



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*



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ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

A. ACRONYMS

Acronym	Meaning
OHOPRS	One Humanitarian One Poverty Response System
FMHAPR	Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Reduction
NHPR-TF	National Humanitarian and Poverty Reduction Trust Fund
FTM	Finance Tracking Matrix
UNSR	Unified National Social Register
UNBR	Unified National Beneficiaries Register
UNER	Unified National Exit Register
UNGR	Unified National Growth Register
HRAP	Humanitarian Response Analytics Platform
MEAL+F	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, Learning and Feedback
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
NDPC	Nigeria Data Protection Commission

B. KEY DEFINITIONS

Terms	Definitions
OHOPRS	A Government-led, integrated national system that unifies humanitarian response and poverty reduction through coordinated governance, data systems, financing mechanisms, and accountability frameworks, ensuring that all interventions are aligned, traceable, and outcome-driven.
Financing Tracking Matrix (FTM)	A national financial oversight and tracking system that captures, monitors, and links all funding flows across government, development partners, private sector, and non-state actors to verified beneficiaries and measurable outcomes within the OHOPRS architecture.
National Humanitarian and Poverty Reduction Trust Fund (NHPR-TF)	A pooled financing mechanism that aggregates and strategically allocates resources from government, development partners, and the private sector to support coordinated and results-based humanitarian and poverty reduction interventions.
Poverty Exit Pathway (PEP)	A structured, time-bound progression framework through which beneficiaries transition from vulnerability to resilience, and ultimately to sustainable economic self-reliance, supported by sequenced interventions within OHOPRS.
Lifecycle Approach	A systems-based model that tracks and supports individuals through successive stages of development, from identification and intervention to stabilization, exit, and long-term growth, ensuring continuity, coherence, and sustainability of support.
Unified Registry System	An integrated national data architecture that enables end-to-end tracking of beneficiaries, ensuring accurate targeting, service delivery monitoring, poverty exit verification, and long-term economic progression tracking.
Humanitarian Response Analytics Platform (HRAP)	A real-time data and analytics platform that provides visibility into humanitarian needs, interventions, coverage, and gaps, supporting evidence-based decision-making and rapid response coordination.
Poverty Intelligence Lab	An advanced analytics and decision-support unit within OHOPRS that utilises data science, artificial intelligence, and predictive modelling to inform policy, optimise resource allocation, and anticipate emerging risks.

FOREWORD

President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria



The One Humanitarian One Poverty Response System (OHOPRS) is presented within the framework of President Bola Ahmed Tinubu's Renewed Hope Agenda, founded on the conviction that no Nigerian should be left behind and that national development must translate into improved wellbeing, opportunity and dignity for every household.

OHOPRS gives practical expression to that vision within humanitarian response and poverty reduction. It reflects the President's commitment to a Nigeria that moves from fragmented interventions to coordinated action, from duplication to unity of purpose, and from disconnected data to a shared national understanding of who needs support, what support is required, and where it is needed most.

This Framework represents the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Reduction's contribution to that broader national vision, aligning its humanitarian and poverty reduction mandate with the President's commitment to building a productive, self-reliant and inclusive Nigeria.

At its heart is a simple but important shift: from palliatives to pathways, ensuring that humanitarian assistance does not end with immediate relief, but becomes the beginning of a coordinated journey towards recovery, resilience, economic inclusion and sustainable prosperity.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Honourable Minister of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Reduction



Nigeria stands at a defining moment. Sixty-three per cent of our citizens, some 133 million people, live in multidimensional poverty. Millions more are displaced, food-insecure, or living through the compounding effects of conflict, climate shocks, and economic hardship. For two decades, Government, development partners, and civil society have invested heavily in humanitarian response and social protection. Yet outcomes have too often been limited by fragmentation: parallel registries, uncoordinated financing, and duplicated effort across institutions each pursuing important but disconnected mandates.

The **One Humanitarian One Poverty Response System (OHOPRS)** is this Administration's answer to that fragmentation. It is not a new programme competing for space alongside existing ones. It is the national architecture that unifies them, one governance structure, one data backbone, one financing framework, and one accountability system spanning humanitarian affairs, social protection, and poverty reduction. OHOPRS gives shape to **President Bola Ahmed Tinubu's** Renewed Hope Agenda in this sector, and to a philosophy this Ministry has placed at the centre of its work: moving Nigerians from palliatives to pathways, from short-term relief to sustained, measurable exits from poverty.

This Framework establishes the governance foundation for that shift: a National Council on Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Reduction to set direction at the highest level, this Ministry as National Coordinating Authority, and an OHOPRS Secretariat organised around eight functional pillars, supported by Technical Working Groups that bring Federal MDAs, State Governments, development partners, the private sector, and civil society into a single coordinating structure. It builds on—rather than replaces—the institutional strengths already in place, including NASSCO, the National Social Registry, and the wider social protection architecture, while closing the interoperability gaps that have limited their collective impact.

At the centre of the system is a unified data and intelligence backbone: a National Data Centre, interoperable registries, and a National Poverty Intelligence Lab that together allow Government to identify need, target support, and track every Nigerian's progression from vulnerability to self-reliance. This evidence base is what allows OHOPRS to move beyond counting interventions to measuring outcomes.

Financing this system is a shared national responsibility. With international humanitarian and development financing under sustained pressure, OHOPRS places domestic resource mobilisation at the centre of its sustainability strategy, anchored by a National Humanitarian and Poverty Reduction

Trust Fund and a Finance Tracking Matrix that gives Government, partners, and the public confidence that resources reach verified beneficiaries and produce measurable results. Development partner support remains valued and necessary, but as a complement to, not a substitute for, sustained domestic investment.

I commend this Framework to Federal and State institutions, development partners, the private sector, and the Nigerian public, and I invite every stakeholder to join Government in building a system worthy of the scale of need it must meet, one that is coordinated, evidence-driven, accountable, and, above all, focused on the pathways that lead Nigerians out of poverty for good.

Dr. Bernard M. Dero

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



STRATEGIC FOUNDATION

National Context And Imperative

Nigeria faces a convergence of structural vulnerabilities that require a unified, system-based national response.

According to the National Bureau of Statistics Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) Report (2022), **63% of Nigerians, approximately 133 million people, are multidimensionally poor**, with higher incidence in rural areas (72%) compared to urban areas (42%). This scale of poverty reflects not only income deprivation but also deficits in education, health, living standards, and access to basic services.

Humanitarian needs remain persistent and geographically concentrated. Data from the International Organisation for Migration Displacement Tracking Matrix indicates that over **3.7 million Nigerians remain internally displaced**, particularly in the Northeast due to protracted conflict. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) consistently identifies **millions of people in need of humanitarian assistance annually**, driven by insecurity, displacement, and economic shocks.

Food insecurity continues to affect large segments of the population. The World Food Programme and Cadre Harmonisé analyses show that **millions of Nigerians face crisis or emergency levels of food insecurity each year**, particularly in northern states. This is compounded by rising food prices, conflict, and climate variability.

Climate change is an accelerating risk multiplier. The World Bank notes that Nigeria is increasingly exposed to **flooding, drought, and environmental degradation**, which disrupt livelihoods, displace communities, and push vulnerable households deeper into poverty. Annual flood events continue to cause widespread damage to infrastructure, agriculture, and settlements.

Economic vulnerability remains high, particularly among youth and those in the informal economy. While labour force

conditions fluctuate, a significant proportion of Nigerians operate outside formal social protection systems, limiting resilience to shocks and reducing pathways to economic stability.

Despite substantial investments by government and development partners, outcomes remain constrained by systemic fragmentation. Coordination across Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) is often weak; data systems are not interoperable; funding flows are siloed and insufficiently tracked; and monitoring and accountability mechanisms are not fully integrated.

The consequence is a cycle of fragmented interventions, duplication of efforts, inefficient resource utilisation, and limited measurable impact on poverty reduction and resilience building.

Nigeria's challenge is not the absence of programmes, it is the absence of a unified system.

Existing National Systems And The Case For System Integration

Over the past two decades, the Federal Government of Nigeria, State Governments, Development Partners, United Nations Agencies, Civil Society Organisations, International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs), and the Private Sector have collectively invested in building important humanitarian, social protection, disaster management, and poverty reduction systems.

These investments have established critical national assets including the National Social Register (NSR), humanitarian coordination platforms, beneficiary management information systems, early warning and food security monitoring systems, disaster response mechanisms, cash transfer delivery systems, social protection programmes, and numerous sector-specific databases and digital platforms. Significant institutional capacities have also been developed across Federal and State Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), particularly within NASSCO, NEMA, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), relevant sector ministries, State Governments, and humanitarian coordination structures.

Development Partners have similarly made substantial investments in strengthening delivery systems, financing mechanisms, digital platforms, vulnerability assessments, humanitarian information management, and community-based targeting approaches. These investments have generated valuable technical experience, institutional knowledge, and operational infrastructure that provide a strong foundation for future reforms.

Despite these achievements, many of these systems have evolved independently, reflecting different sectoral mandates, programme objectives, funding arrangements, and institutional responsibilities. While each system performs important functions within its respective mandate, limited interoperability, fragmented governance arrangements, parallel beneficiary databases, inconsistent targeting methodologies, disconnected financing systems, and varying monitoring frameworks have reduced opportunities for system-wide

coordination, efficiency, and evidence-based decision-making.

The objective of OHOPRS is therefore **not to replace these existing systems**, but to provide the national architecture through which they become better coordinated, interoperable, and mutually reinforcing. OHOPRS seeks to integrate existing institutional strengths within a unified governance, data, financing, and accountability framework while respecting the statutory mandates of participating institutions.

Accordingly, the Framework adopts an **"integrate rather than duplicate"** approach. Existing national systems, registries, information platforms, humanitarian coordination mechanisms, social protection delivery systems, and sectoral databases will, wherever feasible, be strengthened and connected through common standards, interoperable digital architecture, harmonised governance arrangements, and shared accountability mechanisms.

By building upon existing investments rather than creating parallel structures, OHOPRS will reduce duplication, improve efficiency, strengthen institutional ownership, protect previous investments, and accelerate Nigeria's transition towards an integrated national humanitarian and poverty reduction operating system capable of delivering measurable and sustainable outcomes.

The National Imperative

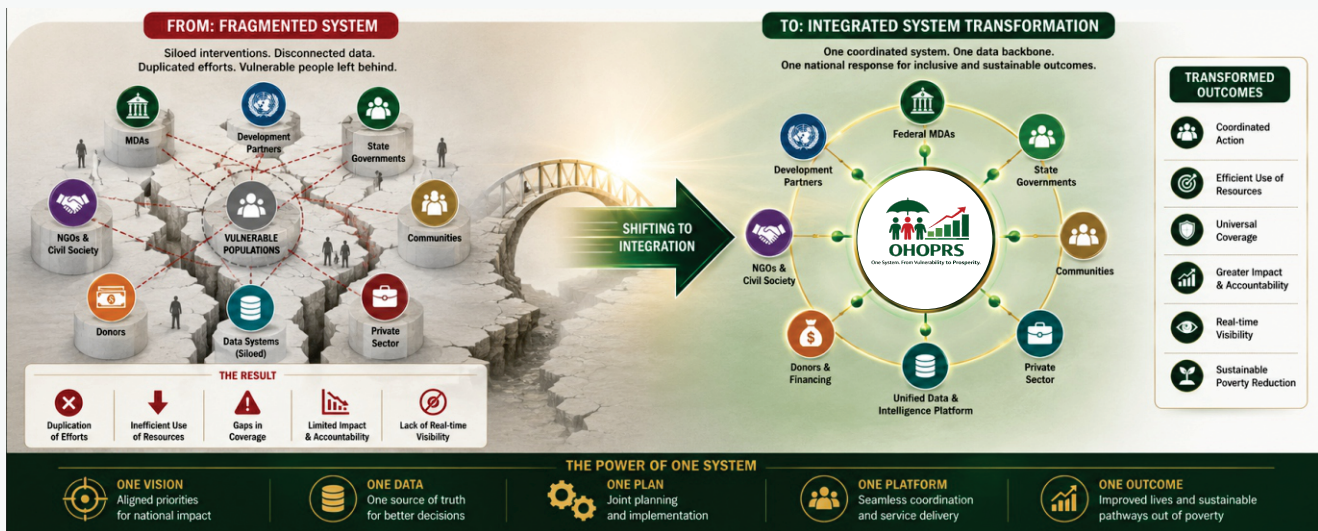
The evidence clearly demonstrates the need for a fundamental shift from programme-based interventions to a coordinated, system-driven approach that:

- 1** Identifies every vulnerable citizen through a unified registry
- 2** Aligns all actors and interventions under a single national framework
- 3** Tracks all financing flows and links them to beneficiaries and outcomes
- 4** Ensures real-time monitoring, accountability, and performance management



The One Humanitarian One Poverty Response System (OHOPRS) is the Federal Government's response to this imperative. It establishes a unified national architecture that integrates humanitarian response and poverty reduction into a single, coherent system designed to deliver measurable, sustainable outcomes at scale

Strategic Shift: From Fragmentation To System Transformation



Nigeria's approach to humanitarian response and poverty reduction has historically been characterized by fragmented interventions delivered through multiple, often uncoordinated systems. While these efforts have provided critical support to vulnerable populations, they have not delivered the scale, efficiency, or sustainability required to significantly reduce poverty or build long-term resilience.

