



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
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Nigeria

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2022

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Overview

Nigerians faced difficult choices in 2021. Amid a complex and rapidly evolving food security and nutrition landscape, WFP and cooperating partners supported the Government's response to increasing needs. For Nigeria's most vulnerable households, internal displacement continued to be triggered by conflict and crime, and across the country high food prices tested individual and community resilience.

As safe access to land remained difficult and jobs became more scarce, at-risk families shifted their limited household budgets to *garri* (cassava flour) and other cheaper and less nutritious diets. Many sold productive assets to obtain food. WFP assessed that 7 out of 10 Nigerians did not have enough to eat in 2021, and more than half of the most vulnerable people resorted to negative coping strategies.

Through these challenging times, the nearly 2.2 million recipients of WFP food assistance remained committed to safeguarding their families, carving out new opportunities and preparing for better days. Good rains in the northeast brought an improved harvest for smallholder farmers that faithfully tilled the soil. Others accepted the hand-up offered by WFP resilience building activities for asset creation and enhanced livelihoods.

For WFP and other humanitarian actors also struggling to stretch available resources to keep pace with harsh conditions and increased needs the most important task was determining which vulnerable households and communities would be prioritized for food and nutrition assistance. Between September and December 2021, WFP was forced to reduce assistance by 800,000 people and suspend food assistance in ten local government areas of the northeast due to scarcity of funding. These circumstances underscored the need for partners to advocate collectively, ensuring together that the international community will not lose sight of either Nigeria's continuing crisis or the nation's opportunities for recovery and growth.

Guided by the Government-led Cadre Harmonisé covering 21 states and the Federal Capital Territory which was informed by rigorous WFP-provided face-to-face assessment surveys and WFP countrywide data obtained from mVAM WFP targeted households of the northeast that faced the most extreme hunger risks.

The March 2021 Cadre Harmonisé projected 5.6 million people in seven states of northwest Nigeria would be living with crisis or emergency food insecurity from June to August. In coordination with the Government and partners, WFP responded by extending to communities in Katsina and Zamfara States interventions preventing malnutrition among children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women.

WFP leveraged limited funding to sustain resilience building in the northeast for improved livelihoods and multi-sectoral malnutrition prevention programming. Using climate-smart agricultural techniques, WFP supported 20 communities in Borno and Yobe States to plant 185,000 tree seedlings. WFP reached over 251,000 people with livelihood and nutrition support spanning animal husbandry, food production and processing. With WFP support, 99 women-led village savings and loan associations comprising 2,600 members funded small business initiatives while helping to improve financial literacy. Group savings reached NGN 7 million (USD 17,000).

Catalysing Nigeria's appetite for technology and innovation as powerful tools in the fight against hunger, Nigeria's Zero Hunger Roundtable, comprised of Nigerian business leaders, worked with WFP to launch the first 'Zero Hunger Sprint'. The event raised over USD 250,000 in support of young entrepreneurs and linked them to accomplished businesses for future mentoring and development. Building from the previous year's successful collaboration to deliver take-home rations to COVID-19 affected households in Abuja, Kano and Lagos, WFP continued working with state and federal officials to strengthen policy coherence and government capacity to manage school feeding and other social protection programmes.

For a fifth year in Nigeria, WFP provided logistics, telecommunication and air transport common services to humanitarian actors, delivering lifesaving assistance in northeast Nigeria. UNHAS transported 43,622 humanitarians from 150 organizations with fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft, shuttling between locations that could not be safely accessed by road due to security risks and limited or non-existent commercial flights. Logistics sector-managed warehouses stored 6,000 mt of humanitarian supplies for 21 organizations. The Emergency Telecommunications Sector served internet connectivity to 3,572 users from 104 organizations, ensuring the swift and reliable exchange of security communications and other vital information.

2,198,177

Total beneficiaries in 2021



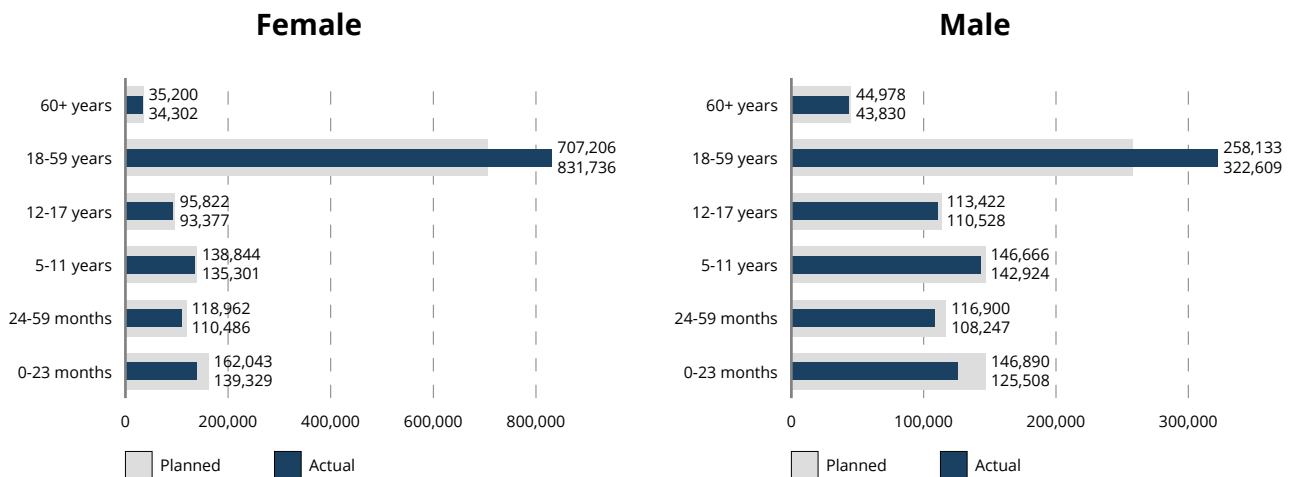
61% female



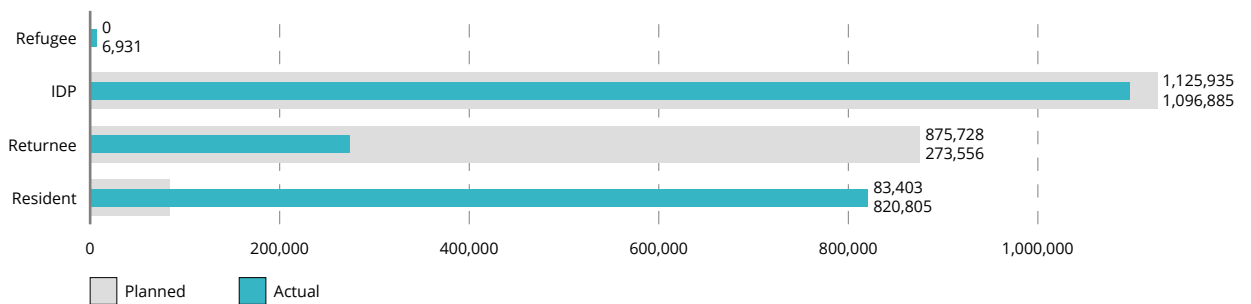
39% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 27,887 (60% Female, 40% Male)

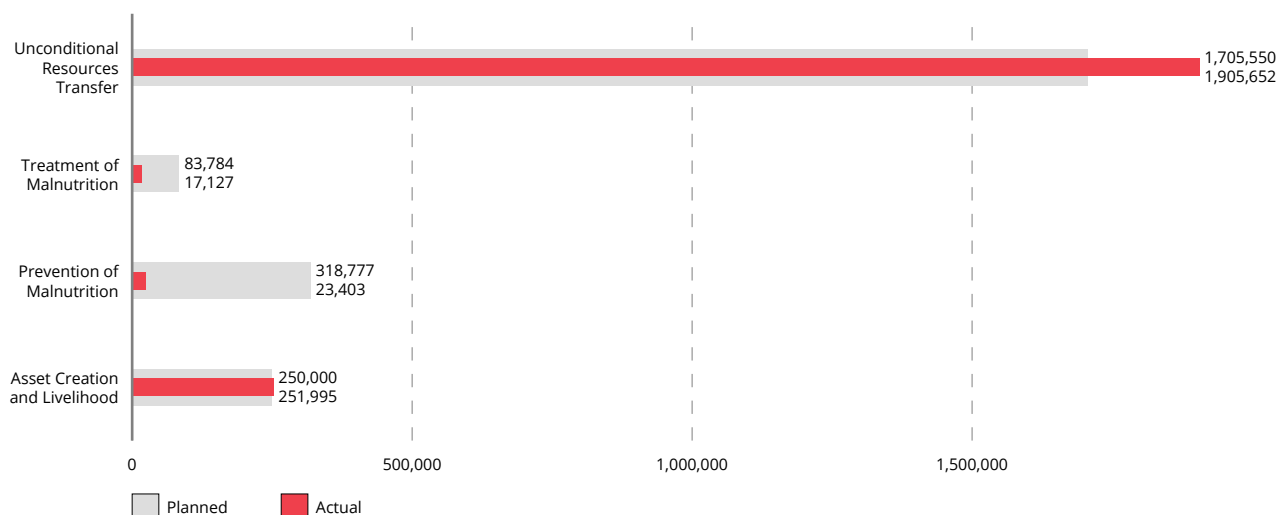
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Beneficiaries by Modality



1,069,323

total actual food beneficiaries in 2021

of 1,149,728 total planned
(646,928 Female, 422,395 Male)



1,128,854

total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021

of 1,067,874 total planned
(697,603 Female, 431,251 Male)

