

MAY 2026

NIGERIA

Humanitarian Information Landscape

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ACRONYMS

ACRONYM	MEANING
AAP	Anticipatory Action Project
ACF	Action Contre La Faim
ACLED	Armed Conflict Location & Event Data
AFP	Agence France-Presse
AMN	Acute Malnutrition
API	Application Programming Interface
BAY	Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States
CATI	Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing
CBI	Community-Based Initiative
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CEAL	Community Engagement, Accountability and Localisation
CH	Cadre Harmonisé
CHIRPS	Climate Hazards Group InfraRed Precipitation with Station Data
CMAM	Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition
COI	Country of Origin Information
CRUDAN	Christian Rural and Urban Development Association of Nigeria
CWG	Cash Working Group
DATA Alliance	Data, Analysis, Training and Assessment Alliance
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
EUAA	European Union Agency for Asylum
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FRAD	Future Resilience and Development Foundation
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GEI	Gender Equality and Inclusion
GIS	Geographic Information System
HAPI	Humanitarian API
HDX	Humanitarian Data Exchange
HeRAMS	Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring System
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLP	Housing, Land and Property
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
HNRP	Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan
HOPE	Hope for the Needy Foundation
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
HRS	Humanitarian Response Strategy
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IM	Information Management
IMWG	Information Management Working Group
INFORM	Index for Risk Management
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IRC	International Rescue Committee
JENA	Joint Education Needs Assessment
JIAF	Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework
JMMI	Joint Market Monitoring Initiative
KII	Key Informant Interview
LCAT	Local Climate Analysis Tool
LGA	Local Government Area

M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MMC	Maiduguri Metropolitan Council
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
MSNA	Multi-Sector Needs Assessment
NASRDA	National Space Research and Development Agency
NASSCO	National Social Safety Nets Coordinating Office
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NCDC	Nigeria Centre for Disease Control and Prevention
NCNW	North-Central and North-West
NE	North-East
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NFCMS	National Food Consumption and Micronutrient Survey
NFI	Non-Food Item
NFSS	Nutrition and Food Security Surveillance
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIHSA	Nigeria Hydrological Services Agency
NLSS	Nigeria Living Standards Survey
NNGO	National Non-Governmental Organisation
NRCS	Nigerian Red Cross Society
NW	North-West
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODK	Open Data Kit
OPHI	Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative
OSINT	Open-Source Intelligence
PIN	People in Need
PUI	Première Urgence Internationale
REACH	REACH Initiative
RNA	Rapid Needs Assessment
RRM	Rapid Response Mechanism
SCI	Save the Children International
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
SMART	Standardised Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
SNFI	Shelter and Non-Food Items
SQUEAC	Semi-Quantitative Evaluation of Access and Coverage
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
TTT	Transhumance Tracking Tool
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Nigeria's humanitarian information landscape in 2026 is uneven, fragmented, and under increasing pressure. While important gains have been made in expanding assessment coverage in parts of the northwest since 2022, major structural gaps persist across sectors, regions, and information systems. At the same time, worsening funding constraints are reducing the humanitarian system's capacity to generate, manage, and sustain critical operational data.

Geographic coverage remains heavily concentrated in the northeast, while north-central and southern Nigeria remain comparatively under-assessed. Sector coverage is similarly uneven: food security and nutrition are relatively well-documented, while health, WASH, protection, education, and especially early recovery continue to face significant evidence gaps. Nigeria's strong position on global platforms such as HDX should be read with caution, as much of this reflects global infrastructure datasets rather than Nigeria-specific assessment depth.

A central finding of this report is that these gaps are no longer simply a standardisation challenge: they increasingly reflect declining capacity to produce primary data at all. Funding reductions are constraining information management functions across the sector, with some organisations maintaining analytical depth through collaboration and joint assessments, and others retreating to minimum compliance-driven data collection. This divergence is producing an increasingly two-speed information landscape, in which the areas and sectors most in need of evidence risk becoming the least visible.

The following sections examine these findings in detail: Chapters 1 through 4 present the secondary data review of Nigeria's assessment landscape, Chapter 5 presents primary survey findings on information management capacity, and the report closes with recommendations for strengthening Nigeria's humanitarian information ecosystem.

**The analysis
draws on three
complementary
sources:**

01

397 entries (230 primary assessments and 167 secondary analytical products) covering late 2022 to May 2026.

02

Standardised humanitarian databases, including HDX/HAPI and publicly available sources.

03

Findings from the 3iS Information Management Capacity and Funding Shrinkage Survey conducted among 73 humanitarian actors across northeast and Northwest Nigeria in April–May 2026.

PURPOSE, SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

This report examines the humanitarian information landscape in Nigeria: what data and assessments exist, how they have evolved over time, and where the critical gaps are. It is not a humanitarian situation report. It does not describe needs, response coverage, or outcomes. Its subject is the information ecosystem that underpins humanitarian decision-making: the assessments, data systems, and analytical products that actors rely on to understand who is affected, where, and to what degree.

The report is intended for practitioners and decision-makers working on or alongside the Nigeria humanitarian response, including implementing partners designing programmes and assessments, coordination bodies managing information systems and the humanitarian programme cycle, donors making funding and prioritisation decisions, and government counterparts whose data systems interact with the humanitarian information architecture. Each of these actors engages with information differently: a programme manager needs granular subnational data to target interventions; a donor needs evidence of where gaps in the information base are driving poor resource allocation; a cluster coordinator needs to know which sectors are over- or under-assessed relative to need. This report attempts to speak to all of these uses while being transparent about what the available evidence can and cannot support.

The analysis draws on three complementary sources: a structured database of 397 entries (230 primary assessments and 167 secondary analytical products) covering late 2022 to May 2026, compiled and verified by 3iS; standardised databases including HDX/HAPI and confirmed public sources; and primary data from 73 humanitarian actors collected through the 3iS Information Management Capacity and Funding Shrinkage Survey, conducted in April–May 2026 across northeast and northwest Nigeria. Findings were further validated and supplemented through stakeholder consultation at the national Information Management Workshop, “Bridging Information Gaps for Humanitarian and Development Decision-Making in Nigeria”, held in Abuja on 25 May 2026, involving representatives from government institutions, humanitarian agencies, donors, national societies, research institutions, and implementing partners. In addition to validating the report's preliminary findings, workshop discussions surfaced additional context incorporated into this report, including Nigeria's institutional transition and the growing role of government-held data.

DATABASE METHODOLOGY: INCLUSION CRITERIA AND SECTION A/B DISTINCTION

The Nigeria Assessments Database applies consistent inclusion criteria across both sections. Section A comprises primary data collection products: household surveys, field enumeration exercises, structured observation, focus group discussions, and key informant interviews conducted directly with or about crisis-affected populations. Section B comprises secondary analytical products that synthesise existing primary data rather than collecting new data directly, including situation analyses, sector strategies, displacement risk analyses, and composite indices. An entry was included only where 3iS could confirm a publicly available product, a named implementing organisation, and a specific reference period; entries lacking verifiable methodology documentation were excluded.

SECONDARY DATA REVIEW

The secondary data review was conducted between April and May 2026. It combined structured searches of specific humanitarian data platforms, including ReliefWeb, the Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX), and the HDX Humanitarian API (HAPI), with targeted searches of government, cluster, and donor websites. AI-assisted search and summarisation tools were used to accelerate the identification and initial screening of candidate entries across these platforms, with all AI-assisted findings independently verified by the research team against primary sources before inclusion in the database.

LIMITATIONS OF THIS METHODOLOGY

This report has several important limitations. The secondary data review depends on the public availability and completeness of source documentation; assessments that exist but are not published, indexed on the platforms searched, or accompanied by verifiable methodology details could not be captured, meaning the database likely understates the true volume of assessment activity, particularly for smaller or government-led products. The 3iS survey used non-probability purposive sampling of 73 respondents reached through existing IM networks; findings are indicative of practitioner experience rather than statistically representative of the full humanitarian actor population, and the reported ± 11.5 percentage point margin of error is an illustrative benchmark rather than a formal confidence interval. AI-assisted tools supported search and initial screening during the secondary data review, but all candidate entries were independently verified by the research team before inclusion; the tools were not used to draft analysis or interpret findings. Finally, this report describes the information landscape as of May 2026; given the pace of change documented throughout, some findings may not remain current for long after publication.

KEY FINDINGS

01

NIGERIA'S ASSESSMENT BASE HAS EXPANDED IN THE NORTHWEST BUT REMAINS SHALLOW

The database contains 230 confirmed primary assessments. Three cross-sectoral assessments cover Katsina, Sokoto, and Zamfara (2022, 2023, 2024); FACT conducted a 513-KII cash feasibility assessment across 138 NW LGAs. The northeast has regular DTM rounds and two JENAs (2023 and 2025). North-central has IOM surveys but no sector-specific assessments. The south was reached only by the 2024 post-flood exercise.

02

COUNTRY-WIDE CROSS-SECTORAL ASSESSMENT GAP IS NOW BEING ADDRESSED

At the analytical cut-off, no country-wide cross-sectoral needs assessment had been identified for 2022-2025. Since then, an MSNA has advanced, led by IMPACT Initiatives and FACT Foundation and coordinated by the Nigeria INGO Forum. This is an important step toward addressing the structural gap identified here; its coverage, use, recurrence and institutionalisation will determine how sustainably the gap is closed.

03

MARKET PRICE MONITORING WAS ABSENT FOR 2024: THE CRITICAL MISSING YEAR

The JMMI ran monthly in 2023 and resumed with eight confirmed monthly editions in 2025. However, no confirmed market price monitoring took place in 2024, the year in which Cadre Harmonisé projections reached a critical point.

04

IM CAPACITY IS OPERATING UNDER INCREASING PRESSURE AMID BROADER HUMANITARIAN FUNDING CONTRACTION

The 3iS survey (2026, 73 actors) finds that approximately 63% of respondents had their IM budget specifically cut (37% significantly, 26% moderately). IM teams have shrunk from 2–3 staff to one in 46.3% of organisations. Reduced training is the most pervasive effect, degrading the skills pipeline for future recovery.

05

PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION CAPACITY IS DECLINING IN SOME OPERATIONAL AREAS

11% of survey respondents have stopped data collection entirely in some locations, and 7% now rely solely on partner-reported data. The HAPI-level gaps are, in many cases, not merely a standardisation problem: they reflect real reductions in what is being produced.

06

THE HAPI SCORE OF 70% FOR NIGERIA SHOULD BE INTERPRETED CAUTIOUSLY AS A PROXY FOR OPERATIONAL INFORMATION COVERAGE

Strong scores for conflict events, funding, roads, health facilities, and education facilities reflect global satellite-derived datasets, not Nigeria-specific assessment capacity. Sector-level People in Need data, market prices for 2024 (2025 JMMI resumed but not yet in HAPI), and most protection and health assessment data are absent from standardised systems.

07

COORDINATION RESPONSES TO THE FUNDING CRISIS ARE DIVERGING

Some actors are deepening joint assessments and pooling IM resources. Others are retreating to compliance-driven minimum collection. These risks producing a two-speed information landscape invisible in aggregate data.

08

THE 2026 FUNDING ENVIRONMENT IS EXPECTED TO WORSEN DATA AVAILABILITY FURTHER

The OCHA Centre for Humanitarian Data warns that fewer surveys, smaller samples, and entire geographies going unmonitored are the anticipated consequences of 2025 funding cuts. The northwest gains of 2022–2024 are the most vulnerable.

STAKEHOLDER VALIDATION WORKSHOP



To complement the secondary data review and the 3iS Information Management Capacity and Funding Shrinkage Survey, 3iS convened a national stakeholder workshop titled “Bridging Information Gaps for Humanitarian and Development Decision-Making in Nigeria” on 25 May 2026 in Abuja. The workshop brought together representatives from government institutions, humanitarian organisations, donors, research institutions, and implementing partners to validate the preliminary findings and identify practical priorities for strengthening Nigeria’s humanitarian information ecosystem.

Participants included representatives from UN agencies (including UNICEF), international humanitarian organisations, national and local NGOs, government institutions (including NEMA and NASRDA), the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (IFRC, NRCS), technical and research bodies (eHealth Africa, DATA Alliance), donor representatives, and coordination mechanisms such as the Community Engagement, Accountability and Localization (CEAL) Working Group, reflecting broad cross-sectoral representation across the humanitarian, development, and government spheres.

Rather than challenging the report’s findings, discussions focused on how the humanitarian information system can become more coordinated, efficient, and sustainable in an increasingly resource-constrained environment.

A recurring recommendation was the need for stronger coordination and systematic information sharing between humanitarian organisations, government institutions, development actors, and research organisations. Participants noted that significant volumes of assessments, datasets, and analyses already exist across organisations but are often fragmented, duplicated, or inaccessible because they remain within individual agencies. Establishing stronger mechanisms for data sharing, common standards, and interoperability was identified as a priority for improving evidence-based decision-making.

Participants also emphasised the importance of moving towards a more integrated national information ecosystem, in which humanitarian, development, disaster risk reduction, and poverty reduction information

systems complement one another and align more closely with government systems to support long-term planning and resilience. A related dynamic raised in these discussions is Nigeria's own institutional transition: government agencies are building out independent data and information systems, and in several sectors substantial government-held data already exists but is not consistently shared with, or integrated into, the humanitarian information architecture. Strengthening this government-humanitarian data interface, rather than treating it purely as a gap for humanitarian actors to fill, is an emerging priority as the resource transition towards government-led and development programming.