The prevailing model is largely programme-driven. Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), development partners, and non-state actors design and implement interventions within their respective mandates, frequently operating parallel systems for targeting, delivery, financing, and reporting. Data systems are not fully interoperable, funding flows are not comprehensively tracked, and accountability mechanisms are dispersed across institutions. As a result, beneficiaries may receive overlapping support in some cases, while others are excluded entirely.

This fragmentation leads to duplication of efforts, inefficient use of limited resources, weak coordination across sectors, and limited ability to track outcomes at the national level. Most critically, it weakens the linkage between humanitarian response and long-term poverty reduction, resulting in repeated cycles of vulnerability without sustainable exit pathways.

Recognising these structural constraints, the Federal Government is undertaking a deliberate strategic shift from fragmented programme delivery to a unified, system-based national architecture through the One Humanitarian One Poverty Response System (OHOPRS).

This shift is anchored on the understanding that poverty and vulnerability are multidimensional and interconnected, and therefore require a coordinated, cross-sectoral response. OHOPRS replaces isolated interventions with an integrated system that aligns all actors, resources, and processes within a single national framework.

At the core of this transformation is the transition from managing programmes to managing a system. Under OHOPRS, coordination is centralized and institutionalized, ensuring that all interventions, regardless of implementing entity are aligned with national priorities and delivered through a unified structure. Data systems are integrated to create a single source of truth for beneficiary identification, tracking, and outcome measurement. Financing is consolidated and made transparent through pooled funding mechanisms and comprehensive financial tracking systems, ensuring that all resources are visible, aligned, and efficiently utilised.



Equally important is the shift from input-based reporting to outcome-based accountability. Traditional approaches have focused on tracking activities and expenditures, with limited emphasis on measuring long-term impact. OHOPRS introduces a results-oriented framework that links every intervention to measurable outcomes, including poverty reduction, resilience building, and economic progression. This ensures that success is defined not by the volume of resources deployed, but by the tangible improvements in the lives of citizens.

The strategic shift also redefines the relationship between humanitarian response and development. Rather than treating them as separate domains, OHOPRS integrates them within a single lifecycle model that supports individuals from initial vulnerability through stabilization and ultimately to economic self-reliance. This approach ensures continuity of support and reduces the likelihood of relapse into poverty.

In operational terms, this transformation is reflected in four key system changes. First, coordination moves from decentralized and fragmented structures to a single, government-led national platform. Second, data systems evolve from multiple, disconnected registries to an integrated national registry architecture that tracks beneficiaries across their lifecycle. Third, financing transitions from siloed and partially visible funding streams to a unified and fully traceable system that links resources to results. Fourth, accountability shifts from periodic reporting to real-time monitoring and continuous performance management.

This transformation is not incremental; it is systemic. It requires a reconfiguration of how institutions operate, how resources are allocated, and how performance is measured. It also requires strong leadership, clear governance, and sustained commitment across all levels of government and among all stakeholders.

The One Humanitarian One Poverty Response System (OHOPRS) embodies this strategic shift. It provides Nigeria with a coherent, integrated, and scalable system

capable of addressing the complexity of poverty and humanitarian challenges in a coordinated and sustainable manner.

The transition from fragmentation to system transformation is not optional, it is essential for achieving measurable and lasting impact.

Through OHOPRS, Nigeria moves from fragmented interventions to a unified national system, from inefficiency to optimisation, and from temporary relief to sustainable transformation.

The Humanitarian–Development–Peace Nexus

The One Humanitarian One Poverty Response System (OHOPRS) is anchored on the recognition that humanitarian crises, chronic poverty, and insecurity are closely interconnected and cannot be addressed effectively through isolated interventions. Sustainable national development requires a coherent approach that brings together humanitarian action, long-term development investments, and peace building efforts within a complementary national framework.

OHOPRS adopts the principles of the Humanitarian–Development–Peace (HDP) Nexus, recognising that while humanitarian assistance, development programming, and peacebuilding have distinct mandates, principles, financing arrangements, and institutional responsibilities, they are mutually reinforcing and must be deliberately coordinated to achieve sustainable outcomes.

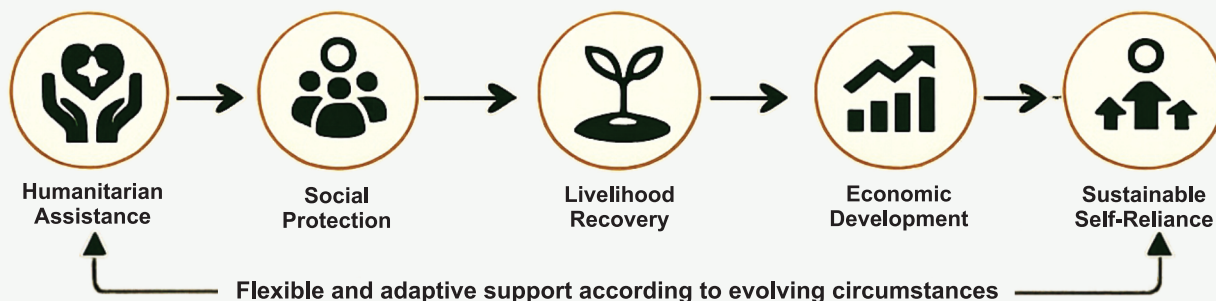
Within this framework, humanitarian action remains focused on saving lives, alleviating suffering, and protecting affected populations



NEXUS IN ACTION: WORKING TOGETHER FOR SUSTAINABLE OUTCOMES



ADAPTIVE PATHWAY FOR HOUSEHOLDS





during emergencies, in accordance with internationally recognised humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and operational independence. Humanitarian interventions continue to be delivered according to assessed needs, ensuring that rapid life-saving assistance is never compromised by longer-term development objectives.

Development interventions focus on strengthening institutions, expanding economic opportunities, improving access to essential services, building resilience, and addressing the structural drivers of poverty and vulnerability. These investments provide the foundation for long-term prosperity and reduce dependence on recurrent humanitarian assistance.

Recognising that many humanitarian crises in Nigeria are driven or exacerbated by conflict, insecurity, social exclusion, and environmental pressures, OHOPRS further acknowledges the importance of peacebuilding, social cohesion, conflict prevention, and durable solutions as essential enablers of sustainable poverty reduction. While these functions remain under the mandates of relevant national institutions responsible for security, justice, reconciliation, and peacebuilding, OHOPRS will maintain strong coordination and information-sharing mechanisms to ensure that humanitarian and poverty reduction interventions are aligned with broader national efforts to promote stability and resilience.

Accordingly, OHOPRS does not seek to merge humanitarian, development, and peace institutions into a single operational structure. Rather, it provides the national coordination architecture through which these complementary efforts are better aligned, sequenced, and mutually reinforcing while fully respecting institutional mandates and constitutional responsibilities.

The Framework therefore promotes a "Nexus in Action" approach in which Government institutions, State Governments, Development Partners, United Nations Agencies, International and National Non-Governmental Organisations, Civil Society Organisations, private sector actors, and local communities work collaboratively around shared national outcomes. This includes harmonising assessments where appropriate, improving interoperability of information systems, strengthening joint planning, coordinating

investments, and ensuring that humanitarian assistance progressively contributes to resilience, recovery, economic inclusion, and durable poverty reduction.

This integrated approach recognises that poverty reduction is rarely linear. Households affected by conflict, climate change, displacement, epidemics, or economic shocks may require repeated humanitarian support before achieving sustainable self-reliance. Consequently, OHOPRS adopts a flexible and adaptive systems approach that enables households to transition between humanitarian assistance, social protection, livelihood recovery, and economic development according to their evolving circumstances, thereby strengthening resilience and reducing the risk of recurrent vulnerability.

By embedding the Humanitarian–Development–Peace Nexus within a unified national operating architecture, OHOPRS establishes an integrated platform through which Nigeria can respond more effectively to immediate humanitarian needs while simultaneously addressing the underlying structural causes of vulnerability, promoting resilience, strengthening social cohesion, and accelerating inclusive national development.



Vision, Mission And Guiding Principles

The One Humanitarian One Poverty Response System (OHOPRS) is anchored on a clear vision, a focused mission, and a set of guiding principles that define its direction, structure, and implementation.

The vision of OHOPRS is:

A Nigeria where every vulnerable citizen is identified, supported, and empowered through a unified national system that guarantees dignity, inclusion, and sustainable economic opportunity

This vision reflects a shift from fragmented interventions to a coordinated system that ensures no individual is left behind and that all efforts contribute to measurable national outcomes.

The mission of OHOPRS is:

To establish a government-led, data-driven, and results-oriented national system that integrates humanitarian response with poverty reduction, ensuring that all interventions are coordinated, transparently financed, efficiently delivered, and directly linked to measurable outcomes for citizens.

Guiding Principles

The implementation of OHOPRS is guided by the following principles:

- 1 **Government Leadership and National Ownership:** OHOPRS shall be Government-led, nationally owned, and institutionally anchored to ensure sustainability, policy coherence, and long-term resilience beyond individual programmes, projects, or political administrations.
- 2 **One Unified National System:** All humanitarian, social protection, and poverty reduction interventions shall operate within a common national architecture that promotes coordination, interoperability, complementarity, and shared accountability while respecting institutional mandates.
- 3 **Humanitarian Principles:** Humanitarian interventions implemented through OHOPRS shall uphold the internationally recognised principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and operational independence, ensuring that life-saving assistance is delivered solely based on assessed needs and without discrimination.
- 4 **Humanitarian–Development–Peace Nexus:** OHOPRS shall promote coordinated action across humanitarian response, development programming, and peacebuilding, recognising their complementary roles in reducing vulnerability, strengthening resilience, and supporting durable solutions while respecting their distinct mandates and financing mechanisms.
- 5 **Data-Driven Decision Making:** Policy, planning, targeting, implementation, monitoring, and financing decisions shall be informed by reliable, timely, interoperable, and evidence-based data generated through integrated national information systems.
- 6 **Financial Transparency and Accountability:** All resources mobilised under or aligned with OHOPRS shall be transparent, traceable, efficiently utilised, and linked to measurable outputs, outcomes, and beneficiary results through robust financial governance mechanisms.
- 7 **Life cycle and Adaptive Support:** Support shall recognise that vulnerability is dynamic rather than static. Individuals and households may require different forms of assistance over time, including humanitarian response, social protection, livelihood recovery, resilience building, and economic inclusion.
- 8 **Leave No One Behind:** OHOPRS shall ensure that no individual or community is excluded from national support systems because of gender, age, disability, geographic location, displacement status, ethnicity, religion, or socio-economic circumstance. Particular attention shall be given to women, children, persons with disabilities, internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees, older persons, and other vulnerable populations.
- 9 **Localisation and Community Ownership:** OHOPRS recognises that sustainable humanitarian response and poverty reduction are most effective when communities actively participate in planning, implementation, monitoring, and accountability. State Governments, Local Government Areas, traditional institutions, faith-based organisations, civil society organisations, women-led organisations, youth-led organisations, community-based organisations, and local NGOs shall be recognised as strategic partners in implementation.
- 10 **Federal–State Partnership:** Implementation shall respect Nigeria's federal constitutional structure by promoting cooperative federalism, negotiated implementation arrangements, and shared accountability between the Federal Government, State Governments, and Local Government Areas.
- 11 **Private Sector and Market Systems:** OHOPRS shall leverage private sector investment, innovation, financial institutions, technology providers, and market systems to expand economic opportunities, strengthen livelihoods, and promote sustainable poverty reduction.
- 12 **Digital Transformation and Innovation:** Digital technologies, artificial intelligence, interoperable information systems, geospatial intelligence, predictive analytics, and secure digital platforms shall be deployed



responsibly to improve targeting, coordination, transparency, responsiveness, and decision-making across the system.

Protection, Privacy and Ethical Data

- 13 **Governance:** All data collected, processed, stored, shared, and analysed within OHOPRS shall comply with applicable Nigerian laws and internationally recognised standards on privacy, data protection, cybersecurity, ethical data management, informed consent, and the protection of sensitive information.

Sustainability and Resilience: OHOPRS

- 14 shall strengthen national institutions, build resilient communities, promote environmental sustainability, enhance climate adaptation, and reduce long-term dependence on humanitarian assistance through investments that create lasting development outcomes.

Results and Continuous Learning:

- 15 Success shall be measured not by activities undertaken or resources expended, but by measurable improvements in human well-being, resilience, poverty reduction, and inclusive economic growth. Continuous

learning, innovation, adaptive management, and evidence generation shall guide ongoing system improvement.

Together, the vision, mission, and guiding principles of OHOPRS provide a coherent foundation for a unified national system that delivers coordinated, transparent, and measurable impact at scale.

GOVERNANCE AND SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

Governance and Institutional Framework

The effectiveness of the **One Humanitarian One Poverty Response System (OHOPRS)** depends on a clear, coordinated, and enforceable governance structure that aligns all actors, systems, and resources within a unified national framework. This framework establishes defined roles, strengthens accountability, and eliminates fragmentation across institutions.

