing from Federal and State Governments, Development Partners, United Nations Agencies, Development Finance Institutions, private-sector entities, foundations and philanthropic organisations;

4. reduce fragmented, duplicated and uncoordinated financing;
5. provide predictable funding for both emergency response and long-term poverty-reduction investments;
6. link resource allocation to verified humanitarian needs, poverty levels, vulnerability data, programme performance and national priorities;
7. ensure that financial flows are visible from source to implementing institution, programme, beneficiary and result;
8. establish strong fiduciary, procurement, audit and financial-reporting controls;
9. enable results-based and performance-informed financing;
10. improve public confidence through timely disclosure of funding, expenditure and results;
11. support Federal–State financing compacts and co-financing arrangements; and
12. provide evidence for annual planning, budgeting, resource mobilisation and financing-gap analysis.

3. Scope

The financing architecture applies to financial and in-kind resources supporting interventions formally implemented through or aligned with OHOPRS, including:

- emergency preparedness and humanitarian response;
- anticipatory action and disaster-risk reduction;
- support to internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees and host communities;
- food security, nutrition and protection;
- social assistance and cash-transfer programmes;
- social care and inclusion programmes;
- poverty reduction and economic-inclusion interventions;
- employment, skills, livelihoods and enterprise development;
- climate resilience and community recovery;
- national and subnational delivery systems;
- the National Data Centre;
- the unified registry architecture;
- the National Poverty Intelligence Lab;
- G2P payment systems;
- case-management and referral systems;
- monitoring, evaluation, accountability, learning and feedback;
- institutional strengthening and capacity development;
- research, innovation and digital transformation.

4. Financing Principles

4.1 Government Leadership and National Ownership

The Federal Government shall provide the principal policy direction and domestic financing commitment for OHOPRS. External financing shall support nationally determined priorities and shall not create parallel systems that undermine Government ownership.

4.2 Additionality

Contributions to the NHPR-TF shall complement, and not replace, regular Federal and State budgetary obligations for humanitarian affairs, social protection and poverty reduction.

4.3 One Financing Architecture

All financing aligned with OHOPRS shall operate within a common national coordination and reporting framework, whether or not the funds are pooled through the NHPR-TF.

4.4 Transparency and Traceability

Resources shall be traceable from commitment and receipt through allocation, disbursement, expenditure, beneficiary delivery and final results.

4.5 Needs-Based and Evidence-Led Allocation

Financing decisions shall be informed by:

- humanitarian severity;
- poverty incidence and intensity;
- vulnerability assessments;
- population in need;
- displacement;
- food insecurity;
- exposure to climate and economic shocks;
- implementation readiness;
- financing gaps;
- programme performance;
- cost-effectiveness.

4.6 Equity and Leave No One Behind

Financing shall prioritise populations and locations experiencing the highest levels of deprivation, exclusion and humanitarian vulnerability.

4.7 Value for Money

Financing decisions shall consider economy, efficiency, effectiveness, equity and sustainability.

4.8 Results-Based Financing

Resources shall increasingly be linked to verified outputs, outcomes and institutional performance rather than expenditure alone.

4.9 Predictability and Flexibility

The architecture shall combine predictable medium-term financing with flexible mechanisms capable of rapidly responding to emergencies and shocks.

4.10 Subsidiarity and Federal–State Partnership

Resources shall be managed at the most appropriate level of Government while maintaining nationally agreed standards, safeguards and accountability.

4.11 Fiduciary Integrity

All resources shall comply with applicable public financial management, procurement, audit, anti-corruption, data-protection and safeguarding requirements.

4.12 Sustainability

The architecture shall progressively strengthen domestic revenue, co-financing and innovative financing to reduce dependence on short-term external assistance.

5. Overall OHOPRS Financing Architecture

The national financing architecture shall comprise five interrelated components:

Component 1: Regular Public Financing

- Federal Government annual appropriations;
- Service-Wide Votes and approved intervention funds;
- State Government budgetary allocations;
- Local Government contributions where applicable;
- statutory or legally established funding streams.

Component 2: National Humanitarian and Poverty Reduction Trust Fund

A pooled financing mechanism for strategic, catalytic, emergency and results-based investments.

Component 3: Direct and Parallel Partner Financing

Resources managed directly by Development Partners, UN Agencies, NGOs, foundations and other entities but aligned with OHOPRS priorities and reported through the FTM.

Component 4: Private and Innovative Financing

- private-sector investments;
- public–private partnerships;
- blended finance;
- social-impact investment;
- climate and resilience finance;
- diaspora contributions;
- corporate social responsibility funding;
- philanthropy;
- outcome-based instruments.

Component 5: Finance Tracking Matrix

The national platform for capturing and tracking financing under all four components.

5.1 Financing Flow

Financing Sources

Federal Government

- State Governments
- Development Partners
- Multilateral and Bilateral Institutions
- Private Sector
- Foundations and Philanthropy
- Climate and Innovative Finance
- Diaspora and Other Contributors



Financing Channels

- Federal and State budgets
- NHPR-TF
- Direct partner financing
- Public–private partnerships
- Implementing-partner grants
- G2P payment systems
- In-kind assistance

Allocation and Implementation

- Federal MDAs
- State Governments
- Local Governments
- UN Agencies
- NGOs and Civil Society Organisations
- Private-sector implementers
- Financial institutions



Service Delivery and Results

- emergency assistance;
- social protection;
- cash transfers;
- livelihoods;
- employment;
- enterprise support;
- resilience;
- poverty graduation.



Tracking and Accountability

FTM

- Unified Registries
- MEAL+F
- Audit Systems
- Executive Dashboards
- Public Reporting

PART A

NATIONAL HUMANITARIAN AND POVERTY REDUCTION TRUST FUND

6. Establishment and Legal Status

The National Humanitarian and Poverty Reduction Trust Fund shall be established through an appropriate legal instrument and subsequently anchored in the proposed OHOPRS Establishment Act or other enabling legislation.

The legal instrument shall define:

- the Fund's legal personality;
- mandate and objectives;
- eligible sources of financing;
- governance arrangements;
- fiduciary responsibilities;
- permitted funding windows;
- disbursement procedures;
- audit and reporting requirements;
- conflict-of-interest provisions;
- sanctions for misuse;
- relationship with existing public financing arrangements;
- dissolution or succession provisions.

The NHPR-TF shall not replace the constitutional and statutory budget responsibilities of Federal or State institutions. It shall serve as a complementary national financing instrument for strategic, catalytic, coordinated and results-oriented investments.

7. Objectives of the NHPR-TF

The Trust Fund shall:

1. mobilise and pool financial resources from multiple sources;
2. provide timely financing for humanitarian emergencies and anticipatory action;
3. finance integrated social-protection and poverty-reduction interventions;
4. support national systems and institutional infrastructure that individual programmes may not adequately finance;
5. provide catalytic resources for innovation, pilots and national scale-up;
6. finance Federal–State implementation compacts;
7. incentivise measurable performance and reforms;
8. provide counterpart or co-financing for Development Partner investments;
9. reduce duplication and financing fragmentation;
10. ensure equitable allocation to high-need populations and locations;

11. support continuity between humanitarian relief, recovery, resilience and sustainable poverty exit.

8. Sources of Financing

The NHPR-TF may receive resources from:

8.1 Federal Government

- annual appropriations;
- supplementary appropriations;
- approved statutory contributions;
- special intervention allocations;
- savings or recovered funds lawfully appropriated to the Fund;
- proceeds from designated fiscal or policy instruments where legally authorised.

8.2 State Governments

- annual State appropriations;
- counterpart funding;
- co-financing contributions;
- performance-linked contributions;
- contributions under Federal–State Implementation Compacts.

8.3 Development Partners

- grants;
- concessional financing;
- pooled contributions;
- technical-assistance financing;
- results-based financing;
- emergency-response financing;
- trust-fund contributions.

8.4 Multilateral and Development Finance Institutions

- grants;
- concessional loans;
- guarantees;
- risk-sharing facilities;
- programme-for-results financing;
- resilience and climate-finance instruments.

8.5 Private Sector

- corporate contributions;
- corporate social responsibility resources;

- impact investment;
- public–private partnership investments;
- technology, logistics or infrastructure support;
- employer-supported economic-inclusion funds.

8.6 Foundations and Philanthropic Organisations

- unrestricted contributions;
- thematic grants;
- challenge funds;
- innovation financing;
- endowment contributions.

8.7 Climate and Resilience Finance

- adaptation funds;
- loss-and-damage financing;
- disaster-risk financing;
- green and resilience bonds;
- climate insurance and risk-pooling facilities;
- carbon and environmental-finance instruments where appropriate.

8.8 Diaspora and Public Contributions

- diaspora bonds or funds;
- structured philanthropic contributions;
- voluntary public donations;
- emergency appeals conducted under approved safeguards.

8.9 Other Innovative Sources

Subject to law and policy approval:

- social-impact bonds;
- development-impact bonds;
- outcome funds;
- humanitarian-impact bonds;
- zakat, waqf and faith-based financing;
- solidarity levies;
- debt swaps for poverty reduction or resilience;
- dormant-account or unclaimed-fund arrangements where legally authorised.

No financing instrument shall be adopted without legal, fiscal, fiduciary and sustainability assessment.

9. NHPR-TF Funding Windows

The Trust Fund shall operate through distinct funding windows to prevent the commingling of incompatible financing purposes and to ensure clear accountability.

Window 1: Humanitarian Emergency Response

Purpose:

- life-saving emergency assistance;
- rapid response to conflict, flooding, epidemics and other shocks;
- emergency food, shelter, protection, health, nutrition and WASH support;
- support to displaced populations and host communities.

Characteristics:

- rapid approval and disbursement;
- simplified but controlled emergency procedures;
- time-bound interventions;
- mandatory post-response audit and review.

Window 2: Anticipatory Action and Preparedness

Purpose:

- early warning;
- pre-positioning of supplies;
- forecast-based financing;
- contingency planning;
- disaster-risk reduction;
- preparedness at Federal, State and community levels.

Window 3: Social Protection and Shock-Responsive Assistance

Purpose:

- cash transfers;
- social assistance;
- disability and older-person support;
- shock-responsive expansion of existing programmes;
- social-care and protection services;
- payment-system strengthening.

Window 4: Poverty Reduction and Economic Inclusion

Purpose:

- livelihoods;
- skills and employment;
- enterprise development;
- productive assets;
- financial inclusion;
- agricultural and market-system support;
- household graduation packages.

Window 5: Resilience, Recovery and Durable Solutions

Purpose:

- community recovery;
- livelihood restoration;
- reconstruction of basic community assets;
- return, relocation and local integration;
- climate adaptation;
- peace-sensitive recovery and social cohesion.

Window 6: National Systems Strengthening

Purpose:

- OHOPRS Secretariat;
- National Data Centre;
- unified registries;
- National Poverty Intelligence Lab;
- interoperability;
- G2P platforms;
- FTM;
- MEAL+F systems;
- institutional capacity development.

Window 7: Innovation, Research and Catalytic Investment

Purpose:

- pilots;
- digital innovation;

- artificial intelligence;
- impact evaluations;
- research and learning;
- challenge funds;
- testing new financing and delivery approaches.

Window 8: State Performance and Co-Financing

Purpose:

- State domestication;
- Federal–State implementation compacts;
- matching grants;
- performance-based State allocations;
- LGA delivery-system strengthening;
- subnational data and accountability systems.

10. Governance Structure of the NHPR-TF

10.1 National Council on Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Reduction

The National Council shall provide overall strategic policy direction and shall:

- approve broad financing priorities;
- review annual financing performance;
- promote intergovernmental coordination;
- support high-level resource mobilisation;
- resolve major policy bottlenecks.

The Council shall not perform day-to-day fund-management functions.

10.2 NHPR-TF Governing Board

A Governing Board shall provide fiduciary and strategic oversight of the Fund.