Another key discussion centred on joint approaches to information management. Participants encouraged greater use of joint assessments, shared analytical products, harmonised methodologies, common data collection tools, and collaborative information management platforms to reduce duplication, maximise limited resources, and improve consistency across organisations.

The workshop also reinforced the importance of localisation. National and local organisations were recognised as important producers of contextual information and community-level evidence, yet their data and analyses are not consistently integrated into national coordination mechanisms. Participants recommended strengthening the participation of national actors in assessment planning, information sharing, and analytical processes.



OVERVIEW OF THE INFORMATION LANDSCAPE

1.1 NIGERIA ON THE GLOBAL DATA LANDSCAPE

The HDX State of Open Humanitarian Data 2026, published by the OCHA Centre for Humanitarian Data in March 2026 and based on analysis of the HDX Data Grids as of 31 December 2025, estimates that 68% of crisis data is available and up-to-date across 22 humanitarian operations globally, down from 74% in 2025. Nigeria ranks among the top three most-accessed locations on HDX, alongside Ethiopia and Yemen.

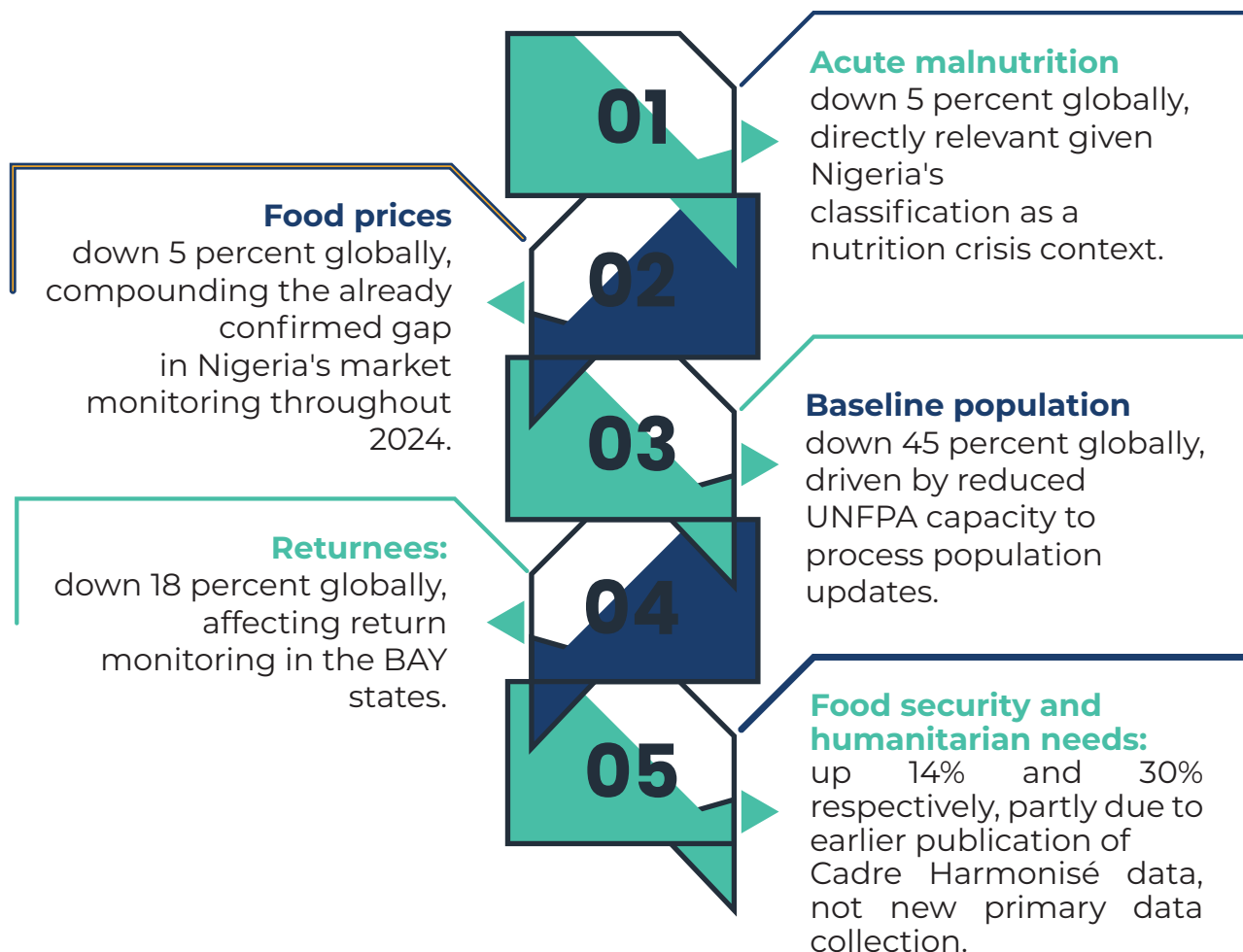
METHODOLOGY NOTE — WHAT THE HDX DATA GRIDS DO AND DO NOT MEASURE:

The Data Grids assess a specific, curated set of foundational datasets (administrative boundaries, population data, conflict events, funding, food security classifications, displacement, health and education facilities, etc.) against defined timeliness criteria. A ‘good’ rating means that data meeting those specific sub-category definitions is available and up-to-date on HDX. It does not mean that Nigeria has comprehensive, regular, or sector-level assessment coverage. Strong scores on infrastructure data (roads, health facilities, education facilities, all at 100%) reflect global satellite-derived datasets from OpenStreetMap, not Nigeria-specific assessment capacity. These figures should be read as a proxy for foundational data availability, not as a measure of analytical depth or humanitarian assessment completeness.

CRITICAL INTERPRETATION:

Nigeria’s overall 70% Data Grid score and its position as a top-3 HDX location can create an impression of broader information availability than operational assessment coverage may support. As the 2026 report explicitly warns, partners anticipate that the humanitarian data footprint will shrink in 2026, with fewer surveys, smaller samples, and entire geographies going unmonitored. The sub-category gaps in acute malnutrition, food prices, humanitarian access, and poverty are precisely the areas most critical for humanitarian decision-making, and they sit alongside strong scores on infrastructure data that are derived from global satellite datasets, not Nigeria-specific assessment capacity. A high overall score does not mean there is sufficient regular, comprehensive, or geographically balanced information for decision-making.

For 2025, the 2026 report notes that 11 of 20 sub-categories saw year-on-year declines in data availability. Of relevance for Nigeria:



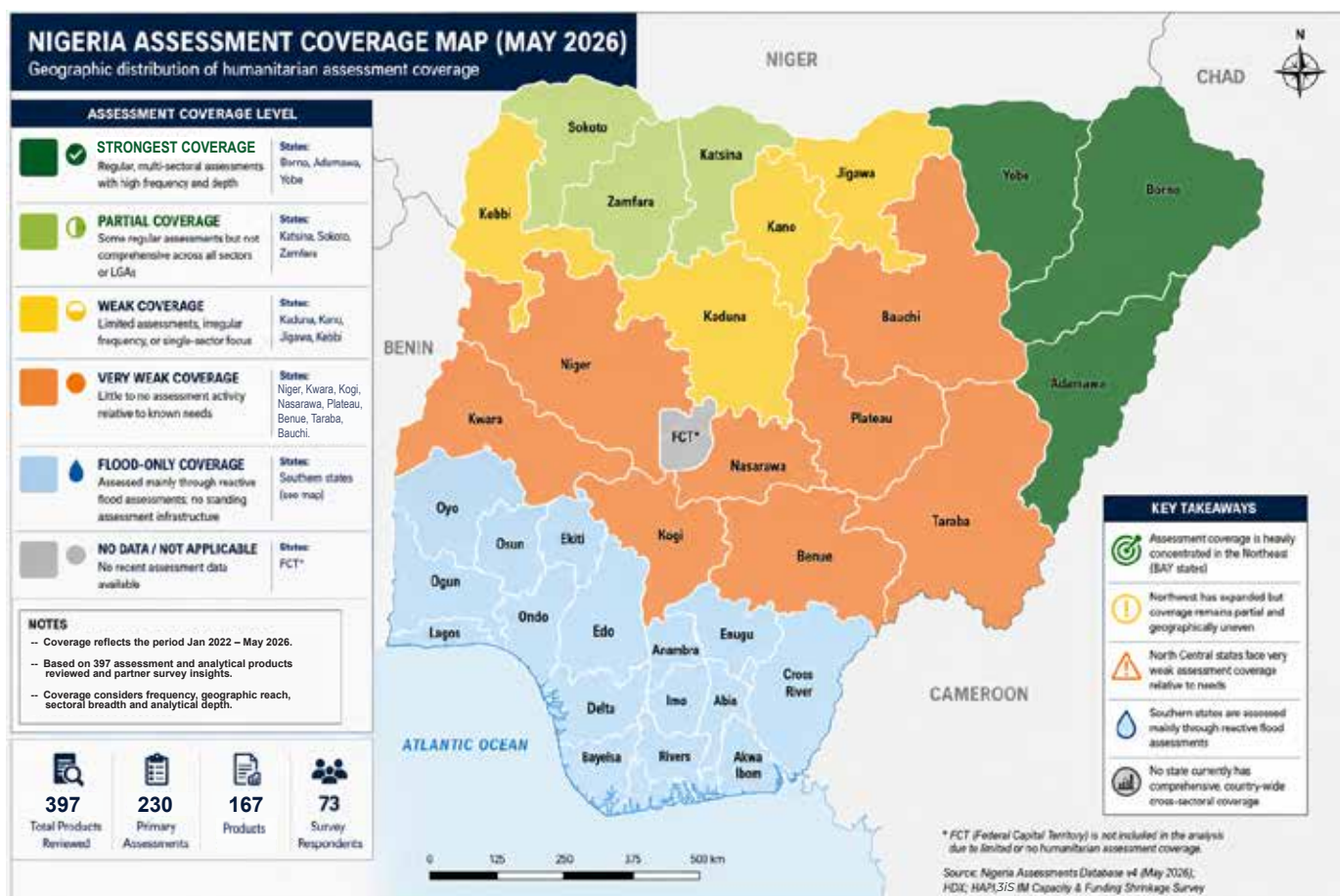
1.2 ASSESSMENT INVENTORY — WHAT THE NIGERIA ASSESSMENTS DATABASE CONFIRMS

The Nigeria Assessments Database v4, compiled by 3iS, contains 397 entries: 230 confirmed primary assessments (Section A) and 167 secondary analytical and planning reports (Section B), covering 2022 through 2026.

The database is available on request from 3iS. What follows is an analytical summary by type, region, and period (3iS, Nigeria Assessments Database v4, updated May 2026).

CLASSIFICATION:

Section A entries are products involving original data collection: household surveys, field enumeration, structured observation, focus groups, or key informant interviews. Section B entries are secondary analytical products synthesising existing data (HNOs, Cadre Harmonisé, FEWS NET outlooks, IPC analyses, sector strategies, economic reports). Both are in the database; only Section A entries are counted as assessments in this analysis.



SCALE AND SCOPE



The 230 Section A primary assessments span late 2022 to May 2026 and involve over 40 distinct organisations. They range from national-scale household surveys (DHS, NLSS, MPI) to single-LGA rapid needs assessments triggered by a specific attack or flood. IOM DTM is the dominant contributor: its displacement tracking rounds, intention surveys, socio-economic surveys, transhumance dashboards, and flash reports collectively account for the majority of all entries. REACH, ACF, UNICEF, OCHA, UNHCR, FACT Foundation, and PUI are the next most prominent. National NGOs (NEEM, ERAD, HOPE, CBI, CRUDAN) account for a small but notable share, predominantly in the northwest.

BY REGION — A DEEPLY UNEVEN DISTRIBUTION



The northeast (BAY states plus Bauchi, Gombe, Taraba) accounts for approximately 224 of 397 entries (56.4%), reflecting fifteen years of coordination infrastructure and sustained donor focus. The northwest (all seven states) accounts for approximately 51 entries (12.8%), a figure that has grown substantially since 2022 when almost no northwest-specific assessments existed.

National or multi-region assessments account for approximately 92 entries (23.2%). North-central Nigeria, despite growing needs from farmer-herder conflict and flooding, accounts for only 14 entries (3.5%), almost entirely from IOM DTM and biometric registration. The south and southwest account for 15 entries (3.8%), covered almost exclusively by the 2024 post-flood exercise, with a further entry (0.3%) tagged southeast. This is reactive capacity, not standing infrastructure. These figures use the full 397-entry database as denominator, and the regional counts above sum exactly to this total.

BY TYPE AND METHODOLOGY



The most frequent assessment types are: DTM displacement products, mobility tracking, needs monitoring, flash reports, intention surveys, socio-economic surveys, collectively over 80 entries; rapid needs assessments including event-triggered RRM products, over 30 entries; SMART and SMART+ nutrition surveys, approximately 15 LGA-level surveys across Borno and Yobe; protection monitoring reports, 10 monthly PUI Monguno reports plus UNHCR snapshots; JMMI market monitoring, 10 confirmed editions for 2023 and 2025; multi-sector needs assessments, 5 entries covering 3 northwest states; and area-based assessments, 8 LGA-level products in Borno (April 2024). National development surveys (DHS, NLSS, MPI, MICS Plus, NFCMS) contribute 7 entries at national scale.