The governance framework of the **One Humanitarian One Poverty Response System (OHOPRS)** is founded on the principle that humanitarian response and poverty reduction are national responsibilities requiring coordinated action across all tiers of government and among all development stakeholders. Accordingly, OHOPRS establishes a whole-of-government and whole-of-society governance architecture that promotes collective ownership, shared accountability, and coordinated implementation while respecting constitutional mandates and institutional responsibilities.

The Framework recognises that no single institution possesses the mandate, resources, or technical capacity to address the multidimensional drivers of humanitarian vulnerability and poverty. OHOPRS therefore provides the national coordination architecture through which Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), State Governments, Local Government Areas, Development Partners, United Nations Agencies, International and National Non-Governmental Organisations, Civil Society Organisations, the Private Sector, Academia, and Communities work towards shared national outcomes.

At the apex of the governance structure is the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, who provides overall strategic direction and ensures that OHOPRS is aligned with national priorities and the broader development agenda. This high-level leadership guarantees cross-sectoral alignment and sustained national commitment. The President provides the highest level of political leadership, ensuring cross-government coordination, policy

coherence, and national accountability. Presidential oversight enables OHOPRS to operate as a national reform programme that transcends institutional boundaries and aligns humanitarian response, poverty reduction, economic reforms, and national development priorities.

Operational leadership is vested in the Honourable Minister of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Reduction, who serves as the National System Lead and Chief Coordinator of OHOPRS. The Minister is responsible for overall system coordination, regulatory oversight, financial stewardship, and national accountability. This includes ensuring that all humanitarian and poverty reduction interventions, regardless of implementing entity or funding source, are aligned with the OHOPRS framework and integrated into its core systems.

Supporting the Minister at the strategic level is the National Council on Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Reduction, which serves as the highest policy advisory and coordination body. The Council facilitates inter-ministerial alignment, provides strategic guidance, and resolves policy and operational bottlenecks, ensuring that the system operates cohesively across sectors. The National Council shall:

- i. approve national priorities.
- ii. approve annual strategic plans.
- iii. review national performance.
- iv. resolve inter-ministerial issues.
- v. promote federal-state coordination.
- vi. mobilise national support.

The Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Reduction serves as the National Coordinating Authority for OHOPRS. The Ministry provides strategic leadership, policy coordination, regulatory oversight, and system stewardship while working collaboratively with relevant MDAs, State Governments, Development Partners, and other stakeholders in accordance with their statutory mandates.



At the operational level, the OHOPRS National Secretariat serves as the central engine for implementation and system management. The Secretariat operates under the authority of the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Reduction and is responsible for the day-to-day coordination, integration, and performance tracking of the system. It ensures that all components of OHOPRS function as a unified whole and that all actors operate within established standards and protocols.

The Secretariat provides technical, operational, and administrative support across the system and is structured around key functional areas, including coordination, data and digital systems, financing and the Finance Tracking Matrix (FTM), and Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, Learning and Feedback (MEAL+F). Through these functions, the Secretariat manages system operations, supports implementation at federal and sub-national levels, and ensures continuous performance monitoring and reporting.

In its coordination role, the Secretariat aligns stakeholders across government, development partners, civil society, and the private sector, ensuring that all interventions are harmonised within the OHOPRS framework. In its data and systems function, it oversees the integration and operation of unified registries and digital platforms, ensuring interoperability and real-time data availability. In its financing role, it supports the management and tracking of financial flows through the National Humanitarian and Poverty Reduction Trust Fund (NHPR-TF) and the Finance Tracking Matrix. In its accountability function, it drives the implementation of the MEAL+F framework, ensuring that performance is continuously tracked, evaluated, and improved.

At the institutional level, relevant Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) serve as implementing entities within the OHOPRS framework. While retaining their sectoral mandates, they are required to align their programmes, data systems, financing, and reporting mechanisms with OHOPRS standards. This ensures coherence across sectors and strengthens the overall effectiveness of government interventions.

State Governments play a central role in implementation, reflecting Nigeria's federal

structure. Each state establishes a coordination platform aligned with the national framework, enabling localized planning, implementation, and monitoring. States are responsible for adapting interventions to local contexts while maintaining alignment with national systems and standards. OHOPRS shall be implemented through a cooperative federalism approach that recognises the constitutional autonomy of State Governments while promoting nationally harmonised standards. Rather than imposing uniform implementation models, OHOPRS shall establish Federal–State Implementation Compacts through which States voluntarily align their humanitarian and poverty reduction systems with the national architecture while retaining flexibility to respond to local priorities and development plans

Local Government Areas (LGAs) and community structures form the frontline of service delivery, ensuring last-mile implementation and direct engagement with beneficiaries. Their role is critical in validating data, facilitating access to services, and strengthening feedback mechanisms.

Development partners, including United Nations agencies, international organisations, and bilateral institutions, are integrated into the OHOPRS framework as technical and financial partners. Their contributions are aligned with national priorities and coordinated through the system to ensure complementarity and avoid duplication. Development Partners shall contribute through: technical assistance, financing, innovation, capacity development, policy dialogue, humanitarian coordination, monitoring, knowledge sharing, joint reviews; while respecting Government leadership.

Civil society organisations and non-governmental organisations contribute to service delivery, advocacy, and community engagement, operating within the coordinated framework. The private sector is also engaged as a strategic partner, contributing to financing, innovation, and economic empowerment initiatives that support sustainable poverty reduction.

To ensure effective coordination across all levels, OHOPRS establishes structured mechanisms, including inter-ministerial platforms, technical working groups, and sectoral coordination forums. These

mechanisms facilitate collaboration, information sharing, and joint planning, ensuring that the system operates as a cohesive and integrated whole.

Digital platforms and data systems underpin the governance framework, enabling real-time coordination, monitoring, and decision-making. Integrated dashboards and reporting tools provide visibility into system performance, allowing for timely interventions and continuous improvement.

The governance framework is further strengthened by a legal and policy foundation that formalizes roles, responsibilities, and compliance requirements. This ensures that OHOPRS is institutionalized, enforceable, and

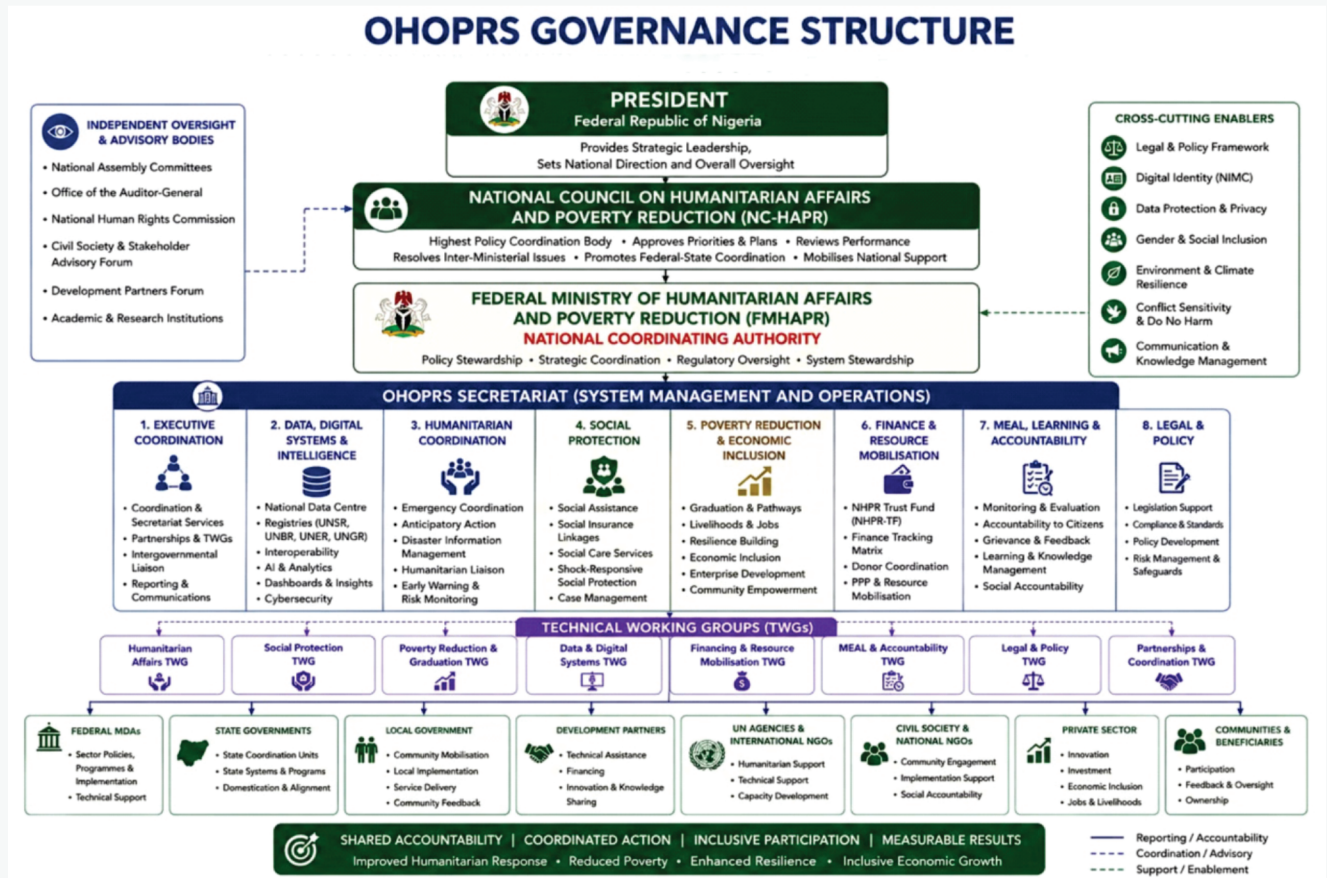
resilient to changes in political and operational contexts.

Ultimately, the governance and institutional framework of OHOPRS transforms a fragmented landscape of actors into a unified system with clear leadership, defined responsibilities, and shared accountability. It ensures that all efforts are aligned, all resources are coordinated, and all interventions contribute to measurable national outcomes, with the OHOPRS Secretariat serving as the central engine driving implementation and performance at scale.

Institutional Roles Matrix

Institution	Primary Responsibility
Presidency	National leadership
National Council	Strategic policy oversight
FMHAPR	National coordination and policy stewardship
OHOPRS Secretariat	Day-to-day system management
Ministry of Finance	Public financing and fiscal oversight
Ministry of Budget & Economic Planning	Planning and budget alignment
National Bureau of Statistics	Official statistics and poverty measurement
NASSCO	Social Registry stewardship and beneficiary data coordination
NIMC	Digital identity and authentication
NEMA	Humanitarian emergency coordination
Federal MDAs	Sector implementation
State Governments	State implementation and domestication
LGAs	Community implementation
Development Partners	Technical and financial support
Civil Society & NGOs	Community mobilisation, implementation, accountability
Private Sector	Innovation, financing, economic inclusion
Academia	Research, policy analysis, innovation

OHOPRS Governance Organogram



Community Participation And Local Ownership

Effective humanitarian response and sustainable poverty reduction require the active participation of the people and communities they are intended to serve. Accordingly, OHOPRS adopts a community-centred approach that promotes inclusive participation, local ownership, and shared accountability throughout the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of interventions.

The Framework recognises traditional institutions, religious leaders, community-based organisations, civil society organisations, women-led organisations, youth-led organisations, organisations of persons with disabilities, beneficiary committees, and other grassroots structures as strategic partners in the national humanitarian and poverty reduction architecture. These stakeholders play a critical role in community

mobilisation, vulnerability identification and validation, awareness creation, feedback collection, social accountability, conflict-sensitive implementation, and promoting local ownership of interventions.

To strengthen accountability to affected populations, OHOPRS will establish accessible community feedback, grievance redress, and citizen engagement mechanisms that enable beneficiaries and communities to actively contribute to programme design, monitor service delivery, and report implementation challenges. Lessons and feedback generated from communities will be systematically integrated into policy review, programme improvement, and adaptive management processes.

Through meaningful community participation and localisation, OHOPRS seeks to ensure



that interventions are responsive to local realities, culturally appropriate, inclusive, and sustainable, while reinforcing trust between Government, development partners, and the citizens they serve.

Technical Working Groups

To strengthen multi-sectoral coordination and provide technical oversight for the implementation of OHOPRS, the Framework shall establish Technical Working Groups (TWGs) comprising representatives of relevant Federal and State MDAs, Development Partners, United Nations Agencies, Civil Society Organisations, academia, and the private sector. The TWGs shall serve as technical advisory and coordination platforms responsible for supporting policy development, harmonising standards, reviewing implementation progress, addressing operational challenges, and providing recommendations to the OHOPRS Secretariat and the National Council.

The Technical Working Groups shall be organised around key thematic areas, including **Humanitarian Affairs; Social Protection; Poverty Reduction and Economic Inclusion; Data, Digital Systems and Interoperability; Financing and Resource Mobilisation; Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, Learning and Feedback (MEAL+F); Legal and Policy; and Partnerships and Coordination**. Additional ad hoc TWGs may be established as required to address emerging priorities and cross-cutting issues.

Through these multi-stakeholder platforms, OHOPRS will promote technical collaboration, knowledge sharing, innovation, and collective problem-solving, ensuring that implementation remains coordinated, evidence-based, and responsive to evolving national priorities.