Proposed Membership

- Honourable Minister of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Reduction — Chair;
- Minister of Finance or representative;
- Minister of Budget and Economic Planning or representative;
- Permanent Secretary, FMHAPR;
- representative of State Governments;
- representative of the Office of the Accountant-General of the Federation;
- representative of the Budget Office;

- representative of relevant humanitarian and social-protection institutions;
- Development Partner representative, where appropriate and consistent with the legal instrument;
- private-sector representative;
- civil society representative;
- independent finance, fiduciary or audit expert;
- Executive Secretary or Fund Manager — Secretary.

Membership shall balance Government leadership, technical competence, independence, gender representation and stakeholder inclusion.

Functions of the Governing Board

The Board shall:

1. approve the Fund's annual strategy and financing plan;
2. approve funding-window allocations and investment priorities;
3. approve projects above delegated thresholds;
4. approve policies on procurement, financial management, risk, audit and conflicts of interest;
5. review quarterly financial and performance reports;
6. ensure compliance with contribution agreements;
7. approve annual audited financial statements;
8. review internal and external audit findings;
9. enforce corrective actions and sanctions;
10. protect the integrity and reputation of the Fund.

10.3 Board Committees

The Governing Board may establish:

Finance, Investment and Resource Mobilisation Committee

- resource mobilisation;
- financial planning;
- investment policy;
- liquidity and cash management;
- financing partnerships.

Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee

- internal controls;
- risk register;
- audits;
- fraud and corruption;
- compliance;
- whistle-blower protection.

Programme, Results and Allocation Committee

- appraisal of proposals;
- funding recommendations;
- performance review;
- value for money;
- results-based allocations.

Safeguards and Accountability Committee

- environmental and social safeguards;
- protection;
- complaints;
- data protection;
- accountability to affected populations.

11. NHPR-TF Secretariat or Fund Management Unit

A professional Fund Management Unit shall manage the daily operations of the NHPR-TF.

Its functions shall include:

- preparation of the annual financing plan;
- management of calls for proposals;
- technical and fiduciary appraisal;
- grant and financing agreements;
- disbursement management;
- financial accounting;
- procurement oversight;
- contract management;
- risk management;
- results monitoring;
- contribution management;
- reporting to the Governing Board;
- coordination with the OHOPRS Secretariat;
- submission of data to the FTM.

The Fund Management Unit shall have clear functional separation between:

- programme appraisal;
- financial approval;
- disbursement;
- accounting;
- procurement;
- monitoring;
- audit.

No officer shall control all stages of a financial transaction.

12. Role of the OHOPRS Secretariat

The OHOPRS Secretariat shall provide the technical link between national priorities, beneficiary data, implementation performance and financing decisions.

It shall:

- prepare evidence on national needs and financing gaps;
- recommend strategic priorities;
- coordinate with Technical Working Groups;
- validate alignment with OHOPRS;
- provide data from the Unified Registries, HRAP and Poverty Intelligence Lab;
- monitor outputs and outcomes;
- support results verification;
- operate or coordinate the FTM;
- produce consolidated financing and performance reports.

The OHOPRS Secretariat shall not duplicate the accounting and treasury functions assigned to the Fund Management Unit or other public-finance institutions.

13. Allocation Framework

13.1 Annual Financing Plan

An Annual OHOPRS Financing Plan shall be prepared before the beginning of each financial year.

It shall contain:

- national humanitarian and poverty profile;
- estimated financing requirements;
- confirmed and projected resources;
- funding gaps;
- proposed allocations by funding window;
- geographic allocation;
- programme and institutional allocations;
- contingency reserve;
- results targets;
- disbursement forecast;
- procurement plan;
- risk assessment.

13.2 Allocation Criteria

Allocations shall be based on a transparent scoring system including:

Criterion	Indicative consideration
Severity of humanitarian need	Population in need, severity classification and urgency
Poverty burden	Incidence, intensity and number of poor persons
Vulnerability and exposure	Conflict, displacement, climate and economic shocks
Population and coverage gap	Number of eligible persons not reached
Strategic alignment	Consistency with OHOPRS and national priorities
Readiness	Institutional, fiduciary and implementation readiness
Performance	Previous delivery, reporting and outcome performance
Equity	Gender, disability, geographic and social inclusion
Value for money	Cost-efficiency and expected results
Sustainability	Domestic ownership and continuation plan
Co-financing	State, partner or private-sector contribution
Risk	Fiduciary, security, environmental and operational risk

13.3 Geographic Allocation

The Fund shall avoid equal distribution where levels of need differ substantially. Geographic allocation shall be informed by objective evidence generated through:

- UNSR;
- HRAP;
- National Poverty Intelligence Lab;
- NBS;
- Cadre Harmonisé;
- displacement data;
- climate and disaster-risk analysis;
- State-level assessments.

13.4 Contingency Reserve

An approved percentage of the Fund's annual resources may be maintained as an emergency or contingency reserve.

The legal and operational guidelines shall establish:

- the annual reserve ceiling;
- triggers for activation;
- approval authorities;
- replenishment rules;
- reporting requirements;
- post-use audit.

14. Eligibility for NHPR-TF Financing

Eligible applicants may include:

- Federal MDAs;
- State Governments;
- Local Government structures through States;
- UN Agencies;
- national and international NGOs;
- civil society organisations;
- eligible private-sector entities;
- research and academic institutions;
- consortia and partnerships.

Eligibility shall require:

- legal registration and mandate;
- demonstrated technical capacity;
- satisfactory fiduciary assessment;
- safeguarding policies;
- data-protection compliance;
- conflict-of-interest disclosure;
- audited financial statements where applicable;
- agreement to report through the FTM and OHOPRS systems;
- commitment to beneficiary and results verification.

15. Proposal Appraisal and Approval Process

Stage 1: Call for Proposals or Strategic Solicitation

Financing may be awarded through:

- competitive calls;
- targeted strategic solicitations;
- emergency allocations;
- performance-based State grants;
- direct funding to legally mandated public institutions;

- co-financing agreements.

Stage 2: Eligibility Screening

Proposals shall be screened for:

- legal eligibility;
- completeness;
- mandate;
- funding-window fit;
- required documentation.

Stage 3: Technical Appraisal

Assessment shall cover:

- relevance;
- needs evidence;
- intervention logic;
- beneficiaries;
- implementation capacity;
- sustainability;
- inclusion;
- safeguarding;
- risk;
- monitoring and results.

Stage 4: Fiduciary Appraisal

Assessment shall cover:

- financial-management systems;
- procurement;
- internal controls;
- audit history;
- fraud risks;
- banking arrangements;
- reporting capacity;
- sub-grantee management.

Stage 5: Independent Review and Recommendation

Large or high-risk investments may require independent technical or fiduciary review.

Stage 6: Approval

Approval thresholds shall be defined for:

- Fund Manager;
- Board Committee;
- Governing Board;
- emergency delegated authority.

Stage 7: Financing Agreement

Every financing agreement shall specify:

- approved budget;
- outputs and outcomes;
- disbursement conditions;
- procurement arrangements;
- reporting obligations;
- audit rights;
- data-sharing requirements;
- safeguards;
- suspension and termination clauses.

16. Disbursement Framework

Disbursements may be:

- advance-based;
- reimbursement-based;
- milestone-based;
- results-based;
- emergency lump-sum;
- direct payment to suppliers;
- direct payment to beneficiaries through G2P systems.

Disbursement conditions may include:

- signed financing agreement;
- approved work plan and budget;
- designated bank or treasury account;
- procurement plan;
- baseline data;
- verified beneficiary list;
- previous expenditure retirement;
- satisfactory progress report;
- achievement of agreed milestones.

High-risk or underperforming recipients may be placed under:

- enhanced supervision;
- restricted disbursement;
- direct payment;
- third-party implementation;
- independent verification;
- suspension.

17. Financial Management and Treasury Arrangements

The Fund shall operate through designated accounts established in accordance with applicable Nigerian law and public financial-management requirements.

The financial-management system shall support:

- commitment control;
- cash forecasting;
- budget control;
- multi-donor accounting;
- funding-window accounting;
- project and geographic coding;
- expenditure classification;
- asset management;
- bank and treasury reconciliation;
- grant management;
- financial reporting;
- integration with the FTM.

Separate accounting records shall be maintained for:

- restricted contributions;
- unrestricted contributions;
- emergency funds;
- concessional financing;
- investment income;
- each funding window.

Funds shall not be transferred between restricted purposes without the contributor's consent and required approval.

18. Procurement Framework

Procurement financed through the NHPR-TF shall comply with:

- the Public Procurement Act and relevant regulations;
- approved emergency-procurement procedures;
- contributor requirements where legally applicable;
- open, fair and competitive principles;
- value-for-money standards;
- conflict-of-interest rules;
- beneficial-ownership disclosure where required;
- sanctions and debarment provisions.

Emergency procurement shall remain documented and auditable. The declaration of an emergency shall not remove the requirements for reasonableness, competition where feasible, segregation of duties and post-procurement review.

19. Results-Based Financing

NHPR-TF financing may include:

- performance-based State grants;
- output-based disbursements;
- verified beneficiary payments;
- milestone-based institutional grants;
- outcome payments;
- matching grants;
- challenge funds.

Results-based payments shall require:

- clearly defined indicators;
- approved baselines and targets;
- independent verification methodology;
- data-quality standards;
- rules for partial achievement;
- provisions against double counting;
- audit and appeal arrangements.

Examples of results that may trigger financing include:

- verified registration and updating of poor and vulnerable households;
- successful and timely transfer payments;
- completion of State interoperability arrangements;
- functional grievance systems;
- verified household graduation;
- sustained livelihood outcomes;

- audited and timely financial reporting.

20. Safeguards and Expenditure Restrictions

The NHPR-TF shall not finance:

- activities prohibited by Nigerian law;
- political-party or electoral activities;
- financing that discriminates unlawfully;
- expenditure unsupported by approved plans;
- personal or institutional expenses unrelated to programme objectives;
- weapons or military operations;
- activities involving exploitation, abuse or harmful practices;
- procurement from sanctioned or debarred entities;
- activities posing unmanaged environmental, social or data-protection risks.

The operational manual shall include a detailed negative expenditure list.

21. Audit and Assurance Framework

21.1 Internal Audit

An independent internal audit function shall:

- assess internal controls;
- conduct risk-based reviews;
- review procurement and disbursements;
- investigate irregularities;
- monitor implementation of audit recommendations.

21.2 External Audit

Annual financial statements shall be independently audited in accordance with applicable public-sector and donor requirements.

21.3 Special Audits

Special audits may be initiated where there is:

- suspected fraud;
- material data inconsistency;
- procurement irregularity;
- significant underperformance;

- whistle-blower allegation;
- request by the Governing Board or competent authority.

21.4 Beneficiary and Payment Verification

Financial assurance shall include:

- reconciliation of payment instructions;
- verification against UNBR;
- confirmation of successful payments;
- duplicate checks;
- beneficiary sampling;
- exception reporting.

21.5 Audit Recommendation Tracking

All audit recommendations shall be entered into a central tracker showing:

- finding;
- risk rating;
- responsible institution;
- corrective action;
- deadline;
- status;
- verification of closure.

22. Anti-Fraud, Anti-Corruption and Whistle-Blower Framework

The NHPR-TF shall maintain:

- fraud-risk assessments;
- anti-fraud and corruption policy;
- conflict-of-interest declarations;
- gift and hospitality rules;
- whistle-blower channels;
- confidential investigation procedures;
- sanctions and recovery processes;
- referral protocols to competent authorities.

Suspected cases shall be recorded without compromising investigations or personal-data protections.

23. Public Disclosure and Transparency

The Fund shall publish, subject to applicable confidentiality requirements:

- annual financing plan;
- contributions received;
- allocations by funding window;
- approved projects;
- implementing institutions;
- disbursements;
- expenditure summaries;
- beneficiaries reached in aggregate;
- results achieved;
- audit reports or summaries;
- procurement awards;
- administrative costs;
- funding gaps.

Personal beneficiary data shall not be publicly disclosed.