BY PERIOD



Assessment production has grown in volume but not in sectoral or geographic depth. The 2022–2023 period established the northwest cross-sectoral assessment series (REACH 2022, Solidarités 2023), the REACH hard-to-reach assessment series across both northeast and northwest, the JMMI, and a sustained PUI monthly protection monitoring series in Monguno. The 2024 period was dominated by the post-flood exercise, reaching 30+ states, alongside the DTM cycle, the IRC northwest cross-sectoral assessment, 8 area-based assessments in Borno, and a new series of camp-level intention surveys. The 2025 period saw the launch of state-level IDP Intention and Socio-economic Survey series across BAY and Benue states, JMMI resumption (May–December), NFSS Round 15, JENA 2025, and the FACT northwest cash feasibility assessment (513 KII across 138 LGAs). The 2026 entries to date (DTM Round 51, NCNW Round 18, TTT dashboards, JENA publication) reflect the current active assessment cycle.

SECONDARY PRODUCTS (SECTION B, 167 ENTRIES)



Section B contains the analytical products that frame what primary assessments produce: six Cadre Harmonisé rounds (2023–2025), two IPC AMN analyses, two FEWS NET outlooks, HNOs and HNRPs (2023–2025), the DTM National Displacement Profile 2023, UNHCR displacement overviews, sector strategies (NE Health HRS, NE Nutrition ERP Plan, Logistics CoO), the UNFPA SitRep, EUAA COI, IDMC displacement risk analysis, SitAn 2024, Safe Schools Declaration case study, and seven World Bank economic and poverty reports. These are described in context in Chapters 3 and 4.

1.3 ASSESSMENTS PER SECTOR — DATABASE SUMMARY

IMPORTANT CAVEAT

A high count does not mean that sector is well-served analytically. Displacement counts are high because every DTM product tags displacement regardless of depth. Many entries are rapid or secondary-data products. These numbers must be read alongside Section 3, which assesses quality, frequency, and geographic scope, not volume alone.

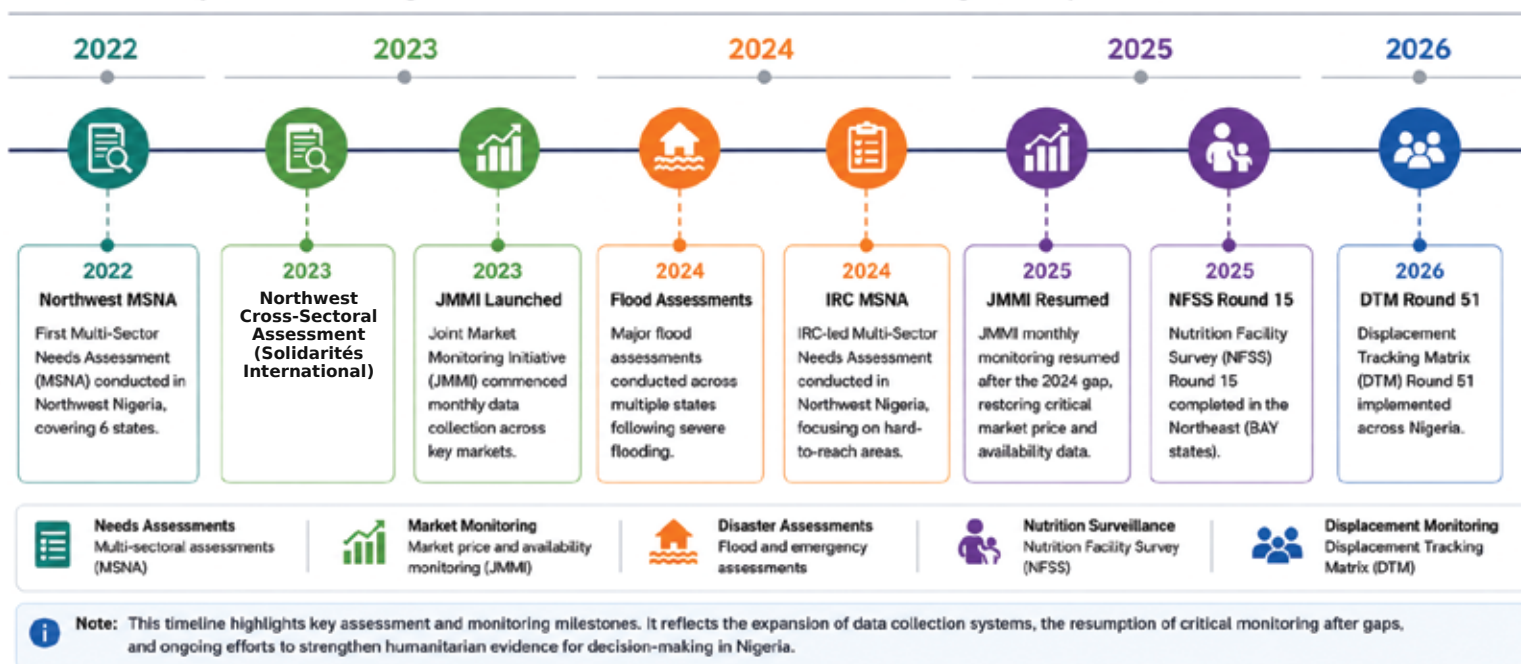
Sector	Entries (Sec. A)	Key Sources Driving Count	Depth Assessment
Displacement / CCCM / Durable Solutions	130+	DTM NE Rounds 43–51 + additional rounds; DTM NCNW Rounds 13–18; IDP Intention Surveys (12 state-level + 4 camp-level); IDP Socio-economic Surveys (4 states); Solutions & Mobility Index R4; post-flood reports (30+ states); NBS IDP Survey; Biometric Registration (Benue); IDMC	Moderate: good NE frequency; lower depth NC/NW
Food Security	80	CH biannual (6 rounds, 2023–2025); FEWS NET outlooks (2); JMMI market monitoring (2023 only); IPC AMN; HNO/HNRP; 3 NW MSNAs; DTM Round 51 needs monitoring	Good: most consistent analytical cadence of any sector
Shelter / NFI	55	DTM displacement reports (standard tag on all products); post-flood assessments; 3 NW MSNAs; DRC rapid assessment (Sokoto/Zamfara)	Partial: volume driven by DTM tagging; no standalone shelter assessment
Livelihoods / Markets	50+	3 NW MSNAs; JMMI (2023 only, gap 2024; resumed May–25); FEWS NET outlooks; AAPs (2); DTM Transhumance Tool; DTM Round 51 needs monitoring	Partial: critical market monitoring gap in 2024; 2025 JMMI resumed
Protection / GBV / Disability	60+	3 NW MSNAs; PUI monthly monitoring Monguno (10 reports); UNHCR protection snapshots; HLP assessment; Cameroonian refugee assessment; DRC rapid assessment; REACH qualitative research; funding freeze surveys; EUAA COI; UNFPA SitRep; CARE gender/protection assessment	Partial: recurring monitoring only in BAY states
Nutrition	25+	NFSS Rounds 13, 14, 15 (annual series confirmed); 15 SMART/SMART+ surveys across Borno/Yobe LGAs; SQUEAC Konduga LGA; PUI SMART Monguno; SCI Integrated SMART Borno; IPC AMN (2 cycles); NE Nutrition ERP Plan	Partial: annual surveillance NE only; NW weak; NC absent
WASH	25	3 NW MSNAs; DRC rapid assessment; REACH hard-to-reach WASH/Health (Adamawa/Yobe); IRC/Govt. joint WASH+Protection assessment (Borno/Adamawa 2025); JENA 2023 and 2025; DTM Round 51 needs monitoring; IDP Socio-economic Surveys	Poor: all WASH data embedded in MSNAs; no recurring standalone assessment
Education	15+	JENA 2023 + JENA 2025 (BAY states); Safe Schools Monitoring Report (10 states); School Safety Assessment (10–18 states); REACH hard-to-reach Education (NW and NE); 3 NW MSNAs; SSD Case Study	Partial: JENA strong for BAY; NW coverage only in MSNAs
Health / MHPSS	15+	NE Health Sector HRS 2025–27; HOPE RNA Adamawa (health-focused); REACH hard-to-reach WASH/Health (Adamawa/Yobe); NE ERP Plan; DTM Round 51 needs monitoring; UNFPA SitRep; DHS 2023–24 (national)	Limited: no confirmed recurring standalone humanitarian health needs assessment
Conflict / Security / Access	5	EUAA COI; Logistics Sector CoO; DTM Flash Reports (Zamfara); CH Task Force inaccessible areas update	Partial: ACLED excellent nationally but not in DB
Disaster Risk / Climate	4	AAPs, flood Numan (2026) and drought Baure (2026); IDMC Risk Analysis; DTM Transhumance Tool	Partial: growing but localised and small-scale
GBV / SRH	3	UNFPA SitRep; Plan International GEI Assessment (Sokoto); MSNAs protection components	Poor: no dedicated recurring GBV monitoring outside BAY states

1.4 TREND ANALYSIS — ASSESSMENT LANDSCAPE OVER TIME

The Nigeria humanitarian information landscape has evolved materially between 2022 and 2026, though not uniformly across sectors or regions. Three trends are discernible.

ASSESSMENT GROWTH TIMELINE (2022–2026)

Key milestones in Nigeria's humanitarian assessment and monitoring landscape



Between 2022 and 2024, three consecutive cross-sectoral assessments were conducted in Katsina, Sokoto, and Zamfara, a meaningful shift from a context where almost no cross-sectoral data existed for the region. DTM coverage expanded from 8 to 10 states across north-central and northwest rounds, and the Transhumance Tracking Tool introduced monthly early warning and flow monitoring data covering Katsina, Zamfara, and Kaduna states from 2023 onward, with confirmed dashboards running through 2026. However, this expansion has remained shallow: the same three states are covered repeatedly, sector-specific assessments (health, WASH, protection, education) have not followed, and the IRC-led cross-sectoral assessment of September 2024, while significant, has not yet been institutionalised into a recurring cycle.

A CONTRACTION IN ANALYTICAL PRODUCT FREQUENCY AND QUALITY, DRIVEN BY FUNDING.

The JMMI market monitoring ran monthly in 2023, was absent in 2024, and resumed with eight confirmed monthly editions in 2025 (May–December). The 2024 gap reached a critical point, with no confirmed primary market price series. The 3iS survey (2026) confirms this is not an anomaly: approximately 63% of respondents report their IM budget was specifically cut (37% significantly, 26% moderately). IM teams have shrunk from 2–3 staff to one in many organisations, and approximately 63% report some reduction in primary data collection capacity. The HDX State of Open Humanitarian Data 2026 independently confirms that 11 of 20 data sub-categories declined in availability between 2024 and 2025, with acute malnutrition and food prices among those falling. The northeast, despite being the best-documented region, is not immune: the cross-sectoral assessment series that ran annually from 2017 to 2021 has not been replicated.

The funding contraction is significant in scale. The 2023 HNRP requested approximately \$1.08 billion, with coverage falling below 50%, leaving a gap of over \$500 million unfunded. Education funding contracted sharply: Education Cannot Wait allocations for Nigeria declined 25%, from \$20 million in the 2021–2023 cycle to \$15 million in the 2024–2026 cycle, directly reducing programme coverage in the BAY states. These figures contextualise the survey findings in Section 5: the IM capacity contraction documented by the 3iS survey is not an isolated organisational phenomenon but is consistent with a system-wide funding contraction affecting all programme areas, with IM functions absorbing a significant share, consistent with the survey finding that 63% of respondents saw IM budgets specifically cut, even as overall programme funding declined.

STANDARDISATION IMPROVING, BUT THE GAP BETWEEN WHAT EXISTS AND WHAT IS ACCESSIBLE IS WIDENING.

The number of distinct assessment resources ingested into the HAPI humanitarian needs table doubled from 9 in 2024 to 18 in 2025, and the DTM API launched in mid-2024 significantly improved programmatic access to longitudinal displacement data. These are genuine improvements in data accessibility. At the same time, the HAPI extract for Nigeria still returns no sector-level People in Need disaggregation, no market price data for 2024–2025, and only three DTM rounds for 2023–2024 despite many more rounds existing on HDX. The gap between what is produced and what is findable in standardised systems is a structural bottleneck that improved accessibility tools alone cannot resolve.

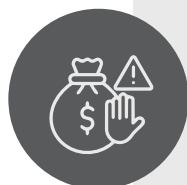
1.5 BARRIERS AND STRUCTURAL GAPS IN DATA AVAILABILITY

ACCESS AND SECURITY



Physical access is the primary constraint on data quality. Hard-to-reach LGAs, particularly in Borno, have no humanitarian presence and no assessment coverage. ACLED records 4,341 conflict events in 2023, rising to 9,587 in 2025, a figure reflecting both genuine security deterioration, particularly in the northwest, and ACLED's expanding coverage of previously underreported areas; these figures should be read as trend indicators rather than definitive event counts. The CH Task Force's July 2023 product on inaccessible areas in BAY states is the only confirmed assessment specifically designed to capture information from populations in areas that cannot be reached directly.

FUNDING CONSTRAINTS AND THE 2025 CONTRACTION



Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) funding coverage fell from 60 percent in 2024 to approximately 32 percent in 2025. The 2026 State of Open Humanitarian Data report confirms this is already materialising in data: 11 of 20 HDX sub-categories saw declining availability. The report warns explicitly that fewer surveys, smaller samples, and entire geographies going unmonitored are anticipated in 2026.