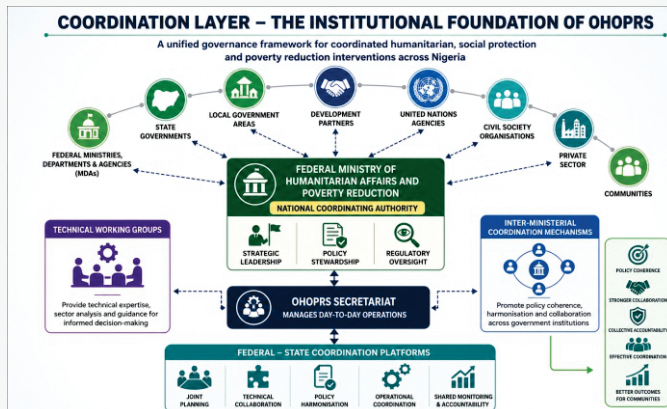
OHOPRS Core System Architecture

The One Humanitarian One Poverty Response System (OHOPRS) is designed as Nigeria's integrated national operating architecture for humanitarian affairs, social protection, and poverty reduction. Rather than functioning as a standalone programme, OHOPRS provides the institutional, digital, financial, and governance infrastructure through which Federal and State Governments, Development Partners, United Nations Agencies, Civil Society Organisations, the Private Sector, and Communities coordinate interventions, mobilise resources, share information, and measure results.

The architecture is built around five mutually reinforcing system layers: **Coordination, Data and Intelligence, Service Delivery, Financing, and Accountability**. Together, these layers form a unified ecosystem in which institutions work collaboratively, data flows seamlessly, financing is transparently tracked, and programme performance is continuously monitored to achieve measurable humanitarian and poverty reduction outcomes.

The OHOPRS architecture is founded on the principle of "Integrate Rather Than Duplicate." Rather than replacing existing government systems and institutional arrangements, OHOPRS strengthens, harmonises, and connects existing platforms through common governance arrangements, interoperable digital infrastructure, nationally agreed standards, and shared accountability mechanisms. This approach preserves previous investments, strengthens institutional ownership, reduces duplication, and improves overall system efficiency.

Coordination Layer



The Coordination Layer provides the institutional foundation of OHOPRS by establishing a unified governance framework through which all humanitarian affairs, social protection, and poverty reduction interventions are coordinated across the country. It promotes policy coherence, institutional collaboration, and collective accountability among Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), State Governments, Local Government Areas, Development Partners, United Nations Agencies, Civil Society Organisations, the Private Sector, and Communities.

The Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Reduction serves as the National Coordinating Authority, providing strategic leadership, policy stewardship, and regulatory oversight, while the OHOPRS Secretariat manages the day-to-day operations of the system. Technical Working Groups, inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms, and Federal-State coordination platforms provide the institutional mechanisms for joint planning, technical collaboration, policy harmonisation, and operational coordination across sectors.

Data And Intelligence Layer

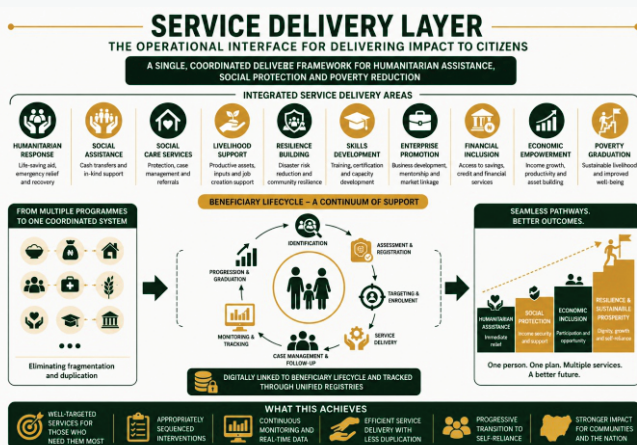
The Data and Intelligence Layer provides the digital backbone of OHOPRS and serves as the foundation for evidence-based decision-making, beneficiary management, programme coordination, and national performance monitoring.

At the centre of this layer is the **National Data Centre**, which securely integrates information from multiple government and partner systems through interoperable digital platforms. The Data Centre hosts and manages the Unified National Social Register (UNSR), Unified National Beneficiaries Register (UNBR), Unified National Exit Register (UNER), and Unified National Growth Register (UNGR), providing end-to-end visibility of beneficiaries from identification through intervention, graduation, and long-term economic progression.

The layer further incorporates the **Humanitarian Response Analytics Platform (HRAP)**, the **National Poverty Intelligence Lab**, Artificial Intelligence and Predictive Analytics tools, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), early warning systems, disaster risk monitoring platforms, and executive dashboards that provide real-time information for policy formulation, planning, targeting, resource allocation, and performance monitoring.

Rather than creating parallel databases, OHOPRS promotes interoperability across existing national information systems through secure Application Programming Interfaces (APIs), nationally agreed data standards, and common interoperability protocols. This enables institutions to retain ownership of their respective information systems while contributing to a unified national operating picture.

Service Delivery Layer



The Service Delivery Layer represents the operational interface through which humanitarian assistance, social protection, and poverty reduction programmes are delivered to citizens. It integrates humanitarian response, social assistance, social care services, livelihood support, resilience building, skills development, enterprise promotion, financial inclusion, economic empowerment, and poverty graduation interventions within a single coordinated delivery framework.

Every intervention delivered through OHOPRS is digitally linked to the beneficiary lifecycle and tracked through the unified registries, ensuring that services are well-targeted, sequenced appropriately, and continuously monitored. This integrated approach enables individuals and households to transition progressively from humanitarian assistance to social protection, economic inclusion, resilience, and sustainable prosperity while reducing duplication and improving service delivery efficiency.

Financing Layer

The Financing Layer provides a unified framework for mobilising, coordinating, allocating, tracking, and reporting financial resources supporting humanitarian affairs, social protection, and poverty reduction programmes.

The financing architecture comprises Government budgetary allocations, State

Government contributions, Development Partner financing, private sector investments, philanthropic contributions, and innovative financing mechanisms coordinated through the **National Humanitarian and Poverty Reduction Trust Fund (NHPR-TF)**. Complementing the Trust Fund is the **Finance Tracking Matrix (FTM)**, which provides end-to-end visibility of all financial flows, regardless of funding source.

Through the Finance Tracking Matrix, all financial resources are linked directly to programmes, implementing institutions, beneficiaries, outputs, outcomes, and national development results. This ensures transparency, strengthens accountability, reduces duplication, and supports evidence-based resource allocation across the OHOPRS ecosystem.

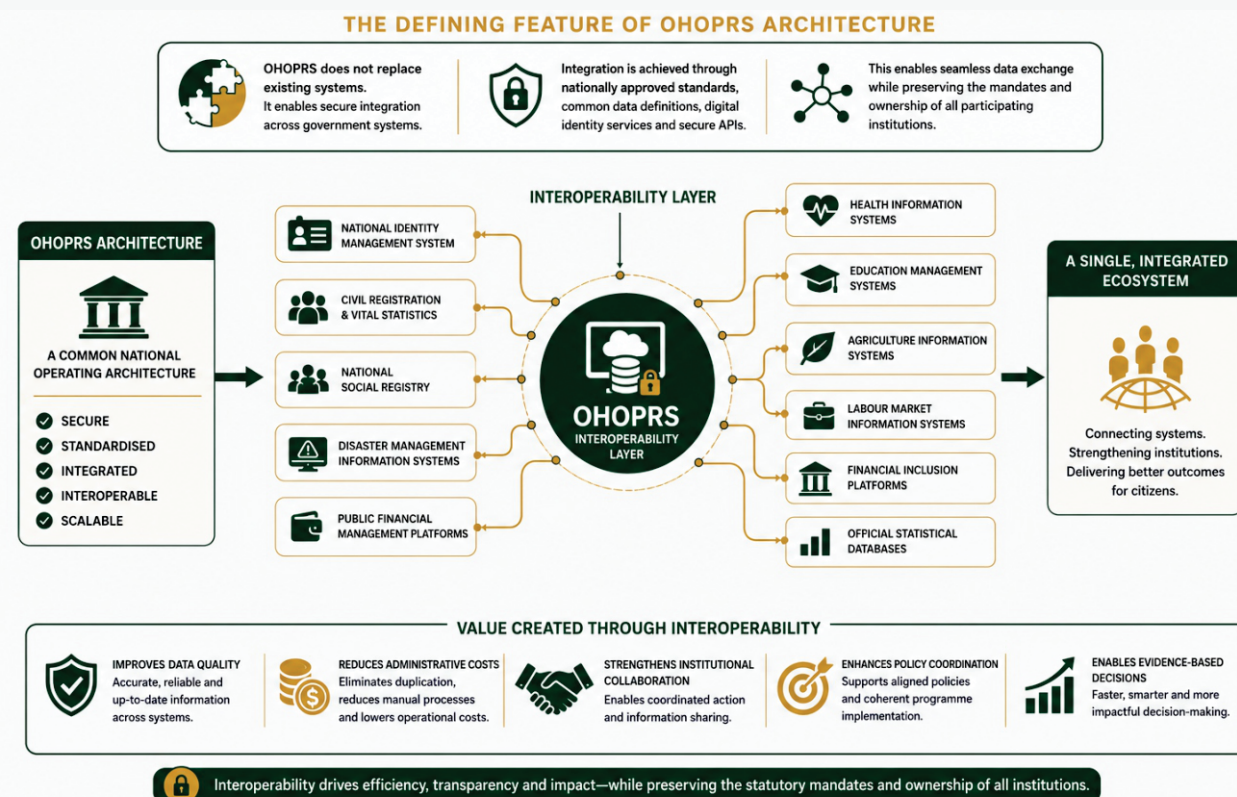
Accountability And Learning Layer

The Accountability and Learning Layer ensures that OHOPRS remains transparent, performance-driven, adaptive, and accountable to Government, Development Partners, and the citizens it serves.

This layer is anchored on the **Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, Learning and Feedback (MEAL+F)** Framework, which integrates performance monitoring, independent evaluations, financial accountability, citizen engagement, grievance redress mechanisms, beneficiary feedback systems, knowledge management, and continuous learning into a unified accountability framework.

Real-time dashboards, performance scorecards, citizen feedback platforms, and periodic system evaluations provide decision-makers with timely information to assess implementation progress, identify operational challenges, and continuously improve programme performance. Lessons generated through implementation will be systematically documented and integrated into future planning, policy refinement, and operational improvements.

System Interoperability And Integration



Interoperability is the defining feature of the OHOPRS architecture. Rather than replacing existing institutional systems, OHOPRS enables secure integration across government information systems through nationally approved interoperability standards, common data definitions, digital identity services, and secure Application Programming Interfaces (APIs).

The architecture facilitates interoperability with key national systems, including the National Identity Management System, Civil Registration and Vital Statistics, National Social Registry, disaster management information systems, public financial management platforms, health information systems, education management systems, agriculture information systems, labour market information systems, financial inclusion platforms, and official statistical databases.

By connecting these systems within a common national operating architecture, OHOPRS creates a single, integrated ecosystem that improves data quality, reduces administrative costs, strengthens institutional collaboration, enhances policy coordination, and enables Government to make faster, evidence-based decisions while preserving the statutory mandates and ownership of participating institutions.

OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DESIGN

Digital And Intelligence Ecosystem

The **One Humanitarian One Poverty Response System (OHOPRS)** is underpinned by a robust Digital and Intelligence Ecosystem that enables real-time coordination, integrated service delivery, evidence-based decision-making, financial transparency, and performance monitoring across Nigeria's humanitarian affairs, social protection, and poverty reduction landscape.

The ecosystem serves as the national digital backbone of **OHOPRS** by integrating data, analytics, artificial intelligence, geospatial technologies, and interoperable information systems into a unified operating environment. It transforms fragmented information into actionable intelligence that supports policy formulation, programme implementation, anticipatory action, and continuous system improvement.

Built on the principles of interoperability, security, scalability, and innovation, the ecosystem connects existing government and partner platforms through common standards and secure digital infrastructure, ensuring that institutions retain ownership of their respective systems while contributing to a shared national operating picture.

National Data Centre

The National Data Centre serves as the central digital integration hub of OHOPRS. It securely consolidates, stores, processes, and manages data generated across humanitarian affairs, social protection, poverty reduction, and related government programmes.

The National Data Centre hosts the core OHOPRS digital platforms, unified registries, data warehouse, application services, analytics engines, and executive dashboards. It enables secure data exchange among participating institutions while providing high availability, business continuity, disaster recovery, cybersecurity, and data protection capabilities.

The Data Centre shall adopt internationally recognised standards for cloud computing, cybersecurity, digital resilience, disaster recovery, and business continuity to ensure uninterrupted operation of national humanitarian and poverty reduction systems.

Unified Registry And Information Systems

OHOPRS establishes an integrated national registry architecture that enables end-to-end management of beneficiaries throughout their journey from vulnerability to sustainable economic inclusion.

The registry ecosystem comprises:

- Unified National Social Register (UNSR).
- Unified National Beneficiaries Register (UNBR).
- Unified National Exit Register (UNER).
- Unified National Growth Register (UNGR).