PART B

FINANCE TRACKING MATRIX

24. Purpose of the FTM

The Finance Tracking Matrix shall serve as the national financial intelligence, coordination and accountability platform for OHOPRS.

It shall capture financing:

- channelled through the NHPR-TF;
- appropriated through Federal budgets;
- appropriated through State budgets;
- directly managed by Development Partners;
- implemented by UN Agencies and NGOs;
- invested by the private sector;
- provided as in-kind assistance;
- mobilised through innovative financing instruments.

The Framework defines the FTM as an end-to-end system linking funding flows to programmes, implementing institutions, beneficiaries, outputs, outcomes and national results.

25. Objectives of the FTM

The FTM shall:

1. provide a consolidated national picture of available financing;
2. identify financing gaps, overlaps and geographic imbalances;
3. reduce double counting and duplicate funding;
4. track commitments, receipts, allocations, disbursements and expenditure;
5. connect expenditure to verified beneficiaries and results;
6. support annual budgeting and resource mobilisation;
7. inform the NHPR-TF allocation process;
8. strengthen Development Partner coordination;
9. support public accountability and audit;
10. enable real-time dashboards and financial analysis.

26. FTM Coverage

The FTM shall capture:

- cash and in-kind contributions;
- grants and loans;
- budgetary and off-budget resources;
- pooled and non-pooled financing;
- commitments and actual receipts;
- humanitarian and development financing;
- domestic and external financing;
- programme, project and institutional expenditure;
- administrative and direct programme costs;
- beneficiary payments;
- procurement and contract expenditure;
- outputs and outcome indicators.

27. Core FTM Data Fields

27.1 Funding Source

- contributor name;
- contributor type;
- country or jurisdiction;
- financing instrument;
- currency;
- contribution agreement;
- restricted or unrestricted status;
- commitment date;
- validity period.

27.2 Financial Transaction

- amount committed;
- amount received;
- amount allocated;
- amount disbursed;
- amount expended;
- balance;
- exchange rate;
- transaction date;
- transaction reference;
- financial year.

27.3 Programme Information

- OHOPRS programme code;
- programme title;
- funding window;
- sector;
- intervention type;
- implementing institution;
- delivery partner;
- State;
- LGA;
- community;
- start and end date.

27.4 Beneficiary Information

- UNBR-linked programme population;
- household and individual counts;
- sex and age disaggregation;
- disability status;
- displacement status;
- vulnerability category;
- unique beneficiary reference;
- payment status where applicable.

The FTM shall access only the minimum beneficiary-level data necessary for financial tracking and verification.

27.5 Results Information

- output indicators;
- outcome indicators;
- baseline;
- target;
- achievement;
- cost per output;
- cost per outcome;
- verification status;
- MEAL+F reference.

27.6 Fiduciary Information

- procurement status;
- contract reference;
- audit status;
- financial-report status;
- exceptions;
- risk rating;

- unresolved findings;
- refund or recovery status.

28. FTM Financial Classification

Each transaction shall be classified by:

- source of finance;
- financing instrument;
- funding window;
- economic classification;
- functional classification;
- programme;
- implementing institution;
- geographic location;
- beneficiary group;
- humanitarian or development category;
- climate and gender markers where applicable;
- Sustainable Development Goal linkage;
- OHOPRS results area.

The classification system shall align as far as practicable with national budget and chart-of-account structures.

29. FTM Workflow

Step 1: Registration of Financing Source

Each contributor, budget line or financing instrument shall be assigned a unique financing-source code.

Step 2: Recording of Commitment

Signed commitments shall be recorded with:

- amount;
- currency;
- conditions;
- time period;
- intended purpose.

Step 3: Recording of Receipt

Actual receipts shall be reconciled against commitments.

Step 4: Allocation

Resources shall be linked to:

- funding window;
- programme;
- institution;
- location;
- target population;
- expected results.

Step 5: Disbursement

Disbursements shall be recorded with evidence and authorised references.

Step 6: Expenditure

Implementing institutions shall submit expenditure through approved integrations or reporting templates.

Step 7: Beneficiary and Output Linkage

Where relevant, expenditure shall be connected to UNBR records, service-delivery data and MEAL+F outputs.

Step 8: Verification

Financial and programme data shall be verified through automated checks, institutional review, audit and independent verification.

Step 9: Reporting and Dashboarding

Validated data shall populate dashboards and reports.

30. FTM Integration Architecture

The FTM shall interoperate, where legally and technically feasible, with:

- Federal and State budget systems;
- Treasury Single Account and public-finance platforms;

- NHPR-TF financial-management system;
- procurement systems;
- UNBR and other unified registries;
- G2P payment platform;
- HRAP;
- MEAL+F platform;
- State financial-management systems;
- Development Partner reporting platforms;
- implementing-partner systems.

Integration shall use approved:

- APIs;
- data standards;
- metadata;
- programme codes;
- geographic codes;
- financial classifications;
- authentication protocols.

31. Reporting Responsibilities

Federal Institutions

Federal MDAs shall report:

- approved budgets;
- releases;
- commitments;
- expenditure;
- procurement;
- outputs;
- outcomes;
- outstanding obligations.

State Governments

States shall report:

- State appropriations;
- counterpart funds;
- releases;
- expenditure;
- co-financed interventions;
- LGA-level financing;
- results.

Development Partners and UN Agencies

Partners shall provide, subject to agreements and mandates:

- commitments;
- disbursements;
- direct implementation expenditure;
- geographic and sectoral allocations;
- implementing partners;
- outputs and outcomes.

NGOs and Civil Society Organisations

Implementing entities shall report financing received, expenditure and results under applicable agreements.

Private Sector

Private-sector contributors and implementers shall report financial and in-kind contributions, investments and agreed results.

32. FTM Reporting Products

The FTM shall generate:

Monthly Operational Reports

- receipts;
- disbursements;
- expenditure;
- exceptions;
- cash position.

Quarterly Financing Reports

- financing by source;
- funding-window performance;
- geographic allocation;
- funding gaps;
- expenditure rates;
- beneficiary and result linkage.

Annual OHOPRS Financing Report

- total financing requirement;

- resources mobilised;
- domestic financing share;
- external financing;
- funding gaps;
- value-for-money analysis;
- audit and compliance status.

Emergency Financing Reports

- emergency appeals;
- resources committed;
- resources received;
- response allocations;
- coverage gaps.

Public Dashboard

- aggregate financing;
- allocation by State and sector;
- disbursements;
- reported results;
- funding gaps.

33. Financing Dashboards

Presidential Dashboard

- total requirement;
- total financing mobilised;
- national funding gap;
- domestic financing contribution;
- financing by strategic priority;
- key outcomes;
- high-risk exceptions.

Ministerial Dashboard

- commitments and receipts;
- funding-window balances;
- programme expenditure;
- State allocations;
- delivery performance;
- audit and reporting compliance.

National Council Dashboard

- inter-ministerial financing;
- State co-financing;
- geographic equity;
- national results;
- systemic bottlenecks.

State Dashboard

- Federal allocation;
- State contribution;
- partner financing;
- LGA distribution;
- expenditure;
- beneficiary coverage;
- results.

Development Partner Dashboard

- financing contributions;
- co-financing opportunities;
- sector and geographic gaps;
- results;
- implementation risks.

Public Dashboard

Only aggregate, verified and non-sensitive financial information shall be publicly displayed.

34. FTM Data Quality and Reconciliation

The FTM shall use automated and manual controls to identify:

- duplicate commitments;
- double counting;
- inconsistent currencies;
- expenditure exceeding allocation;
- missing programme codes;
- unverified beneficiaries;
- unlinked outputs;
- delayed reports;
- unexplained balances;
- inconsistent geographic data.

Reconciliation shall occur between:

- commitments and receipts;
- receipts and bank or treasury records;
- allocations and disbursements;
- disbursements and expenditure;
- payment files and successful beneficiary payments;
- expenditure and programme outputs;
- FTM records and audited statements.

35. Treatment of In-Kind Assistance

In-kind contributions shall be captured using:

- contributor;
- item or service;
- quantity;
- valuation methodology;
- delivery location;
- recipient;
- distribution status;
- beneficiaries;
- estimated monetary value;
- related outputs.

Valuation shall use documented and consistent methodologies and shall not be combined with cash expenditure in a manner that results in double counting.

36. Currency and Exchange-Rate Treatment

The FTM shall record:

- original currency;
- original amount;
- exchange rate;
- conversion date;
- Naira equivalent;
- reporting currency.

Official or approved exchange-rate sources shall be used consistently. Foreign-exchange gains and losses shall be separately disclosed where material.

37. Avoiding Double Counting

A unique financial transaction reference shall be used across contributing, intermediary and implementing institutions.

Where one contribution passes through multiple institutions:

- the original contribution shall be counted once as financing mobilised;
- subsequent transfers shall be treated as pass-through transactions;
- expenditure shall be recorded at the final implementing level;
- co-financing shall be separately identified.

38. Financial Data Protection and Access

FTM access shall be role-based.

Public Access

- aggregate financing;
- allocations;
- results;
- public audit information.

Partner and Institutional Access

- institution-specific agreements;
- programme data;
- reporting and reconciliation records.

Restricted Access

- bank details;
- personal beneficiary data;
- confidential contribution agreements;
- investigation records;
- commercially sensitive information.

Access shall be logged and periodically reviewed.

39. Institutional Responsibilities

Institution	Financing responsibility
Presidency/National Council	Strategic direction and national accountability

FMHAPR	Policy leadership and overall financing stewardship
NHPR-TF Governing Board	Strategic, fiduciary and allocation oversight
Fund Management Unit	Daily fund administration, accounting and reporting
OHOPRS Secretariat	Financing coordination, FTM operation and results linkage
Ministry of Finance	Fiscal policy, public-finance oversight and resource mobilisation
Budget and Economic Planning institutions	Budget alignment and medium-term planning
Accountant-General/Treasury institutions	Treasury, accounting and reconciliation
Auditor-General and authorised auditors	Independent audit and assurance
Federal MDAs	Programme budgeting, implementation and reporting
State Governments	State financing, co-financing and reporting
Development Partners	Contributions, aligned reporting and fiduciary coordination
Implementing Partners	Financial management, service delivery and results reporting
NBS and National Poverty Intelligence Lab	Needs, poverty and allocation evidence
Civil Society and Communities	Social accountability and expenditure monitoring

40. Financing Risk Framework

Risk	Mitigation
Inadequate domestic financing	Medium-term commitments, statutory backing and annual financing plans
Donor dependency	Increased domestic contribution and diversified financing
Fragmented partner financing	Mandatory FTM reporting and joint financing reviews
Political interference	Transparent allocation criteria and independent governance
Misappropriation or fraud	Segregation of duties, audit, digital controls and sanctions
Delayed release of funds	Cash forecasting, disbursement schedules and escalation procedures
Weak State capacity	Fiduciary assessment, capacity development and phased financing
Double counting	Unique transaction references and reconciliation
Currency volatility	Currency-risk disclosure and appropriate hedging where feasible

Emergency-procurement abuse	documented procedures and post-procurement audit
Poor results	milestone and performance-based disbursement
Data manipulation	audit trails, independent verification and access controls
High administrative costs	administrative ceilings and value-for-money reviews
Unfunded recurrent costs	sustainability and exit plans before investment approval

41. Key Financing Performance Indicators

The following indicators shall be monitored:

1. total annual financing requirement;
2. total resources mobilised;
3. percentage of requirement funded;
4. Federal Government financing share;
5. State Government financing share;
6. Development Partner financing share;
7. private and innovative financing share;
8. resources channelled through the NHPR-TF;
9. financing captured in the FTM;
10. budget execution rate;
11. disbursement timeliness;
12. expenditure linked to verified beneficiaries;
13. expenditure linked to verified outputs and outcomes;
14. administrative cost ratio;
15. audit-compliance rate;
16. audit-finding resolution rate;
17. State counterpart-funding compliance;
18. funding allocated to highest-need States and populations;
19. cost per beneficiary;
20. cost per successful poverty-exit outcome.