COUNTRY-WIDE CROSS-SECTORAL ASSESSMENT GAP IS NOW BEING ADDRESSED



At the analytical cut-off, Nigeria had no funded country-wide cross-sectoral assessment. The northeast's annual REACH/OCHA-facilitated MSNA series ran through 2021. The northwest had a REACH MSNA in 2022, a Solidarites International cross-sectoral assessment in 2023, and an IRC-led assessment in 2024, while north-central and southern coverage remained fragmented. Since then, an MSNA has advanced, led by IMPACT Initiatives and FACT Foundation and coordinated by the Nigeria INGO Forum. This is an important step toward addressing the gap identified here; sustained recurrence, broad geographic coverage, effective use and institutionalisation will determine whether the gap is closed over time.

HAPI INGESTION GAP VS. REAL DATA GAPS



A critical distinction: the HAPI database extract shows market price data only in 2023 and 2026. However, the Assessments Database confirms that the JMMI (Joint Market Monitoring Initiative) ran monthly in 2023, covering NE and NW Nigeria sentinel markets. This means the gap is at least partially an ingestion gap into HAPI rather than a complete absence of data. The 2024–2025 gap, however, appears to be a genuine data gap: no JMMI or equivalent monthly market monitoring is confirmed for this period.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT COORDINATION — IMWG FUNCTIONALITY AND STAFF TURNOVER

The Information Management Working Group, which coordinates data standardisation, joint assessments, common operational datasets, and data-sharing agreements across the response, has been most functional in Maiduguri, where the density of actors and the maturity of the response have created stronger demand for IM coordination. At national level and in the northwest, IMWG reach and output consistency have varied across operational contexts. High turnover of IM staff among NGO partners has compounded this, disrupting institutional memory and the continuity of data products between reporting cycles. This structural weakness is consistent with the survey finding that 39.7% of respondents have merged IM with M&E functions: when dedicated IM staff rotate out, their institutional knowledge of data agreements, dataset locations, and partner reporting standards frequently goes with them.



02

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMATION SOURCES

Geographic concentration is the defining structural feature of Nigeria's information landscape. The northeast, specifically Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe (BAY states), receives most of the sector-specific assessment effort. Other regions are significantly underserved for analytical depth, though the 2024 flood response triggered assessments reaching areas normally outside the humanitarian data landscape, including southwest Nigeria.

DTM 9 rounds; NFSS annual; JENA; SMART surveys; IPC AMN; HNO. Hard-to-reach LGAs remain blind spots.

3 cross-sectoral assessments (2022/23/24); TTT monthly; FACT 138 LGAs; JMMI 2025. Only 3 of 7 states are covered.

DTM partial; CH/IPC; post-flood reports. No sector-specific assessments.

DTM partial; CH national coverage only. Largely absent from the assessment landscape beyond food security classification.

2024 post-flood exercise only. No standing assessment infrastructure.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE MAP



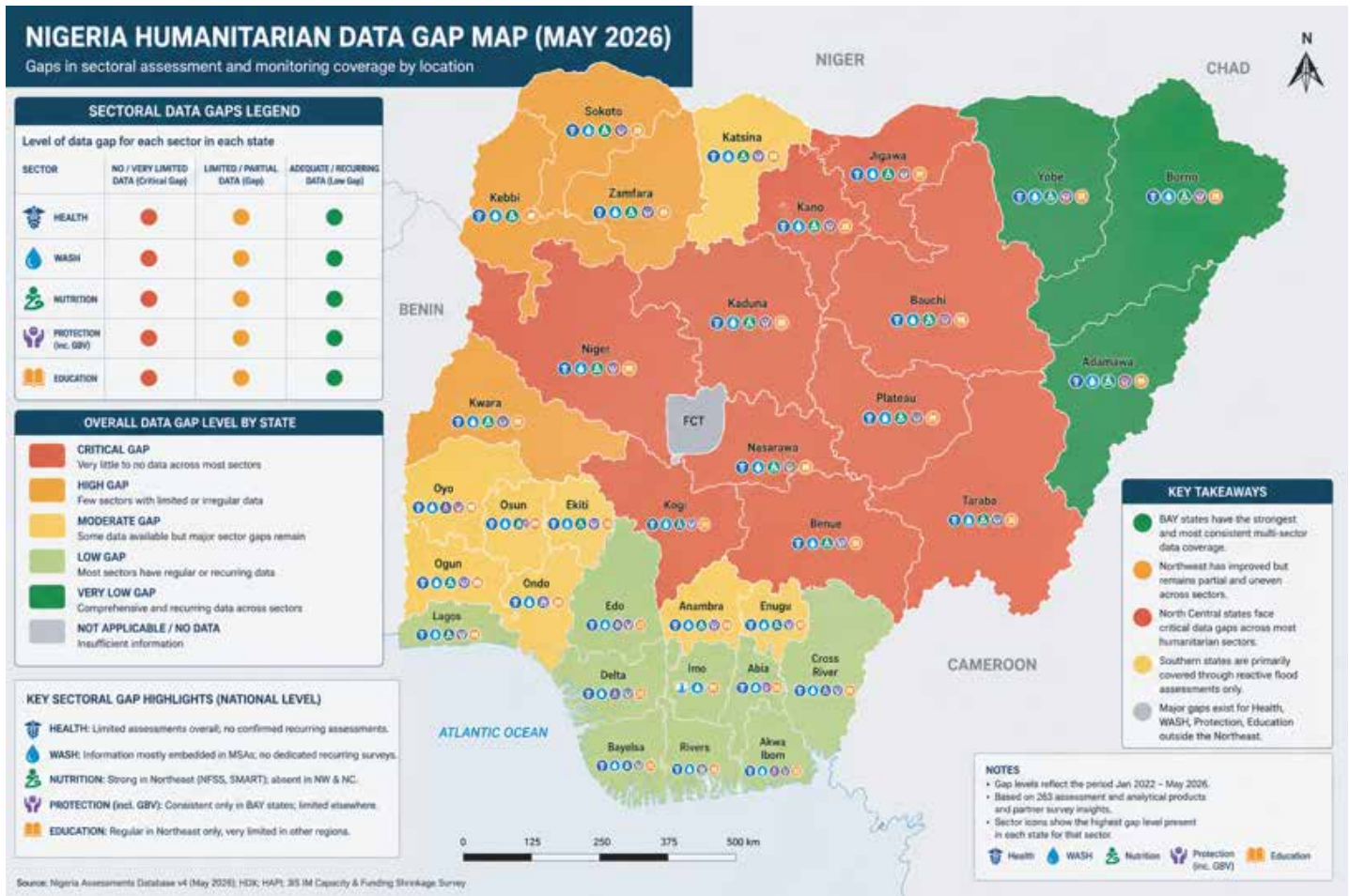
Region	Coverage Level	Confirmed Assessment Sources (2023–2026)	Remaining Gaps
NE, Borno, Adamawa, Yobe (BAY)	Best covered	DTM Rounds 43–51 (regular); SMART surveys (LGA level, multiple rounds); NE Nutrition & Food Security Surveillance (annual); JENA 2025; IPC AMN; HNO 2023–25; Nutrition ERP Plan; CH (included); DTM Intention Survey Round 1; State epi bulletins; AAPs (Numan/Adamawa flood); Logistics Sector CoO	Hard-to-reach LGAs remain blind spots; no MSNA since 2021; no standalone WASH assessment; MHPSS absent from standardised systems
NE, Bauchi, Gombe, Taraba	Partial	DTM Round 51 (Master List level, counts only, no needs monitoring); DTM IDP Intention Survey (6 states including these 3); HNO coverage	No sector-specific assessments; substantially less depth than BAY states in all products
NW, Zamfara, Katsina, Sokoto	Partial: improving	REACH MSNA 2022; Solidarités International MSNA 2023; IRC Joint MSNA Sep 2024; DRC Rapid Assessment Oct–Nov 2023; ACF SMART Survey (Sokoto Apr 2024); CBI Rapid Assessment (Sabon Birni, Sokoto Aug 2024); IDP Intention Surveys Zamfara (Aug 2024); DTM Rounds 13–18 + Flash Reports; TTT Dashboards (monthly, Katsina/Zamfara/Kaduna); CH; IPC AMN; JMMI (monthly 2025); AAP Baure/Katsina drought 2026; NEEM MHPSS Assessment; FACT Cash Feasibility Assessment (138 LGAs NW); FACT Basic Services NW; Post-flood reports (Zamfara, Katsina, Sokoto, Kebbi, Jigawa)	MSNAs cover only 3 of 7 states; no annual nutrition surveillance equivalent; JMMI 2024 gap; no standalone health or education assessment
NW, Kaduna, Kano, Jigawa, Kebbi	Weak	DTM Rounds 13–18 (partial inclusion); CH and IPC AMN coverage; Joint Post-Flood reports for Kaduna and Kano (Dec 2024); UNICEF limited flood response in Jigawa	Beyond displacement tracking and food security classification, no sector-specific assessments confirmed
NC, Benue, Plateau, Nasarawa	Weak	DTM Rounds 13–18 (included); Joint Post-Flood report Niger State (Dec 2024); UNICEF limited humanitarian action in Benue; CH coverage	No sector-specific assessments; likely underrepresented within currently available assessment coverage relative to reported displacement trends
NC, Niger, Kogi, Kwara, others	Very weak	DTM (partial); CH national coverage	Largely absent from assessment landscape beyond food security classification
SW / South, Ondo, Rivers, Delta, Bayelsa, Cross River, Edo, Anambra, Lagos, Akwa Ibom, Ekiti, Abia, Ebonyi	Flood-only: 12 states reached	Joint Post-Flood Situation Reports for 12 southern states (Nov–Jan 2024/25): Ondo, Rivers, Delta, Bayelsa, Cross River, Edo, Anambra, Lagos, Akwa Ibom, Ekiti, Abia, Ebonyi, event-triggered only; IOM Flood RNA Delta and Rivers (Dec 2022)	No standing humanitarian assessment infrastructure; 2024 flood exercise was the largest geographic expansion in Nigeria's assessment history but remains entirely reactive

KEY FINDING

The northwest has seen meaningful expansion of its assessment base since 2022, with three cross-sectoral assessments now confirmed for Katsina, Sokoto, and Zamfara (2022, 2023, and 2024). This is a genuine improvement over the previous report. However, depth remains significantly lower than the northeast: these assessments are periodic (not annual), cover only 3 of the northwest's 7 states, and no sector-specific assessments for health, education, or protection are confirmed outside the BAY states. The north-central region remains comparatively underrepresented within the current assessment landscape relative to reported needs.

03

INFORMATION LANDSCAPE BY SECTOR

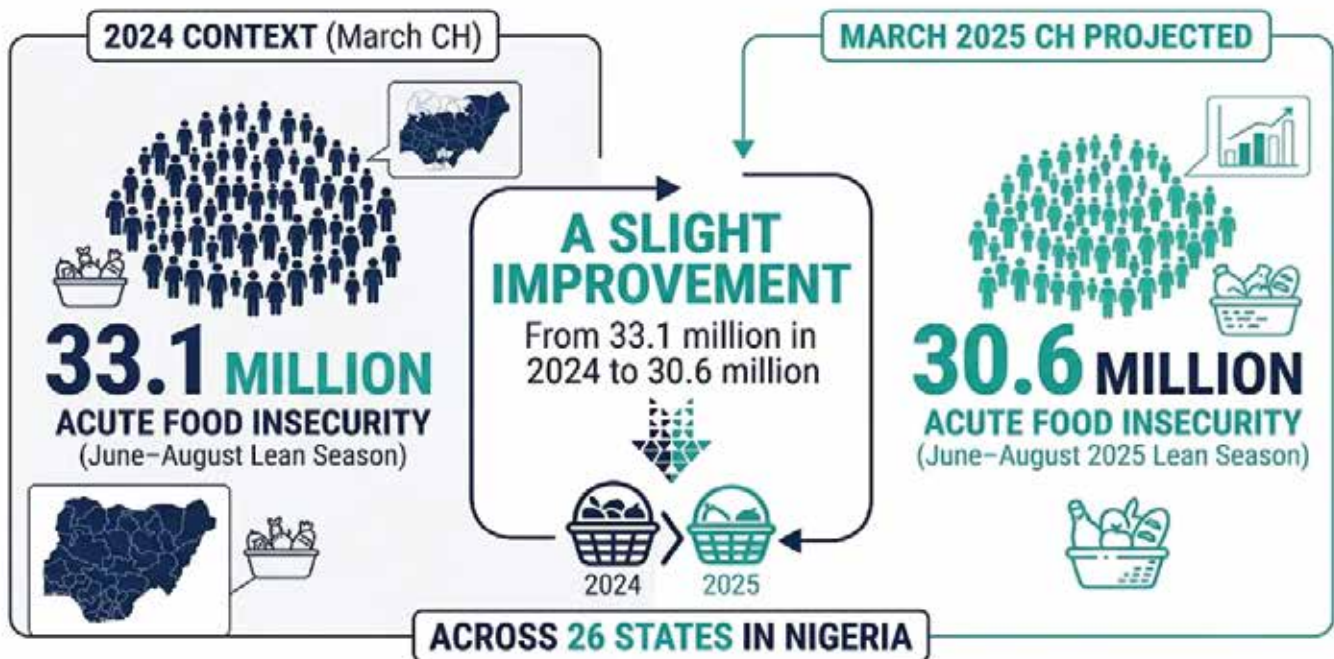


3.1 FOOD SECURITY

AVAILABLE DATA

Food security is the best-documented sector in Nigeria. The Cadre Harmonisé runs biannually (March and October), confirmed across all six rounds from March 2023 to March 2025, covering 26 states and the FCT. IPC analysis is integrated. FEWS NET produces biannual food security outlooks with remote sensing and KII methodology (confirmed June 2024 and October 2024 editions). The Food Security Sector dashboard is updated monthly. These are the most consistently produced analytical products in Nigeria's humanitarian information landscape.