These registries are complemented by programme management information systems, case management platforms, humanitarian information systems, financial management systems, and sector-specific databases.

The architecture promotes interoperability rather than duplication by securely integrating existing national systems through common data standards and Application Programming Interfaces (APIs). Existing institutional investments, including social registries, humanitarian databases, national statistics, identity systems, health information systems, education management systems, agriculture information systems, labour market information systems, and other government databases, shall be leveraged wherever feasible.



Poverty Intelligence And Decision Support

The National Poverty Intelligence Lab serves as the analytical engine of OHOPRS.

Using artificial intelligence, machine learning, predictive analytics, geospatial intelligence, statistical modelling, and data science, the Lab transforms large volumes of administrative and operational data into strategic intelligence that supports evidence-based policy and operational decision-making.

Its core functions include:

- Poverty mapping
- Vulnerability analysis
- Early warning and anticipatory action
- Disaster risk analytics
- Humanitarian needs forecasting
- Programme performance analysis
- Beneficiary progression tracking
- Graduation assessment
- Policy simulations
- Resource optimisation
- National poverty intelligence reporting

The Lab shall also institutionalise horizon scanning and strategic foresight to identify emerging demographic, economic, climatic, and humanitarian risks that may influence future policy priorities and resource requirements.

Digital Interoperability Framework

Interoperability is the defining characteristic of the OHOPRS Digital and Intelligence Ecosystem.

The Framework enables secure integration between government institutions through nationally agreed interoperability standards, Application Programming Interfaces (APIs), common metadata standards, digital identity services, and secure data exchange protocols.

The ecosystem shall interoperate with key national platforms including:

- National Identity Management Commission (NIMC)
- National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)
- Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)

- Treasury and Public Financial Management Systems
- National Health Information Systems
- Education Management Information Systems
- Agriculture Information Systems
- Disaster Management Information Systems
- Labour Market Information Systems
- State Government information systems
- Development Partner information systems, where appropriate

This integrated architecture eliminates unnecessary duplication while strengthening coordination, improving data quality, and enhancing evidence-based decision-making across institutions.

Artificial Intelligence And Emerging Technologies

OHOPRS recognises Artificial Intelligence (AI) and emerging digital technologies as strategic enablers for improving the effectiveness, efficiency, and responsiveness of humanitarian affairs and poverty reduction programmes.

Artificial Intelligence shall support:

- beneficiary targeting
- predictive analytics
- fraud detection
- duplication checks
- resource optimisation
- natural language processing
- automated reporting
- geospatial analysis
- early warning systems
- decision-support dashboards

Emerging technologies, including cloud computing, blockchain-enabled audit trails where appropriate, mobile technologies, remote sensing, satellite imagery, Internet of Things (IoT) devices, and digital financial services, may also be deployed to strengthen transparency, accountability, and operational efficiency.

The adoption of these technologies shall remain human-centred, transparent, ethical, and aligned with national laws and internationally accepted standards.



Data Governance, Privacy And Cybersecurity

The integrity of OHOPRS depends upon responsible data governance and the protection of citizens' information.

The Digital and Intelligence Ecosystem shall operate in accordance with the **Nigeria Data Protection Act**, applicable cybersecurity regulations, and internationally recognised principles governing ethical data management, privacy, confidentiality, informed consent, and responsible data sharing.

Special safeguards shall apply to sensitive information relating to children, survivors of gender-based violence, internally displaced persons, refugees, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable populations. Appropriate role-based access controls, encryption, audit trails, cybersecurity monitoring, and incident response mechanisms shall be implemented to safeguard the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of national data assets.

The Framework further promotes responsible Artificial Intelligence through principles of transparency, fairness, accountability, human oversight, and non-discrimination to ensure that digital technologies strengthen public trust and support equitable decision-making.

Executive Dashboards And Real-time Intelligence

The Digital and Intelligence Ecosystem provides decision-makers with integrated executive dashboards that present real-time information on humanitarian needs, programme implementation, beneficiary coverage, financial performance, service delivery, and national poverty reduction outcomes.

Dashboards shall be tailored to different levels of government and implementation, including:

- Presidential Dashboard
- National Council Dashboard
- Ministerial Dashboard
- OHOPRS Secretariat Dashboard
- State Government Dashboards
- Local Government Dashboards
- Development Partner Coordination Dashboard

These dashboards provide timely insights that support strategic planning, operational coordination, performance monitoring, anticipatory action, and evidence-based decision-making across the OHOPRS ecosystem.

Service Delivery and Poverty Transition Pathways

The One Humanitarian One Poverty Response System (OHOPRS) adopts an integrated service delivery model that enables vulnerable individuals and households to transition progressively from crisis and vulnerability towards resilience, economic inclusion, and sustainable prosperity. Rather than delivering isolated interventions, OHOPRS provides a coordinated continuum of support in which humanitarian assistance, social protection, livelihood recovery, resilience building, and economic empowerment are delivered as complementary components of a single national system.

Recognising that vulnerability is dynamic rather than static, OHOPRS adopts an adaptive service delivery approach that responds to the changing needs of individuals and households over time. The system acknowledges that households may experience multiple shocks, including conflict, displacement, flooding, disease outbreaks, climate change, and economic crises, and therefore may require different forms of support at different stages of their recovery and development journey.

Service delivery under OHOPRS is centred on people rather than programmes. Every beneficiary is assigned a unique digital identity within the unified registry ecosystem, enabling coordinated case management, personalised interventions, continuous monitoring, and evidence-based graduation decisions throughout their engagement with the system.

Identification and Vulnerability Assessment

The service delivery pathway begins with the identification and assessment of vulnerable individuals and households through the Unified National Social Register (UNSR). Identification shall be based on nationally harmonised



Integrated Service Delivery

targeting methodologies supported by community validation, socio-economic assessments, humanitarian needs assessments, national statistics, and administrative data.

The targeting process shall be guided by the principles of transparency, equity, inclusiveness, and Leave No One Behind, ensuring that women, children, persons with disabilities, internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees, older persons, and other vulnerable populations are adequately represented within the national system.

Where appropriate, existing national and sectoral data systems, including the National Social Register, Cadre Harmonisé, National Bureau of Statistics surveys, humanitarian assessments, disaster risk information, and State Government databases, shall be leveraged to improve targeting accuracy and minimise duplication.

Following registration, beneficiaries receive integrated support based on their assessed needs and vulnerability profile.

- Interventions may include:
- Emergency humanitarian assistance
- Food and nutrition support
- Cash transfers
- Social assistance
- Social care services
- Health and education referrals
- Protection services
- Livelihood restoration
- Agricultural support
- Skills development
- Enterprise development
- Financial inclusion
- Employment promotion
- Climate resilience interventions
- Community recovery programmes

Rather than operating independently, these interventions are coordinated through the OHOPRS platform to ensure continuity of support, efficient resource utilisation, and measurable outcomes.

Poverty Transition Pathways

OHOPRS recognises that poverty reduction is not a uniform process. Different households experience different drivers of vulnerability and therefore require differentiated pathways towards resilience and prosperity.

The Framework supports tailored transition pathways for various population groups, including:

- Households affected by conflict and displacement
- Flood and climate-affected communities
- Chronically poor households
- Women-headed households
- Youth and unemployed persons
- Persons with disabilities
- Older persons
- Refugees and returnees
- Urban poor households
- Rural farming and pastoral households

Each pathway combines humanitarian support, social protection, livelihood development, economic inclusion, and resilience-building interventions appropriate to the specific needs and circumstances of beneficiaries.

Graduation Framework

Graduation under OHOPRS refers to the successful transition of individuals and households from dependence on humanitarian assistance and social protection towards sustainable self-reliance and improved well-being.

Graduation decisions shall be evidence-based and informed by nationally agreed criteria covering multiple dimensions of resilience and prosperity, including:

- Household income and economic stability
- Food security
- Access to basic services
- Sustainable livelihoods
- Financial inclusion
- Productive asset ownership
- Housing stability

- Education and health outcomes
- Reduced exposure to shocks
- Community participation and social inclusion

Graduation shall therefore represent an improvement in overall household resilience rather than the simple completion of programme activities or the expiration of beneficiary support.

Re-entry And Adaptive Support

OHOPRS recognises that poverty transitions are not always linear. Households that have successfully graduated may subsequently experience new shocks resulting from conflict, displacement, climate events, public health emergencies, economic crises, or other unforeseen circumstances.

Accordingly, the Framework establishes a structured re-entry mechanism through which previously graduated households may be reassessed and, where necessary, re-enrolled into appropriate support programmes based on updated vulnerability assessments.

This adaptive approach strengthens household resilience while ensuring that no vulnerable household is permanently excluded from national support systems because of changing circumstances.

Case Management And Referral Systems

Every beneficiary enrolled within OHOPRS shall be supported through an integrated digital case management system that enables coordinated planning, service delivery, referrals, follow-up, and performance monitoring across multiple institutions.

The referral system shall facilitate timely access to specialised services, including healthcare, education, nutrition, protection, social welfare, legal services, psychosocial support, livelihood programmes, financial services, and employment opportunities.

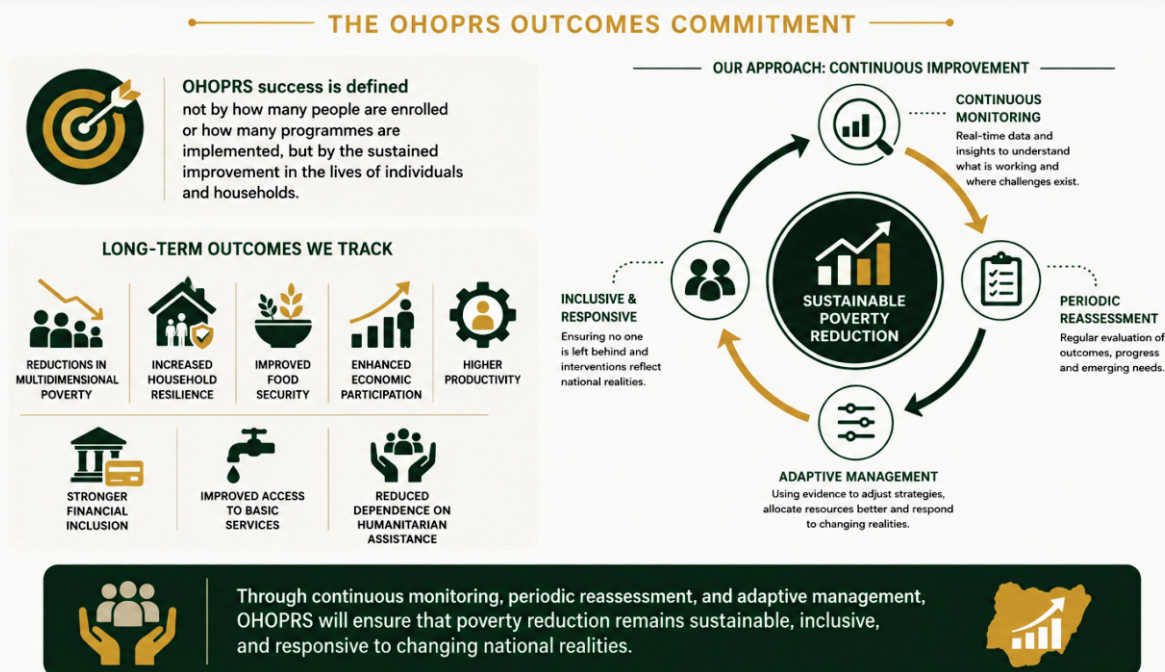
Participating institutions shall exchange referral information through secure interoperable digital platforms to ensure continuity of care, reduce duplication, and improve beneficiary outcomes.

Measuring Sustainable Poverty Exit

The success of OHOPRS shall be measured not by the number of beneficiaries enrolled or programmes implemented, but by the sustained improvement in the lives of individuals and households.

The system shall monitor long-term outcomes including reductions in multidimensional poverty, increased household resilience, improved food security, enhanced economic participation, higher productivity, stronger financial inclusion, improved access to basic services, and reduced dependence on humanitarian assistance.

Through continuous monitoring, periodic reassessment, and adaptive management, OHOPRS will ensure that poverty reduction remains sustainable, inclusive, and responsive to changing national realities.



TECHNICAL VALIDATION AND CONSENSUS

Technical Workshop Outcomes and National Consensus

The One Humanitarian One Poverty Response System (OHOPRS) Framework is grounded in the outcomes of the National Technical Workshop convened by the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Reduction in Abuja in March 2026. The workshop brought together representatives from Federal and State Governments, development partners, United Nations agencies, civil society organisations, and private sector actors.

The objective of the workshop was to conduct a comprehensive system diagnosis, validate the proposed OHOPRS architecture, and develop a set of actionable recommendations to guide implementation. The process was structured around four thematic areas: humanitarian action, social protection, poverty reduction, and monitoring and accountability.

The workshop confirmed a shared understanding across stakeholders that Nigeria's current approach is constrained by fragmentation across coordination, data systems, financing, and accountability mechanisms. Participants highlighted the existence of parallel systems, limited interoperability of data, uncoordinated funding flows, and weak linkage between humanitarian response and long-term poverty reduction.