42. Implementation Phases

Phase I: Establishment — 0 to 12 Months

- enact or approve the legal instrument;
- establish the Governing Board;
- establish the Fund Management Unit;
- approve operational and fiduciary manuals;

- design funding windows;
- establish accounts;
- conduct institutional fiduciary assessments;
- design and pilot the FTM;
- develop contribution and financing templates;
- prepare the first annual financing plan.

The OHOPRS Framework identifies establishment of the NHPR-TF as a Phase I priority and operationalisation of the FTM during pilot implementation.

Phase II: Pilot — 12 to 24 Months

- mobilise initial contributions;
- finance selected priority interventions;
- pilot State performance grants;
- integrate initial financial systems;
- test beneficiary and results linkage;
- conduct independent process and fiduciary reviews;
- refine allocation and reporting rules.

Phase III: National Scale-Up — 24 to 48 Months

- expand FTM coverage nationally;
- connect Federal and State systems;
- increase Development Partner reporting;
- scale funding windows;
- expand results-based financing;
- launch public dashboards;
- strengthen domestic resource mobilisation.

Phase IV: Optimisation and Sustainability — Beyond 48 Months

- increase domestic financing share;
- deploy predictive financing analytics;
- introduce mature outcome-based instruments;
- conduct periodic value-for-money reviews;
- institutionalise long-term financing mechanisms;
- continuously improve FTM interoperability and reporting.

43. Minimum Operational Manuals

The following manuals shall be developed:

1. NHPR-TF Operations Manual;

2. Financial Management Manual;
3. Procurement Manual;
4. Grant and Project Appraisal Manual;
5. Emergency Financing Manual;
6. Results-Based Financing Manual;
7. FTM Data and Reporting Manual;
8. Contribution Management Manual;
9. Risk and Compliance Manual;
10. Audit and Investigation Manual;
11. Environmental and Social Safeguards Manual;
12. Public Disclosure and Accountability Manual.

44. Standard Financing Templates

The financing architecture shall adopt standard templates for:

- contribution agreement;
- project concept note;
- full funding proposal;
- technical appraisal;
- fiduciary assessment;
- environmental and social screening;
- allocation recommendation;
- financing agreement;
- disbursement request;
- expenditure report;
- procurement report;
- results report;
- beneficiary-payment reconciliation;
- audit action plan;
- project closure report;
- FTM submission.

45. Annual Financing Review

An Annual OHOPRS Financing Review shall assess:

- financing needs;
- resources mobilised;
- domestic and external shares;
- execution performance;
- funding gaps;
- geographic and population equity;
- fiduciary compliance;

- results achieved;
- value for money;
- financing sustainability.

The review shall inform:

- the following year's budget;
- NHPR-TF allocations;
- Development Partner discussions;
- State financing compacts;
- resource-mobilisation priorities;
- programme redesign.

46. Endnote

The National Humanitarian and Poverty Reduction Trust Fund and Finance Tracking Matrix establish a unified national financing architecture capable of converting fragmented financial flows into coordinated, transparent and measurable investments.

The NHPR-TF shall provide the pooled and catalytic financing required to support emergencies, social protection, resilience, systems strengthening and sustainable poverty exit. The FTM shall provide visibility over the broader financing ecosystem, including resources that remain outside the Trust Fund.

Together, the two instruments will ensure that:

- national priorities determine financing;
- need and evidence determine allocation;
- every disbursement is traceable;
- every implementing institution is accountable;
- every beneficiary payment is verifiable;
- every investment is linked to measurable results.

“Under OHOPRS, financing shall no longer be measured only by how much is committed or spent, but by how effectively resources protect vulnerable people, build resilience and support sustainable exits from poverty.”

ANNEX III

ANNEX III

DATA GOVERNANCE AND NDPC COMPLIANCE FRAMEWORK

For the One Humanitarian One Poverty Response System (OHOPRS)

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TABLE OF ACRONYMS

Data Governance and NDPC Compliance Framework

Acronym	Meaning
AI	Artificial Intelligence
API	Application Programming Interface
BCP	Business Continuity Plan
DLP	Data Loss Prevention
DPIA	Data Protection Impact Assessment
DPO	Data Protection Officer
DPCO	Data Protection Compliance Organisation
DR	Disaster Recovery
DRP	Disaster Recovery Plan
FMHAPR	Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Reduction
FTM	Finance Tracking Matrix
GAID	General Application and Implementation Directive (Nigeria Data Protection Act)
G2P	Government-to-Person Payment Platform
HRAP	Humanitarian Response Analytics Platform
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IT	Information Technology
LGA	Local Government Area
MDA	Ministry, Department and Agency
MEAL+F	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, Learning and Financing
MFA	Multi-Factor Authentication
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NCSC	National Cybersecurity Coordination Centre
NDA	Nigeria Data Protection Act, 2023
NDPC	Nigeria Data Protection Commission
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NFI	Non-Food Item
NHPR-TF	National Humanitarian and Poverty Reduction Trust Fund
NIMC	National Identity Management Commission
NIN	National Identification Number
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NPIL	National Poverty Intelligence Lab
OHOPRS	One Humanitarian One Poverty Response System
PIA	Privacy Impact Assessment
PII	Personally Identifiable Information
RBAC	Role-Based Access Control
ROPA	Records of Processing Activities
SOC	Security Operations Centre
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TLS	Transport Layer Security
UNBR	Unified National Beneficiaries Register
UNER	Unified National Exit Register
UNGR	Unified National Growth Register
UNSR	Unified National Social Register
URL	Uniform Resource Locator

VPN	Virtual Private Network
WAF	Web Application Firewall

Frequently Referenced Institutions

Institution	Role within OHOPRS
FMHAPR	National coordinating Ministry responsible for OHOPRS implementation and policy oversight
NDPC	National regulator responsible for enforcing the Nigeria Data Protection Act and overseeing data protection compliance
NIMC	National identity authority responsible for NIN verification and identity interoperability
NEMA	Lead Federal agency for disaster management and humanitarian emergency coordination
NBS	National statistical authority providing official poverty and socioeconomic data
OHOPRS Secretariat	National coordination office responsible for governance, interoperability, data governance and implementation oversight
National Data Centre	Central digital infrastructure hosting and integrating OHOPRS systems and unified registries
NPIL	National analytical platform for poverty intelligence, predictive analytics and policy simulation
NHPR-TF	National pooled financing mechanism supporting humanitarian action, social protection and poverty reduction

1. Introduction

The One Humanitarian One Poverty Response System will process large volumes of personal, demographic, socioeconomic, financial, humanitarian, biometric, geospatial and programme information relating to poor and vulnerable individuals and households across Nigeria.

Such information may include data relating to:

- children;
- persons with disabilities;
- internally displaced persons;
- refugees, returnees and host communities;
- survivors of violence and exploitation;
- older persons;
- unemployed persons and informal workers;
- beneficiaries of social assistance and cash transfers;
- persons affected by conflict, disasters, epidemics and climate shocks.

The scale, sensitivity and national importance of these data assets require a comprehensive governance framework that protects the rights and dignity of data subjects while enabling Government to use reliable data for targeting, service delivery, humanitarian coordination, poverty reduction, financing, monitoring and policy formulation.

This Annex establishes the data-governance, privacy, cybersecurity and regulatory-compliance architecture for OHOPRS. It provides the institutional, legal, technical and operational rules governing the collection, use, storage, sharing, analysis, retention, transfer and disposal of personal data across the OHOPRS ecosystem.

The Framework shall be implemented in accordance with the Nigeria Data Protection Act 2023, applicable directives and guidance issued by the Nigeria Data Protection Commission, including the General Application and Implementation Directive 2025, and other applicable Nigerian laws and regulations.

It shall apply to:

- the National Data Centre;
- Unified National Social Register;
- Unified National Beneficiaries Register;
- Unified National Exit Register;
- Unified National Growth Register;
- Humanitarian Response Analytics Platform;
- National Poverty Intelligence Lab;
- Finance Tracking Matrix;
- G2P payment systems;
- case-management and referral systems;
- grievance-redress platforms;
- executive dashboards;
- participating Federal and State institutions;
- Development Partners and implementing organisations;
- technology and cloud-service providers.

This Annex operationalises the main OHOPRS Framework’s commitment to data protection, ethical data management, cybersecurity, confidentiality, informed consent and responsible artificial intelligence.

PART I

PURPOSE, SCOPE AND PRINCIPLES

2. Purpose

The Data Governance and NDPC Compliance Framework shall:

1. establish a unified national governance structure for OHOPRS data;
2. protect the privacy, dignity, safety and legal rights of data subjects;
3. ensure compliance with the Nigeria Data Protection Act and applicable NDPC directives;
4. define data ownership, stewardship, custodianship and accountability;
5. establish lawful, fair and transparent data-processing practices;
6. promote data quality, interoperability and responsible data sharing;
7. prevent unauthorised access, misuse, loss, manipulation and disclosure;
8. establish mandatory privacy and security controls across all participating institutions;
9. govern the use of artificial intelligence, machine learning and predictive analytics;
10. define procedures for data-subject requests, complaints and remedies;
11. establish breach-prevention, incident-response and regulatory-notification procedures;
12. enable secure data exchange between Federal institutions, States, Development Partners and service providers;
13. strengthen public trust in Nigeria’s humanitarian, social-protection and poverty-reduction systems.

3. Scope

This Framework applies to all personal and non-personal data processed within or on behalf of OHOPRS, regardless of whether the data are:

- collected digitally or manually;
- stored locally, in the cloud or in hybrid infrastructure;
- generated by Government or supplied by a partner;
- processed within or outside Nigeria;
- held in active systems, archives, backups or paper records;
- processed directly by Government or by contracted processors.

It applies to:

- Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies;
- State Governments and their institutions;
- Local Government structures;
- Development Partners;

- United Nations Agencies;
- national and international NGOs;
- civil society organisations;
- private-sector entities;
- financial institutions and payment providers;
- cloud, hosting and technology providers;
- data-verification and identity-management providers;
- consultants, contractors and sub-processors;
- authorised researchers and academic institutions.

4. Data-Governance Principles

4.1 Lawfulness, Fairness and Transparency

Personal data shall be processed only where a valid lawful basis exists. Processing shall be fair, proportionate and explained to data subjects in clear and accessible language. The Nigeria Data Protection Act recognises lawful grounds including consent, contract, legal obligation, vital interests, public interest or exercise of official authority, and legitimate interests subject to applicable safeguards.

4.2 Purpose Limitation

Data shall be collected and used only for specific, explicit and legitimate purposes approved under OHOPRS.

Data collected for beneficiary identification shall not be repurposed for unrelated activities without a lawful basis, appropriate assessment and required notice to the data subject.

4.3 Data Minimisation

Only data reasonably necessary for an approved purpose shall be collected, accessed, shared or retained.

4.4 Accuracy

Participating institutions shall take reasonable measures to ensure that personal data are accurate, complete, current and relevant.

4.5 Storage Limitation

Personal data shall not be retained longer than necessary for the approved purpose, legal obligation, audit requirement, public-interest archive or authorised research.

4.6 Security, Integrity and Confidentiality

Appropriate technical and organisational controls shall protect data from unauthorised or unlawful processing, accidental loss, destruction, alteration or disclosure.

4.7 Accountability

Every participating institution shall be able to demonstrate compliance through policies, records, audits, assessments, contracts, training and documented decision-making.

4.8 Privacy by Design and by Default

Privacy and data-protection requirements shall be incorporated from the earliest stage of designing OHOPRS systems, programmes, databases, algorithms and digital services.

Default system settings shall provide the highest reasonable level of privacy consistent with the approved public purpose.

4.9 Human-Centred Data Use

Data shall be used to support and protect people, not to expose them to discrimination, exclusion, exploitation, retaliation or harm.

4.10 Need-to-Know Access

Access shall be granted only to persons who require the data to perform approved responsibilities.

4.11 Interoperability with Safeguards

OHOPRS shall promote secure and standards-based interoperability without creating unrestricted access to national databases.