Total Food and CBT



147,213 mt

total actual food transferred in 2021

of 201,622 mt total planned

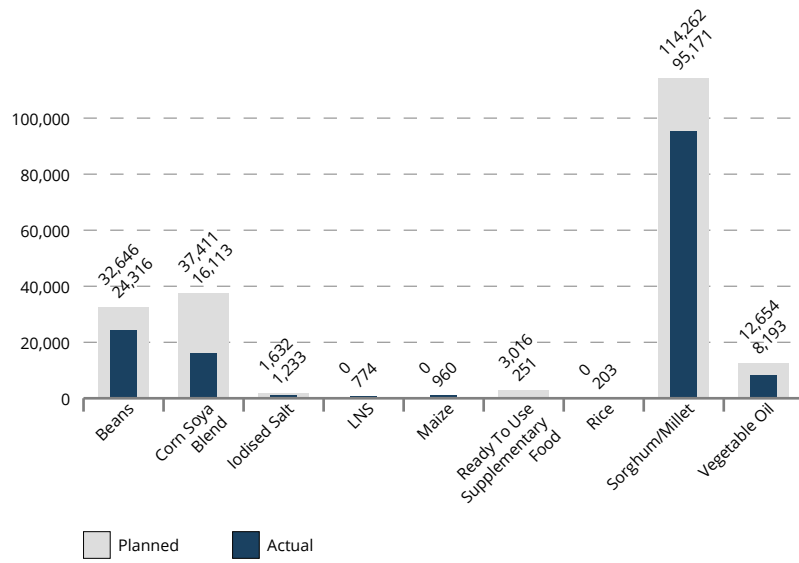


US\$ 76,636,210

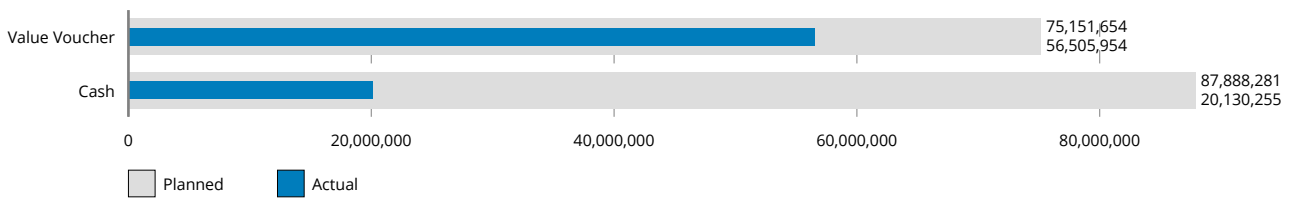
total actual cash transferred in 2021

of \$US 163,039,934 total planned

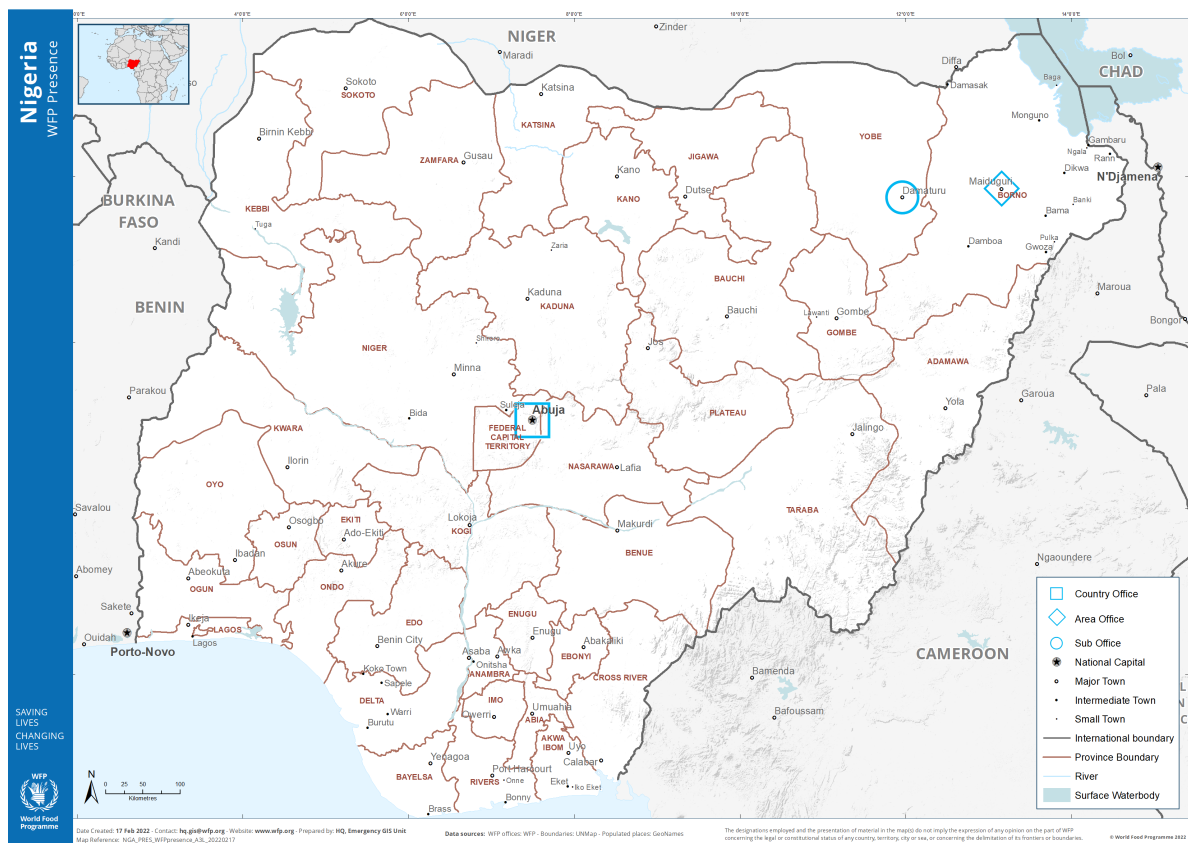
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



With a population larger than western Europe and a land mass that covers nearly one-fifth of West Africa, Nigeria encompasses a rich diversity of traditions and natural environments. A lower middle-income country with a large agrarian base, vibrant entrepreneurial and manufacturing sectors, and the world's tenth largest oil reserves, the 'Giant of Africa' is a nation facing the future with both exciting opportunities and serious challenges.

Still recovering from the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and insecurity due to conflict or crime across Nigeria's six geopolitical zones, millions of Nigerians experienced new food or nutrition security challenges in 2021. By October, nearly 3.2 million people were internally displaced, 69 percent of them in the northeast states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe.[1]

Nigeria's COVID-19 pandemic-triggered recession ended in 2020 and the country resumed positive growth in gross domestic product throughout 2021.[2] However, inflation continued to erode household purchasing power, hitting a four-year peak in February 2021, with food prices jumping more than 20 percent, leading to reduced food consumption, selling or consumption of productive assets, and other negative coping strategies that make recovery from shocks more difficult. The World Bank estimates that more than 100 million Nigerians (45.2 percent) may be below the poverty threshold in 2022, 17 million more people than the previous estimate from 2019.[3] The Government's most recent demographic and health survey finds that 37 percent of children under 5 in Nigeria suffer from stunting (low height for age), while 7 percent suffer from wasting (thin for height).[4]

Food loss is common in the northeast of the country due to critical supply chain gaps, inadequate cold chains, and poor post-harvest handling and storage of crops. With important supply routes often disrupted by conflict or seasonal rains, and limited access to transportation services, smallholder farmers are often forced to sell their produce quickly to avert spoilage. These bottlenecks severely limit the income generating potential of local producers. To mitigate these risks, WFP trained smallholder farmers on good post-harvest management to help protect yields and improve agricultural practices for increased production.

Consensus-based Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis of the June to August 2021 lean season, projected a significant year-on-year rise in acute food insecurity across the population assessed, from 7 million in 2020 to 12.8 million in 2021. This was followed by a post-harvest analysis that indicated easing of food insecurity in late 2021. CH analysts attributed the improvement to seasonal variance, a better harvest, easing of COVID-19 related restrictions and an effective response.

By mid-year, the Government-led famine risk monitoring system reported alarming famine-like consumption patterns in seven hard-to-reach areas of Borno State. WFP responded with a targeted proposal to deliver in-kind food assistance and interventions to treat and prevent malnutrition in children aged 659 months and pregnant and lactating women.

The partial easing of food insecurity associated with the improved 2021 harvest is not likely to sustain adequate household consumption. Vulnerable households of Borno, Adawama and Yobe States, particularly internally displaced persons (IDPs), will continue to require assistance during the 2022 lean season, for which the October 2021 Cadre Harmonisé projects 3.5 million people in the northeast will experience crisis levels of food insecurity.

In Borno State, where food insecurity and frequency of violent incidents continued to climb, 74,000 IDPs were ordered to return to their communities of origin in hard-to-reach areas or relocate to satellite villages outside Maiduguri, the state capital. IDP camps in Maiduguri were closed, raising deep concerns within the humanitarian community of creating greater hardship among the returnees, and sharply increased flow of new arrivals in urgent need of food assistance across the northeast.

In 2021, WFP continued strengthening its partnership with the Government of Nigeria, which centred around food assistance and common services in response to the crisis in the northeast states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. WFP also advanced programming focused on addressing the root causes of livelihoods and joined with the Government in undertaking pilot food assistance activities in the northwest states of Katsina and Zamfara, where increased crime and herder-farmer tensions have triggered more displacement.

Deteriorating security and rapidly inflating food prices led to an increase in the number of people in need. In response, WFP nearly doubled the population targeted for crisis response food assistance from 1 million people in March 2021, to 1.9 million by September 2021. However, due to scarcity of available resources, by year's end WFP was forced to reduce the number of vulnerable people to 1.1 million and cut in-kind food rations to 70 percent.

Along with these myriad acute food insecurity challenges, WFP also addressed other essential needs in 2021. These included support for resilience building and recovery initiatives for fragile livelihoods; and specialized nutritional assistance for infants, young children, and current or future mothers at risk. WFP distributed life changing food and nutrition assistance to the most vulnerable people across the northeast, flexibly applying modalities best suited to local contexts and to the preferences of affected populations; including in-kind food, electronic vouchers and mobile money solutions, that help boost the functionality of local markets and financial services. WFP asset creation activities helped to build resilience while restoring dignity and independence to conflict-affected communities, households and individuals that have suffered from years of economic and climate shocks.

WFP-led common services in logistics, emergency telecommunications and aviation provided vital support for humanitarian actors across northeast Nigeria. This was achieved by bridging critical infrastructure gaps while strengthening the capacity of government institutions, non-governmental organizations and commercial partners. Despite familiar and new challenges, the multi-donor supported services continued to deliver essential enabling support to humanitarian actors working together to assist the most vulnerable people in northeast Nigeria.

Risk Management

To manage risks, WFP strengthened coordination with government and community leaders, cooperating with local authorities to safeguard humanitarian cargo and food in transit to distribution sites. WFP also conducted vendor capacity assessments and other due diligence to maximize adherence to regulations and compliance with contractual terms across all transactions. WFP engagement with community-based project management committees helped to ensure optimal prioritization and accurate registration of the most vulnerable people.

Risks associated with supply chain operations were sharply reduced in 2021, due to the completion of the locally developed Control Tower platform. Months before potential disruptions, the control tower ensured advanced visibility of potential supply chain issues, related to funding, input availability, vendor performance and other aspects of WFP operations. Consequently, WFP experienced no major supply chain disruptions in 2021.

WFP also integrated performance bonds in contract terms agreed with suppliers of locally sourced food that covers 90 percent of operational requirements. The performance bonds significantly reduced the likelihood of late or non-delivered items. If a supplier fails to deliver on time, WFP can withhold 10 percent of the value of the contract. This penalty helped to improve supplier compliance with contractually agreed terms, leading to greater efficiency of operations and timelier service to people in need.

Partnerships

Transparent and inclusive partnerships remained at the core of WFP's support of Nigeria's goal to achieve zero hunger by 2030. In 2021, WFP strengthened collaboration with government institutions, local communities, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, the international community, private businesses, associations and foundations.

WFP built on existing partnerships and forged new relationships in response to longstanding and emerging challenges, as both institutions and households were tested by conflict, high food prices, the COVID-19 pandemic, and associated impact on access, supply chains, employment and incomes.

WFP enhanced collaboration with the Government of Nigeria's Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development, the main coordinator of humanitarian activities in Nigeria. Together, the organizations identified and assisted crisis-affected food-insecure communities, households and individuals, while WFP technical and enabling support helped to strengthen Nigeria's capacity for crisis response, resilience and recovery programming.

Project management committees comprising community members who reflect the diversity of crisis-affected peoples across age, gender, language and special needs and abilities supported the participatory process that informs WFP food assistance. Throughout 2021, local committee members and cooperating partners worked collaboratively with WFP to prioritize the needs of the most vulnerable. Special attention was given to pregnant and lactating women, older persons, children, persons with special needs and their caregivers to maximize safety, dignity and integrity in access to food assistance.

Partnerships with United Nations agencies also advanced in 2021. WFP successfully concluded a multi-year joint programme in Borno State with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and UN Women. The initiative supported livelihoods and changed lives through a mix of crisis response and recovery assistance. WFP provided emergency food and cash assistance safety nets backed by FAO livelihoods support to farming households, while UN Women strengthened institutional capacity in support of gender equality.

The United Nations Children's Fund, WFP and the Federal Ministry of Health collaborated on a nutrition prevention and treatment response for children and pregnant and lactating women in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States. The intervention targeted children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women during the 1000-day window of opportunity between conception and a child's second birthday. The programme provided nutrition assistance to families through electronic vouchers and in-kind food modalities alongside nutrition-sensitive support.

WFP and the Federal Ministry of Health's Nutrition Division also implemented a joint work plan to support nutrition emergency and resilience response in northeast Nigeria. WFP partnered further with the Ministry of Health to complete a food systems-based Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis to better understand dietary needs and define strategies to improve nutrient intake during the 1,000 days.

In total, WFP partnered with 24 non-governmental cooperating partners (11 national and 13 international), several United Nations agencies and 3 government agencies; including completing memorandums of understanding with the Yobe State Primary Health Care Management Board, UN Population Fund and International Organization for Migration for implementation of nutrition activities and community sensitization.

WFP completed capacity assessments leading to the engagement of eight new cooperating partners and addressed gaps identified among existing partners through improvement plans and training. WFP worked with cooperating partner staff to facilitate effective implementation of activities, despite the challenges of COVID-19 and increased insecurity.

In support of improved livelihoods, WFP partnered with the Government of Yobe State which allocated 100 hectares of fertile land to assist vulnerable households to develop irrigation for food production.

In October, WFP partnered with the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition to gather evidence, shape policies, and build an enabling environment for rice fortification in Nigeria to combat micronutrient deficiencies. This joint advocacy initiative will generate new information that helps to build the case for rice as a vehicle for voluntary food fortification in Nigeria.

WFP's partnership with Nigeria's National Cash Working Group and Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development helped initiate a national cash and voucher policy that is included in the Government's seven-point agenda to strengthen humanitarian action in northeast Nigeria.

Throughout 2021, WFP relied on a robust monthly schedule comprising ten interactive meetings with donor partners to share perspectives, promote consensus and encourage strong engagement with continuing activities, timely resource mobilization, and listen to feedback on issues of concern and new initiatives.

CSP Financial Overview

As Cadre Harmonisé projections in early 2021 pointed to sharply worsening food insecurity, WFP completed a second budget revision to better provide for the increased needs. The WFP Nigeria Country Strategic Plan (CSP) needs-based plan increased sharply to USD 471 million in 2021, up from USD 288 million in 2020. By the end of 2021, WFP had successfully mobilized new resources reaching USD 230 million the highest total for new contributions received since 2017 but still insufficient to adequately address ever-increasing needs. The shortfall in late 2021 affected food assistance planned for crisis response the most, requiring a 70 percent cut of in-kind food rations and reduction in the number of vulnerable people served to 1.1 million.

Including long-duration contributions confirmed in previous years, resourcing in 2021 enabled WFP to fund 91 percent of CSP requirements. WFP received significant donor support for crisis response interventions under CSP strategic outcomes 1 and 6. Strategic outcome 6 received the highest donor support with available resources reaching 108 percent of CSP requirements for 2021, followed by strategic outcome 1 at nearly 100 percent. Less financial support was received for activities focused on resilience building (strategic outcomes 2 and 3) and addressing root causes (strategic outcomes 4 and 5). Nonetheless, WFP was able to sustain these essential but underfunded activities at minimal levels.