There was strong consensus on the need for a unified national system that aligns all actors, integrates data systems, ensures financial transparency, and links interventions to measurable outcomes. Participants agreed that the absence of such a system has resulted in duplication of efforts, inefficient use of resources, and limited impact at scale.

The workshop validated the core architecture of OHOPRS, including the establishment of a single coordination framework, the integration of national registries (UNSR, UNBR, UNER, and UNGR), the adoption of a blended financing model supported by the National Humanitarian and Poverty Reduction Trust Fund, and the deployment of the Finance Tracking Matrix to ensure full visibility of

funding flows.

In addition, participants endorsed the lifecycle approach to service delivery, emphasizing the need to connect humanitarian assistance to social protection, poverty exit pathways, and long-term economic growth. There was also agreement on the importance of real-time monitoring systems, digital platforms, and data-driven decision-making to enhance efficiency and accountability.

The workshop produced a consolidated set of validated recommendations across governance, data systems, financing, service delivery, and accountability. These recommendations form the technical foundation of the OHOPRS Framework and have been fully integrated into its design and implementation strategy.

Beyond technical outputs, the workshop established a high level of national ownership and multi-stakeholder commitment to the OHOPRS approach. It provided a platform for alignment, built consensus across sectors, and reinforced the role of the Federal Government as the coordinator of a unified national system.

The outcomes of the workshop therefore serve not only as a technical validation of the OHOPRS Framework but also as a demonstration of collective commitment to transforming Nigeria's approach to humanitarian response and poverty reduction.

Through this process, OHOPRS emerges as a nationally endorsed system, grounded in evidence, informed by stakeholders, and designed for implementation at scale.

IMPLEMENTATION AND FINANCING

Financing Framework

The Financing Framework of the One Humanitarian One Poverty Response System (OHOPRS) establishes a unified, transparent, and sustainable financing architecture for humanitarian affairs, social protection, and poverty reduction in Nigeria. The Framework is designed to mobilise, coordinate, allocate, monitor, and account for financial resources from multiple sources while ensuring that investments are aligned with national priorities and linked to measurable development outcomes.

Recognising that the scale and complexity of humanitarian needs and poverty reduction exceed the capacity of any single institution or funding source, OHOPRS adopts a **whole-of-government and whole-of-society financing approach** that combines public financing, development assistance, private sector investment, philanthropic contributions, and innovative financing mechanisms within a coordinated national framework.

The Financing Framework is guided by the principles of **Government leadership, sustainability, transparency, accountability, efficiency, equity, value for money, and results-based financing**, ensuring that every resource mobilised contributes directly to improving the lives of vulnerable Nigerians.

Government Financing Commitment

The Federal Government of Nigeria shall provide the primary financial commitment for the implementation and sustainability of OHOPRS. Government financing demonstrates national ownership of the humanitarian affairs and poverty reduction agenda and provides the foundation upon which complementary financing from Development Partners, State Governments, the private sector, and philanthropic organisations can be mobilised.

Annual budgetary allocations from the Federal Government shall support the

operationalisation of the OHOPRS Secretariat, digital infrastructure, unified registries, institutional capacity development, monitoring systems, and priority humanitarian and poverty reduction interventions. State Governments shall similarly be encouraged to allocate complementary resources to support implementation within their respective jurisdictions.

Development Partner financing is therefore intended to complement, rather than replace, domestic public investment, reinforcing Nigeria's long-term transition towards a nationally owned and sustainably financed humanitarian and poverty reduction system.

National Humanitarian And Poverty Reduction Trust Fund

The National Humanitarian and Poverty Reduction Trust Fund (NHPR-TF) shall serve as the principal pooled financing mechanism supporting strategic investments under OHOPRS. The Trust Fund shall mobilise and coordinate financial contributions from the Federal Government, State Governments, Development Partners, Multilateral Institutions, the Private Sector, Foundations, Philanthropic Organisations, and other eligible contributors.

The Trust Fund shall finance nationally agreed priorities, catalytic investments, innovation, institutional strengthening, emergency response, resilience building, and poverty reduction programmes consistent with the objectives of OHOPRS.

The governance, fiduciary arrangements, eligibility criteria, financial management procedures, and accountability mechanisms of the Trust Fund shall be established through an appropriate legal and institutional framework to ensure transparency, integrity, and public confidence.

Blended And Innovative Financing

Recognising the magnitude of Nigeria's humanitarian and poverty reduction financing requirements, OHOPRS promotes a blended financing approach that combines traditional public financing with innovative financing mechanisms capable of mobilising additional resources.

Potential financing sources include:

- Federal Government appropriations
- State Government contributions
- Development Partner grants
- Concessional financing
- Multilateral development financing
- Private sector investments
- Public–Private Partnerships (PPPs)
- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) contributions
- Philanthropic foundations
- Diaspora contributions
- Social impact investments
- Climate and resilience financing
- Humanitarian financing mechanisms

This diversified financing strategy strengthens financial sustainability, expands fiscal space, reduces dependence on any single funding source, and supports long-term national resilience.

Finance Tracking Matrix

The Finance Tracking Matrix (FTM) provides the financial accountability mechanism for OHOPRS by enabling end-to-end tracking of financial resources from source to beneficiary.

The FTM captures financial information relating to Government budgets, Development Partner funding, Trust Fund disbursements, private sector investments, and other financing streams supporting humanitarian affairs and poverty reduction, regardless of whether resources are channelled through the National Humanitarian and Poverty Reduction Trust Fund.

By linking financial resources directly to programmes, implementing institutions, beneficiaries, outputs, outcomes, and national

development results, the FTM strengthens transparency, reduces duplication, improves coordination, and enables evidence-based resource allocation across the OHOPRS ecosystem.

Resource Allocation Framework

Resources mobilised under OHOPRS shall be allocated based on objective evidence, national priorities, vulnerability assessments, humanitarian needs, poverty indicators, programme performance, and emerging risks.

Allocation decisions shall be informed by data generated through the Unified Registries, National Poverty Intelligence Lab, Humanitarian Response Analytics Platform, national statistics, and sector-specific assessments.

The allocation framework shall promote equity, efficiency, transparency, value for money, and responsiveness while ensuring that resources are directed towards populations and geographical areas experiencing the greatest humanitarian needs and poverty burdens.

Financial Accountability And Fiduciary Oversight

Financial accountability is fundamental to the credibility and sustainability of OHOPRS.

All resources mobilised under the Framework shall be managed in accordance with applicable public financial management laws, procurement regulations, fiduciary standards, audit requirements, and financial reporting obligations.

Financial oversight shall be strengthened through internal controls, independent audits, digital financial management systems, risk management frameworks, periodic financial reporting, and public disclosure of financial performance where appropriate.

Development Partners contributing to OHOPRS financing arrangements shall continue to comply with their respective fiduciary requirements while aligning reporting, monitoring, and accountability processes with nationally agreed coordination mechanisms wherever feasible.



Results-Based Financing

OHOPRS adopts a results-based financing approach in which investments are increasingly linked to measurable outputs, outcomes, and development impact rather than expenditure alone.

Performance indicators, beneficiary outcomes, poverty reduction results, resilience improvements, service delivery performance, and institutional effectiveness shall inform resource allocation decisions, programme reviews, and future investment priorities.

This approach strengthens accountability for results, encourages innovation, improves implementation efficiency, and ensures that financial investments generate measurable improvements in the lives of vulnerable Nigerians.

Financing Sustainability

The long-term sustainability of OHOPRS depends upon progressively strengthening domestic resource mobilisation while maintaining strategic partnerships with Development Partners and the private sector.

The Federal Government shall continue to expand domestic financing for humanitarian affairs and poverty reduction through improved budgetary prioritisation, innovative financing mechanisms, and stronger collaboration with State Governments and the private sector.

At the same time, OHOPRS shall pursue strategic partnerships with Development Partners, Development Finance Institutions, philanthropic organisations, and international financing mechanisms to support innovation, capacity development, system strengthening, emergency response, and catalytic investments.

Through this balanced financing model, OHOPRS aims to establish a predictable, resilient, and sustainable financing architecture capable of supporting Nigeria's long-term humanitarian affairs and poverty reduction objectives.

Implementation Strategy

The successful implementation of the One Humanitarian One Poverty Response System (OHOPRS) requires a carefully sequenced, nationally coordinated, and results-oriented approach that enables progressive institutional strengthening, digital transformation, stakeholder alignment, and sustainable system development. Recognising the scale and complexity of the reform, OHOPRS adopts a phased implementation strategy that balances ambition with operational realism while ensuring early delivery of tangible results.

Implementation shall be led by the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Reduction through the OHOPRS Secretariat in collaboration with relevant Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), State Governments, Development Partners, United Nations Agencies, NGOs (International and National), Civil Society Organisations, the Private Sector, and other strategic stakeholders.

The implementation strategy is guided by the principles of **Government leadership, phased delivery, institutional strengthening, stakeholder ownership, adaptive management, continuous learning, and evidence-based decision-making.**

PHASE I:

Foundation And System Establishment (0–12 Months)

The first phase focuses on establishing the institutional, legal, financial, and digital foundations required for successful implementation of OHOPRS.

Key activities include:

- Establishment and operationalisation of the OHOPRS Secretariat.
- Development of the legal and policy framework for OHOPRS.
- Establishment of the National Humanitarian and Poverty Reduction Trust Fund.
- Development of operational guidelines, technical standards, and implementation manuals.
- Establishment of Technical Working Groups.
- Design and deployment of the National Data Centre and core digital platforms.
- Integration and strengthening of the Unified Registry Architecture.
- Development of interoperability standards and digital integration protocols.
- Institutional capacity assessments and capacity development programmes.
- National stakeholder consultations and awareness campaigns.
- Development of the national monitoring, evaluation, accountability, learning, and feedback framework.

This phase establishes the institutional architecture required for coordinated implementation while strengthening stakeholder ownership and national readiness.

PHASE II:

Pilot Implementation And System Validation (12–24 Months)

The second phase focuses on piloting the OHOPRS operating architecture in selected States representing different humanitarian, social protection, and poverty contexts across the country.

Pilot implementation shall validate governance arrangements, digital platforms, financing mechanisms, service delivery models, registry operations, interoperability arrangements, and accountability systems before nationwide expansion.

Key activities include:

- Pilot implementation in selected States.
- Testing of unified registries and digital platforms.
- Operationalisation of the Finance Tracking Matrix.
- Deployment of executive dashboards.
- Testing of beneficiary identification and graduation systems.
- Validation of referral and case management systems.
- Capacity building for Federal, State, and Local Government institutions.
- Independent process evaluations.
- Documentation of lessons learned and system improvements.

The pilot phase will provide evidence for refining implementation approaches before national scale-up.

PHASE III:

National Scale-up And System Integration (24–48 Months)

Following successful pilot implementation, OHOPRS shall be progressively rolled out across all States and the Federal Capital Territory.

During this phase, existing humanitarian affairs, social protection, and poverty reduction programmes shall progressively align with the OHOPRS architecture while respecting statutory mandates and institutional responsibilities.

Priority activities include:

- Nationwide expansion of the unified registries.
- Full operationalisation of the National Data Centre.
- Integration of Federal and State information systems.
- National rollout of executive dashboards.
- Expansion of the Finance Tracking Matrix.
- Strengthening Federal–State implementation compacts.
- Institutionalisation of inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms.
- Expansion of private sector and Development Partner participation.
- National capacity development programmes.
- Strengthening citizen engagement and accountability systems.

By the end of this phase, OHOPRS should function as Nigeria's unified operating system for humanitarian affairs and poverty reduction.

PHASE IV:

Optimisation, Innovation And Sustainability (beyond 48 Months)

The final phase focuses on institutional consolidation, continuous improvement, innovation, and long-term sustainability.

Key activities include:

- Continuous system optimisation.
- Advanced Artificial Intelligence deployment.
- Predictive analytics and anticipatory action.
- Periodic policy reviews.
- Institutional performance assessments.
- Strengthening domestic resource mobilisation.
- Continuous capacity development.
- International knowledge exchange.
- Research and innovation partnerships.
- Adoption of emerging technologies.
- Continuous improvement of service delivery and citizen experience.

This phase ensures that OHOPRS remains responsive to emerging national priorities, technological advancements, and evolving humanitarian and poverty reduction challenges.



Institutional Roles And Responsibilities

Successful implementation of OHOPRS requires clearly defined institutional responsibilities across all participating stakeholders.

The Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Reduction shall provide national leadership, strategic coordination, policy oversight, and system stewardship.

The OHOPRS Secretariat shall coordinate day-to-day implementation, system management, stakeholder engagement, technical support, digital platform management, performance monitoring, and reporting.

Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies shall implement sector-specific programmes while aligning policies, information systems, financing, and reporting arrangements with the OHOPRS Framework.

State Governments shall domesticate OHOPRS within their respective jurisdictions, establish State coordination structures, integrate State systems with the national architecture, and coordinate implementation at sub-national level.

Development Partners, United Nations Agencies, International and National Non-Governmental Organisations, Civil Society Organisations, academia, and the private sector shall provide technical assistance, financing, innovation, capacity development, and implementation support consistent with national priorities and agreed coordination mechanisms.

Capacity Development and Change Management

The successful implementation of OHOPRS depends on strong institutional capacity and effective change management across all levels of government.