4.12 Non-Discrimination

Data processing, automated decision-making and programme targeting shall not unlawfully discriminate on the basis of sex, age, disability, ethnicity, religion, displacement status, location or other protected circumstances.

PART II

LEGAL AND REGULATORY FOUNDATION

5. Applicable Legal and Regulatory Instruments

OHOPRS data processing shall be governed by:

1. the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria;
2. the Nigeria Data Protection Act 2023;
3. directives, regulations, codes and guidance issued by the Nigeria Data Protection Commission;
4. the Nigeria Data Protection Act General Application and Implementation Directive 2025;
5. applicable cybersecurity and cybercrime laws;
6. public-records and archival requirements;
7. sector-specific laws governing health, identity, finance, children, disability, humanitarian action and public administration;

8. contractual obligations accepted by participating institutions;
9. internationally recognised data-protection and humanitarian-data principles, where consistent with Nigerian law.

The Nigeria Data Protection Commission is the national supervisory authority responsible for regulating personal-data processing under the Nigeria Data Protection Act.

6. Classification of OHOPRS Institutions

For the purpose of data protection:

6.1 Data Controller

A participating institution shall act as a data controller where it determines the purpose and means of processing personal data.

Examples may include:

- FMHAPR;
- NASSCO or the designated registry custodian;
- NEMA;
- State Government institutions;
- programme-owning MDAs;
- the entity managing the NHPR-TF;
- institutions determining eligibility and programme rules.

6.2 Joint Controllers

Institutions may act as joint controllers where they jointly determine the purpose and essential means of processing.

A written joint-controller arrangement shall define:

- respective responsibilities;
- lawful basis;
- data-subject communication;
- security obligations;
- breach management;
- response to rights requests;
- regulatory engagement.

6.3 Data Processor

A service provider shall act as a processor where it processes personal data only on documented instructions of a controller.

Examples may include:

- cloud-hosting providers;
- payment processors;

- technology developers;
- call-centre providers;
- survey firms;
- identity-verification contractors;
- data-cleaning and analytics providers.

Where a controller engages a processor, the controller must ensure that the processor provides sufficient guarantees and complies with applicable obligations. A written processing agreement is required.

6.4 Sub-Processor

A processor shall not engage another processor without prior written authorisation under the applicable agreement.

6.5 Data Controller or Processor of Major Importance

FMHAPR and relevant OHOPRS institutions shall assess whether their volume, sensitivity, risk profile, public significance or category of processing makes them data controllers or processors of major importance under the Act and NDPC guidance.

Where classified as such, the institution shall complete applicable registration, notification, reporting and governance obligations and maintain updated information with the NDPC. The Act provides for a register of controllers and processors of major importance.

7. Lawful Bases for OHOPRS Processing

Every processing activity shall identify and document at least one lawful basis.

Possible lawful bases include:

7.1 Legal Obligation

Processing required to fulfil a statutory or regulatory obligation.

7.2 Public Interest or Exercise of Official Authority

Processing necessary for Government to perform authorised humanitarian, social-protection, poverty-reduction or public-administration responsibilities.

7.3 Vital Interests

Processing necessary to protect the life or physical safety of a person, especially during emergencies.

7.4 Contract

Processing necessary to provide a service or benefit under an applicable agreement.

7.5 Consent

Freely given, specific, informed and unambiguous consent may be used where appropriate.

Consent shall not be relied upon where a data subject has no meaningful choice or where Government has another more appropriate legal basis.

7.6 Legitimate Interests

This basis may be considered where applicable, following a documented balancing assessment and subject to public-authority and statutory limitations.

8. Processing of Sensitive Personal Data

OHOPRS may process data revealing or relating to:

- health;
- disability;
- biometric identity;
- ethnicity;
- religion;
- displacement;
- protection risks;
- gender-based violence;
- children;
- socioeconomic deprivation;
- financial circumstances.

Sensitive data shall be processed only where an applicable legal condition is satisfied and enhanced safeguards are implemented.

Enhanced safeguards shall include:

- strict access restrictions;
- encryption;
- role-based authorisation;
- documented necessity;
- specific retention periods;
- enhanced audit logging;
- restricted sharing;
- pseudonymisation where possible;
- specialised staff training;
- data-protection impact assessment;
- survivor-centred and child-sensitive handling protocols.

PART III

DATA-GOVERNANCE INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE

9. National Data-Governance Structure

The OHOPRS data-governance structure shall comprise:

1. National Council on Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Reduction;
2. FMHAPR as National Coordinating Authority;
3. OHOPRS Data Governance Steering Committee;
4. OHOPRS Secretariat;
5. National Data Protection Officer;
6. Data Governance and Interoperability Unit;
7. institutional Data Protection Officers and Privacy Champions;
8. Data Stewards and Data Custodians;
9. Cybersecurity Operations function;
10. NDPC and other competent regulatory authorities.

10. National Council

The National Council shall:

- provide strategic policy direction;
- promote inter-institutional accountability;
- consider significant national data-governance risks;
- review high-level performance and compliance reports;
- support intergovernmental cooperation;
- resolve major policy or institutional disputes.

The Council shall not receive or review identifiable beneficiary records unless strictly required and legally authorised.

11. FMHAPR

FMHAPR shall:

- provide national policy leadership;
- establish mandatory OHOPRS data standards;
- approve data-governance policies;
- ensure NDPC engagement;
- supervise institutional compliance;
- coordinate Federal–State data arrangements;
- approve high-risk data-sharing frameworks;
- ensure integration of privacy into OHOPRS planning and financing.

12. OHOPRS Data Governance Steering Committee

The Steering Committee shall provide technical oversight.

12.1 Membership

Membership should include representatives of:

- FMHAPR;
- OHOPRS Secretariat;
- NASSCO or registry custodian;
- NIMC;
- NBS;
- NEMA;
- NDPC;
- relevant social-protection institutions;
- health, education, agriculture, labour and finance institutions;
- State Governments;
- Development Partners;
- civil society;
- cybersecurity and data-governance experts.

12.2 Functions

The Committee shall:

1. approve data standards and classifications;
2. review data-sharing requests;
3. review high-risk DPIAs;
4. approve retention schedules;
5. oversee interoperability;
6. review data-quality and compliance reports;
7. advise on AI and emerging technologies;
8. resolve data-ownership and access disputes;
9. oversee corrective actions;
10. recommend policy amendments.

13. Data Protection Officer

A suitably qualified and independent Data Protection Officer shall be designated for OHOPRS and for each institution where legally required.

The DPO shall:

- advise management on obligations;
- monitor compliance;
- review processing activities;

- support DPIAs;
- oversee data-subject requests;
- coordinate breach reporting;
- maintain compliance records;
- liaise with the NDPC;
- provide staff training;
- report material risks to senior management.

The DPO shall have:

- sufficient independence;
- direct access to senior leadership;
- adequate staff and resources;
- protection from retaliation for performing lawful duties;
- access to all relevant systems and records.

The GAID 2025 requires major controllers and processors to designate a DPO and envisages supporting privacy champions where appropriate.

14. Privacy Champions

Each Federal MDA, State platform, registry, funding window and major programme shall designate a Privacy Champion.

Privacy Champions shall:

- support the institutional DPO;
- coordinate local compliance;
- maintain processing records;
- identify risks;
- support training;
- escalate incidents;
- monitor privacy notices and consent processes.

15. Data Stewards and Data Custodians

15.1 Data Steward

A Data Steward shall be responsible for:

- business meaning;
- data definitions;
- quality standards;
- approval of use;
- lifecycle rules;
- data-sharing conditions.

15.2 Data Custodian

A Data Custodian shall be responsible for:

- technical storage;
- access control;
- backup;
- recovery;
- system security;
- audit logs;
- retention implementation.

No individual should exercise uncontrolled authority over collection, use, disclosure and deletion.

PART IV

DATA INVENTORY, CLASSIFICATION AND OWNERSHIP

16. Records of Processing Activities

Every participating institution shall maintain an up-to-date Record of Processing Activities containing:

- processing activity;
- purpose;
- lawful basis;
- data subjects;
- categories of data;
- source;
- recipient;
- system location;
- processor;
- international transfer;
- retention period;
- security measures;
- DPIA status;
- responsible officer.

The GAID 2025 emphasises documented compliance schedules and periodic reports on processing activities.

17. Data Classification

OHOPRS data shall be classified as follows:

Class 1: Public Data

Information approved for unrestricted public release.

Examples:

- aggregate national statistics;
- published programme reports;
- non-sensitive budget information;
- public policy documents.

Class 2: Internal Data

Operational information intended for authorised institutional use.

Examples:

- internal work plans;
- non-sensitive institutional reports;
- system documentation.

Class 3: Confidential Data

Information whose unauthorised disclosure could harm individuals, institutions or programme integrity.

Examples:

- beneficiary lists;
- payment records;
- household poverty scores;
- identity-verification results.

Class 4: Highly Restricted Data

Sensitive data requiring the highest protection.

Examples:

- biometrics;
- children's protection records;
- survivor information;
- refugee and displacement protection data;
- health records;
- detailed geolocation of at-risk persons;
- investigation records;
- security-sensitive information.

Classification shall determine:

- access level;
- encryption requirement;
- sharing conditions;
- retention;
- incident priority;

- storage location;
- approval authority.

18. Data Ownership and Stewardship

Government institutions shall retain statutory stewardship over data generated under their mandates.

Data subjects retain rights over their personal data as provided by law.

Participation in OHOPRS shall not automatically transfer ownership of institutional databases to FMHAPR or the National Data Centre.

The National Data Centre shall act as an integration and authorised-processing environment, not as an unrestricted owner of all connected data.

Data-sharing agreements shall specify:

- ownership;
- stewardship;
- controller and processor roles;
- authorised purposes;
- access;
- retention;
- intellectual-property rights;
- confidentiality;
- termination and return.

PART V

DATA COLLECTION AND TRANSPARENCY

19. Data-Collection Standards

Data collection shall be:

- necessary;
- proportionate;
- accurate;
- culturally appropriate;
- accessible;
- safe;
- conducted by authorised personnel;
- supported by clear notices.

Collection tools shall undergo:

- technical review;
- privacy review;
- inclusion review;
- safeguarding review;
- field testing;
- version control.

20. Privacy Notices

Before or at the time of collection, data subjects shall receive an appropriate privacy notice explaining:

- identity of the controller;
- purpose of processing;
- lawful basis;
- data collected;
- recipients;
- retention period;
- rights;
- complaint process;
- DPO contact;
- international transfer where applicable;
- whether automated decision-making is used.

Notices shall be provided in:

- clear English;
- appropriate Nigerian languages;
- accessible formats for persons with disabilities;
- simplified formats for low-literacy communities;
- child-appropriate language where necessary.

21. Consent Management

Where consent is relied upon:

- it shall be specific;
- informed;
- affirmative;
- documented;
- capable of withdrawal;
- separated from unrelated terms;
- free from coercion.

Withdrawal of consent shall be as easy as giving consent.

Withdrawal shall not affect processing already lawfully undertaken before withdrawal.

Consent shall not be bundled with essential humanitarian assistance where refusal would result in unfair denial of life-saving support.

22. Children and Persons Requiring Additional Protection

Processing involving children shall apply enhanced safeguards.

Requirements shall include:

- age-appropriate notices;
- parent or guardian involvement where legally required;
- child-best-interest assessment;
- collection of only necessary data;
- restriction on profiling;
- enhanced security;
- controlled access;
- prohibition of exploitative use.

Similar enhanced safeguards shall apply to persons with impaired decision-making capacity and persons exposed to coercion, violence or exploitation.

PART VI

DATA QUALITY AND REGISTRY GOVERNANCE

23. Data-Quality Standards

OHOPRS data shall be assessed against:

- completeness;
- accuracy;
- validity;
- timeliness;
- consistency;
- uniqueness;
- integrity;
- traceability.

Each registry shall maintain documented quality rules.