The March 2025 CH round is confirmed and published, with FAO and CH stakeholders noting that limited data access affected the analysis.



TREND IN INFORMATION AVAILABILITY

Six Cadre Harmonisé rounds confirmed from 2023 to 2025: the most consistent data production of any sector. The 2026 HDX report notes food security data was up 14 percent in availability globally due to timelier publication of CH data, after delays in 2024 impacted the previous year's scores.

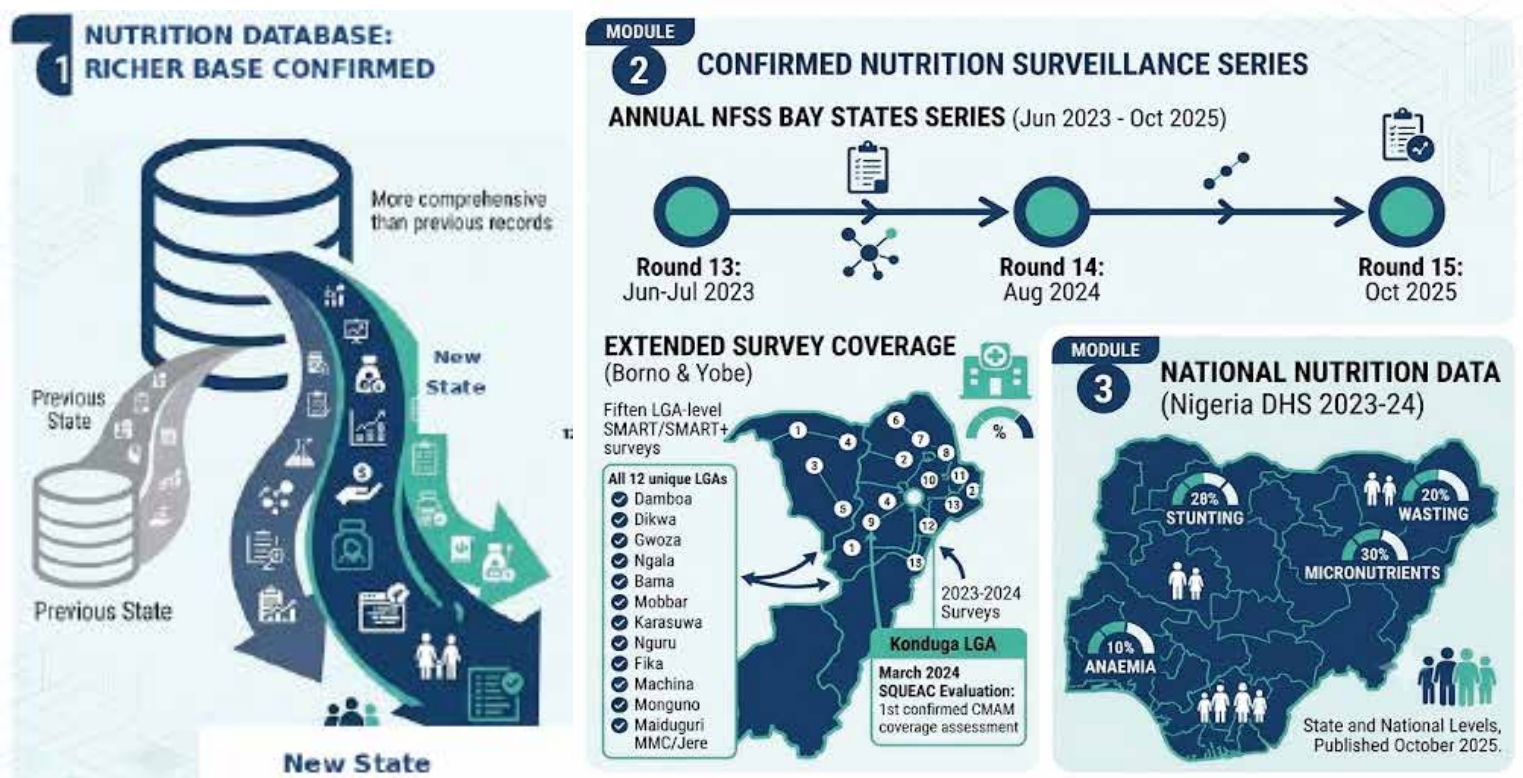
3.2 NUTRITION



AVAILABLE DATA

The Northeast Nutrition and Food Security Surveillance (NFSS) produces annual rounds for the BAY states; Round 13 (June–July 2023, published December 2023) is confirmed. Multiple SMART surveys have been conducted at LGA level in the northeast: Damboa/Dikwa/Gwoza (Feb 2023), Ngala/Bama/Mobbar (Nov 2023), Bodinga/Tambuwal in Sokoto (Apr 2024, ACF), and Maiduguri MMC/Jere (Aug 2024). The IPC AMN analysis (November 2024) covers northeast and northwest Nigeria.

The database confirms a richer nutrition assessment base than previously documented. Three annual NFSS rounds are now confirmed for the BAY states: Round 13 (Jun–Jul 2023), Round 14 (Aug 2024), and Round 15 (Oct 2025), establishing a confirmed annual surveillance series. Beyond the NFSS, fifteen LGA-level SMART or SMART+ surveys are confirmed across Borno and Yobe states for 2023–2024, covering Damboa, Dikwa, Gwoza, Ngala, Bama, Mobbar, Karasuwa, Nguru, Fika, Machina, Monguno, and Maiduguri MMC/Jere LGAs. A SQUEAC coverage evaluation was conducted in Konduga LGA in March 2024, the first CMAM coverage assessment confirmed in the database. The Nigeria DHS 2023–24 provides the most comprehensive national nutrition data produced in the period, including stunting, wasting, anaemia, and micronutrient indicators at national and state level, published October 2025.



TREND IN INFORMATION AVAILABILITY

IPC AMN coverage expanded to include northwest in the 2024–25 cycle. SMART surveys have been more frequent and geographically dispersed than the previous report indicated: four surveys confirmed across 2023–2024, including the first ACF SMART survey in Sokoto State. The DHS 2023–24 represents a significant addition to national baseline nutrition data.

3.3 HEALTH

AVAILABLE DATA

Health information relies primarily on routine government systems, the NCDC weekly bulletins (Lassa fever, cholera, measles, diphtheria), and state epidemiological bulletins in Borno and Adamawa. The Nigeria DHS 2023–24 is the most significant health sector dataset produced in the period, a nationally representative survey of 42,000 households covering disease, maternal health, HIV, and family planning.

The Northeast Nigeria Health Sector Humanitarian Response Strategy 2025–2027 was published in early 2025. UNICEF situation reports are the main outpatient utilisation data source for the BAY states.



TREND IN INFORMATION AVAILABILITY

Nigeria's national health information systems, including routine NCDC surveillance, state epidemiological bulletins, and the DHS 2023–24, provide a robust baseline for health monitoring nationally. These systems are not designed to capture the specific evidence needs of crisis-affected populations, however, and no standalone humanitarian health needs assessment has been confirmed since 2023 to complement them.

3.4 DISPLACEMENT & POPULATION MOVEMENT



TREND IN INFORMATION AVAILABILITY

Displacement remains the strongest and most consistently monitored area of Nigeria's humanitarian information landscape, driven by sustained IOM DTM operations and complementary displacement assessments. Coverage has expanded beyond the northeast into parts of the northwest and north-central regions, although analytical depth remains highest in the BAY states.

KEY DATA POINT

The assessment database contains more than 130 displacement-related products, making displacement the most extensively documented humanitarian sector.

3.5 PROTECTION & GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE



TREND IN INFORMATION AVAILABILITY

Protection information has improved in recent years but remains uneven. Regular monitoring is concentrated in the BAY states, while most evidence from the northwest and other regions comes from project-specific assessments rather than sustained surveillance systems.

KEY DATA POINT

The database contains over 60 protection-related entries, but recurring monitoring is largely limited to the BAY states.

3.6 WASH



TREND IN INFORMATION AVAILABILITY

WASH information continues to rely primarily on multi-sector assessments rather than dedicated monitoring systems. Although WASH data are regularly generated through cross-sectoral assessments, JENA, DTM, and rapid assessments, no recurring standalone humanitarian WASH assessment framework was identified.

KEY DATA POINT

WASH has approximately 25 documented assessment products, but almost all are embedded within broader assessments.

3.7 EDUCATION



TREND IN INFORMATION AVAILABILITY

Education information is strongest in the BAY states through recurring Joint Education Needs Assessments (JENA), while coverage elsewhere remains largely dependent on multi-sector assessments and one-off studies.

KEY DATA POINT

Only two recurring JENA rounds (2023 and 2025) were identified, both focused on the northeast.

3.8 LIVELIHOODS & MARKETS



TREND IN INFORMATION AVAILABILITY

Livelihoods and market information has strengthened following the resumption of the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) in 2025, but the absence of confirmed market monitoring during 2024 created a significant evidence gap during a period of severe economic stress.

KEY DATA POINT

No confirmed JMMI market monitoring series was identified for 2024, with monthly monitoring resuming in 2025.

3.9 CONFLICT & SECURITY



TREND IN INFORMATION AVAILABILITY

Conflict and humanitarian access information remains uneven. While conflict event data are widely available through established monitoring systems, dedicated humanitarian access assessments and operational access analyses are limited and irregular. As a result, decision-makers often have strong visibility of security incidents but comparatively weaker evidence on how insecurity affects humanitarian access and service delivery.

KEY DATA POINT

The assessment database identified only five dedicated conflict and humanitarian access assessment products during the review period.

04

COMPLEMENTARY DATA SOURCES FOR DECISION-MAKING

Sections 1–3 assessed Nigeria’s primary humanitarian assessment landscape: data collected directly on crisis-affected populations. This section turns to complementary sources: global risk indices, government statistics, media monitoring, and open-source information that sit outside the humanitarian assessment database but inform how that primary data should be interpreted, prioritised, and triangulated. These sources are grouped below by type, with a use case and limitation for each, and a summary table (4.6) mapping source to decision type.

4.1 GLOBAL RISK AND COMPOSITE INDICES

Two composite indices provide donor-facing risk context: the INFORM Risk Index (EC JRC / IASC), an annual score combining hazard, vulnerability, and coping capacity, useful for portfolio-level prioritisation but masking subnational variation; and the ACAPS Country Risk Index, a monthly crisis-severity assessment (ACAPS also serves as the technical data partner for the INFORM Severity Index), useful for tracking crisis trajectory but based on desk review rather than field verification.

4.2 GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL SOURCES

National government institutions produce data independent of the humanitarian system that supports triangulation and cross-validation: the World Bank’s Nigeria Development Updates and Macro Poverty Outlook (macroeconomic and poverty data); the UNDP/OPHI Multidimensional Poverty Index (subnational poverty scores); NCDC’s weekly epidemiological bulletins (the most reliable real-time health data source); Federal and State Ministry administrative data (variable quality and timeliness); NBS’s Living Standards Survey, Consumer Price Index, and IDP Survey; and NiMet/NIHSA’s seasonal and flood outlooks. All are national or state-level and generally underrepresent hard-to-reach, conflict-affected areas.

4.3 MEDIA MONITORING: LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL

Local Nigerian outlets (The Punch, Vanguard, Premium Times, Daily Trust, Leadership, Blueprint, Channels TV, NTA) and international media (Reuters, AP, BBC Africa, Al Jazeera, The Guardian, AFP, The New Humanitarian) provide real-time reporting on security, political, and humanitarian developments, though coverage of hard-to-reach areas is weaker and international attention is highly event-driven. NASRDA provides satellite-derived flood and damage mapping. ACLED aggregates conflict events from media and official sources into the most reliable available conflict time series in Nigeria, though rural northwest coverage may undercount low-visibility incidents.

4.4 SOCIAL MEDIA AND OPEN-SOURCE INTELLIGENCE (OSINT)

Platforms including X, Facebook, Telegram, and WhatsApp carry real-time incident information, especially for the northwest and north-central regions. Tools and methodologies for using this information include Ushahidi and Crowdfunder (crowdsourced incident mapping), Telegram community channels (often faster than formal reporting from Zamfara, Katsina, and Sokoto), OSINT satellite imagery (Planet Labs, Maxar, HOT), and the Mercy Corps Nigeria Analytics Team. This information is unverified and requires independent confirmation before formal citation, and is constrained by mobile connectivity gaps in the areas of greatest conflict.

4.5 REGIONAL AND GLOBAL MONITORING SYSTEMS

FEWS NET's biannual food security outlooks (entries #37, #38), WFP's HungerMapLIVE, and the IPC/Cadre Harmonisé system together provide the most analytically robust food security evidence base in Nigeria. OCHA's ReliefWeb and HDX are the primary repositories for published humanitarian information, though publication lag and standardisation gaps remain (see Section 1). IDMC's Global Displacement Database offers cross-country displacement comparison as modelled annual estimates rather than round-specific figures.