The Government of Nigeria renewed its USD 1 million annual commitment supplemented by the WFP Emerging Donor Matching Fund, strengthening prospects for increased host government contributions engaging partnership frameworks that encourage increased financial participation of lower middle-income countries in multilateral crisis response.

















Unearmarked contributions comprised 5 percent of new funding in 2021, enhancing programme continuity and the stability of CSP activities. However, delayed confirmation of contributions posed challenges for timely implementation of WFP operations in 2021, particularly for food assistance delivered under crisis response. WFP averted gaps in implementation forecast for the peak of the lean season using advanced financing mechanisms and allocations from the Immediate Response Account. Going forward, WFP will continue to advocate for early confirmation of resources to mitigate these risks.

WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility boosted supply chain efficiency and value-for-money, by substantially reducing procurement lead time, accelerating delivery, and enabling local purchase of commodities when market prices were lowest.

For a third year, WFP received contributions from over twelve donor partners, demonstrating diverse support for the multilateral response. For the first time since 2017, WFP Nigeria received contributions from UN CERF, reaching an all-time annual high from this internal UN source of USD 16.5 million. Two donors achieved four-year record highs, and contributions from private donors continued a five-year upward trend, reaching USD 5.3 million in 2021. A single-donor contribution of over USD 15 million confirmed in December heralded an improved resource outlook for WFP resilience building efforts planned for 2022. Registered contributions for 2022 and 2023 exceeded USD 20 million, including over 7.3 million for resilience building efforts.

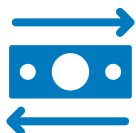
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: IDPs, returnees, refugees and local communities affected by crisis in Nigeria are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	 323,564,826.0	 206,038,814.0	 322,742,001.0	 242,557,027.0
02: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas become more resilient to shocks and are able to meet their basic food needs throughout the year	 50,181,121.0	 22,016,943.0	 25,624,848.0	 13,363,764.0
03: Nutritionally vulnerable people in chronically food insecure areas have enhanced nutritional status in line with achieving national and global targets by 2025	 14,914,116.0	 5,009,596.0	 9,107,936.0	 1,413,290.0
04: Federal, state and local actors have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition programmes in line with national targets in the short, medium and long-term	 8,166,429.0	 4,884,061.0	 2,908,714.0	 944,507.0
05: Government and partner efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by effective and coherent policy frameworks	 1,199,395.0	 441,165.0	 309,118.0	 95,958.0
06: Humanitarian community is enabled to reach and operate in areas of humanitarian crisis throughout the year	 30,923,059.0	 26,313,725.0	 33,341,992.0	 22,557,664.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	 0.0	 0.0	 1,189,102.0	 0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	 428,948,946.0	 264,704,304.0	 395,223,711.0	 280,932,210.0

Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 13,263,038.0	 10,192,685.0	 17,380,076.0	 8,941,371.0
Total Direct Costs	 442,211,984.0	 274,896,989.0	 412,603,787.0	 289,873,581.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 28,706,121.0	 17,868,304.0	 14,116,036.0	 14,116,036.0
Grand Total	 470,918,105.0	 292,765,294.0	 426,719,823.0	 303,989,618.0

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: IDPs, returnees, refugees and local communities affected by crisis in Nigeria are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks



USD 71 286 074

distributed to 933 769 people across northern Nigeria to meet food **and** livelihoods needs.



971 883 people benefitted from 133 641 mt of food to reduce hunger **and** prevent **negative coping strategies**.



39 865 children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and caregivers supported with packages to **prevent or treat malnutrition**.



Over 500 000 households taught good nutrition practices through **social and behavioural change** communication during food distribution.



Negative consumption-based coping reduced among women and **women's acceptable food consumption** score improved 19 percent.

In northeast Nigeria, where most livelihoods are traditionally agriculture-based, conflict and climatic shocks continued to threaten the food and nutritional status of vulnerable people, further reducing their already fragile resilience.

In 2021, WFP helped protect the lives, livelihoods and nutritional status of vulnerable households by providing food assistance through in-kind food and cash transfers, including specialized nutritious food and cash to buy locally preferred food. In the aftermath of the economic downturn triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic, food prices became prohibitively high for vulnerable households with contracting incomes. WFP crisis response food assistance reached 1.9 million people including internally displaced persons, returnees, refugees and host community members to meet their basic food and nutrition needs. This challenge intensified in late 2021 with a 30 percent year-to-year cost increase for the survival minimum expenditure basket (SMEB) containing only the most essential goods.

In December, the Government-led famine monitoring system signalled concerning food consumption deficits and poor diet diversity in hard-to-reach areas of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States. The multi-agency exercise determined that half of the households surveyed struggled to achieve sufficient food intake and 80 percent experienced food deprivation and hunger at crisis or higher levels (IPC/CH Phase 3 and above) with widespread use of negative coping strategies.

Deteriorating security and rapidly inflating food prices led to more people in need of food assistance throughout 2021. In response, WFP nearly doubled the population targeted for assistance from 1 million people in March to 1.9 million by September. However, due to scarcity of available resources, by year's end WFP was forced to reduce the number of vulnerable people served to 1.1 million and cut in-kind food rations to 70 percent.

WFP food assistance in northeast Nigeria addressed acute food insecurity through in-kind food and cash-based transfers using electronic vouchers, bank cards, prepaid cards and mobile money. Malnutrition prevention and

treatment activities focused on delivering specialized nutritious food to children aged 659 months and pregnant and lactating women.

Displacement and food insecurity fuelled by violent incidents in Katsina, Sokoto and Zamfara States of northwest Nigeria, necessitated continued response in 2021. However, with limited funding, food assistance provided jointly with the Government was restricted to piloting cash transfers and acute malnutrition prevention support to children 659 months and pregnant and lactating women.

Women and men, equally represented in local targeting committees, supported WFP and partners in targeting the most vulnerable people; and ensuring the safety, dignity and integrity of food and cash distributions in internally displaced persons (IDP) camps and host communities. Women's participation in food distribution contributed to their empowerment. WFP reached over 500,000 people (including 70 percent women) with social and behavioural change communication on good nutrition practices. Facilities established included breastfeeding corners for women, together with separate gender-sensitive queues for women and men. These actions helped this strategic outcome achieve a GaM marker code of 4, confirming integration of gender and age considerations into both programme planning and implementation.

WFP's in-kind food basket included cereals, pulses, fortified vegetable oil, iodized salt, and fortified blended food. The in-kind food basket was sized to meet the minimum requirement of 2,100 calories per person per day. This modality prioritized the most vulnerable households with limited or no local access to food and functioning markets.

WFP continued the shift from in-kind food to cash-based transfers where feasible, prioritizing cash transfers in locations where assessments confirmed access to functional markets, good availability of food commodities, amenable security conditions, and preference for cash transfers among recipient households. To determine the transfer value, WFP applied the SMEB, 85 percent of which is derived from local market prices for rice, maize, beans, and groundnuts.

Targeted vulnerable households received monthly entitlements through multiple mechanisms, including electronic vouchers issued through secured cards that were redeemable for food at WFP-contracted retail shops. Using the WFP corporate beneficiary registration platform (SCOPE), every recipient of WFP food assistance was biometrically registered. The retailers authenticated each entitlement through a point-of-sale device, ensuring receipt of food assistance by the intended person. WFP food assistance delivered through cash-based transfers helped strengthen local markets and encouraged increased production by smallholder farmers.

Greater flexibility in the selection of transfer modalities supported WFP agility to adapt to emerging needs, market trends, security context, road accessibility and seasonality. WFP also engaged third-party monitoring teams in hard-to-reach areas to generate more comprehensive and accurate measures of performance, which were in turn applied towards service improvements. WFP accelerated the speed of crisis response activities by pre-positioning commodities in hard-to-reach locations and adding financial service providers with access to previously underserved geographic areas.

WFP sustained momentum in reducing malnutrition in 2021, using blanket preventive and targeted supplementary feeding treatment programmes to support households in camps and host communities at risk of or currently suffering with acute malnutrition. Daily blanket feeding provided 787 kcal of Super Cereal Plus or lipid-based nutrient supplement medium quantity (LNS-MQ) to prevent malnutrition among children aged 623 months. Pregnant and lactating women received 1,205 kcal of Super Cereal and vegetable oil daily to prevent malnutrition and increase the ability of mothers to produce breastmilk.

Alarming prevalence of malnutrition in the northwest states of Katsina and Zamfara prompted supplementary nutrition support for children aged 2459 months in vulnerable households targeted for food assistance. From June to September, children received monthly rations of LNS-MQ to boost their daily caloric consumption. During distributions of specialized nutritious food, WFP conducted mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening to identify children at risk of malnutrition-related morbidity. WFP referred children with MUAC measurements suggesting severe acute or moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) supported outpatient therapeutic feeding programme.

In cooperation with the Borno State Primary Health Care Development Agency, WFP supported the establishment of nutrition treatment sites across Borno State. However, due to delays in formalizing administrative arrangements with the State government, only 60 percent of WFP-supported malnutrition treatment sites in Borno were operational in 2021. In areas with no WFP-supported treatment centres, children with MAM received additional community-based infant and young child feeding promotion, micro-nutrient supplementation at facilities supported by UNICEF.

WFP deepened collaboration with 29 cooperating partners, including 11 national and 13 international non-government organizations, two United Nations agencies, and three institutions of state government: Yobe State Primary Health Care Management Board, Borno State Primary Health Care Development Agency and Zamfara State Primary Health Care Management Board. Partnerships in malnutrition prevention were explored and foundations established for future action with UNICEF and the Federal Ministry of Health.

The National Emergency Management Agency, State Emergency Management Agencies, North East Development Commission and others engaged with WFP to strengthen national capacity in emergency preparedness and response, food security assessments, warehouse management, national cash and voucher assistance policy and logistics. WFP worked with community leaders to mitigate security risks and enhance operational safety.

In 2021, the consumption-based coping strategy index fell 9 percent, from 12.3 points in 2020, to 11.2 points in 2021, indicating an improvement in food consumption among WFP-supported households. Coping among women declined from 12.3 points in 2020 to 10.2 points in 2021, nearly reaching the 10 point or less target for consumption-based coping. This indicates that in 2021, most of the female-headed participating households did not have to resort to selling assets, engage in precarious labour or other negative coping practices. The proportion of supported households with acceptable food consumption increased compared to 2020, surpassing the 50 percent target. Households with acceptable food consumption reached 51.1 percent, up from 44.8 percent in 2020, and women's acceptable food consumption jumped nearly 19 percent, from 40.3 percent in 2020 to 49.2 percent in 2021, indicating more women had sufficient food. Signalling an improvement in dietary diversity and overall nutrition, the minimum dietary diversity for women increased from 35 to 51.3 points in 2021.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide unconditional food assistance and income-generating activities to food-insecure internally displaced persons, returnees, refugees and host communities affected by crises	4
Provide nutrition prevention and treatment packages to children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls, other nutritionally vulnerable populations and persons with caring responsibilities	4

Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas become more resilient to shocks and are able to meet their basic food needs throughout the year



More than **250 000 people** reached with **livelihood support** for increased income and food security.



2 163 hectares of **land** cultivated using **climate-smart** agricultural techniques.



99 **village savings and loan associations** established.

Sustainable livelihoods are critical for rebuilding household resilience that has been eroded across years of conflict. Fighting among organized armed groups in the northeast of Nigeria, has depleted household assets while severely disrupting social support systems and the availability of basic services, especially in rural areas inhabited by Nigeria's most vulnerable people. Prohibitively high prices for food and agricultural inputs, and poor access to healthcare centres, markets, financial institutions and other essential infrastructure, combine to further diminish household resilience in these hard-hit areas.

To help rebuild livelihoods and strengthen resilience, WFP supported shock-responsive asset creation and livelihood interventions. Activities focused on the restoration of productive community and household assets and the diversification of income generating opportunities among vulnerable people.

As the level of funding available to support livelihoods and build resilience was insufficient to keep pace with growing needs in 2021, WFP was forced to narrow assistance to selected geographic areas based on the highest needs. In Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States, limited funding reduced the number of targeted local government areas (LGAs) by more than 70 percent, from 17 to 5. Nonetheless, WFP was able to reach over 250,000 people in these areas in 2021.

Consistent with WFP's commitment to the do-no-harm approach, vulnerable people in LGAs previously supported with resilience building activities received unconditional resource transfers, delivered as electronic vouchers or in-kind food and nutrition assistance under crisis response activities. By helping to sustain affected households with food assistance, WFP helped avert the loss of livelihood gains and avoid affected people slipping back into destructive, negative coping practices as a last resort.

WFP supported participants in livelihood activities to cultivate more than 2,163 hectares using climate-smart agricultural techniques and provided households with training in post-harvest management of crops, including hermetic storage techniques to protect against losses. WFP trained 3,700 women and 2,500 men in agronomy, animal husbandry and income generating activities. Climate smart agricultural techniques included the use of hybrid seeds and production of briquettes from crop residue or waste as a substitute for firewood and charcoal. The yields achieved by WFP-supported farmers were substantially higher than those of non-supported farmers: 2.9 mt per hectare compared to a local average of 1.7 mt. In Yobe State, WFP-supported farmers realized a surplus production of 1,310 bags of sorghum, millet and other cereals that sold in local markets for NGN 22.8 million (USD 54,500).