A comprehensive capacity development programme shall be implemented covering institutional strengthening, leadership development, digital skills, data management, monitoring and evaluation, financial management, humanitarian coordination, social protection, poverty reduction programming, and systems thinking.

Change management initiatives shall promote

stakeholder ownership, strengthen inter-institutional collaboration, encourage innovation, and facilitate the transition from fragmented programme implementation to an integrated national operating system.

Adaptive Management And Continuous Improvement

OHOPRS adopts an adaptive implementation approach that enables continuous learning, innovation, and system refinement.

Implementation progress shall be monitored through real-time dashboards, periodic performance reviews, independent evaluations, citizen feedback mechanisms, and learning forums.

Lessons generated throughout implementation shall inform policy adjustments, operational improvements, institutional reforms, and future investment decisions, ensuring that OHOPRS remains responsive, efficient, and effective in achieving its national objectives.

Implementation Success Factors

The successful implementation of OHOPRS will depend upon:

- Sustained political leadership and Government ownership.
- Strong inter-ministerial coordination and collaboration.
- Active participation of State Governments.
- Adequate and predictable financing.
- Robust digital infrastructure and interoperable information systems.
- Continuous institutional capacity development.
- Effective stakeholder engagement and community participation.
- Strong accountability and transparency mechanisms.
- Strategic partnerships with Development Partners and the private sector.

A culture of continuous learning, innovation, and adaptive management.

Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, Learning And Feedback (MEAL+F) Framework

The Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, Learning and Feedback (MEAL+F) Framework provides the performance management and accountability architecture for the One Humanitarian One Poverty Response System (OHOPRS). It ensures that humanitarian affairs, social protection, and poverty reduction interventions are effectively implemented, transparently managed, continuously improved, and demonstrably contribute to national development outcomes.

The Framework shifts performance management from measuring activities and expenditures to measuring results, resilience, institutional effectiveness, and sustainable improvements in the lives of vulnerable individuals and households. It establishes a culture of evidence-based decision-making, adaptive management, continuous learning, and accountability across all institutions participating in OHOPRS.

The MEAL+F Framework applies to all Federal and State Government institutions, Development Partners, United Nations Agencies, Civil Society Organisations, private sector partners, and other implementing entities participating in the OHOPRS architecture.

Monitoring Framework

Monitoring provides continuous oversight of programme implementation and system performance through real-time collection, analysis, and reporting of operational information.

OHOPRS shall monitor implementation across all components of the system using integrated digital platforms, executive dashboards, and harmonised performance indicators covering inputs, outputs, outcomes, and long-term impact.

Monitoring shall focus on key areas including:

- Beneficiary coverage
- Service delivery performance
- Financial performance
- Poverty reduction outcomes

- Humanitarian response effectiveness
- Resilience indicators
- Institutional performance
- Registry performance
- Data quality
- Resource utilisation
- Citizen satisfaction

Real-time monitoring enables early identification of implementation challenges and supports timely corrective action.

Evaluation Framework

Evaluation provides systematic and independent assessment of the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, coherence, impact, and sustainability of OHOPRS interventions.

Periodic evaluations shall be undertaken at programme, institutional, State, and national levels to assess the extent to which OHOPRS contributes to improved humanitarian outcomes, strengthened social protection systems, reduced poverty, increased resilience, and sustainable economic inclusion.

Evaluations shall generate evidence for policy refinement, institutional strengthening, investment prioritisation, and continuous improvement of the national operating system.

Where appropriate, independent evaluations shall be undertaken by academic institutions, research organisations, professional evaluators, or other qualified independent entities to strengthen credibility and public confidence.

Accountability Framework

Accountability under OHOPRS covers financial management, programme delivery, and institutional performance alike: every participating institution answers for how resources are used and whether agreed results are achieved.

This is enforced through independent audit, not self-reporting alone.

The Accountability Framework shall be supported by:

- Finance Tracking Matrix
- Digital performance dashboards
- Performance scorecards
- Independent audits
- Compliance reviews
- Public reporting

Institutional performance assessments

Together, these mechanisms are what allow Government, partners, and the public to verify, rather than simply trust, that OHOPRS resources reach intended beneficiaries.

Accountability To Affected Populations

OHOPRS recognises that citizens and beneficiaries are central stakeholders in humanitarian affairs and poverty reduction.

Accordingly, the Framework establishes mechanisms to ensure that affected populations actively participate in planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of programmes while having accessible opportunities to provide feedback, raise concerns, and influence service improvement.

Citizen engagement mechanisms shall include:

- Community consultations
- Beneficiary feedback systems
- Grievance redress mechanisms
- Complaint management systems
- Community scorecards
- Beneficiary satisfaction surveys
- Social accountability platforms

Particular attention shall be given to ensuring safe, confidential, accessible, and survivor-centred reporting mechanisms for women, children, persons with disabilities, internally displaced persons, and other vulnerable populations.

Learning And Knowledge Management

OHOPRS treats learning as an operational requirement, not an aspiration.

Findings from evaluations, operational reviews, and stakeholder engagement are documented and fed back into policy and programme design on a defined cycle, rather than archived after the fact.

Knowledge products and case studies are shared across institutions so that lessons learned in one State or sector inform decisions in another.

The OHOPRS Knowledge Repository is the single national platform for this purpose.

Adaptive Management

Humanitarian and poverty contexts change quickly, so OHOPRS is designed to adjust rather than hold a fixed course.

Real-time monitoring and beneficiary feedback trigger adjustments to programme design and resource allocation within the year, rather than waiting for the next planning cycle.

This is what keeps OHOPRS responsive to community needs as they change, rather than to the assumptions it was designed under.



Performance Measurement Framework

Performance under OHOPRS shall be measured using a harmonised national results framework that links financial resources, programme implementation, service delivery, and beneficiary outcomes.

The Framework shall utilise Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) covering:

- Humanitarian response
- Social protection
- Poverty reduction
- Economic inclusion
- Resilience
- Institutional performance
- Financial accountability
- Digital transformation
- Citizen engagement
- Service delivery quality

Performance shall be monitored through national, State, and institutional scorecards supported by real-time executive dashboards.

Reporting And Performance Reviews

The OHOPRS Secretariat shall coordinate periodic reporting on implementation progress, institutional performance, financial accountability, and national results.

Reporting mechanisms shall include:

- Quarterly implementation reports
- Annual performance reports
- Financial accountability reports
- State performance reviews
- National sector reviews
- Development Partner coordination reviews
- Independent evaluation reports

Annual national performance reviews shall assess overall progress, identify implementation bottlenecks, recognise good practices, and recommend strategic actions for continuous improvement.

Continuous Improvement

MEAL+F is designed to strengthen OHOPRS, not only to score it.

Evidence from monitoring, evaluation, and beneficiary feedback feeds directly into policy adjustments, financing decisions, and institutional reform the same evidence base, used for both accountability and improvement.

That is what keeps OHOPRS a living system rather than a fixed architecture.

RISK, SAFEGUARDS AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

Risk Management and Safeguards Framework

The One Humanitarian One Poverty Response System (OHOPRS) recognises that the successful implementation of a national operating architecture for humanitarian affairs and poverty reduction requires a comprehensive approach to identifying, managing, and mitigating risks that may affect system performance, institutional integrity, financial accountability, and service delivery.

The Risk Management and Safeguards Framework establishes a structured and proactive approach to anticipating, assessing, monitoring, and responding to strategic, operational, financial, technological, environmental, social, and institutional risks throughout the implementation of OHOPRS.

The Framework promotes a culture of risk-informed decision-making, institutional resilience, transparency, and continuous improvement, ensuring that risks are managed systematically while safeguarding public resources, protecting beneficiaries, and maintaining stakeholder confidence.

Risk Management Principles

Risk management under OHOPRS shall be guided by the following principles:

- Proactive identification and early mitigation of risks.
- Shared responsibility across all participating institutions.
- Evidence-based risk assessment and decision-making.
- Transparency and accountability in risk reporting.
- Continuous monitoring and adaptive risk management.
- Protection of beneficiaries and public resources.
- Compliance with national laws and international standards.
- Continuous learning and institutional resilience.

These principles shall guide all institutions participating in the OHOPRS ecosystem.



OHOPRS National Risk Register And Mitigation Framework

A proactive approach to identifying, assessing and mitigating risks to ensure effective, accountable and sustainable humanitarian and poverty response across Nigeria.

RISK CATEGORY		KEY RISKS	POTENTIAL IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	RISK LEVEL
1	Strategic Risks	Weak political commitment, policy changes, inter-ministerial coordination challenges, institutional resistance	Delays in implementation, weak ownership, reduced national impact	Strong Presidential leadership, National Council oversight, inter-ministerial coordination, stakeholder engagement, continuous policy dialogue	High
2	Operational Risks	Weak institutional capacity, implementation delays, poor coordination, inadequate staffing, procurement bottlenecks	Slow implementation and reduced service delivery effectiveness	Capacity development, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), technical assistance, implementation guidelines, performance monitoring	High
3	Financial & Fiduciary Risks	Fraud, corruption, financial leakages, delayed disbursements, weak financial controls	Loss of public confidence, misuse of resources, funding interruptions	Finance Tracking Matrix (FTM), digital financial systems, internal controls, independent audits, transparent procurement, periodic financial reporting	High
4	Digital & Cybersecurity Risks	Cyberattacks, ransomware, system failures, data breaches, unauthorised access	Loss of data, disruption of services, reputational damage	Cybersecurity framework, encryption, multi-factor authentication, disaster recovery, cloud backup, business continuity planning, security audits	High
5	Data Governance & Privacy Risks	Poor data quality, duplicate records, privacy breaches, unauthorised data sharing	Incorrect targeting, legal liabilities, loss of trust	National data standards, interoperability protocols, data validation, role-based access, compliance with the Nigeria Data Protection Act	Medium
6	Social & Environmental Risks	Social exclusion, environmental degradation, community conflict, climate-related impacts	Reduced programme effectiveness and unintended harm	Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework, community engagement, climate resilience measures, conflict-sensitive programming, Do No Harm approach	Medium
7	Protection & Safeguarding Risks	Gender-based violence, child protection concerns, exploitation and abuse, exclusion of vulnerable groups	Harm to beneficiaries and reputational damage	Safeguarding policies, confidential complaints mechanisms, survivor-centred referral pathways, staff Codes of Conduct, mandatory safeguarding training	High
8	Humanitarian Risks	Conflict escalation, population displacement, epidemics, food insecurity, natural disasters	Increased humanitarian needs and pressure on Government systems	Early warning systems, contingency planning, emergency preparedness, anticipatory action, humanitarian coordination mechanisms	High
9	Federal-State Coordination Risks	Uneven State adoption, differing priorities, limited State capacity	Inconsistent implementation nationwide	Federal-State Implementation Compacts, State capacity strengthening, peer learning, technical support, Governors' engagement	Medium
10	Partnership Risks	Weak stakeholder collaboration, fragmented interventions, duplication of effort	Reduced coordination and inefficient resource utilisation	Technical Working Groups, Partnership Frameworks, Joint Planning, Development Partner Coordination Platform	Medium
11	Reputational Risks	Poor communication, misinformation, public dissatisfaction	Reduced public confidence and stakeholder trust	Communication Strategy, citizen engagement, transparency, proactive media engagement, regular public reporting	Medium
12	Innovation & Technology Risks	Slow adoption of new technologies, digital literacy gaps	Reduced operational efficiency	Continuous digital skills development, phased technology deployment, innovation partnerships, technical support	Low

RISK LEVEL COLOUR CODES

- Immediate management attention required. Continuous monitoring and mitigation measures must be implemented.
- Active monitoring required with regular management review and mitigation actions.
- Risks are manageable through routine monitoring and established control measures.
- Risks are acceptable but should continue to be monitored as part of continuous improvement.

Institutional Responsibilities For Risk Management

Institution	Primary Risk Management Responsibility
National Council on Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Reduction	Strategic oversight of national risk profile and policy direction
Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Reduction	National leadership, policy oversight and coordination of risk management
OHOPRS Secretariat	Enterprise risk management, maintenance of the National Risk Register, monitoring and reporting
Technical Working Groups	Identification of sector-specific risks and recommendation of mitigation measures
Federal MDAs	Management of sectoral risks within their mandates
State Governments	Management of implementation risks at the sub-national level
Development Partners	Technical support, fiduciary oversight, and collaborative risk management
Implementing Partners	Compliance with safeguards, reporting, and operational risk management
Independent Auditors and Evaluators	Independent assessment of fiduciary, operational, and institutional risks

Legal and Policy Framework

The long-term sustainability of the One Humanitarian One Poverty Response System (OHOPRS) depends upon a strong legal and policy foundation that institutionalises its governance arrangements, clarifies institutional responsibilities, strengthens accountability, and provides continuity beyond political and programme cycles.

The Legal and Policy Framework establishes the statutory, regulatory, and policy environment required for the effective implementation of OHOPRS. It provides the legal basis for coordination, data governance, financing, institutional collaboration, and service delivery while ensuring consistency with the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and other applicable national laws.

The Framework adopts a principle of **legal harmonisation rather than legal duplication**, recognising that OHOPRS builds upon existing institutions and legal frameworks while strengthening coordination across government and development partners.