4.6 SUMMARY: SOURCE TO DECISION TYPE

Source	Type	Best Used For
INFORM Risk Index	Composite Index	Donor prioritisation
ACAPS Country Risk Index	Composite Index	Crisis trajectory monitoring
World Bank NDU / MPO	Government Stats	Macroeconomic context
UNDP/OPHI MPI	Government Stats	Subnational poverty targeting
NCDC	Government Stats	Health / outbreak surveillance
Federal & State Ministry Data	Government Stats	Programme registration
NBS	Government Stats	National baselines, CPI
NiMet / NIHSA	Government Stats	Climate / flood anticipatory action
Local & International Media	Media	Real-time context
ACLED	Media-based	Conflict event trends
Social Media / OSINT	OSINT	Rapid unverified signals
FEWS NET	Regional Monitoring	Food security projections
WFP HungerMapLIVE	Regional Monitoring	Rapid food security signals
IPC / Cadre Harmonisé	Regional Monitoring	Food security classification
OCHA ReliefWeb / HDX	Regional Monitoring	Secondary data repository
IDMC	Regional Monitoring	Cross-country displacement trends

Primary Survey Findings — IM Capacity and Funding Shrinkage (3iS, 2026)

5.1 METHODOLOGY

Between April and May 2026, 3iS conducted a structured online survey on information management capacity and the effects of funding shrinkage among humanitarian actors operating in northeast and northwest Nigeria. The survey was administered through KoboToolbox as a closed questionnaire, meaning all questions offered predefined response options, with open-text fields for additional comments in specific sections. 73 confirmed submissions were received. The survey covered nine thematic sections: organisational profile, funding changes, impact on IM systems and processes, IM human resource capacity, IM tools and infrastructure, data quality, priority needs, donor priorities, and recommendations.

Respondents represent organisations working across multiple states simultaneously; a single submission can therefore reflect operations across several states. Percentages for geographic coverage reflect the share of submissions that include a given state, not the number of organisations present in that state alone.

METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

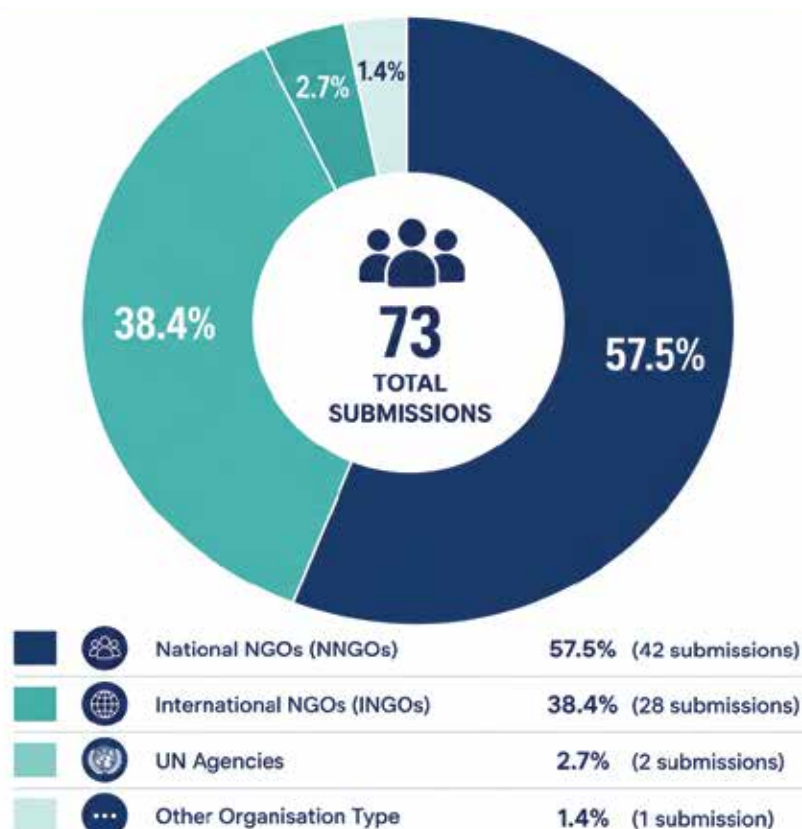
This is a self-reported survey of 73 actors. Sampling technique: Respondents were reached through 3iS's existing information management networks and partner organisations operating in northeast and northwest Nigeria, using non-probability purposive sampling; participation was voluntary and self-selected rather than drawn from a comprehensive random sampling frame of all humanitarian actors in Nigeria. Confidence level and margin of error: At the standard 95% confidence level, and assuming the most conservative estimate of variability ($p=0.5$), the margin of error for this survey is approximately ± 11.5 percentage points (± 9.6 points at 90% confidence). This means that were the survey repeated multiple times with different samples of the same size under simple random sampling, 95% of those samples would produce an estimate within ± 11.5 points of the reported value. Because respondents were purposively rather than randomly selected, this figure is an illustrative benchmark of precision rather than a strict statistical guarantee, and is why findings are described as indicative rather than statistically representative throughout this section. Percentages for some questions (IM product production impact, data quality counts) are drawn from the confirmed final dataset provided by 3iS. The survey complements the secondary data analysis in Sections 1–4 by providing direct primary evidence from implementing partners.



5.2 RESPONDENT PROFILE

ORGANISATION TYPE

The respondent pool is predominantly composed of national NGOs (NNGOs, 57.5%, 42 submissions) and international NGOs (INGOs, 38.4%, 28 submissions), with UN agencies accounting for 2.7% (2 submissions) and one other organisation type for 1.4%. The NNGO majority is a notable feature of this survey: it means the findings more strongly reflect local and national actor experience than is typical of humanitarian surveys in Nigeria and may underrepresent the UN system's perspective on IM capacity. Readers should also note that NNGOs typically operate with more constrained baseline IM resources than INGOs; the survey may therefore reflect a more resource-limited picture of IM capacity than an INGO-weighted survey would produce, and findings should be interpreted with this potential direction of bias in mind.



GEOGRAPHIC REACH

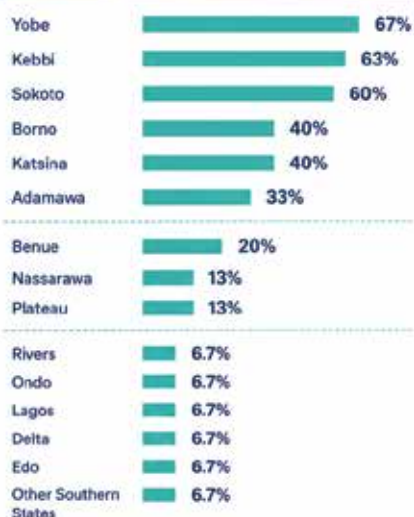
Respondent coverage spans 15+ states, concentrated in the northeast and northwest (led by Yobe, Kebbi, Sokoto, Borno, and Katsina), with limited representation in north-central and southern Nigeria.



RESPONDENT COVERAGE BY STATE

Respondents collectively cover a wide range of states, with a strong concentration in the north.

SHARE OF SUBMISSIONS BY STATE



High Representation (40% and above)

Reflects established northeast humanitarian operation and growing northwest presence.



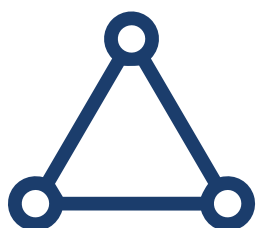
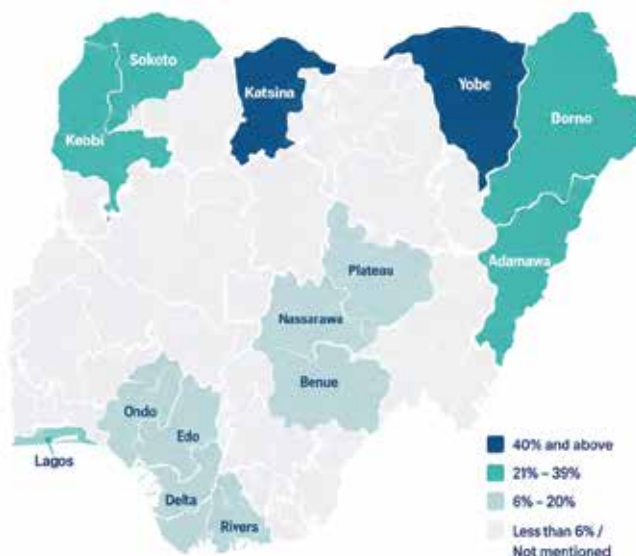
Moderate Representation (6–20%)

States in the north-central region appear in smaller shares of submissions.



Lower Representation (6.7%)

Southern states appear at 6.7%, consistent with flood-response operations rather than standing programmes.



TRIANGULATION NOTE

The geographic distribution of respondents aligns closely with the assessment landscape documented in Section 2: the BAY states and northwest dominate, while north-central and southern coverage is thin. This confirms that the survey captures the organisations most active in the regions where information gaps are most acute, and that the survey findings are most representative of northeast and northwest Nigeria.

SECTORAL COVERAGE

Respondents span all major sectors, led by Protection and WASH, with coverage broad enough to treat findings as cross-sectoral rather than skewed toward one cluster.



REPRESENTATION BY SECTOR

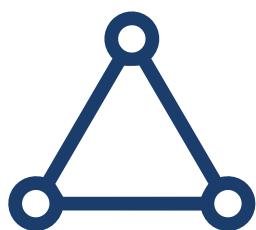


5.3 FUNDING CHANGES AND THEIR EFFECT ON IM BUDGETS

The funding picture is unambiguously negative. Approximately 86% of respondents report some form of funding reduction over the past year. The largest group, 47.95%, reports reductions below 60% of their total budget. Around 27.4% report reductions of unknown magnitude (answered 'reduced, unsure'). Approximately 11% report reductions above 60%, the most severe category, while 9.6% report stable funding and 4.1% report an increase.

TRIANGULATION NOTE

This finding directly corroborates the macro-level HRP funding data in Section 1 of this report, which shows national HRP funding coverage falling to approximately 32% in 2025. The survey adds a crucial dimension: these are not abstract budget numbers but experienced reductions in the day-to-day capacity of the organisations collecting and managing humanitarian data in Nigeria.



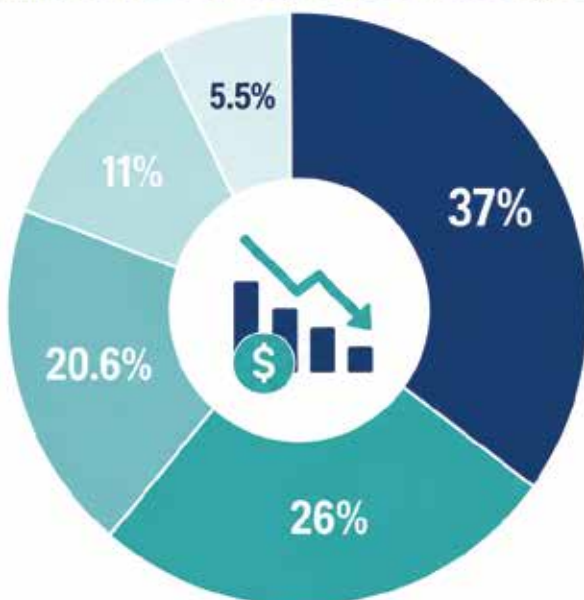
IMPACT ON IM BUDGETS SPECIFICALLY

The IM budget has been particularly hard hit. 37% of respondents report their IM budget was reduced significantly, and 26% report a moderate reduction, meaning around 63% of respondents experienced some IM-specific budget cuts. Around 20.6% report they had no dedicated IM budget before the cuts, which itself reflects a structural weakness in how IM is resourced. 11% report no change to their IM budget, and 5.5% are unsure.



IM BUDGET IMPACT

Impact of Recent Funding Cuts on IM Budget



37%

Reduced Significantly

37% of respondents report their IM budget was reduced significantly.



26%

Reduced Moderately

26% of respondents report a moderate reduction — meaning around 63% of respondents experienced some IM-specific budget cuts.



20.6%

No Dedicated IM Budget Before Cuts

Around 20.6% report they had no dedicated IM budget before the cuts, which itself reflects a structural weakness in how IM is resourced.



11%

No Change

11% report no change to their IM budget.



5.5%

Unsure

5.5% are unsure.



Around **63%** of respondents experienced some IM-specific budget cuts, highlighting the severe impact on information management capacities.



This is a new and important finding not captured in the secondary data reviewed in Sections 1–4: the contraction is not only affecting programme delivery but is concentrated in IM functions specifically. With 63% of respondents reporting IM-specific budget cuts in the context of system-wide funding decline, the evidence is consistent with IM absorbing a significant and under-protected share of those cuts, though the survey did not include a direct comparison question between IM and programme budget reduction rates.

5.4 IMPACT ON IM STAFF CAPACITY

STAFF NUMBERS BEFORE AND AFTER JANUARY 2025

The shift in IM staffing between the pre-cut period (before January 2025) and the post-cut period (from April 2025) is stark. Before cuts, the most common staffing level was 2–3 IM staff (47.8% of respondents), followed by more than five (19.4%), one staff member (16.4%), four to five (11.9%), and zero dedicated IM staff (4.5%). After cuts, the modal category has shifted sharply to one staff member (46.3%), nearly tripling that share from the pre-cut period. The share with 2–3 staff has been more than halved (22.4%), and the share with more than five staff has dropped from 19.4% to 13.4%. The share with zero dedicated IM staff has doubled, from 4.5% to 9%. Taken together, these figures confirm a broad structural shift: organisations have moved from multi-person IM teams to single-person coverage or complete loss of dedicated IM capacity.