Through food assistance for assets, WFP established watering points for easy access to water for livestock and farms, and constructed reservoirs and tanks providing 270,000 litres of storage. Participants in WFP livelihood activities created earth dams and dikes to provide flood protection.

The Government of Yobe State allocated 100 hectares in Bade LGA, where WFP established an irrigation system supporting 1,000 smallholder farmers to sustain maize production, through both the wet and dry seasons. The land included 10 hectares allocated for production of roselle, sorelle, amaranth, onion, pepper and other vegetables sold in local markets. WFP-supported farmers also chose to plant sesame, a high-earning cash crop. Revenue generated from sesame production can boost household income and contribute to greater dietary diversity.

Under a livelihoods pilot, WFP equipped vulnerable households in Bade with animal husbandry kits. To fast-track production, the kit provided four goats or sheep, three female and one male. Through an average production of one to two kids or lambs per female per year, participating households can achieve a herd of up to 18 animals in two years a household asset to be maintained as a safety net against future shocks, or used to finance education, healthcare or other family needs. The kit also included 150 kg of feed and linked participating households with a local veterinarian to supply routine vaccinations and access to medications for treatment of animals. The pilot provided an alternate kit for households to engage in food processing. These kits included utensils for cooking and serving, coolers to preserve food, and fuel-efficient stoves. Food processors also received up to NGN 20,000 (USD 50) of flour, beans, cooking oil

and other items. Success in Bade will inform planning for future scale up of the programme, including expanded access to extension services and joint marketing opportunities.

WFP investment in the natural resource landscape in northeast Nigeria helped to slow desertification and combat risks due to climate change. In 2021, WFP supported 20 communities across Borno and Yobe States to develop 14 tree nurseries and plant over 180,000 drought-resistant, high-yield and nutritionally valuable trees, including trees bearing neem, moringa, acacia and various fruits. WFP-supported farmers also established flood control measures and small-scale irrigation using solar boreholes that enabled agricultural production throughout the year.

Working with cooperating partners, WFP supported the establishment of 99 new village savings and loan associations (VSLAs), each comprised of 20 to 25 people. The VSLA approach promotes a culture of savings while improving financial literacy and inclusion, particularly through women’s groups. VSLAs realized nearly NGN 7 million (USD 17,000) in group savings, making possible the provision of individual loans to members. Borrowers used the loans to expand and diversify their businesses and inject capital.

WFP support for hydroponics helped 193 households with limited access to grazing land to produce 28,000 kg of fresh fodder, enough to feed six sheep or goats per household for one month without the need for supplemental feed. Milk production from the animals complemented household nutrition and supported feeding of young children. The fodder-fed livestock increased in weight, commanding better prices from local markets. Hydroponics allows households to grow plants without soil, rooting them directly in nutrient-rich water, a useful alternative for livestock owners with limited access to grazing land.

For the first time, WFP integrated nutrition support with livelihood interventions, further strengthening household food and nutrition status. Some households benefitting from livelihoods support also received blanket supplementary feeding to prevent malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women and further enhance their resilience.

Community-based participatory planning at the project design stage encouraged women’s contributions to decision making. Women comprised approximately half of project management committee membership in each participating community. Women also joined capacity strengthening sessions on social and behavioural change communication (SBCC) related to nutrition and business management. They formed cooperatives that improved their access to markets and loans, mitigating risks of price manipulation by intermediaries. SBCC capacity strengthening reached 1,775 people, including 1,065 women participating in integrated livelihoods and nutrition interventions.

Livelihoods-supported households with acceptable food consumption increased by 12 percent in 2021, while consumption based coping strategies decreased compared to 2020. The use of these coping strategies among women fell by one-third to 6.7 points, meeting the target of 8 points or less. For men, the score went from 12.9 to 9.7 points, a nearly 26 percent improvement compared to 2020. These indicators suggest that households dealing with lack of food are resorting to short-term coping mechanisms less frequently. Coping strategies also include taking dangerous routes to collect firewood for household use or sale for food, and selling tools, animals or other productive assets.

This strategic outcome earned a GaM marker score of 4, confirming that planning and results were disaggregated by gender and age and supported by detailed gender analysis.

WFP anticipates improved results under this strategic outcome with the expansion of livelihoods programming in support for women’s economic empowerment through increased assets, training and SBCC. Although WFP had to reduce the scale of resilience building activities in 2021 due to scarcity of funding, new multi-year contributions received through generous contributions from public and private donors at the end of the year promise a much stronger foundation in 2022.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide conditional transfers to food-insecure people, including women, young people and smallholders	4

Strategic outcome 03: Nutritionally vulnerable people in chronically food insecure areas have enhanced nutritional status in line with achieving national and global targets by 2025



E-vouchers valued **USD 618 810** issued to vulnerable households to **purchase food from local markets** during the lean season.



Nutrition-sensitive social and behavioural change communication provided to **boost nutrition knowledge and good practices**.

Malnutrition is primarily a structural problem driven by multi-dimensional causes. These include inadequate dietary intake, food insecurity, income inequality, unemployment, inadequate health and educational infrastructure, political instability and conflict. In 2021, vulnerable households in northeast Nigeria struggled with collapsed livelihoods eroded from years of conflict and purchasing power further weakened by high market prices. In response, they resorted to negative food-based coping strategies, including consuming fewer meals and buying cheap, non-nutritious food. WFP addressed these challenges through nutrition education and electronic vouchers to supplement household purchasing power and improve access to locally available nutritious foods.

For maximum impact, WFP stretched scarce resources by mobilizing internal funding and prioritizing high-risk communities with stunting rates reaching up to 60 percent. These multi-sectoral interventions focused on supporting nutritionally vulnerable groups in food-insecure households in Yobe State to achieve improved nutrition. Activities encouraged progress towards Target 2 of Sustainable Development Goal 2, to end all forms of malnutrition by 2030, and the World Health Assembly's Global Nutrition Target to reduce stunting of children under five by 40 percent by 2025.

WFP targeted the 1000-day window of opportunity between conception and a child's second birthday to prevent or mitigate long-term cognitive and health risks from childhood stunting and build individual resilience with life changing outcomes. WFP also prioritized support to food-insecure pregnant and lactating women in recognition of their unique nutritional challenges and high vulnerability to food insecurity.

This strategic outcome's multi-sectoral design combined conditional cash transfers enabling vulnerable households to purchase food from local markets during the lean season with asset creation interventions under strategic outcome 2 to build more resilient livelihoods. The integrated nutrition and livelihoods programming targeted vulnerable households with children aged 623 months and pregnant and lactating women. Enrolment in the programme required participating children to hold up-to-date records of vaccination and women to be registered in an ante-natal preventive healthcare clinic providing regular check-ups. In areas where these criteria could not be met due to inadequate facilities, the cash transfers were conditioned on participation in community nutrition training sessions that raised local nutritional awareness.

Results achieved under livelihood support linked to this programme are detailed in the previous section covering strategic outcome 2.

Targeted individuals received monthly electronic vouchers equivalent to NGN 7,000 (USD 17). Lessons learned from this activity will be applied to improve future targeting of individuals in need and timeliness of food assistance.

WFP used nutrition-sensitive social and behavioural change communication (SBCC) to help affected individuals and their communities improve nutrition knowledge and practices. Messages included exclusive breastfeeding for children under 6 months, maternal nutrition and handwashing. Mother support groups received cooking demonstrations of local recipes facilitated by community nutrition mobilizers, and father-to-father support groups encouraged men's participation in household childcare activities. These integrated activities delivered jointly by WFP, the United Nations Children's Fund and community members, served to counter traditional myths and other misinformation that risk undermining optimal nutrition and childcare practices.

Strategic outcome 3 earned a GaM marker code of 4, confirming planning and results were disaggregated by gender and age and supported by detailed gender analysis.

Opportunities for deep-field contact to encourage capacity strengthening were more limited than originally planned, due to restrictions on travel related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Nonetheless, WFP's third quarter process monitoring report found strong capacity among cooperating partners to manage distribution and real-time participant enrolment, deliver accurately sized entitlements, develop cordial relationships with communities, and maintain high standards for

the protection of and accountability to affected people.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support improving the nutrition status of children, pregnant and lactating women and girls, adolescents and other nutritionally vulnerable groups (including people living with HIV) through an integrated malnutrition prevention package, including access to nutritious food and high-quality care, social and behaviour change communication and capacity strengthening	4

Strategic outcome 04: Federal, state and local actors have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition programmes in line with national targets in the short, medium and long-term



2 120 government and national partner staff received technical assistance and training to better **manage food security and nutrition** programmes.



21 training sessions or workshops organized on **emergency preparedness**.



South-South and triangular cooperation on school feeding between Nigeria and the Governments of Brazil and China through **WFP Centers of Excellence**.

WFP food and nutrition security interventions empower Nigerians to uproot the underlying causes of hunger and malnutrition and promote national ownership for sustainable, scalable solutions. In 2021, WFP continued to strengthen federal, state and local government capacity to manage food assistance despite COVID-19 pandemic risk mitigation restrictions on public gatherings. WFP delivered technical and enabling support for people, programmes and processes that leveraged Nigeria's advanced institutional base, economic power and abundant appetite for innovation.

WFP partnered with the Government to help develop and further expand home-grown school feeding, a programme highly valued worldwide for positive impact on both economies and young lives. Produce consumed at schools is sourced from local farms, strengthening national agriculture and food systems, while encouraging more of Nigeria's over 10 million out-of-school children to enrol, learn, and stay healthy.

In cooperation with Nigeria's National Home-Grown School Feeding Programme, WFP completed a gap analysis and helped develop recommendations for improvement. Near-term priorities included digitization of menu design processes, and revising school feeding policy, operational guidelines and monitoring and evaluation systems. WFP facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation of technical information on good practices for home-grown school feeding between the Government of Nigeria and the governments of Brazil, China and Côte d'Ivoire through WFP Centres of Excellence. Following these exchanges, Nigerian school feeding managers confirmed the enhancement of their knowledge and capacity through WFP technical support.

Together with the jointly implemented United Nations programme on Institutionalizing Social Protection for Accelerated SDG Implementation in Nigeria, WFP provided training on cash transfer system design, delivery, quality assurance, and associated concepts to government officials from Sokoto State ministries, departments and agencies tasked with cash transfer mandates, including the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs, Basic Education Board, and State Emergency Management Agency. After the training, participants formed a cash working group convened by the Sokoto State Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning. As a result of the training sessions provided from April to December 2021, the State of Sokoto increased its capacity for digital cash transfers. Also, in partnership with UNICEF, ILO and UNDP, WFP supported Sokoto State's development of monitoring and evaluation systems to improve accountability to the citizens of their state.

Promotion of shock responsive national social protection achieved gains in northwest Nigeria, where households displaced by conflict face rising hunger challenges. WFP combined workshops with practical exercises in the field. Government officials of the Zamfara State Food and Nutrition Security Technical Working Group, which seeks to advance the State's goal to achieve zero hunger by 2030, learned improved techniques to integrate emergency response and social protection programmes, increasing their capacity by 18 percent over three months. In association with these efforts, the Government expanded the national social protection register by 25,000 people in need who are now eligible to receive life changing support that enhances their resilience to future shocks. Training covered gender and protection, targeting, cash transfers, programme design and monitoring, nutrition, supply chain, and other topics. The working group is chaired by the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development.

WFP took action to improve cooperation in the fields of nutrition and health, hosting a learning tour to better familiarize Federal Ministry of Health officials with WFP nutrition support in the northeast. After the exercise, the officials and WFP established a joint work plan to enhance understanding of nutrition programme design and implementation in humanitarian settings. The Ministry also supplied enumerators for the Fill the Nutrient Gap and Cost of the Diet analysis and collection of price data from local markets countrywide.

Building from last year's successful pilot across 11 health facilities in Yobe State, WFP completed a memorandum of understanding with the Borno State Primary Health Care Development Agency. The new partnership supports treatment in government facilities of children aged 659 months with moderate acute malnutrition and is coordinated by staff of the primary healthcare centres.

WFP strengthened capacity in early warning and preparedness through support for essential needs and food security analysis, and development of monitoring tools and frameworks for Government-led projects. Using customized integrated technical training, WFP reinforced ownership and improved sustainability of data generation and early warning and monitoring skills within the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, National Bureau of Statistics, National Population Commission, and their counterparts at the state government level.

The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development benefited from WFP technical support for expansion of Cadre Harmonisé analysis to five states of southern Nigeria. In parallel, WFP helped scale up remote-based mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) with broader geographic coverage. This enhanced partnership enabled WFP to integrate food security information for 21 states and the Federal Capital Territory within the Cadre Harmonisé analysis.

Responding to the growing number of security incidents, the Government asked WFP to expand in-depth face-to-face essential needs and nutrition assessments to six more states of northern Nigeria. With support from Food Security Sector partners in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States, the requested expansion was successfully achieved in close collaboration between WFP and the Government's National Bureau of Statistics, National Programme for Food Security and National Population Commission.