24. Registry Governance

The Unified Registries shall operate as linked but distinct components:

24.1 UNSR

Purpose:

- identification and vulnerability assessment;
- household and individual registration;
- social and humanitarian targeting.

24.2 UNBR

Purpose:

- recording of programme enrolment;
- benefits and services;
- payment and intervention history.

24.3 UNER

Purpose:

- recording programme completion;
- graduation decisions;
- exit reasons;
- reassessment status.

24.4 UNGR

Purpose:

- monitoring sustained progress;
- economic inclusion;
- productive engagement;
- poverty-relapse indicators.

Movement between registries shall be based on documented business rules and authorised decisions.

25. Data Correction and Updating

Data subjects shall have accessible mechanisms to request correction of inaccurate or incomplete information.

Update procedures shall include:

- request submission;

- identity verification;
- evidence review;
- decision;
- correction;
- audit trail;
- notification;
- appeal.

No historical record shall be silently overwritten where auditability is required.

26. Deduplication and Identity Verification

Deduplication may use:

- NIN;
- demographic matching;
- household relationships;
- biometric matching where lawful and necessary;
- device and payment identifiers;
- programme-history checks.

Automated matches shall be reviewed where there is a material risk of wrongful exclusion.

A suspected duplicate shall not automatically result in benefit denial without appropriate verification and appeal.

PART VII

DATA SHARING AND INTEROPERABILITY

27. Data-Sharing Principles

Data sharing shall be:

- legally authorised;
- purpose-specific;
- proportionate;
- documented;
- secure;
- time-bound where appropriate;
- auditable.

28. Data-Sharing Agreements

Every material data exchange shall be governed by an agreement specifying:

1. parties;
2. purpose;
3. lawful basis;
4. categories of data;
5. data subjects;
6. frequency and method;
7. controller and processor roles;
8. security controls;
9. retention;
10. onward disclosure;
11. breach responsibilities;
12. data-subject rights;
13. audit rights;
14. dispute resolution;
15. termination and deletion.

29. Data Access Committee

A Data Access Committee shall review requests for:

- identifiable beneficiary datasets;
- cross-institutional data exchange;
- research access;
- bulk data extraction;
- international transfer;
- access to highly restricted data.

Approval shall consider:

- necessity;
- lawful basis;
- public value;
- privacy risk;
- security;
- proportionality;
- alternatives using aggregate or anonymised data.

30. Interoperability Controls

System integration shall use:

- secure APIs;
- authentication;

- encryption;
- data-exchange gateways;
- minimum-necessary fields;
- transaction logging;
- schema validation;
- rate limiting;
- purpose-based access tokens;
- automated expiry;
- monitoring.

Direct unrestricted database access shall be prohibited.

31. Research and Statistical Use

Research access shall prioritise:

- anonymised data;
- aggregated data;
- secure research environments;
- controlled outputs.

Access to identifiable data shall require:

- documented necessity;
- ethical approval where applicable;
- DPIA;
- data-access agreement;
- strict security;
- publication controls;
- prohibition of re-identification.

PART VIII

DATA-PROTECTION IMPACT ASSESSMENT

32. Mandatory DPIA Triggers

A Data Protection Impact Assessment shall be conducted before processing likely to result in high risk, including:

- large-scale sensitive-data processing;
- biometric systems;
- systematic monitoring;
- AI-based targeting;

- automated eligibility decisions;
- child or survivor data;
- geolocation of vulnerable persons;
- cross-database matching;
- international transfers;
- new national registries;
- major system redesign;
- new cloud infrastructure.

The Nigeria Data Protection Act requires impact assessment for processing that may create high risks to the rights and freedoms of data subjects.

33. DPIA Contents

A DPIA shall include:

- proposed processing;
- purpose;
- necessity;
- proportionality;
- lawful basis;
- data flows;
- affected persons;
- risks;
- likelihood and severity;
- safeguards;
- residual risk;
- consultation;
- approval;
- review date.

High residual risk shall be escalated to the DPO, Steering Committee and NDPC where legally required.

PART IX

DATA-SUBJECT RIGHTS

34. Rights Framework

Subject to applicable law and lawful exemptions, data subjects shall be able to exercise rights relating to:

- information about processing;
- access;
- correction;
- deletion where applicable;

- restriction;
- objection;
- portability where applicable;
- withdrawal of consent;
- automated decision-making;
- complaint and remedy.

The Act establishes enforceable data-subject rights and enables affected persons to complain to the Commission or seek civil remedies.

35. Rights-Request Procedure

The procedure shall include:

1. request receipt;
2. identity verification;
3. request classification;
4. legal review;
5. system search;
6. response;
7. implementation;
8. audit record;
9. appeal or complaint information.

Requests shall be handled within applicable legal timelines.

No fee shall ordinarily be charged except where permitted by law for manifestly unfounded or excessive requests.

36. Automated Decisions and Appeals

Where an automated process materially affects eligibility, payment, prioritisation or graduation:

- the decision logic shall be documented;
- the data subject shall receive meaningful information;
- significant decisions shall be subject to human review;
- the person shall be able to challenge the result;
- errors shall be correctable;
- bias and exclusion shall be monitored.

PART X

CYBERSECURITY AND INFORMATION SECURITY

37. Security Governance

OHOPRS shall adopt an information-security management system covering:

- governance;
- risk assessment;
- asset management;
- identity and access;
- encryption;
- network security;
- application security;
- cloud security;
- backup;
- incident response;
- continuity;
- vendor security;
- physical security.

38. Minimum Technical Controls

All critical OHOPRS systems shall implement:

- multi-factor authentication;
- role-based access control;
- least privilege;
- privileged-access management;
- encryption in transit and at rest;
- secure key management;
- network segmentation;
- endpoint protection;
- vulnerability management;
- patch management;
- malware protection;
- secure software-development lifecycle;
- code review and testing;
- penetration testing;
- security monitoring;
- tamper-resistant audit logs;
- backup and restoration testing.

39. Access Management

The access lifecycle shall include:

- formal request;
- supervisor approval;
- role assignment;
- training;
- activation;
- periodic review;
- modification;
- suspension;
- immediate revocation on exit or reassignment.

Shared accounts shall be prohibited except for documented technical accounts with compensating controls.

40. Physical Security

Data centres, server rooms, archives and field devices shall be protected through:

- controlled entry;
- visitor records;
- surveillance where lawful;
- environmental monitoring;
- secure cabinets;
- power protection;
- fire detection;
- secure media handling;
- asset inventory.

41. Mobile and Field Data Collection

Mobile devices shall use:

- device encryption;
- secure authentication;
- remote locking and wiping;
- approved applications;
- minimum offline storage;
- automatic synchronisation and deletion;
- secure connectivity;
- incident reporting.

Sensitive records shall not remain indefinitely on enumerator devices.

PART XI

PERSONAL-DATA BREACH MANAGEMENT

42. Definition

A personal-data breach includes a security incident leading to accidental or unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorised disclosure of or access to personal data.

43. Incident-Response Process

The process shall include:

1. detection;
2. immediate containment;
3. preservation of evidence;
4. assessment;
5. risk classification;
6. DPO notification;
7. management escalation;
8. regulatory notification where required;
9. data-subject communication where required;
10. remediation;
11. lessons learned.

44. Breach Register

All breaches and suspected breaches shall be recorded, including:

- date and time;
- system;
- data affected;
- number and category of persons;
- cause;
- consequences;
- actions;
- notification;
- closure;
- corrective measures.

45. NDPC and Data-Subject Notification

Where notification thresholds under applicable law are met, the responsible controller shall notify the NDPC and affected data subjects within the legally prescribed period and format.

The notification shall describe:

- nature of breach;
- data affected;
- likely consequences;
- measures taken;
- DPO contact;
- recommended protective action.

PART XII

RETENTION, ARCHIVING AND DISPOSAL

46. Retention Schedule

Each category of data shall have an approved retention period based on:

- operational need;
- legal obligation;
- audit;
- grievance;
- research;
- historical value;
- risk.

Illustrative categories include:

Data category	Retention approach
Active beneficiary records	Duration of active support and approved follow-up
Payment records	Applicable financial and audit period
Graduation records	Longitudinal period required to measure sustainability
Grievance records	Resolution period plus approved legal retention
Biometric templates	Only while strictly necessary and legally authorised
Security logs	Period based on security and investigation requirements
Research extracts	Duration stated in the research agreement
Unsuccessful applicant data	Limited period, unless continued retention is lawful

Exact periods shall be approved through a formal retention schedule.

47. Secure Disposal

Disposal shall be:

- authorised;
- recorded;
- irreversible;
- appropriate to the medium.

Methods may include:

- cryptographic erasure;
- secure deletion;
- media destruction;
- certified paper shredding;
- verified deletion by processors.

PART XIII

CROSS-BORDER DATA TRANSFERS AND CLOUD SERVICES

48. Cross-Border Transfers

Personal data shall not be transferred outside Nigeria unless the transfer complies with the Nigeria Data Protection Act and applicable NDPC requirements.

The transfer assessment shall consider:

- legal basis;
- adequacy or approved safeguards;
- recipient jurisdiction;
- enforceable contractual commitments;
- security;
- onward transfer;
- data-subject rights;
- Government access risk;
- necessity.

The Act regulates international transfer of personal data and requires an appropriate legal basis or safeguard.

49. Cloud-Service Providers

Cloud providers shall be subject to:

- due diligence;
- security assessment;
- data-location assessment;
- processing agreement;
- sub-processor disclosure;
- encryption;
- access logging;
- backup and recovery;
- incident notification;
- audit rights;
- exit and data-return plan.

Critical OHOPRS systems shall avoid dependence on a single provider without an approved continuity and portability arrangement.

PART XIV

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND AUTOMATED ANALYTICS

50. Responsible AI Principles

AI used under OHOPRS shall be:

- lawful;
- human-centred;
- transparent;
- fair;
- explainable;
- secure;
- accountable;
- proportionate;
- subject to human oversight.

51. Permitted AI Uses

Subject to approval and safeguards, AI may support:

- poverty mapping;
- humanitarian forecasting;
- fraud detection;
- duplicate detection;
- programme optimisation;
- early warning;

- service referral;
- resource allocation;
- document classification;
- analytical dashboards.

52. Prohibited or Restricted Uses

OHOPRS shall prohibit or strictly restrict:

- fully automated denial of essential assistance without human review;
- discriminatory profiling;
- use of sensitive data unrelated to the approved purpose;
- covert surveillance;
- social scoring unrelated to lawful eligibility;
- re-identification of anonymised records;
- unapproved facial recognition;
- models whose operation cannot be reasonably explained or audited.

53. AI Governance Process

Before deployment, an AI system shall undergo:

1. business-case review;
2. legal review;
3. DPIA;
4. algorithmic-impact assessment;
5. bias and fairness testing;
6. security testing;
7. data-quality review;
8. human-oversight design;
9. approval;
10. continuous monitoring.

PART XV

PROCESSOR AND THIRD-PARTY MANAGEMENT

54. Due Diligence

Before engagement, a processor shall be assessed for:

- legal status;
- competence;
- information security;

- privacy programme;
- incident history;
- financial stability;
- sub-processors;
- data location;
- continuity;
- deletion capacity.

55. Processing Agreement

Every processor agreement shall specify:

- subject and duration;
- nature and purpose;
- data categories;
- data subjects;
- controller instructions;
- confidentiality;
- security;
- sub-processing;
- rights support;
- breach notification;
- audit;
- return or deletion;
- termination.

56. DPCO Engagement

Where required or appropriate, OHOPRS institutions may engage an NDPC-licensed Data Protection Compliance Organisation to support audit, compliance, training and verification.

The NDPC maintains requirements and a register for licensed DPCOs, and compliance filings may require appropriate DPCO verification.

PART XVI

NDPC COMPLIANCE PROGRAMME

57. Registration and Regulatory Status

FMHAPR and each relevant OHOPRS institution shall:

- assess its registration status;
- complete registration where required;

- maintain current information;
- notify the NDPC of material changes;
- retain evidence of registration.