This is consistent with the broader pattern of IM being treated as a reducible overhead rather than a core operational function.



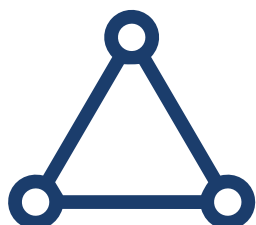
DEDICATED IM STAFF STATUS (CONFIRMED)

The survey confirms that 46.6% of respondents still have dedicated IM staff, while 39.7% have merged IM with M&E functions. 8.2% never had dedicated IM staff, 2.7% no longer have any due to cuts, and 1.4% share with an HQ or regional office. The consolidation of IM into M&E is a notable structural shift: while IM functions are technically maintained, embedding them within M&E teams typically narrows their scope toward donor-driven monitoring rather than humanitarian coordination products.

5.5 IMPACT ON IM OPERATIONS AND PRODUCTS

EFFECTS ON DATA COLLECTION

31.5% of respondents report a significant reduction in data collection capacity, and an equal 31.5% report a slight reduction, meaning approximately 63% of respondents have experienced some reduction in their ability to collect primary data. Around 19.2% report no effect. 10.96% report they have stopped data collection entirely in some locations, and 6.85% now rely solely on partner-reported data rather than conducting their own field assessments.



TRIANGULATION NOTE

This is the most direct primary evidence available for the market monitoring and assessment gaps documented in Section 3. The 10.96% reporting complete cessation in some locations, and 6.85% now relying only on partner data, are particularly significant: they confirm that the HAPI-level gaps (absent JMMI throughout 2024, reduced DTM ingestion) are, in many cases, not merely data standardisation failures but reflect real reductions in what is being collected.

EFFECTS ON IM PRODUCT PRODUCTION

The survey data confirms the following rank order of IM product production impact: Reduced frequency of product production, followed by no effect, followed by products becoming donor-driven only, lower geographic coverage, stopped for some sectors, and, the smallest group, stopped completely. The dominance of 'reduced frequency' as the leading response suggests that most organisations are maintaining some IM product output but at lower cadence and coverage, rather than shutting down entirely.



NOTE ON DATA COVERAGE

The 3iS survey captured IM product production impact in rank order. The survey instrument used categorical responses rather than standalone percentages for this question; the rank-order findings presented above reflect the fully confirmed dataset.

WHICH PRODUCTS ARE BECOMING RARE

When asked which IM products are now rarely produced due to funding cuts, the single largest response category is 'none, still producing all products', which indicates that a significant share of respondents have not yet had to

discontinue any specific product type. Among those who have reduced production, dashboards are the most commonly cited product becoming rare, followed by sitreps, assessment reports combined with indicator monitoring, and thematic analyses. GIS maps and 5Ws/4Ws also appear rarely produced in various combinations. This pattern suggests that analytical and visualisation products (dashboards, thematic analyses, GIS maps) are more vulnerable than basic reporting (sitreps, 5Ws), though several respondents report combinations of all product types becoming scarce.

IM TOOLS ADEQUACY

Only 20.6% of respondents describe their current IM tools as fully adequate. The largest group, 39.7%, describes them as partly adequate. 30.1% consider their tools not adequate at all, and 9.6% have tools that exist but are outdated. Combined, this means approximately 79.4% of respondents are operating with tools they consider insufficient or obsolete in some way, a notably worse picture than earlier iterations of this analysis suggested.

MOST COMMON FUNDING EFFECTS ON IM OPERATIONS

When asked how funding constraints have affected IM operations overall, the top reported effects, ranked by frequency, are: reduced training (23.3%), reduced coordination (13.3%), reduced technical support (13.3%), storage constraints (13.3%), reduced platform coverage (10.0%), affected dissemination (6.7%), reduced data quality assurance (6.7%), limited software tools (3.3%), reduced staff capacity (3.3%), and outdated equipment (3.3%). Across all combinations, reduced training and capacity building is the single most pervasive effect across the respondent pool. This matters for the information landscape: the loss of training capacity does not just affect the current period, it degrades the skills pipeline for future IM work, meaning the effects of current cuts will compound over time.

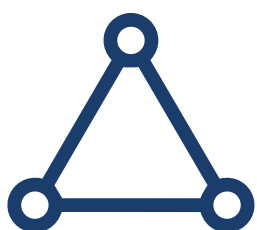
5.6 DATA QUALITY

DATA QUALITY FINDINGS (CONFIRMED)

The data quality findings below are drawn from the confirmed final dataset. Exact percentages are presented in the analysis that follows.

On the question of how funding shrinkage has affected data quality, the responses are distributed as follows: no change (31.5%), moderate decline (30.1%), slight decline (19.2%), severe decline (16.4%), and very severe decline, data considered unreliable (2.7%). The overall distribution indicates that while

the plurality has not yet experienced quality deterioration, a substantial combined proportion, across moderate, slight, severe, and very severe categories, reports some quality degradation (68.4%). Notably, 16.4% report severe decline, meaning nearly one in six respondents consider the quality of their data products significantly compromised. The small but notable 2.7% reporting very severe decline is significant precisely because even a few organisations producing unreliable data affect the analytical products (HNOs, cluster dashboards) that aggregate across actors.



TRIANGULATION NOTE

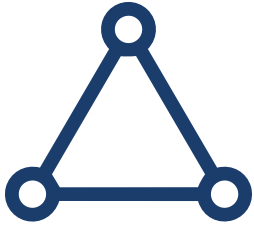
The source reconciliation challenges documented in Section 3 of this report (conflicting IDP figures, different methodologies across CH and IPC, GBV underreporting) are consistent with the moderate-to-severe data quality decline reported here. These are not independent findings; they are likely the same phenomenon observed from two different vantage points.

5.7 CHANGES IN COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION

The most common single response on how funding constraints have changed coordination practices is 'no change' (23%), suggesting a substantial minority has maintained existing collaboration patterns. However, the remaining responses reveal a complex picture of adaptation. The most prevalent positive adaptation is increased coordination combined with joint or merged assessments (7%), reflecting organisations pooling resources to maintain coverage. Delegation to other actors combined with greater reliance on partner-reported data and increased coordination accounts for 6%.

On the negative side, reduced use of IM products for decision-making appears across multiple response combinations (total approximately 5% as a standalone response, plus additional shares within combinations). Shift toward minimal or compliance-driven data collection only features across combinations.

The overall picture is one of bifurcation: some actors are responding to funding pressure by deepening collaboration and joint working, while others are narrowing their IM scope to what donors require. Both dynamics have direct implications for the information landscape: joint assessments may maintain geographic coverage but risk methodological inconsistency, while compliance-driven collection means that data gaps invisible to donors go undocumented.



TRIANGULATION NOTE

The 2025–2026 Humanitarian Reset, including the Nigeria OCHA transition and the shift toward nationally-led coordination under the One Humanitarian-One Programme Results Structure (OHOPRS) framework, creates a context where coordination architecture is already in flux. The survey finding that some actors are increasing coordination while others are pulling back suggests the transition is producing divergent responses across the actor landscape, rather than a coherent shift toward nationally-led coordination.

Cluster functionality varies significantly across sectors and directly affects the quality of information available for decision-making. Food security and nutrition coordination, anchored by IPC, FEWS NET, and the SMART survey cycle, produce the most consistent and analytically robust products and represent the strongest evidence base in this report. Early recovery is consistently the most under-assessed cluster: the least funded, with the fewest partners, and representing the most significant sectoral evidence gap across all regions and all years of the reference period. The absence of early recovery data is not merely a coordination failure; it reflects the structural de-prioritisation of livelihoods and resilience programming in a response architecture that has historically been dominated by acute humanitarian sectors. This creates a compounding gap: without early recovery data, the transition from humanitarian to development programming cannot be evidence-led.

5.8 KEY PRIORITIES IDENTIFIED BY RESPONDENTS

Respondents were asked to identify their top five critical IM capacity needs for 2026. The most consistently cited priorities cluster around three areas: re-training existing staff (reflecting the skills loss documented in Section 5.4), hiring dedicated IM staff, and access to tools and software licenses (GIS, Power BI, KoBoToolbox). Field assessment capacity and internet/data budget are also frequently cited. Cloud hosting and server support appear as emerging needs, consistent with the shift to digital data collection systems across the sector.

On donor priorities, respondents were asked whether they have noticed changes in donor IM requirements and reporting frequency. Open-text survey responses suggest a consistent qualitative pattern: donor reporting requirements have not decreased in proportion to the funding cuts experienced by implementing partners. Several respondents note that donor compliance reporting has become the primary driver of data collection activity, displacing analytical and coordination products. This is consistent

with the ‘compliance-driven collection’ dynamic documented in Section 5.7, and with the finding that 63% of respondents report some reduction to their IM budget specifically (Section 5.3). Donors are requiring the same or more reporting from partners with substantially fewer IM resources to produce it, a dynamic that deepens the two-speed information landscape risk identified in this report.



NOTE ON DONOR PRIORITIES

The analysis above reflects qualitative patterns reported by respondents on donor IM requirements. The survey data on this question is indicative rather than exhaustive and should be read as consistent with, not conclusive to, the trends described.

5.9 OVERALL ASSESSMENT : WHAT THE SURVEY ADDS TO THE INFORMATION LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

The 3iS survey provides four findings that are either new or that significantly strengthen the secondary evidence base in this report:

01

IM is disproportionately absorbing funding cuts:
Approximately 63% of respondents experienced some IM-specific budget cut (37% significant, 26% moderate). This is not visible from HRP funding data alone, which tracks total humanitarian requirements and coverage but not the internal allocation between programme and IM functions.

02

Staff loss is creating a skills gap that will compound over time.:
The shift from 2–3 person IM teams to single-staff or zero-staff coverage, combined with reduced training as the most pervasive funding effect, means current capacity losses will affect the sector's ability to recover even when funding returns.

03

Data collection reductions are real, not just a standardisation gap:
The finding that 10.96% of respondents have stopped collecting data in some locations, and 6.85% now rely solely on partner-reported data, provides direct practitioner evidence for what the HAPI analysis in Section 1 shows structurally. The market monitoring gap and DTM underrepresentation in HAPI are not only ingestion failures; they reflect genuine reductions in what is being produced.

.....

COORDINATION RESPONSES ARE DIVERGING:

While some actors are deepening joint working and pooling IM resources, others are retreating to compliance-driven minimum data collection. This divergence risks creating a two-speed information landscape in Nigeria, well-coordinated in some areas and actor-clusters, invisible in others, which the aggregate data in HAPI and HNOs cannot capture.

.....



CONCLUSION

Nigeria's humanitarian information landscape has expanded in recent years, but significant structural gaps remain. Assessment coverage continues to be concentrated in the northeast, while north-central and southern Nigeria remain comparatively under-assessed. Important sectors including health, WASH, education, protection, livelihoods, and especially early recovery still lack regular, comprehensive evidence to support decision-making.

The report also demonstrates that information gaps are increasingly driven not only by limited data availability, but by declining capacity to produce and manage information. Funding reductions have constrained information management functions, reduced staffing and primary data collection, and increased reliance on minimum compliance reporting rather than evidence generation. These trends risk creating an increasingly uneven information landscape and weakening the quality of humanitarian decision-making.

These findings were broadly validated at the national Stakeholder Validation Workshop in Abuja, which also surfaced additional context beyond the secondary data and survey findings: participants highlighted Nigeria's own institutional transition and the need to strengthen the government-humanitarian data interface, given that substantial government-held data is not yet consistently shared with, or integrated into, the humanitarian information architecture. Participants also flagged the risk that vulnerable populations outside established response areas may become invisible within national information systems as funding contracts further.

Addressing these challenges will require sustained investment in information management capacity, stronger coordination and data sharing, greater use of joint assessments and common standards, and a stronger government-humanitarian data interface to ensure that existing government-held data is systematically integrated into the humanitarian information architecture rather than treated as a separate system. Strengthening national and local information management capacities will be essential to ensure that future humanitarian planning is informed by timely, reliable, and comprehensive evidence.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations respond directly to the gaps and dynamics documented throughout this report, drawing on the secondary data review, the 3iS survey, and stakeholder validation workshop discussions.