To help bridge other critical gaps in food security assessment geographic coverage, WFP used high-resolution Sentinel-2 satellite imagery analysis developed with the European Union's Joint Research Centre. The imagery enabled analysis of cropland change across hard-to-reach areas of northern Borno, and areas affected by increased violence in Niger, Sokoto and Zamfara States, and informed Cadre Harmonisé guidance for improved programme design and targeting by humanitarian actors.

In June 2021, WFP launched support for the Government's famine monitoring initiative. Now known as Humanitarian Situation Monitoring in Hard-to-Reach and Inaccessible Areas, the Government created this system to monitor famine risk in local government areas of the northeast that remained inaccessible to humanitarian actors due to heightened security risk. WFP analysis of food security outcome data obtained through this system is shared through a monthly bulletin published to the Internet and incorporated into the biannual Cadre Harmonisé.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support the technical capacity of federal, state and local actors in information management systems, vulnerability assessment and mapping, monitoring and evaluation, safety net management, food technology and fortification, supply chains, nutrition and emergency preparedness and response, integrating gender	1

Strategic outcome 05: Government and partner efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by effective and coherent policy frameworks



14 national food security and nutrition **policies, programmes** and system components enhanced, 6 more than in 2020.



9 institutional **capacity strengthening** activities undertaken, including technical assistance and workshop training.

Multi-stakeholder partnerships are required to rally the influence of food system actors, strengthen constituencies for change and point the way forward for ending hunger. In 2021, WFP continued advocacy support through diverse channels including Nigerian business leaders comprising the Zero Hunger Roundtable and worked with partners to harmonize food and nutrition security policies. WFP also supported stakeholder dialogue to improve food systems, encouraged private investment in hunger-fighting innovations, and engaged with processes to develop national social protection policies.

Building on local knowledge while working closely with the Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning, WFP supported an extensive review of Nigeria's national social protection policy. Technical experts drafted a work plan and monitoring and evaluation framework to inform and shape policy changes. These joint efforts helped to enhance and accelerate implementation of quality social protection programmes across Nigeria, reinforcing the nation's drive to achieve zero hunger by 2030.

WFP continued to partner with the Government on Nigeria's first countrywide Fill the Nutrient Gap and Cost of the Diet analysis, documenting barriers faced by the most vulnerable people to access and consume healthy and nutritious foods. A market assessment determined the amount of money required by households to purchase nutritious food from local markets across the 36 states of Nigeria and Federal Capital Territory. The assessment improved insights on household food affordability and purchasing power, while generating fresh evidence for better targeting of food and nutrition policies and interventions.

In early 2021, the Zero Hunger Roundtable launched Nigeria's first 'Zero Hunger Sprint', an event designed to connect young entrepreneurs working on sustainable hunger solutions with private investors. Start-ups spanning diverse sectors of technology, agriculture, finance and education, participated in a week-long boot camp many subsequently received cash awards to help implement their ideas. With support from leading Nigerian businesses, the Sprint raised over USD 250,000 in seed money, to help accelerate the transformation of emerging big ideas into breakthrough results. Business community sponsors offered to mentor the winning teams by sharing managerial and technical know-how for rapid scaling up of new zero hunger innovations.

The Maiduguri-based Food Security Sector (FSS) comprising 55 partners and co-led by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and WFP supported integration of efforts to enhance food security and livelihoods of 2.5 million people in northeast Nigeria. FSS works closely with state governments of the northeast to coordinate food security and nutrition interventions. In 2021, the FSS's food assistance task force tracked and reviewed variations in local food prices while advocating for enhanced effectiveness and timely support of interventions.

At mid-year, following a market assessment carried out by partners, FSS issued an evidence-based advocacy note calling for an increase in the recommended transfer value of cash-based transfers for food assistance. FSS partners established eight on-the-ground teams to coordinate action with local government authorities grappling with the most severe food security and livelihood challenges. In support of food production and improved wellbeing of conflict-affected households, the FSS advocated for the safe and timely expansion of access to land for farmers and pastoralists. Satellite imagery analyzed by WFP and FAO monitoring of crop production showed an increase in access to agricultural land in 2021.

Looking to critical needs beyond the northeast, WFP supported Zamfara State's newly established Food and Nutrition Sector Technical Working Group, to coordinate food assistance response for displaced and vulnerable households. WFP training events combined with practical exercises helped to improve the capacity of working group members to manage disaster and risk reduction during emergencies. This working group model can be replicated to other states of Nigeria's northwest facing challenges from kidnapping and theft of livestock and other property. Zamfara's Food and Nutrition Sector Technical Working Group is led by the state's Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development and includes representatives from other Zamfara state government entities, including the

Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning and Ministry of Women and Children Affairs.

WFP continued collaboration with the United Nations Rome-based agencies for advancement toward zero hunger in Nigeria. In preparation for the 2021 September United Nations Food Systems Summit, WFP, FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development supported the government-led food systems national dialogues. Engagement with diverse stakeholders explored challenges and solutions to food system inefficiencies associated with hunger and malnutrition. As a result of enhanced engagement, the Government of Nigeria drafted a plan for food systems transformation, with further development of strategic guidance for implementation also underway.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support Zero Hunger Forum, and food and nutrition security coordination and advocacy in line with the recommendations of the Zero Hunger Strategic Review.	1

Strategic outcome 06: Humanitarian community is enabled to reach and operate in areas of humanitarian crisis throughout the year



43 622 people from 150 organizations **flew with UNHAS**, enabling timely humanitarian assistance.



3 572 people benefitted from ETS **internet and telecommunications** services.



Logistics Sector-managed storage facilities received over **6 100 mt** of humanitarian **cargo** for 21 organizations.

Despite the rapidly evolving security context of 2021, WFP-led common services in logistics, emergency telecommunications and air transport continued the reliable provision of essential infrastructure in support of humanitarian actors across northeast Nigeria.

The WFP-managed United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) transported United Nations, non-governmental organization and diplomatic staff involved in humanitarian activities and cargo via fixed-wing aircraft to and from the Federal Capital Territory (Abuja) and in and out of deep-field locations of the northeast via helicopter. The Logistics Sector supported the efficient movement of humanitarian cargo by land and air and provided secure warehouse space to safeguard humanitarian supplies. The Emergency Telecommunication Sector (ETS) delivered security communications and provided reliable internet connectivity, maintaining a network spanning locations across the northeast, to enable the fast and stable exchange of information in an unpredictable environment.

The Logistics Sector provided guidance and facilitated inter-agency logistical planning and coordination to enhance the efficiency and capacity of humanitarian actors facing unreliable road infrastructure and significant security challenges along main supply routes. In 2021, working in cooperation with partners Salient, Intersos and eHealth Africa, the Sector managed eight sites across northeast Nigeria, with nearly 5,240 m² of free-to-user storage. Sector-managed storage facilities received 6,100 mt of humanitarian cargo for 21 organisations. Through Maiduguri-based partner Première Urgence Internationale, the Logistics Sector consolidated and airlifted using UNHAS flights over 116 mt of cargo to multiple field locations for 28 partner organizations.

In alignment with government recommendations, the Logistics Sector helped to secure military escorts for humanitarian cargo. The Sector processed 2,092 humanitarian cargo movement notification forms through Nigerian military authorities supporting movement of 5,419 trucks on behalf of 38 organisations carrying humanitarian cargo to 65 locations across the northeast. The Logistics Sector loaned and installed 12 mobile storage units, then supported their maintenance for optimal use in augmenting storage capacity across Borno State. The Sector also trained 342 humanitarian personnel, holding four training events covering warehouse management, fleet management, humanitarian procurement and correct handling of Logistics Sector service forms.

ETS led the inter-agency coordination of information and communication technology, including service delivery, technical support and information management. Across Maiduguri and the humanitarian hubs, ETS connectivity through internet reached 20 percent more users than planned. Proactive and corrective maintenance of equipment ensured optimal connectivity in seven sites of Borno State. To improve power supply reliability and reduce dependence on fossil fuel, ETS expanded systems for supply of hybrid solar-based power to five more locations in Borno State, bringing to eight the number of improved field locations.

The effective delivery of ETS security telecommunications services in Maiduguri, Damaturu and Yola metropolitan areas, and internet and security telecommunications in the humanitarian hubs, continued to support the safety and security of the humanitarian response community. The end-of-year survey of ETS users across northeast Nigeria found that 95 percent of respondents were satisfied with the services they received.

For areas deemed inaccessible by road due to high risk of security incidents, UNHAS provided an essential air bridge to enable access to 2.7 million people in need; transporting humanitarian actors from 150 organizations, medical supplies and other light relief items for use by affected communities. UNHAS provided this air service connecting Abuja, Yola in Adamawa State, and Maiduguri in Borno State with regular weekly flights. UNHAS further provided reliable helicopter services from Maiduguri across 11 deep-field locations of the northeast, as the sole option for air travel by the humanitarian community. UNHAS trained 210 user focal points and safely flew 43,622 passengers to their destinations, despite COVID-19 challenges and their associated impact on travel arrangements. The air service also completed six medical evacuations and two security evacuations.

Working together with the Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization, UNHAS supported the transportation of 60 kg of COVID-19 vaccines to three field locations and 8 kg of test samples from one field location. In close coordination with the International Organization for Migration testing centre, UNHAS management and staff complied rigorously with COVID-19 risk mitigation measures to help combat the spread of the virus amid increasing cases reported countrywide.

UNHAS successfully simplified travel, maintained on-time arrival and took all possible steps to ensure the safety of humanitarian actors challenged by logistical constraints, but no less determined to complete essential humanitarian actions to save lives and change livelihoods in northeast Nigeria.

Overall, the three common services enhanced humanitarian response in northeast Nigeria by ensuring dependable communication, coordination and access to areas otherwise lacking essential service infrastructure required to deliver appropriate humanitarian assistance. The assigned GaM marker code of 1 reflects the non-applicability of systematic planning and analysis disaggregated by gender and age to this strategic outcome. These WFP-led common services provided to the humanitarian community enabled timely delivery of food assistance and other lifesaving support for vulnerable people with critical needs.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide common emergency telecommunications services to government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations and provide for staff security	N/A
Provide humanitarian air services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Gender equality and women's empowerment are essential allies in the fight against hunger. While Nigeria has established strong legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality, progress with direct impact on women's lives has been slow.[1] The persistence of a rigidly patriarchal social system remains Nigeria's greatest obstacle to the practical application of the nation's frameworks for gender transformation towards equal justice and greater prosperity.

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted Nigerian women disproportionately due to their greater engagement with lower paying informal work. These negative impacts have further illuminated Nigeria's urgent need to strengthen the role of women leaders and support gender-transformative institutions to advocate more effectively against gender-based violence, and in favour of improved access to reproductive health services and the protection of women's rights.[2]

In 2021, WFP Nigeria improved gender equality in programme design by implementing the WFP gender transformation programme and United Nations system-wide gender scorecard for deepened gender analysis. The former is a global commitment to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment throughout WFP activities. WFP also continued to ensure gender due-diligence and assessment of capacity among cooperating partners and supported them to develop gender action plans to address identified gaps.

The COVID-19 pandemic significantly complicated the urgent delivery of WFP food assistance to vulnerable women and children. WFP sensitized both its own and cooperating partner staff to the evolving gender dimensions of the pandemic, while providing frequent updates on COVID19 guidelines through a network of local protection and gender focal points.

To promote women's ability to benefit from WFP nutrition assistance, WFP arranged for women in advanced stages of pregnancy, or with very young children at home, to obtain anthropometric measurements during household visits. WFP further encouraged women with limited ability to move from their homes to nominate an alternate person to collect on their behalf supplementary food from distribution centres.

WFP conducted nutrition-specific social and behavioural change communication sessions in communities across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States, delivering tailored, group-specific sensitization to 49,538 women and 10,753 men. Activities encouraged men to share in household labour, including preparation of nutritious meals to improve family nutrition awareness while helping to balance the demands of domestic work that fall disproportionately on women.

Under a three-year project to support sustainable agricultural livelihoods in Borno State, WFP distributed NGN 3.1 billion (USD 7.5 million) to 69,800 people in need, including 58 percent women. WFP supported vulnerable households in remote areas with electronic vouchers to purchase fresh vegetables, thereby stimulating local markets and enhancing women's access to fresh and nutritious food for improved health. Jointly implemented by WFP, the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, and UN Women, the project showed that integrated action can be a successful strategy for maximizing positive and holistic outcomes.

The WFP Nigeria Country Strategic Plan has an overall gender and age marker of 4, indicating that gender and age considerations were fully integrated into the planning and design.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

In 2021, conflict and instability continued to generate diverse protection risks in northeast Nigeria, including gender-based violence and forced recruitment by armed groups. Protection risks were exacerbated by displacement, destruction of infrastructure, disruption of basic services and limited access to farmland and livelihoods. WFP strengthened alignment with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's commitment to use power responsibly by empowering crisis-affected people to generate meaningful feedback across crisis response and resilience building activities.