58. Compliance Audit

Each institution shall conduct periodic data-protection compliance assessments.

The audit shall cover:

- governance;
- lawful basis;
- notices;
- rights;
- contracts;
- DPIAs;
- security;
- breaches;
- training;
- processors;
- retention;
- international transfers;
- AI;
- documentation.

The NDPC provides mechanisms for compliance audit filing and maintains public compliance resources.

59. Semi-Annual Data-Protection Report

Each major OHOPRS controller or processor shall prepare a semi-annual internal report covering:

- processing activities;
- rights requests;
- incidents;
- DPIAs;
- training;
- audits;
- processor reviews;
- risks;
- corrective actions.

The GAID 2025 calls for semi-annual data-protection reports and documented monitoring, evaluation and maintenance schedules.

60. Compliance Evidence Register

The register shall contain:

- registration certificates;
- policies;
- processing records;
- DPIAs;
- privacy notices;
- consent records;
- contracts;
- audit reports;
- training records;
- incident logs;
- rights-request logs;
- retention approvals;
- committee minutes;
- corrective-action evidence.

PART XVII

TRAINING AND AWARENESS

61. Mandatory Training

Training shall be required for:

- senior management;
- DPOs;
- registry officers;
- data analysts;
- case managers;
- enumerators;
- payment teams;
- ICT and cybersecurity staff;
- procurement and legal officers;
- communications staff;
- contractors.

62. Training Modules

Modules shall cover:

- NDP Act obligations;
- lawful processing;
- sensitive data;
- privacy notices;

- data-subject rights;
- breach reporting;
- cybersecurity;
- mobile data collection;
- children and vulnerable persons;
- data sharing;
- AI ethics;
- confidentiality;
- sanctions.

Annual refresher training shall be conducted, with targeted training following material policy or system changes.

PART XVIII

MONITORING, REPORTING AND ENFORCEMENT

63. Data-Governance Indicators

OHOPRS shall monitor:

1. institutions with designated DPOs;
2. institutions with approved privacy policies;
3. institutions maintaining current processing records;
4. major systems with completed DPIAs;
5. data-sharing agreements executed;
6. staff completing training;
7. rights requests resolved within required time;
8. data breaches recorded and contained;
9. processors completing due diligence;
10. systems meeting minimum security standards;
11. audit findings resolved;
12. NDPC registration and filing compliance;
13. data-quality scores;
14. high-risk AI systems reviewed;
15. access reviews completed.

64. Compliance Rating

Rating	Meaning
Green	Substantially compliant; no material unresolved risk
Amber	Partial compliance; corrective action required
Red	Material non-compliance or serious unresolved risk
Critical	Active breach, systemic failure or imminent harm

A Green rating shall not be awarded where a serious breach, unresolved audit finding or unlawful processing activity remains outstanding.

65. Corrective Action

Where non-compliance is identified, the responsible institution shall prepare an action plan specifying:

- issue;
- risk;
- remedial action;
- responsible officer;
- deadline;
- verification method.

Persistent or serious non-compliance may result in:

- restricted system access;
- suspension of data sharing;
- suspension of processing;
- enhanced supervision;
- processor termination;
- disciplinary action;
- referral to the NDPC;
- legal or regulatory sanction.

The NDPC may issue compliance or enforcement orders, require remediation, award compensation, impose penalties or take other measures provided by law.

PART XIX

IMPLEMENTATION ROADMAP

66. Phase I: Foundation — 0 to 6 Months

- appoint OHOPRS DPO;
- establish Steering Committee;
- classify controllers and processors;
- complete data inventory;
- map data flows;
- establish processing records;
- develop privacy notices;
- assess NDPC registration obligations;
- develop incident-response plan;
- review processor contracts;
- conduct priority DPIAs.

67. Phase II: System Development — 6 to 12 Months

- implement access controls;
- approve classification and retention schedules;
- execute data-sharing agreements;
- deploy rights-request workflow;
- establish compliance register;
- conduct staff training;
- test breach response;
- complete National Data Centre security assessment;
- establish AI governance process.

68. Phase III: National Roll-Out — 12 to 24 Months

- extend compliance structures to States;
- appoint State Privacy Champions;
- integrate compliance into Federal–State compacts;
- audit priority institutions;
- operationalise secure data-access committee;
- implement compliance dashboards;
- review Development Partner arrangements.

69. Phase IV: Continuous Compliance — Beyond 24 Months

- conduct annual compliance audits;
- prepare semi-annual reports;
- refresh DPIAs;
- test continuity and recovery;
- review processors;
- update policies;
- conduct independent security testing;
- maintain NDPC filings;
- review AI models and data-sharing arrangements.

70. Required Policies and Instruments

The following instruments shall be developed:

1. OHOPRS Data Protection Policy;
2. Data Governance Policy;
3. Data Classification Policy;
4. Data-Sharing and Interoperability Policy;
5. Information Security Policy;
6. Access-Control Policy;
7. Data-Retention and Disposal Schedule;
8. Personal-Data Breach Response Plan;
9. Data-Subject Rights Procedure;

10. DPIA Procedure and Template;
11. Processor Due-Diligence Framework;
12. Cloud and Cross-Border Transfer Policy;
13. Responsible AI and Algorithmic Governance Policy;
14. Research Data-Access Policy;
15. Children and Vulnerable Persons Data Protocol;
16. Mobile and Field Data-Collection Standard;
17. Registry Data-Quality Standard;
18. Business Continuity and Disaster-Recovery Plan.

71. Standard Compliance Templates

OHOPRS shall adopt templates for:

- Records of Processing Activities;
- Privacy Notice;
- Consent Form;
- Data-Sharing Agreement;
- Controller–Processor Agreement;
- Joint-Controller Arrangement;
- DPIA;
- Algorithmic-Impact Assessment;
- Data-Access Request;
- Data-Subject Request;
- Breach Report;
- Incident Register;
- Processor Assessment;
- Retention Approval;
- Secure Disposal Certificate;
- Compliance Audit;
- Corrective Action Plan.

72. Endnote

The OHOPRS Data Governance and NDPC Compliance Framework establishes a national system for ensuring that personal data are used responsibly, securely and lawfully in the delivery of humanitarian assistance, social protection and poverty-reduction interventions.

The Framework recognises that effective data use and privacy protection are complementary rather than competing objectives. Reliable data are essential for identifying vulnerable people, directing resources, preventing duplication and measuring poverty exit. However, those benefits can only be sustained where citizens trust Government to protect their information and respect their rights.

Accordingly, every OHOPRS institution shall be required to demonstrate:

- a lawful purpose for processing;
- clear institutional responsibility;
- minimum necessary data collection;
- effective security;
- transparent communication;
- respect for data-subject rights;
- responsible data sharing;
- independent compliance oversight;
- timely response to incidents;
- accountable use of artificial intelligence.

“Under OHOPRS, data shall be treated not merely as an administrative resource, but as a national trust held on behalf of the people whose lives, dignity and future it represents.”

ANNEX IV

ANNEX IV

International Benchmarking (Brazil, India, Indonesia)

Comparative Benchmarking Matrix

Benchmark Area	Brazil	India	Indonesia	Key Lesson for OHOPRS
National Governance Model	Federal policy leadership with strong municipal implementation	Central digital infrastructure supporting Federal and State programmes	Central policy direction with decentralised local implementation	Maintain Federal leadership while making States and LGAs central to implementation
Unified Social Registry	Cadastro Único supports multiple social programmes	Programme databases increasingly connected through shared digital infrastructure	Unified national social welfare database supports targeting	Establish the UNSR as the primary national source for identifying poor and vulnerable households
	Bolsa Família and other programmes use shared household records	Beneficiaries authenticated across multiple schemes	Beneficiary lists coordinated across major assistance programmes	Use the UNBR as the authoritative record of beneficiaries, interventions and programme history
Digital Identity	National identity systems support programme administration, but are less central than India's model	Aadhaar provides large-scale unique digital identity and authentication	National identity supports programme targeting and verification	Integrate NIN with OHOPRS while retaining inclusive processes for persons without immediate access to identity documentation
Government-to-Person Payments	Digital social-transfer payments delivered through national financial infrastructure	Direct Benefit Transfer links verified identity, bank accounts and mobile services	Cash and social assistance increasingly delivered digitally	Build an integrated G2P platform linked to the UNBR, NIN, regulated financial institutions and payment reconciliation systems
Financial Inclusion	Social-transfer accounts have expanded access to formal financial services	Jan Dhan accounts, Aadhaar and mobile services	Social-assistance delivery supports access to	Link social assistance to wallets, accounts, savings, credit

		form the JAM ecosystem	financial accounts	and wider financial-inclusion pathways
Interoperability	Programmes access common registry data under national rules	Strong API-based digital public infrastructure connects identity, payments and services	Systems are progressively integrated but remain less advanced	Establish the National Data Centre as an interoperability hub using secure APIs and common data standards
Poverty Targeting	Household socioeconomic information supports multidimensional programme targeting	Targeting varies across programmes but benefits from digital identity and administrative data	Unified database supports poverty and vulnerability classification	Combine UNSR data, NBS statistics, geospatial data and Poverty Intelligence Lab analytics
Local Government Role	Municipalities register households and update records	States and local administrations implement many national programmes	Local governments support registration, validation and grievance management	Assign States and LGAs responsibility for registration, updating, validation, service delivery and feedback
Community Participation	Local social-assistance structures support community engagement	Varies significantly across States and programmes	Local verification and community involvement support programme delivery	Institutionalise community validation, beneficiary committees and accessible grievance channels
Social Protection Integration	Strong integration of cash transfers, social assistance and complementary services	Multiple large schemes share digital infrastructure but remain institutionally diverse	Major social-assistance programmes are increasingly coordinated	Integrate social assistance, social care, humanitarian support and economic inclusion under OHOPRS
Humanitarian Integration	Humanitarian and disaster systems generally operate separately from core social protection	Disaster response and social programmes remain largely institutionally distinct	Social-assistance systems may expand during crises, but integration is incomplete	Use OHOPRS to formally connect humanitarian response with shock-responsive social protection and poverty-

				reduction pathways
Shock-Responsive Social Protection	Existing social databases can support emergency programme expansion	Digital identity and payment infrastructure enable rapid transfers	Unified beneficiary systems support emergency assistance expansion	Enable temporary expansion of cash transfers and social assistance during conflict, flooding, epidemics and economic shocks
Case Management and Referrals	Social-assistance centres support household referrals and complementary services	Programme-specific referral arrangements	Local delivery structures coordinate access to assistance	Establish an interoperable digital case-management and referral system across institutions
Poverty Graduation	Some beneficiaries transition through complementary employment and livelihood programmes	Livelihood and employment programmes exist but are not uniformly linked to social assistance	Social-assistance and economic-empowerment programmes are increasingly connected	Institutionalise structured pathways from UNBR to UNER and long-term tracking through UNGR
Registry Updating	Municipalities continuously update Cadastro Único	Identity data are periodically updated, while programme databases vary	Local administrations support regular validation and updating	Make registry updating continuous rather than dependent on periodic enrolment exercises
Monitoring and Evaluation	Strong administrative monitoring and programme evaluation	Large-scale digital transaction data support monitoring	Programme monitoring combines central and local reporting	Implement a common National Indicator Framework through MEAL+F and real-time dashboards
Grievance Redress	Local service centres and programme channels receive complaints	Digital and programme-specific grievance systems	Local government structures support complaint resolution	Establish unified, accessible and protection-sensitive grievance and feedback mechanisms