1. Support completion and use of the ongoing nationwide MSNA, and establish a sustainable recurring cross-sectoral assessment mechanism for major crisis-affected regions in Nigeria.
2. Restore and sustain continuous market price monitoring, particularly JMMI tracking, to prevent a repeat of the 2024 data gap during a period of peak food insecurity.
3. Protect Information Management (IM) staffing and budgets as core humanitarian functions, given that 63% of surveyed organisations report IM-specific budget cuts.
4. Expand assessment coverage to underserved regions, especially north-central and southern Nigeria, where assessment activity remains reactive rather than standing.
5. Strengthen annual nutrition surveillance in the northwest and north-central regions, where no equivalent to the northeast's confirmed NFSS series currently exists.
6. Strengthen standalone humanitarian WASH assessments across crisis-affected areas, since WASH data remains embedded within cross-sectoral assessments rather than independently collected.
7. Develop systematic LGA-level health facility functionality monitoring to complement the national DHS baseline.
8. Improve interoperability and accessibility of humanitarian datasets across platforms, addressing the HAPI ingestion gaps identified throughout this report.
9. Standardise sex, age, and disability disaggregation across all sectors and assessments.
10. Strengthen the government-humanitarian data interface, including systematic mechanisms for sharing existing government-held data with the humanitarian information architecture.
11. Create dedicated funding windows for IM and assessment activities, protecting them from the broader funding contraction affecting programme delivery.
12. Invest in continuous IM training, mentoring, and workforce development to rebuild the skills pipeline eroded by recent staffing cuts.
13. Promote joint assessments and shared IM resources among humanitarian actors as a practical response to funding pressure.
14. Improve real-time humanitarian access and hard-to-reach area monitoring.
15. Strengthen evidence generation for early recovery programming, the most consistently under-assessed sector identified in this report.
16. Expand periodic education and learning outcome assessments beyond the BAY states.
17. Develop sustainable national and state-level assessment coordination mechanisms to reduce duplication and improve evidence-based decision-making.

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ANNEX A: COMPLEMENTARY DATA SOURCES (1/3)

This annex lists some of the main complementary sources used in preparing this report, alongside the primary Nigeria Assessments Database referenced throughout Sections 1–3. It is not a comprehensive list of every source consulted; it reflects the sources most consistently used and referenced in this analysis.

1. GLOBAL RISK INDICES & ANALYTICAL REPORTS

INFORM Risk Index (EC JRC / IASC)

Annual composite score across hazard/exposure, vulnerability, and coping capacity, produced by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre with IASC. Nigeria consistently scores in the high-risk tier. **Use case:** Donor strategic planning, portfolio-level risk allocation, cross-country prioritisation. **Limitation:** National aggregate masks major subnational variation; Borno and Lagos look identical at this level.

ACAPS Country Risk Index

Monthly risk assessments and country dashboards; ACAPS also serves as technical data partner for the INFORM Severity Index (EC JRC / IASC). **Use case:** Rapid contextual overview, monitoring crisis trajectory month-on-month. **Limitation:** Desk-based secondary review; does not replace field assessment.

HDX State of Open Humanitarian Data 2026

Annual analytical report published by the OCHA Centre for Humanitarian Data, tracking data availability and standardisation across 20 sub-categories globally; referenced extensively throughout this report as an independent benchmark for Nigeria's data landscape trends. **Use case:** Contextualising Nigeria-specific findings against global data availability trends. **Limitation:** Global-level analysis; Nigeria-specific detail must be drawn from HDX/HAPI directly.

2. GOVERNMENT & NATIONAL STATISTICS

World Bank Macro Poverty Outlook and Nigeria Development Updates

Biannual Nigeria Development Updates (NDUs) and a Macro Poverty Outlook, confirmed entries #249–255. **Use case:** Context-setting for livelihoods and economic programming. **Limitation:** National/geopolitical zone level; limited subnational granularity.

UNDP and OPHI Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

Nigeria MPI 2022 (entry #241) provides senatorial district-level scores across all 36 states; UNDP Global MPI profile (entry #256) for international comparison. **Use case:** Identifying structural poverty hotspots. **Limitation:** 2022 data; does not capture post-2023 deterioration.

Federal and State Ministry Data

Federal Ministries and State governments (SEMA, health, education) publish administrative data with varying consistency. **Use case:** Programme registration, government coordination. **Limitation:** Quality and timeliness highly variable by state.

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)

Nigeria Living Standards Survey 2022/23 (entry #242), CPI updates, NBS IDP Survey 2024 (entry #26). **Use case:** National baselines for poverty, employment, prices. **Limitation:** Hard-to-reach LGAs underrepresented; 6–18 month publication lags.

Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMet) and NIHSA

NiMet seasonal climate outlooks; NIHSA annual flood outlooks. **Use case:** Flood and drought anticipatory action planning. **Limitation:** Lags behind international climate models in spatial precision.

Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (NCDC)

Weekly epidemiological bulletins tracking outbreak events nationally. **Use case:** Health sector planning, outbreak preparedness, the most reliable real-time health data source for Nigeria. **Limitation:** Facility-based reporting; communities without functioning facilities are invisible to surveillance.

ANNEX A: COMPLEMENTARY DATA SOURCES (2/3)

3. FREQUENT / RECURRING DATA COLLECTION

FEWS NET (Famine Early Warning Systems Network)

Biannual food security outlooks (entries #37, #38) integrating remote sensing, trade, and market data. **Use case:** The most analytical food security outlook available, projecting up to 8 months ahead. **Limitation:** Relies partly on secondary data when primary surveys are absent.

WFP HungerMapLIVE

Near real-time food insecurity estimates from a composite model. **Use case:** Rapid monitoring between assessment cycles. **Limitation:** Model-based, not primary survey data; should complement, not replace, IPC/CH.

IPC and Cadre Harmonisé

The gold standard for food security classification in Nigeria, referenced extensively throughout this report; Cadre Harmonisé is biannual (26 states + FCT), IPC AMN covers NE and NW.

4. DATABASES & DISPLACEMENT TRACKING

IDMC Global Displacement Database

Global database of internal displacement figures, disaggregated by conflict- and disaster-driven displacement; the 2026 Nigeria Disaster Displacement Risk report provides a dedicated national analysis. **Use case:** Cross-country comparison; long-run trend analysis. **Limitation:** Modelled annual estimates that may differ from IOM DTM round-specific figures.

5. ASSESSMENT & HUMANITARIAN DATA PLATFORMS

OCHA ReliefWeb and HDX

Primary repositories for published humanitarian information on Nigeria. **Use case:** Secondary data review; grey literature access; dataset download. **Limitation:** Passive repository that does not assess quality; publication lag; HDX HAPI standardisation lags further behind (see Section 1).

6. TRADITIONAL MEDIA

Local Nigerian Media

Key outlets: The Punch, Vanguard, Premium Times, Daily Trust, Leadership, Blueprint, Channels TV, NTA. **Use case:** Real-time conflict incident monitoring, political context. **Limitation:** Weak coverage of hard-to-reach areas; should be triangulated with ACLED data.

International Media

Reuters, AP, BBC Africa, Al Jazeera, The Guardian, AFP; The New Humanitarian for specialist coverage. **Use case:** High-level contextual framing for major crises. **Limitation:** Highly event-driven; minimal coverage between major incidents.

7. GEOSPATIAL & REMOTE SENSING

National Space Research and Development Agency (NASRDA)

Satellite imagery for flood extent mapping and disaster damage assessment; a stakeholder validation workshop participant for this report. **Use case:** Satellite-derived flood extent and damage assessment. **Limitation:** Update frequency, resolution, and access/cost constraints to be confirmed against registry entry.

ANNEX A: COMPLEMENTARY DATA SOURCES (3/3)

8. CONFLICT EVENT DATA

ACLED (Armed Conflict Location & Event Data)

Aggregates conflict events from media, NGO, and official sources; Nigeria is one of ACLED's best-covered African contexts. **Use case:** The most reliable available conflict event time series. **Limitation:** Rural northwest coverage may undercount low-visibility incidents.

9. SOCIAL MEDIA, OSINT & CROWDSOURCING

Ushahidi, Crowdfunder, Telegram Channels and OSINT Satellite Imagery

Crowdsourced incident mapping (Ushahidi/Crowdfunder); community reporting from Zamfara, Katsina, and Sokoto (Telegram); damage and infrastructure mapping via Planet Labs, Maxar, and HOT (satellite OSINT).

Mercy Corps Nigeria Analytics Team

Nigeria equivalent of the Lebanon Crisis Analytics Team model; systematically monitors media and social media for contextual analysis. **Limitation (applies to all OSINT/social media sources above):** Unverified and constrained by mobile connectivity gaps in the areas of greatest conflict; cannot be systematically cited without independent verification.

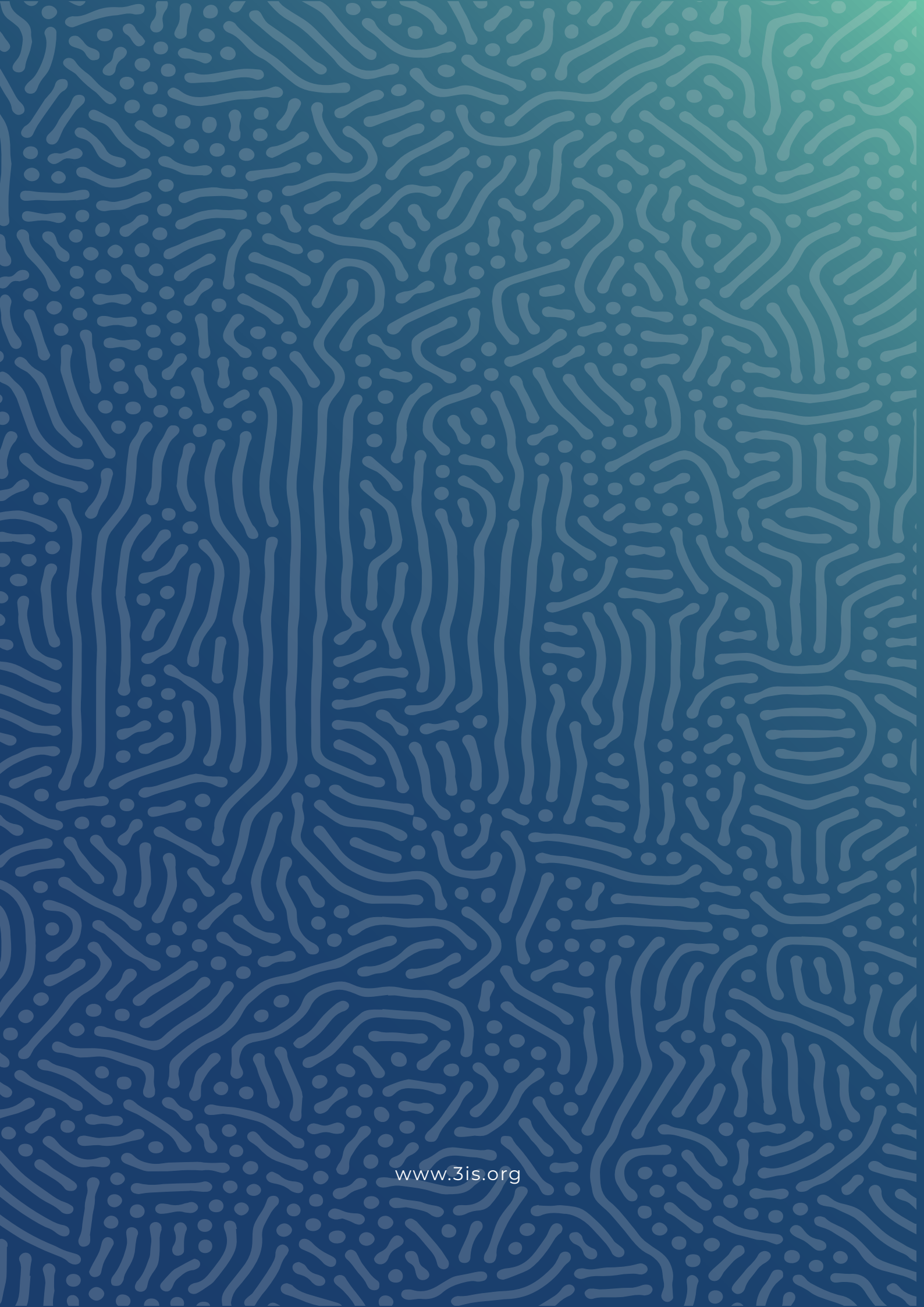
ANNEX B: SECTION B SECONDARY ANALYTICAL PRODUCTS

Section B of the Nigeria Assessments Database (167 entries) comprises secondary analytical products that synthesise existing primary data rather than collecting new data directly. The table below lists the major product categories confirmed in the database; it reflects the categories the review was able to confirm and group, not an exhaustive line-by-line index of all 167 entries.

Product Category		Est. Count	Detail
Cadre Harmonisé rounds	6	2023–2025, biannual food security classification	
IPC Acute Malnutrition (AMN) analyses	2	Nutrition crisis classification	
FEWS NET outlooks	2	Referenced as entries #37, #38	
HNOs and HNRPs	2023–2025 cycles	Humanitarian Needs Overviews and Response Plans	
DTM National Displacement Profile	1	2023 edition	
UNHCR displacement overviews	Multiple	Cross-referenced with DTM data	
Sector strategies	3	NE Health HRS; NE Nutrition ERP Plan; Logistics CoO	
UNFPA SitRep	1	Situation report	
EUAA Country of Origin Information (COI)	1	EU Agency for Asylum product	
IDMC displacement risk analysis	1	2026 Nigeria Disaster Displacement Risk report	
Situation Analysis (SitAn)	1	2024 edition	
Safe Schools Declaration case study	1		
World Bank economic and poverty reports	7	Entries #249–255; see Annex A	

Both Section A (primary, 230 entries) and Section B (secondary, 167 entries) are included in the Nigeria Assessments Database; only Section A entries are counted as assessments in the analysis presented in Section 1.

Database access: The full Nigeria Assessments Database, including Section A and Section B entries, is accessible on request. Contact 3iS at nigeria@3is.org for more information.



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