WFP protection and gender assessments revealed the frequent resort of affected people to negative coping strategies linked to protracted and pendular internal displacement, insufficiency of humanitarian assistance to meet household requirements for food and other needs, and lingering hardship from the previous year's economic recession that was triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic. Negative coping strategies identified through WFP assessments included multiple registration for humanitarian assistance, sale of productive assets, sending family members to beg, child labour outside the home, and exchange of sex for food.

Food assistance delivered by WFP and partners integrated measures to mitigate protection risks of Nigerians affected by complex crises and multiple shocks. WFP mainstreamed protection and accountability in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States by enhancing cooperating partner capacity, strengthening communication with affected populations and improving community feedback mechanisms (CFMs).

Strong engagement with communities and local leaders enabled WFP and partners to ensure appropriate use of scarce resources to reach the most vulnerable. Through regular consultations and information sharing, WFP heard the voices of the most vulnerable and adapted food assistance to the diverse needs of women, men, girls and boys, including persons with disabilities. Every food assistance distribution point incorporated appropriate mechanisms to facilitate and encourage ongoing community feedback.

WFP continued efforts to resolve protracted contractual challenges to enable toll-free calls to the WFP hotline from all of Nigeria's mobile telephone networks. Newly enacted government regulations mandating registration of SIM cards had also contributed to slowing progress in establishing the toll-free number. To help fill this gap, WFP relied on alternate CFMs, including help and feedback desks, field monitoring by WFP staff and third-party organizations, and the service desk mailbox.

WFP's October 2021 Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) exercise found that 93 percent of food assistance recipients surveyed were satisfied with the handling of their feedback. One in four people surveyed reported successfully accessing the CFM, among which 72 percent reported receiving a timely response. The October FSOM found that 9 in 10 people surveyed, felt safe and respected when engaged in WFP activities, while 98 percent said they felt safe and respected by WFP, cooperating partners and project management committees. The proportion of food assistance recipients that reported unhindered movement to and from WFP distribution sites reached 93 percent, and 97 percent characterized the conditions for food assistance as dignified.

WFP partnered with Translators Without Borders to improve access of food assistance recipients to accurate and timely information by developing a glossary in nine local languages: Kanuri, Hausa, Shuwa Arabic, Fulfulde, Bura-Pabir, Kibaku, Mandara, Marghi, and Waha. The glossary provided local terms associated with diverse topics of concern to recipient communities, including the reasoning behind prioritization and targeting practices and use of assessments to improve quality of assistance. The partnership also supported remote training to strengthen skills in humanitarian interpretation among community volunteers, interpreters, enumerators, hotline responders and managers.

As a core member of the Humanitarian Coordinating Team, WFP endorsed a protection from sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (PSEAH) strategy and action plan, to mainstream PSEAH in programme design, implementation and human resource management. WFP conducted training sessions to raise awareness of PSEAH concerns among WFP and cooperating partner staff, service providers, third-party monitors and vendors. The training reached 1,042 participants, including 52 percent women.

WFP and cooperating partners improved conditions at distribution sites through measures that reduced crowding and waiting time, and provided shaded areas, seats and mats for use by recipients of food assistance, during distribution and other activities. WFP provided a dignified and safe working environment for recipients of livelihood support and sensitization to prevent child labour. At Tagali-Sugum Ward in Bade Local Government Area of Yobe State, joint community planning of farming and irrigation interventions helped identify conflict drivers that could trigger tension between farmers and pastoralists. These discussions led to the placement of specialized animal watering points in areas more distant from farmland.

Training on protection and accountability to affected populations stressed minimum requirements for mainstreaming while also highlighting specific protection risks and mitigation measures applicable to WFP interventions. The training reached over 400 WFP and cooperating partner staff, including 40 percent women. WFP training on safe distribution and crowd management reached 190 cooperating partner security and protection officers. Disability inclusion training reached 54 cooperating partner protection and community feedback mechanism officers in Borno and Yobe States, over half of them women. The training helped WFP to position disability inclusion as a fundamental and necessary component of food assistance interventions, including attention to relevant concerns at every phase of the programme cycle.

In September 2021, WFP initiated a privacy impact assessment to improve understanding of data protection and privacy risks to food assistance recipients. The assessment's forthcoming recommendations will help strengthen systematic enforcement of risk mitigation measures in alignment with WFP guidance on personal data protection and privacy.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Like other African countries with lands in the Sahel, Nigeria is highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, including flooding, soil degradation, dry spells and other deterioration of the environment. Management of negative environmental impact from human activities linked to deforestation, oil spills and improper handling of household- and industrial-level waste remains a major national challenge.[1] Nigeria ranks 161 out of 182 countries surveyed in the ND-GAIN index for climate change vulnerability and readiness.

In 2021, environmental deterioration significantly impacted people living in the northeast, northwest and northcentral regions of Nigeria areas where nutrition, food security and livelihoods are highly sensitive to climate change. Faced with the added impact of long-standing conflict, vulnerable households were compelled to use negative coping strategies, including excessive gathering of wood for fuel or sale, a practice that accelerates environmental degradation from deforestation and pushes the human tragedy of food insecurity and hunger relentlessly upward.

WFP food assistance for assets continued to combat the negative environmental impact of climate change and other environmental disasters by supporting the most vulnerable in northeast Nigeria through tailored activities that met their needs. WFP supported cultivation of over 2,163 hectares using climate-smart agricultural techniques and established 14 tree nurseries in communities across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States by planting 184,790 drought-resistant trees with high economic and nutrition value.

These activities supported a special initiative by the three Governors of these northeast states, to encourage tree planting that mitigates desertification risks. In communities of Adamawa and Yobe States, WFP helped establish water systems to control flooding and deployed solar boreholes to supply water for micro-irrigation schemes. WFP also encouraged the construction of embankments to protect against soil erosion, enable dual cropping and improve local access to watering points for livestock.

WFP's community-based participatory planning approach actively engaged with local stakeholders and government authorities to screen proposed food assistance for assets initiatives for viability, social and environmental risks. WFP-supported geological surveys helped to inform the screening process, especially for boreholes and other water-related assets. WFP also sensitized recipients of food assistance on the appropriate disposal of food packaging included with distributions, especially sachets.

Among the participating households surveyed, 62 percent reported positive environmental benefits from assets created through WFP-supported communal and individual activities, 6 percent higher than in 2020. WFP expects the number of households reporting improved environmental benefits to increase in subsequent years, as newly established tree nurseries and other assets mature to yield greater returns on investment.

Also in 2021, WFP continued shifting power generation at Nigeria offices and warehouses from diesel to solar, thereby reducing the carbon footprint of operations by replacing fossil fuel with renewable energy. WFP will improve environmental and social safeguarding procedures in 2022 by conducting renewed screening of interventions for environmental and social risks.

Extra Section

Control Tower powers up decision-making in the digital world

Countless lines of code comprise the data engine of WFP Nigeria's Control Tower, a supply chain-driven system that supports swifter lifesaving decisions, cuts away at costly human errors, streamlines decision-making and ensures value-for-money. Integrating the digital world's latest innovations from the fields of technology and data science, WFP is working smarter in Nigeria, distilling what once took a week of number crunching into 30 minutes or less and giving access to essential real-time information from an easy-to-use central hub.

The Control Tower reaches across the full span of WFP operations in Nigeria, providing on-demand updates of commodities at area offices and warehouses. Now WFP can quickly identify commodity shortages throughout the country, flag product expiration dates and distribution deadlines. The platform also enables WFP to track contracts, identify delays in delivery and assess vendor performance in mere minutes. Fed by WFP corporate tools managed across budget, programme, procurement and partnership functions, Control Tower aggregates data from daily operations, enabling fast analysis and easy identification of trends. The system also raises timely alerts ahead of potential supply chain disruptions that could adversely affect operations.

Launched in 2020 and fully rolled out in 2021, Control Tower was developed by the WFP Nigeria Supply Chain team in cooperation with experts from the Supply Chain Planning Unit at WFP Rome headquarters. Harnessing the skills of local and international teams, Control Tower reflects WFP Nigeria's ability to innovate for greater efficiency in humanitarian operations and optimize contributions to reach the most at-risk households on-time, ensuring best food quality and optimal freshness. The Control Tower enables WFP to do more by automating many of the most tedious aspects of operational analysis, supporting WFP Nigeria efforts to respond to critical supply chain gaps with digitally enhanced efficiency and speed.

We can now devote greater time to thinking creatively and critically on operational challenges while Control Tower manages more routine data analytics, projections and alerts, said Hafeez Saka, Logistics Officer and one-third of the three-person core Control Tower team. A home-grown talent, Saka worked in Lagos, Nigeria's largest city, with logistics company DHL before joining WFP as a supply chain coordinator. Saka conceptualized the Control Tower and customized it using DOTs software with the support of WFP programmers in Rome.

Nigerians know business. And they are right to expect modern business practices and maximum efficiency from WFP in the delivery of lifesaving, life changing support for their nearly 2.2 million food-insecure neighbours that received WFP-managed food assistance in 2021. These state-of-the-art tools also support WFP to maintain its position as a model player in Nigerian agricultural markets.

With up to 90 percent of WFP food assistance locally sourced through a rigorous and competitive procurement process, WFP takes extra caution to minimize the risk that its food purchases could negatively impact local supply chains or drive-up consumer prices. To counter inflation pressures caused by increased demand in food supplies, WFP buys food when prices are the lowest, relying on pre-positioned stocks supported by the Global Commodity Management Facility.

Control Tower supports evidence-based decisions that solve real-time problems and address on-the-ground needs. Thanks to innovation harnessing powerful new digital technologies, WFP Nigeria is able to collaborate better with local sellers and producers, speed up deliveries and ensure the most timely and best food assistance for the vulnerable people we serve. For 2022, WFP has plans to expand the Control Tower solution to more countries while integrating additional functionality, including sex disaggregated data on recipients of food assistance for use in gender analysis.

Data Notes

Context and Operations

[1] Food Security Cluster. Final Fiche Report for October 2021: Cadre Harmonisé Result for Identification of Risk Areas and Vulnerable Populations in Twenty (20) Nigerian States and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) of Nigeria. <https://fscluster.org/nigeria>

[2] African Development Bank. Nigeria Economic Outlook: Recent Macroeconomic and Financial Developments. African Economic Outlook 2021. <https://www.afdb.org/en/countries-west-africa-nigeria/nigeria-economic-outlook>

[3] Alexander Irwin, Jonathan Lain, and Tara Vishwanath. Using Data to Combat the Ongoing Crisis, and the Next, in Nigeria. World Bank. 28 January 2021. <https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/using-data-combat-ongoing-crisis-and-next-nigeria>

[4] Government of Nigeria. Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey 2018. <https://www.dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR359/FR359.pdf>

Strategic outcome 02

WFP distributes Super Cereal Plus and lipid-based nutrient supplement medium quantity (LNS-MQ) for prevention of malnutrition in children. Lipid-based nutrient supplement large quantity (LNS-LQ) is used for treatment of malnutrition in children. For prevention of malnutrition in women, WFP distributes Super Cereal.

Strategic outcome 03

Due to late start of the multi-sectoral programme under strategic outcome 3, WFP was unable to integrate food assistance recipient responses in the FSOM data collection process from which the output and outcomes in this report are generated. The multi-sectoral programme was suspended during 2020 due to lack of funding.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] UN Women. Nigeria. <https://data.unwomen.org/country/nigeria>

[2] Gender and COVID-19. How has Nigeria Responded to the Gendered Impacts of COVID-19? <https://www.genderandcovid-19.org/resources/how-has-nigeria-responded-to-the-gendered-impacts-of-covid-19/>

Environment

[1] World Bank. Climate Risk Country Profile: Nigeria. 2021.

https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2021-07/15918-WB_Nigeria%20Country%20Profile-WEB.pdf
Environmental screening did not occur during 2021 because no new activities were introduced.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.


Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 disability inclusion road map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			12.6	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	1,340,888	857,289	2,198,177	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	1,340,888	857,289	2,198,177	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			36.8	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	10,447	6,680	17,127	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development									
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)				
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect		
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall			
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	1,040,466			

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	826,989	853,646	103%
	female	1,258,077	1,344,531	107%
	total	2,085,066	2,198,177	105%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	146,890	125,508	85%
	female	162,043	139,329	86%
	total	308,933	264,837	86%
24-59 months	male	116,900	108,247	93%
	female	118,962	110,486	93%
	total	235,862	218,733	93%
5-11 years	male	146,666	142,924	97%
	female	138,844	135,301	97%
	total	285,510	278,225	97%
12-17 years	male	113,422	110,528	97%
	female	95,822	93,377	97%
	total	209,244	203,905	97%
18-59 years	male	258,133	322,609	125%
	female	707,206	831,736	118%
	total	965,339	1,154,345	120%
60+ years	male	44,978	43,830	97%
	female	35,200	34,302	97%
	total	80,178	78,132	97%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	83,403	820,805	984%
Returnee	875,728	273,556	31%
IDP	1,125,935	1,096,885	97%
Refugee	0	6,931	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	250,000	251,995	100%
Prevention of Malnutrition	318,777	23,403	7%
Treatment of Malnutrition	83,784	17,127	20%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	1,705,550	1,905,652	111%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Beans	31,596	24,146	76%
Corn Soya Blend	35,446	16,031	45%
Iodised Salt	1,580	1,207	76%
LNS	0	774	-
Maize	0	960	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	3,016	251	8%
Rice	0	203	-
Sorghum/Millet	110,587	94,574	86%
Vegetable Oil	12,287	8,135	66%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	1,440	0	0%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	1,050	170	16%
Corn Soya Blend	525	82	16%
Iodised Salt	52	26	50%
Sorghum/Millet	3,675	597	16%
Vegetable Oil	368	58	16%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	65,808,281	16,178,485	25%
Value Voucher	71,287,654	55,080,145	77%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Cash	15,456,000	3,948,312	26%
Value Voucher	3,864,000	810,457	21%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Cash	6,624,000	3,458	0%
Value Voucher	0	615,352	-

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: IDPs, returnees, refugees and local communities affected by crisis in Nigeria are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance and income-generating activities to food-insecure IDPs, returnees, refugees and host communities affected by crises					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	494,240	557,459
			Male	333,634	376,310
			Total	827,874	933,769
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	523,972	580,215
			Male	353,704	391,668
			Total	877,676	971,883
A.2: Food transfers			MT	170,620	133,676
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	137,095,934	71,258,631
Activity 02: Provide nutrition prevention and treatment packages to children 6-59 months, PLWG, other nutritionally vulnerable populations and persons with caring responsibilities					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	53,827	7,762
			Male	48,506	6,806
			Total	102,333	14,568
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	43,232	9,442
			Male	40,552	7,685
			Total	83,784	17,127
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	136,444	8,170
			Total	136,444	8,170
A.2: Food transfers			MT	23,892	12,605

Output Results				
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance and income-generating activities to food-insecure IDPs, returnees, refugees and host communities affected by crises				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Food-insecure IDPs, returnees, refugees and local communities affected by crises receive food assistance that meets their basic food and nutrition needs				
General Distribution				
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	181	169
B: Food-insecure IDPs, returnees, refugees and local communities affected by crises receive food assistance that meets their basic food and nutrition needs				
General Distribution				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	32,906.1	22,916.13
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	7,769.27	4,721.02
C: Food-insecure crisis-affected people receiving food assistance, especially women and adolescents, benefit from skills training and income-generation support that promote their self-reliance and access to markets				
General Distribution				

C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	396	600
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	1	1
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	136	145
E*: Food-insecure IDPs, returnees, refugees and local communities affected by crises receive food assistance that meets their basic food and nutrition needs				
General Distribution				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	146,092	143,486
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	143,323	144,926
Activity 02: Provide nutrition prevention and treatment packages to children 6-59 months, PLWG, other nutritionally vulnerable populations and persons with caring responsibilities				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and other nutritionally vulnerable populations affected by crises receive specialized nutritious food and accompanying behavioral change communications that prevent and treat malnutrition				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	81	
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site		72
B: Children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and other nutritionally vulnerable populations affected by crises receive specialized nutritious food and accompanying behavioral change communications that prevent and treat malnutrition				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	738.37	634.45
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	11,572.64	11,578.03
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	1,642.05	392.82
C: Children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and other nutritionally vulnerable populations affected by crises receive specialized nutritious food and accompanying behavioral change communications that prevent and treat malnutrition				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	822	656
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	697	731
E*: Children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and other nutritionally vulnerable populations affected by crises receive specialized nutritious food and accompanying behavioral change communications that prevent and treat malnutrition				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				

E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	25,699	26,354
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	66,052	201,032
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	14,372	1,241
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	39,626	8,769

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance and income- generating activities to food-insecure IDPs, returnees, refugees and host communities affected by crises								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: URT_GD - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	14.15		<10	10.2	12.3	11.87	WFP
	Male	10.15		<10	11.6	12.24	9.27	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.93	<10	<10	11.2	12.26	9.96	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	43.9	>60	>50	49.2	40.3	58.1	WFP
	Male	46.6	>60	>50	51.7	46.5	61.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	45.7	>60	>50	51.1	44.8	60.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	29	<44	<44	41.8	40.8	25.8	WFP
	Male	31.6	<44	<44	40.2	44.9	27	programme monitoring
	Overall	30.8	<44	<44	42.1	43.8	26.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	27.1	≤6	≤6	9	18.9	16.1	WFP
	Male	21.8	≤6	≤6	8.1	8.7	11.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	23.4	≤6	≤6	8.3	11.4	13	WFP programme monitoring

Food Expenditure Share	Female	67.21		≤60	76.4	63.96	45.35	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	63.03		≤60	76.8	65.88	46.08	
	Overall	64.28	≤64	≤60	76	65.28	45.86	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female				42.5			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male				39.9			
	Overall	40.8	≥44.6	≥50	40.5	37.6	58.9	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female				13.9			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male				11.5			
	Overall	18.8	<10.9	<15	12.1	11.6	5.6	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female				11.5			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male				12.5			
	Overall	22	<11.1	<20	12.3	16.9	10	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female				32.1			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male				36			
	Overall	18.4	≥38.6	<15	35.1	33.6	25.6	

Activity 02: Provide nutrition prevention and treatment packages to children 6-59 months, PLWG, other nutritionally vulnerable populations and persons with caring responsibilities

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: NPA_MAM - **Location:** YOBE - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	2.8	0.25	1.94	WFP
	Male	0	<15	<15	1	0.37	2.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	4	0.31	2.06	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0.1	0.02	0.03	WFP
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0.06	0.04	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.1	0.04	0.04	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.2	0.19	0.2	WFP
	Male	0	<15	<15	0	0.37	0.37	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.2	0.28	0.28	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	0	>75	>75	95.4	99.53	98.82	WFP
	Male	0	>75	>75	96	99.21	97.39	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>75	>75	95.8	99.37	97.62	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: NPA_PREV - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	54	>60	>60	51.3	35	51	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	19	>70	>70	76.2	77	26.78	WFP
	Male	19	>70	>70	82.2	58	28.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	19	>70	>70	81.8	68	27.44	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	83	>66	>66	86.4	83	81	WFP
	Male	73	>66	>66	82	81	86	programme monitoring
	Overall	81	>66	>66	84	82	83	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas become more resilient to shocks and are able to meet their basic food needs throughout the year				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 03: Provide conditional transfers to food-insecure persons, including women, young people and smallholders					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	119,400	139,594
			Male	80,600	54,826
			Total	200,000	194,420
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	29,850	41,339
			Male	20,150	16,236
			Total	50,000	57,575
A.2: Food transfers			MT	5,670	933
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	19,320,000	4,758,769

Output Results				
Activity 03: Provide conditional transfers to food-insecure persons, including women, young people and smallholders				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Food-insecure people, including smallholders, benefit from preserved and created assets that improve their livelihoods and food security and promote their resilience to climate disruptions and other shocks				
Food assistance for asset				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.13: Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	non-food item	25,522.8	25,522.8
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	non-food item	470	200
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.15: Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed	non-food item	539	
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed	US\$	13,212	13,212
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.30: Number of agro-processing units provided to established food-processing cooperatives	non-food item	23	2
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.35: Quantity of livestock distributed	Number	2,822	2,046
C: Crisis-affected, food insecure smallholder farmers benefit from improved post-harvest handling practices and increased access to markets that support their early recovery and resilience				
Food assistance for asset				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	0	226
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	3	3
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	115	2
C: Food-insecure people, including smallholders, benefit from preserved and created assets that improve their livelihoods and food security and promote their resilience to climate disruptions and other shocks				
Food assistance for asset				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	41	67
D: Food-insecure people, including smallholders, benefit from preserved and created assets that improve their livelihoods and food security and promote their resilience to climate disruptions and other shocks				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.122: Number of boreholes for agriculture or livestock created	Number	5	3
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.123: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use constructed (3000-8000 cbmt)	Number	2	2
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.125: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use rehabilitated/maintained (3000-8000 cbmt)	Number	3	3

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.128: Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (>5000 cbmt)	Number	1	1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.130: Number of wells, shallow wells constructed for irrigation/livestock use (> 50 cbmt)	Number	1	1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.156: Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed	m3	8	
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.15: Hectares (ha) of land under orchards established	Ha	1	10
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.162: Kilograms (Kg) of fresh fodder hydroponically produced	Kilograms	67,550	28,000
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.16: Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	Ha	2	2
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	0.21	0.21
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.4: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	114	141.42
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.73: Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed	Number	76	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.8: Hectares (ha) of land under crops	Ha	2,511.21	2,163
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.92: Number of school gardens established	Number	1	1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Number	205,000	184,790
D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2*.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)	Number	76	66
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.138: Number of fish fingerlings distributed	Number	5,000	5,000
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.154: Number of non-food items distributed (tools, milling machines, pumps, etc.)	Number	732	1,321
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.56: Number of community post-harvest structures built	Number	102	92
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.67: Number of fish ponds constructed	Number	2	2

E*: Food-insecure people, including smallholders, benefit from preserved and created assets that improve their livelihoods and food security and promote their resilience to climate disruptions and other shocks

Food assistance for asset

E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	1,653	1,775
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F: Crisis-affected, food insecure smallholder farmers benefit from improved post-harvest handling practices and increased access to markets that support their early recovery and resilience

Food assistance for asset

F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.18: Number of farmer organizations' members and community groups trained in grain milling and baking	individual	2	2
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.26: Number of farmers receiving hermetic storage equipment	individual	1,349	100
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.32: Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling	individual	1,420	1,272
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.35: Number of farmers who had access to improved agro-inputs	individual	3,228	2,814
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.37: Number of finance fair facilitated for the benefits of Farmer Organizations and its members	unit	1	1
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.3: Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices	individual	29	29
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.40: Number of individual farmers trained in good agronomic practices (GAP)	individual	3,294	2,814
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.41: Number of individual farmers trained in post-harvest handling practices	individual	2,321	2,173
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.61: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	training session	3	3
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.8: Number of farmer groups practicing Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA)	farmer group	69	99

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Provide conditional transfers to food-insecure persons, including women, young people and smallholders

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ACL_FFA - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	10.9	≤8	≤8	6.7	10.09	9.98	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.4	≤8	≤8	9.37	12.54	8.79	
	Overall	10.8	≤8	≤8	8.62	12	8.95	

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	68.7	>68.7	>68.7	49.2	50.7	59.3	WFP
	Male	68.6	>68.6	>68.6	51.7	43.7	57.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	68.2	>68.2	>68.2	51.2	45.2	57.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22.4	<22.4	<22.4	41.8	34	32.4	WFP
	Male	24.2	<24.2	<24.2	40.2	48.6	31.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	23.7	<23.7	<23.7	39.4	45.6	32	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	9	<9	<9	9	15.3	8.3	WFP
	Male	7.2	<7.2	<7.2	8.1	7.7	10.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	8.1	<8.1	<8.1	9.4	9.2	10.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food expenditure share	Female	51.2	<50	<50	60	68.95	57.02	WFP
	Male	52.95	<50	<50	59	69.33	54.36	programme monitoring
	Overall	51.96	<50	<50	60	69.09	55.02	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female				54.4			WFP
	Male				51.4			programme monitoring
	Overall	45.5	>55	>55	52.2	40	56.1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female				1.8			WFP
	Male				4.8			programme monitoring
	Overall	12.9	<12	<12	3.9	12.1	9.2	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female				0				WFP programme monitoring
	Male				8.2				
	Overall	26	<17	<17	5.9	18.2	16.8		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female				43.9				WFP programme monitoring
	Male				35.6				
	Overall	15.7	≤15	≤15	37.9	29.7	17.9		
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	>80	>70	73	61	56		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	>50	>50		54			WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Nutritionally vulnerable people in chronically food insecure areas have enhanced nutritional status in line with achieving national and global targets by 2025				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Support improving the nutrition status of children, PLWG, adolescent girls and other nutritionally vulnerable groups (including people living with HIV) through an integrated malnutrition prevention package, including access to nutritious food and quality care, social behavioural change communication and capacity strengthening					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	0	50
			Male	0	47
			Total	0	97
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	0	72
			Male	0	67
			Total	0	139
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	40,000 40,000	178 178
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	0 0	251 251
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	21,040	0
			Male	18,960	0
			Total	40,000	0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,440	0
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	6,624,000	618,810

Output Results				
Activity 04: Support improving the nutrition status of children, PLWG, adolescent girls and other nutritionally vulnerable groups (including people living with HIV) through an integrated malnutrition prevention package, including access to nutritious food and quality care, social behavioural change communication and capacity strengthening				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Children aged 6–59 months and PLWG benefit from access to nutritious foods that improve diets				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	5	
C: Children aged 6–59 months, PLWG, adolescent girls and other nutritionally vulnerable groups (including people living with HIV) benefit from evidence and results generated by integrated nutrition approaches that improve the nutrition services provided by the government, NGOs (international and local) and community-based organizations				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	8	
E*: Children aged 6–59 months, PLWG and adolescent girls benefit from integrated, multi-sectoral nutrition prevention package that improves nutrition status				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	5,755	