Legal Foundation

OHOPRS shall be institutionalised through an appropriate legal framework that provides statutory recognition for its governance architecture, institutional arrangements, digital ecosystem, financing mechanisms, accountability systems, and implementation responsibilities.

The legal framework shall define the powers, functions, governance arrangements, reporting obligations, and accountability mechanisms of the OHOPRS Secretariat, participating institutions, and coordination structures while ensuring consistency with existing constitutional and statutory responsibilities.

This legal foundation shall provide the certainty, continuity, and legitimacy required for long-term implementation and sustainability.

Alignment with Existing Laws and Policies

OHOPRS shall be implemented in harmony with existing national legislation, sectoral policies, and institutional mandates.

The Framework complements and strengthens existing legal instruments relating to humanitarian affairs, disaster management, social protection, public finance, national planning, digital governance, data protection, procurement, financial accountability, and public administration.

Implementation shall therefore focus on harmonising existing legal and policy instruments rather than creating unnecessary parallel frameworks.

Where inconsistencies are identified, appropriate legislative or policy amendments shall be pursued through established Government processes.

OHOPRS Establishment Act

To ensure institutional sustainability, the Federal Government shall pursue the enactment of an **OHOPRS Establishment Act**.

The Act shall provide the legal basis for:

- Establishment of OHOPRS as Nigeria's national operating architecture for humanitarian affairs and poverty reduction.

- Establishment of the OHOPRS Secretariat.
- Governance and institutional arrangements.
- Roles and responsibilities of participating institutions.
- Inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms.
- Data governance and interoperability.
- Monitoring, accountability, and reporting arrangements.
- Institutional oversight and performance management.

The Act shall reinforce Government leadership while promoting collaboration across Federal, State, and Local Government institutions and strategic partners.

National Humanitarian and Poverty Reduction Trust Fund

The legal framework shall also provide for the establishment and governance of the National Humanitarian and Poverty Reduction Trust Fund (NHPR-TF).

Whether established under the OHOPRS Establishment Act or through complementary legislation, the Trust Fund shall have clearly defined provisions governing:

- governance arrangements
- fiduciary oversight
- financial management
- resource mobilisation
- investment principles
- transparency
- audit requirements
- reporting obligations

These provisions shall ensure the integrity, sustainability, and accountability of the national financing architecture.



Federal–State Legal Cooperation

Recognising Nigeria's federal constitutional structure, OHOPRS shall promote cooperative legal implementation between the Federal Government and State Governments.

States shall be encouraged to adopt complementary legislation, executive instruments, policies, or administrative frameworks that align with the objectives and standards of OHOPRS while respecting their constitutional powers and development priorities.

Federal–State Implementation Compacts shall provide practical mechanisms for cooperation, system interoperability, information sharing, coordinated implementation, and mutual accountability.

This cooperative approach promotes national consistency while preserving State ownership and flexibility.

Regulatory Standards and Compliance

The OHOPRS Secretariat, working with relevant regulatory institutions, shall develop national standards, technical guidelines, operating procedures, and compliance frameworks covering:

- Data governance.
- Digital interoperability.
- Registry management.
- Beneficiary targeting.
- Financial accountability.
- Service delivery standards.
- Safeguarding.
- Monitoring and evaluation.
- Risk management.
- Information security.

All participating institutions shall comply with these standards to ensure quality, consistency, transparency, and accountability across the national operating system.

Policy Review and Continuous Reform

The humanitarian affairs and poverty reduction landscape continues to evolve due to changing socio-economic conditions, technological innovation, climate change, conflict, demographic shifts, and emerging development priorities.

Accordingly, the OHOPRS Legal and Policy Framework shall be reviewed periodically to ensure continued relevance, effectiveness, and alignment with national priorities and international best practices.

Policy reviews shall be informed by implementation experience, performance evaluations, stakeholder consultations, research findings, and lessons generated through the MEAL+F Framework.

International Commitments and Best Practices

The implementation of OHOPRS shall be consistent with Nigeria's international, regional, and continental commitments relating to humanitarian action, sustainable development, social protection, and poverty reduction.

The Framework supports the achievement of relevant national commitments under international agreements, regional frameworks, and global development agendas while promoting Government ownership and nationally led implementation.

OHOPRS shall continue to draw upon international best practices, comparative experiences, and technical cooperation to strengthen institutional performance, innovation, and continuous improvement.

Key Legal And Policy Instruments Supporting OHOPRS

Legal / Policy Instrument	Purpose within OHOPRS
Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria	Constitutional foundation for governance and inter-governmental cooperation
OHOPRS Establishment Act (Proposed)	Establishes the national operating architecture and governance framework
National Humanitarian and Poverty Reduction Trust Fund Legal Instrument	Establishes the national pooled financing mechanism
Nigeria Data Protection Act	Governs privacy, data protection, and responsible data management
Public Procurement Act	Ensures transparent procurement and value for money
Public Finance Management Regulations	Strengthens fiduciary oversight and financial accountability
National Disaster Management and Humanitarian Policies	Guides humanitarian coordination and emergency response
National Social Protection Policy	Provides the policy foundation for social protection interventions
National Development Plan	Aligns OHOPRS with national development priorities
Relevant State Laws and Policies	Supports domestication and implementation at the sub-national level

NATIONAL ACTION AND TRANSITION

National Action Plan

The National Action Plan translates the strategic vision of the One Humanitarian One Poverty Response System (OHOPRS) into a coordinated programme of action for implementation. It identifies the priority activities required to establish, operationalise, and institutionalise OHOPRS while providing a practical roadmap for Government, Development Partners, State Governments, and other stakeholders.

The Action Plan is intended to guide the transition from policy adoption to full operational implementation. It provides a structured sequence of actions that strengthens institutional readiness, mobilises resources, establishes governance structures, deploys digital infrastructure, and progressively aligns humanitarian affairs, social protection, and poverty reduction programmes within a unified national operating architecture.

Implementation of the Action Plan shall be coordinated by the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Reduction through the OHOPRS Secretariat in collaboration with all participating institutions.

9. Build institutional and technical capacity.
- 11 Mobilise sustainable financing and strategic partnerships.
- 12 Strengthen monitoring, accountability, and learning systems.
- 13 Scale up integrated humanitarian affairs and poverty reduction programmes nationwide.

Collectively, these reform priorities provide a clear roadmap for transforming Nigeria's approach to humanitarian response and poverty reduction. They ensure that the transition to OHOPRS is structured, coordinated, and aligned with national objectives.

Through the implementation of these priorities, Nigeria will establish a unified, efficient, and accountable system capable of delivering measurable and sustainable impact for its citizens.

Strategic Priority Areas

The implementation of OHOPRS shall focus on the following strategic priorities:

1. Establish the national governance architecture.
2. Strengthen the legal and policy framework.
3. Operationalise the OHOPRS Secretariat.
4. Establish the National Humanitarian and Poverty Reduction Trust Fund.
5. Deploy the National Data Centre and Digital Ecosystem.
6. Strengthen and integrate the Unified Registry Architecture.
7. Roll out the National Poverty Intelligence Lab.
8. Strengthen Federal–State coordination mechanisms (localization)

National Action Matrix

Strategic Action	Lead Institution	Key Partners	Expected Output
Establish OHOPRS Secretariat	FMHAPR	Presidency, MDAs	Secretariat fully operational
Constitute National Council and Technical Working Groups	Presidency / FMHAPR	MDAs, States, Development Partners	National governance structures operational
Develop legal and regulatory instruments	FMHAPR	Ministry of Justice, National Assembly	Legal framework established
Establish NHPR Trust Fund	FMHAPR / Ministry of Finance	Development Partners, Private Sector	National financing mechanism operational
Deploy National Data Centre	OHOPRS Secretariat	NITDA, Galaxy Backbone, NIMC, NBS	Digital backbone operational
Integrate Unified Registries	OHOPRS Secretariat	NASSCO, States, MDAs	Integrated national registry architecture
Operationalise National Poverty Intelligence Lab	OHOPRS Secretariat	NBS, Universities, Development Partners	National poverty intelligence platform operational
Roll out interoperability framework	OHOPRS Secretariat	MDAs, States	Connected government information systems
Develop national capacity	FMHAPR	States, Development Partners	Skilled implementation workforce
Pilot implementation	OHOPRS Secretariat	Selected States	Validated implementation model
National rollout	FMHAPR	All States	Nationwide implementation

Institutional Readiness

Successful implementation requires participating institutions to strengthen governance, human resources, digital infrastructure, financial systems, and operational procedures.

Accordingly, readiness assessments shall be conducted to identify institutional gaps and guide targeted capacity development interventions across Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies, State Governments, and implementing partners.

Institutional readiness shall include:

- Governance arrangements.
- Human resource capacity.
- Digital infrastructure.
- Financial management systems.
- Monitoring and reporting systems.
- Legal compliance.
- Partnership readiness.

Partnership and Resource Mobilisation

Implementation of OHOPRS requires strong collaboration among Government, Development Partners, the private sector, civil society organisations, academia, and communities.

The OHOPRS Secretariat shall implement a coordinated partnership and resource mobilisation strategy aimed at strengthening technical cooperation, mobilising financial resources, promoting innovation, and supporting institutional capacity development.

Partnerships shall be guided by national priorities, mutual accountability, transparency, and shared commitment to achieving measurable humanitarian and poverty reduction outcomes.

Communication and Stakeholder Engagement

A comprehensive communication and stakeholder engagement strategy shall support implementation by promoting awareness, strengthening public confidence, encouraging citizen participation, and facilitating collaboration among stakeholders.

The communication strategy shall include:

- National awareness campaigns.
- Stakeholder consultations.
- Community engagement.
- Media partnerships.
- Knowledge-sharing platforms.
- Digital communication.
- Public performance reporting.

Effective communication will strengthen ownership and support the successful institutionalisation of OHOPRS.

Annual Action Planning

While this Framework establishes the long-term strategic direction for OHOPRS, detailed implementation activities shall be operationalised through Annual Action Plans developed by the OHOPRS Secretariat and approved by the National Council on Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Reduction.

Each Annual Action Plan shall define:

- Annual priorities.
- Key deliverables.
- Performance indicators.
- Budget requirements.
- Institutional responsibilities.
- Implementation timelines.
- Risk mitigation measures.

This approach enables flexibility while maintaining alignment with the overall strategic objectives of the Framework.

Measuring Implementation Success

Implementation success shall be assessed using measurable national indicators, including:

Institutional operationalisation.

- Registry integration.
- Digital interoperability.
- Financing mobilisation.
- Programme coordination.
- Beneficiary coverage.
- Poverty reduction outcomes.
- Humanitarian response effectiveness.
- Federal–State collaboration.
- Citizen satisfaction.

Progress shall be reviewed periodically through the MEAL+F Framework, executive dashboards, annual performance reviews, and independent evaluations to ensure continuous improvement and accountability.

Implementation Roadmap

OHOPRS NATIONAL ACTION ROADMAP





OHOPRS National Implementation Timeline (2026–2030)

Strategic Priority	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Governance Structures Established	●	●			
OHOPRS Secretariat Operationalised	●	●			
OHOPRS Legal Framework Enacted	●	●			
National Humanitarian & Poverty Reduction Trust Fund Established	●	●			
Technical Working Groups Operational	●	●	●	●	●
National Data Centre Established	●	●			
Unified Registry Architecture Integrated	●	●	●		
National Poverty Intelligence Lab Operational		●	●	●	●
Digital Interoperability Across MDAs		●	●	●	
Pilot Implementation in Selected States		●			
Evaluation and System Refinement		●	●		
National Roll-out Across All States			●	●	
Federal–State Integration Strengthened			●	●	●
Capacity Development Programmes	●	●	●	●	●
Development Partner & Private Sector Mobilisation	●	●	●	●	●
Finance Tracking Matrix Fully Operational		●	●	●	●
Executive Dashboards Operational		●	●	●	●
MEAL+F Framework Fully Operational	●	●	●	●	●
Continuous System Optimisation & Innovation				●	●



Implementation Milestones

Year	Major Milestone
2026	Governance structures established, Secretariat operational, legal framework initiated, National Data Centre development commenced, financing mechanisms established.
2027	Digital platforms operational, pilot States launched, National Poverty Intelligence Lab established, interoperability framework deployed, first national performance review completed.
2028	National rollout begins, unified registries operational nationwide, Federal–State integration strengthened, service delivery scaled up.
2029	System optimisation, advanced analytics, AI-enabled decision support, institutional strengthening, expanded partner participation.
2030	OHOPRS fully institutionalised as Nigeria's national operating architecture for humanitarian affairs, social protection, and poverty reduction, with continuous innovation and performance improvement.

Implementation Phases At A Glance

Phase	Timeline	Focus
Phase I – Foundation	2026	Governance, legal framework, Secretariat, financing, digital infrastructure, registries
Phase II – Pilot & Validation	2027	Pilot implementation, interoperability, Poverty Intelligence Lab, capacity building, evaluation
Phase III – National Scale-up	2028–2029	Nationwide rollout, Federal–State integration, full service delivery, systems optimisation
Phase IV – Sustainability & Innovation	2030 onward	Continuous improvement, AI, predictive analytics, research, innovation, institutional sustainability



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)