Data Governance	Data use governed through national administrative and privacy arrangements	Strong digital infrastructure accompanied by ongoing privacy and governance concerns	Data governance continues to evolve with system integration	Embed NDPC compliance, privacy by design, data minimisation, access control and independent oversight
Cybersecurity	National and programme-level controls support digital public services	Large-scale digital infrastructure requires sophisticated security and authentication controls	Cybersecurity capacity continues to develop	Establish enterprise cybersecurity, disaster recovery, encryption, audit logging and incident response
Artificial Intelligence and Analytics	Increasing use of analytics in social policy and programme monitoring	Advanced digital analytics and automated service systems	Growing use of integrated data analytics	Use the National Poverty Intelligence Lab for predictive analytics, targeting, early warning and policy simulation
Financing Model	Public financing supports national social programmes, complemented by subnational implementation	Large public financing supports multiple national and State schemes	Central and local budgets finance social assistance with partner support	Anchor OHOPRS in domestic financing while mobilising complementary partner and private resources
Pooled Financing	Social programmes are largely financed through public-budget mechanisms	Financing is programme and budget based rather than through a single pooled national fund	Financing is mainly programme based	Establish the NHPR-TF as a pooled, catalytic and results-oriented financing mechanism
Financial Tracking	Programme expenditure is monitored through public financial systems	Digital payments strengthen transaction traceability	Financial monitoring remains programme specific	Use the FTM to track all Government, partner, private and in-kind financing from source to outcome
Results-Based Financing	Performance and compliance	Digital verification	Performance monitoring	Link selected NHPR-TF

	influence programme management	supports output and transaction-based accountability	increasingly informs allocations	allocations and State grants to independently verified results
Public Accountability	Public programme reporting and institutional oversight support transparency	Digital systems provide transaction visibility, though public access varies	National reporting supports programme oversight	Publish aggregate financing, coverage, performance and audit information through public dashboards
Institutional Sustainability	Long-established legal and administrative structures support continuity	Shared digital infrastructure supports multiple programmes over time	National systems have progressively consolidated across administrations	Legally institutionalise OHOPRS, its Secretariat, registries, financing systems and accountability mechanisms

Strategic Benchmarking Summary

Global Model	Principal Strength	Main Limitation	OHOPRS Adaptation
Brazil	Unified social registry and integrated social-assistance delivery	Humanitarian systems are not fully integrated with social protection	Combine Brazil's registry model with humanitarian response, graduation and resilience pathways
India	Digital identity, digital payments and interoperable public infrastructure	Programme fragmentation remains across institutions and levels of Government	Use NIN, G2P and APIs within one coordinated national operating architecture
Indonesia	Unified poverty targeting and strong local-government participation	Digital interoperability and integrated lifecycle tracking remain less comprehensive	Strengthen State and LGA implementation while introducing integrated registries and national intelligence systems
OHOPRS	Integration of humanitarian action, social protection, poverty reduction, financing and accountability	Requires sustained political leadership, financing and institutional cooperation	Implement progressively through legal establishment, Federal–State compacts, digital infrastructure and performance accountability

OHOPRS Comparative Innovation Matrix

OHOPRS Innovation	Brazil	India	Indonesia	OHOPRS Position
Integrated humanitarian and poverty-reduction architecture	Partial	Limited	Partial	Core national architecture
Four-stage registry lifecycle: UNSR, UNBR, UNER and UNGR	No	No	No	Distinctive innovation
National Poverty Intelligence Lab	Partial analytics functions	Strong analytics ecosystem	Emerging	Integrated national poverty-intelligence engine
National Humanitarian and Poverty Reduction Trust Fund	No equivalent integrated mechanism	No equivalent integrated mechanism	No equivalent integrated mechanism	Dedicated pooled financing instrument
Finance Tracking Matrix linking funds to beneficiaries and outcomes	Partial	Strong transaction tracking but fragmented across programmes	Partial	End-to-end national financing intelligence
Formal poverty-exit and re-entry architecture	Partial	Programme-specific	Partial	System-wide lifecycle model
Unified MEAL+F framework	Programme based	Programme based	Programme based	National cross-sector accountability framework
Integrated Federal–State implementation compacts	Municipal coordination	Federal–State programme arrangements	Central–local coordination	Negotiated cooperative federalism model
Humanitarian-to-prosperity pathway	Limited	Limited	Partial	Central design feature

ANNEX V

ANNEX V

HUMANITARIAN ACTION AND POVERTY REDUCTION FUNDING REQUIREMENT (2026–2031 FORECAST)

One Humanitarian One Poverty Response System (OHOPRS)

1. Introduction

Achieving the vision of the One Humanitarian One Poverty Response System (OHOPRS) requires sustained, predictable and adequately resourced financing over a multi-year period. Nigeria's humanitarian challenges, combined with widespread multidimensional poverty, require investments that not only save lives but also build resilience, strengthen social protection systems and create sustainable pathways out of poverty.

This financing framework adopts a **Humanitarian–Development–Peace Nexus** approach by integrating humanitarian action, adaptive social protection and long-term economic inclusion into one national financing architecture.

The forecast covers the implementation period **2026–2031** and provides estimated funding requirements for national systems, programmes, institutions and digital public infrastructure required to operationalise OHOPRS.

2. Financing Assumptions

Indicator	Value
Implementation Period	2026–2031
Duration	6 Years
Humanitarian Target	10 Million Households
Social Protection Target	20 Million Households
Poverty Reduction & Economic Inclusion Target	20 Million Households
Resilience Target	15 Million Households
Average Household Size	4 Persons
Financing Model	Multi-Year Results-Based Financing
Delivery Platform	OHOPRS
Total Forecast Requirement	USD 19 Billion

Important Note: The beneficiary categories are **not mutually exclusive**. The same household may transition from humanitarian assistance to social protection and subsequently to poverty reduction and economic inclusion under the OHOPRS household graduation pathway.

3. Strategic Financing Objectives

The financing framework aims to:

- finance life-saving humanitarian assistance;
- strengthen adaptive social protection;

- finance sustainable poverty reduction and economic inclusion;
- build resilient communities;
- establish national digital public infrastructure;
- strengthen Federal and State implementation capacity;
- improve accountability and transparency;
- leverage domestic and international financing;
- reduce long-term dependence on humanitarian assistance.

4. Funding Requirement by Strategic Investment Area

Strategic Investment Area	Total Budget (USD Million)	Share of Total Budget
Humanitarian Action	2,500	13.2%
Social Protection	4,000	21.1%
Poverty Reduction & Economic Inclusion	9,000	47.4%
Resilience & Recovery	1,500	7.9%
National Digital Infrastructure	750	3.9%
Institutional Strengthening	400	2.1%
NHPR Trust Fund & Finance Tracking Matrix	200	1.1%
MEAL+F & Accountability	250	1.3%
Research, Innovation & Artificial Intelligence	400	2.1%
TOTAL	19,000	100%

5. Funding Requirement by Beneficiary Category

Strategic Investment Area	Target Households	Budget (USD Million)	Cost per Household (USD)	Estimated Population
Humanitarian Action	10,000,000	2,500	250	40 Million
Social Protection	20,000,000	4,000	200	80 Million
Poverty Reduction & Economic Inclusion	20,000,000	9,000	450	80 Million
Resilience & Recovery	15,000,000	1,500	100	60 Million
Digital Infrastructure	National Coverage	750	System Investment	National
Institutional Strengthening	National Coverage	400	System Investment	National
NHPR-TF & FTM	National Coverage	200	System Investment	National
MEAL+F	National Coverage	250	System Investment	National
Research & AI	National Coverage	400	System Investment	National

6. Household Investment Pathway

The OHOPRS financing model is based on progressively moving households from vulnerability to prosperity.

OHOPRS Lifecycle Stage	Average Investment per Household (USD)
Humanitarian Action	250
Adaptive Social Protection	200
Poverty Reduction & Economic Inclusion	450
Resilience Building	100
Shared National Systems (Digital Infrastructure, Governance, MEAL+F & AI)	100
Indicative Total Lifecycle Investment	1,100

This investment pathway reflects the philosophy of OHOPRS that the greatest investment should be directed towards enabling households to become economically self-reliant rather than remaining dependent on humanitarian assistance.

7. Humanitarian Action Financing Requirement

Programme	Budget (USD Million)	Cost per Household (USD)
Emergency Preparedness	250	25
Disaster Response	500	50
Food Security & Emergency Food Assistance	500	50
Nutrition	250	25
Shelter & Non-Food Items	300	30
Protection Services	300	30
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	200	20
Durable Solutions	200	20
TOTAL	2,500	250

8. Social Protection Financing Requirement

Programme	Budget (USD Million)	Cost per Household (USD)
Cash Transfers	1,500	75
Shock-Responsive Protection	700	35
Disability Support	400	20
Child & Family Support	500	25
Older Persons Support	300	15
Social Care & Case Management	600	30
TOTAL	4,000	200

9. Poverty Reduction & Economic Inclusion Financing Requirement

Programme	Budget (USD Million)	Cost per Household (USD)
Livelihood Restoration	2,200	110
Skills Development	1,400	70
MSME Development	1,500	75
Agricultural Enterprise Support	1,300	65
Financial Inclusion	900	45
Graduation Packages	1,700	85
TOTAL	9,000	450

10. National Digital Infrastructure

Component	Budget (USD Million)
National Data Centre	150
Unified National Registries	120
National Poverty Intelligence Lab	100
National G2P Platform	100
Humanitarian Response Analytics Platform	70
Finance Tracking Matrix	50
Enterprise Architecture	40
Interoperability Platform	60
Cybersecurity Infrastructure	60
TOTAL	750

11. Annual Funding Forecast

Year	Budget (USD Billion)
2026	2.80
2027	3.10
2028	3.30
2029	3.40
2030	3.40
2031	3.00
TOTAL	19.00

12. Funding Sources

Source	Amount (USD Billion)	Share
Federal Government	8.00	42.1%
State Governments	2.20	11.6%
Development Partners	4.80	25.3%
Development Finance Institutions	1.50	7.9%
Private Sector & Impact Investment	1.00	5.3%
Climate Finance	0.90	4.7%

Philanthropic Foundations	0.40	2.1%
Islamic & Innovative Finance	0.20	1.0%
TOTAL	19.00	100%

13. Domestic vs External Financing

Source	USD Billion	Percentage
Domestic Financing	11.00	58%
External Financing	8.00	42%
TOTAL	19.00	100%

14. Resource Mobilisation Strategy

The financing strategy shall mobilise resources through:

- Federal Government annual budget appropriations;
- State Government counterpart funding;
- National Humanitarian and Poverty Reduction Trust Fund (NHPR-TF);
- World Bank and African Development Bank financing;
- United Nations pooled funding mechanisms;
- European Union and bilateral development cooperation;
- Climate adaptation and resilience funds;
- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) contributions;
- Impact investment and blended finance;
- Philanthropic foundations;
- Islamic finance instruments (Zakat, Waqf and Sukuk);
- Innovative financing mechanisms, including carbon markets where appropriate.

15. Expected Investment Outcomes

The proposed investment of **USD 19 billion** over six years is expected to:

- Reach **10 million households** with life-saving humanitarian assistance.
- Provide adaptive social protection to **20 million households**.
- Support **20 million households** with livelihoods, enterprise development and economic inclusion.
- Strengthen resilience for **15 million households**.
- Establish a fully integrated National Data Centre and Unified National Registries.
- Operationalise the National Poverty Intelligence Lab and National G2P Platform.
- Improve transparency and accountability through the NHPR-TF, Finance Tracking Matrix and MEAL+F framework.
- Create a nationally owned financing architecture that supports the Federal Government's ambition of lifting millions of Nigerians out of poverty through coordinated humanitarian action, social protection and economic transformation.

16. Conclusion

The **USD 19.0 billion** financing requirement represents a strategic investment in transforming Nigeria's humanitarian, social protection and poverty reduction landscape. Rather than financing isolated interventions, this investment establishes a sustainable national operating system that accompanies households through every stage of their journey—from emergency assistance and adaptive social protection to livelihoods, economic inclusion and lasting prosperity.

By placing nearly **half of the total financing (47.4%)** into poverty reduction and economic inclusion, OHOPRS prioritises long-term self-reliance over prolonged dependency. Combined with robust digital public infrastructure, transparent financing mechanisms and results-based accountability, this financing framework provides a credible roadmap for building a more resilient, inclusive and prosperous Nigeria over the period 2026–2031.