Outcome Results								
Activity 04: Support improving the nutrition status of children, PLWG, adolescent girls and other nutritionally vulnerable groups (including people living with HIV) through an integrated malnutrition prevention package, including access to nutritious food and quality care, social behavioural change communication and capacity strengthening								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: NPA_PREV_MSP - Location: BORNO - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	47.1	>60	>60	40		58.7	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	23.2	>70	>70	21.8		30.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.1	>70	>70	10.8		24	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21.2	>70	>70	12		27.3	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: Federal, state and local actors have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition programmes in line with national targets in the short, medium and long-term				- Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 05: Support the technical capacity of federal, state and local actors in information management systems, vulnerability assessment and mapping, monitoring and evaluation, safety net management, food technology and fortification, supply chains, nutrition and emergency preparedness and response, integrating gender considerations.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Food insecure people benefit from the strengthening of the emergency preparedness and response capacity of national, state and local actors, including with regard to vulnerability assessment mapping and early warning systems, and thus benefit from improvements in their ability to address the specific needs of various vulnerable groups effectively					
Emergency preparedness activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	2,120	2,120	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	4	4	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	21	21	
C: Smallholders benefit from improved public and private institutions' capacity to support value chains, including enhanced food quality and standards, and local production of nutritious foods					
Smallholder agricultural market support activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	65	65	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	2	2	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3	3	
C: Vulnerable people benefit from the strengthened capacity of federal, state and local actors to manage safety nets and thus improve their food security, nutritional status and access to complementary services					
Individual capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	160	160	
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	3	3	
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	3	3	

M: Vulnerable people benefit from the strengthened capacity of federal, state and local actors to manage safety nets and thus improve their food security, nutritional status and access to complementary services

Individual capacity strengthening activities

M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit		1	1
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Outcome Results

Activity 05: Support the technical capacity of federal, state and local actors in information management systems, vulnerability assessment and mapping, monitoring and evaluation, safety net management, food technology and fortification, supply chains, nutrition and emergency preparedness and response, integrating gender considerations.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: CSI_EPA - **Location:** Nigeria - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Emergency preparedness activities

Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Overall	2	≥3	≥2.5	2.3		2	Joint survey
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Target Group: Government counterparts - **Location:** Nigeria - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Institutional capacity strengthening activities

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥25	≥18	33	23	14	Secondary data
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Target Group: Partners - **Location:** Nigeria - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Institutional capacity strengthening activities

Partnerships Index (new)	Overall	0	≥18	≥18	14	16	14	Secondary data
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Strategic Outcome 05: Government and partner efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by effective and coherent policy frameworks - **Root Causes**

Output Results

Activity 06: Support the Zero Hunger Forum and food and nutrition security coordination and advocacy in line with the recommendations of the zero hunger strategic review

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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C: Nigerians benefit from alignment of the policies, plans and programmes of the government and its partners with the recommendations of the national zero hunger review and thus from efficient, effective and equitable progress towards zero hunger

Institutional capacity strengthening activities

C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	5	5
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	4	4

Outcome Results

Activity 06: Support the Zero Hunger Forum and food and nutrition security coordination and advocacy in line with the recommendations of the zero hunger strategic review

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Government counterparts - **Location:** Nigeria - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Institutional capacity strengthening activities

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥6	≥6	14	8	5	Secondary data
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Strategic Outcome 06: Humanitarian community is enabled to reach and operate in areas of humanitarian crisis throughout the year				- Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 07: Provide common logistic services to government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Crisis-affected people benefit from efficient logistics services through which they receive timely life-saving food assistance					
Logistics Cluster					
H.14: Number of transport and storage services provided to partners, by type	H.14.7: Number of fixed storage services provided	Number	6	6	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.13: Number of agencies and organizations using Logistics coordination services	agency/organization	40	39	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.140: Number of agencies participating in the logistics cluster forum	agency/organization	35	39	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.14: Number of agencies and organizations using storage and transport facilities	agency/organization	25	33	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.22: Volume (m3) of cargo transported by air	m3	100	120.96	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.25: Volume of cargo handled through storage services	m3	25,000	22,117.4	
H.5: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	H.5.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	%	70	100	
Activity 08: Provide common emergency telecommunications services to government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations and provide for staff security					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Crisis-affected people benefit from reliable telecommunications that facilitate timely humanitarian assistance					
Emergency Telecommunication Cluster					
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.117: Number of UN agencies and NGOs provided access to data communications services	agency/organization	110	104	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.136: Number of common operational areas covered by autonomous hybrid power supply systems	operational area	8	8	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.137: Number of IT emergency management and specialized radio telecommunications trainings	training session	5	8	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.138: Number of inter-agency, NGO, and government organisation staff who used ETS services	individual	3,000	3,572	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.37: Number of ETC meetings conducted on local and global levels	instance	20	27	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.57: Number of IM products (sitreps, factsheets, maps and other ETC information) produced and shared via email, information management platform, task force and ETC website	item	60	74	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.72: Number of operational areas covered by common security telecommunication network	operational area	10	10	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.73: Number of operational areas covered by data communications services	operational area	8	8	

H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.89: Number of radio-rooms (COMCEN) established	radio room	10	10
H.2: Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type	H.2.1: Number of WFP-led clusters operational	unit		3
H.8: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type	H.8.2: Number of web-based information-sharing and collaboration platforms established/updated	information-sharing platform	1	1
Service Delivery General				
H.2: Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type	H.2.1: Number of WFP-led clusters operational	unit	3	
Activity 09: Provide humanitarian air services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H: Crisis-affected people benefit from UNHAS services that facilitate timely humanitarian assistance				
Humanitarian Air Service				
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.127: Percentage response to medical and security evacuation	%	100	100
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.12: Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	agency/organization	100	148
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.62: Number of locations served	site	14	14
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.70: Number of needs assessments carried out	assessment	2	1
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.28: Amount of light cargo transported	Mt	140	137
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported	individual	48,000	43,622
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served	%	95	92

Outcome Results								
Activity 07: Provide common logistic services to government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: CPA_LOG - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Logistics Cluster								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	96	≥96	≥96	100	100	100	WFP survey
Activity 08: Provide common emergency telecommunications services to government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations and provide for staff security								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: CPA_ETC - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Telecommunication Cluster								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	94	≥94	≥94	95	96	97	WFP survey
Activity 09: Provide humanitarian air services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: CPA_HAS - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Humanitarian Air Service								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	91.58	≥92	≥92	96.4	94.2	92.89	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance and income-generating activities to food-insecure IDPs, returnees, refugees and host communities affected by crises								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: URT_GD - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	0		=50	50	43	50	Secondary data
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	17.8		≥50	50.7	45.6	67.8	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	28.7		≤25	22.6	25.3	12.2	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	53.5		≥25	26.2	29	20	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide nutrition prevention and treatment packages to children 6-59 months, PLWG, other nutritionally vulnerable populations and persons with caring responsibilities								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: NPA_PREV - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	0		=50	50	59	64	Secondary data
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	25		≥50	58.5	53.1	35.7	Secondary data
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	31.4		≤10	21.9	12.6	12.9	Secondary data

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	58.6		≥40	19.6	25.3	51.3	Secondary data
Activity 03: Provide conditional transfers to food-insecure persons, including women, young people and smallholders								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ACL_FFA - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	0	=50	=50	50	50	51	Secondary data
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	22.3	≥50	≥50	49.3	54.9	59	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	24	≤25	≤25	25.4	27.1	17.3	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	53.7	≤25	≥25	25.4	18	23.7	WFP programme monitoring
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	0	=72	=72	58	63	67	Secondary data
	Male	0	=28	=28	42	36	43	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	100	Secondary data
Activity 04: Support improving the nutrition status of children, PLWG, adolescent girls and other nutritionally vulnerable groups (including people living with HIV) through an integrated malnutrition prevention package, including access to nutritious food and quality care, social behavioural change communication and capacity strengthening								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: NPA_PREV_MSP - Location: BORNO - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	5		≥50	0		71.5	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	27.5		≤10	0		2.5	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	67.5	≥40	0	25.9	WFP programme monitoring
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Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance and income-generating activities to food-insecure IDPs, returnees, refugees and host communities affected by crises

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: URT_GD - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	96.3		≥99	91.8	92.2	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.9		≥99	93.3	93.2	95.3	
	Overall	96.5		≥99	93	92.7	95.6	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	93.7		>90	97	71.6	81.8	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93.1		>90	97.9	68.1	94.1	
	Overall	93.5		>90	97.7	69.8	93.3	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	91.4		>95	96.5	90.7	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	87.4		>95	96.5	89.1	87.6	
	Overall	90		>95	97	89.9	88.3	

Activity 02: Provide nutrition prevention and treatment packages to children 6-59 months, PLWG, other nutritionally vulnerable populations and persons with caring responsibilities

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: NPA_PREV - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	93.2		≥99	84.3	96.6	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.1		≥99	91.6	89.6	97.7	
	Overall	94.4		≥99	90.7	92.8	97.8	

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	90.9	>90	91.6	74	80	WFP
	Male	90.7	>90	97.1	68.8	94.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	90.8	>90	96.7	71.3	94.2	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	90.3	≥95	100	89.1	100	WFP
	Male	90.1	≥95	98.8	86.1	97.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	90.3	≥95	94	87.8	97.8	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 03: Provide conditional transfers to food-insecure persons, including women, young people and smallholders

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: ACL_FFA - **Location:** Nigeria - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	90	≥99	≥99	94.6	95.3	72.7	WFP
	Male	95.4	≥99	≥99	93.4	95.7	89.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	92.4	≥99	≥99	93.7	95.6	87.3	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	88.1	>90	>90	100	76.9	100	WFP
	Male	88.2	>90	>90	100	79.5	92.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	88.1	>90	>90	100	78.6	94.2	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	89.1	>95	>95	100	95.3	72.7	WFP
	Male	92.8	>95	>95	98.8	90.9	89.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	90.7	>95	>95	99.1	92.4	87.3	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 04: Support improving the nutrition status of children, PLWG, adolescent girls and other nutritionally vulnerable groups (including people living with HIV) through an integrated malnutrition prevention package, including access to nutritious food and quality care, social behavioural change communication and capacity strengthening

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: NPA_PREV_MSP - **Location:** BORNO - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	98.8	≥99			97	WFP
	Overall	98.8	≥99	94		97	programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	91.5	>90	0		96.5	WFP
	Male			0			programme monitoring
	Overall	91.5	>90	0		96.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	98.8		0		99	WFP
	Male			0			programme monitoring
	Overall	98.8	=100	0		99	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance and income-generating activities to food-insecure IDPs, returnees, refugees and host communities affected by crises

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: URT_GD - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	50		=50	93.2	43	50	WFP survey
Target Group: URT_GD - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	3.8		>80	7.7	6.1	40	WFP
	Male	3.2		>80	5.7	4.6	47	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.6		>80	6.1	5.3	44	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 02: Provide nutrition prevention and treatment packages to children 6-59 months, PLWG, other nutritionally vulnerable populations and persons with caring responsibilities

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: NPA_PREV - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0		=50	2.2	7	50	Secondary data
Target Group: NPA_PREV - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	4.1		>80	7.7	5.4	49	WFP
	Male	3.5		>80	5.7	6.9	43	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.8		>80	6.1	6.3	45	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 03: Provide conditional transfers to food-insecure persons, including women, young people and smallholders

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ACL_FFA - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=50	=50	4.6	9	50	Secondary data
Target Group: ACL_FFA - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	6	>80	>80	0	9	49	WFP
	Male	3.9	>80	>80	0	10.5	55	programme
	Overall	4.9	>80	>80	0	10	50.4	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring

Activity 04: Support improving the nutrition status of children, PLWG, adolescent girls and other nutritionally vulnerable groups (including people living with HIV) through an integrated malnutrition prevention package, including access to nutritious food and quality care, social behavioural change communication and capacity strengthening

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: NPA_PREV_MSP - **Location:** BORNO - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:**

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0		=50	0	41	50	Secondary data
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Target Group: NPA_PREV_MSP - **Location:** BORNO - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	0		>80			38	WFP
	Overall	0		>80	88	0	38	programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance and income-generating activities to food-insecure IDPs, returnees, refugees and host communities affected by crises								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	≥100	>50	0			Secondary data
Activity 02: Provide nutrition prevention and treatment packages to children 6-59 months, PLWG, other nutritionally vulnerable populations and persons with caring responsibilities								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	≥100	>50	0			Secondary data
Activity 03: Provide conditional transfers to food-insecure persons, including women, young people and smallholders								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ACL_FFA - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	100	28.4	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: ALL - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	≥100	>50	0			Secondary data
Activity 04: Support improving the nutrition status of children, PLWG, adolescent girls and other nutritionally vulnerable groups (including people living with HIV) through an integrated malnutrition prevention package, including access to nutritious food and quality care, social behavioural change communication and capacity strengthening								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	≥100	>50	0			Secondary data

Cover page photo © Damilola Onafuwa

Amina, age 45, receives food at a WFP distribution site in Yobe State for her family that was forced to flee their home village due to conflict.

World Food Programme

Contact info

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<https://www.wfp.org/countries/nigeria>

Financial Section

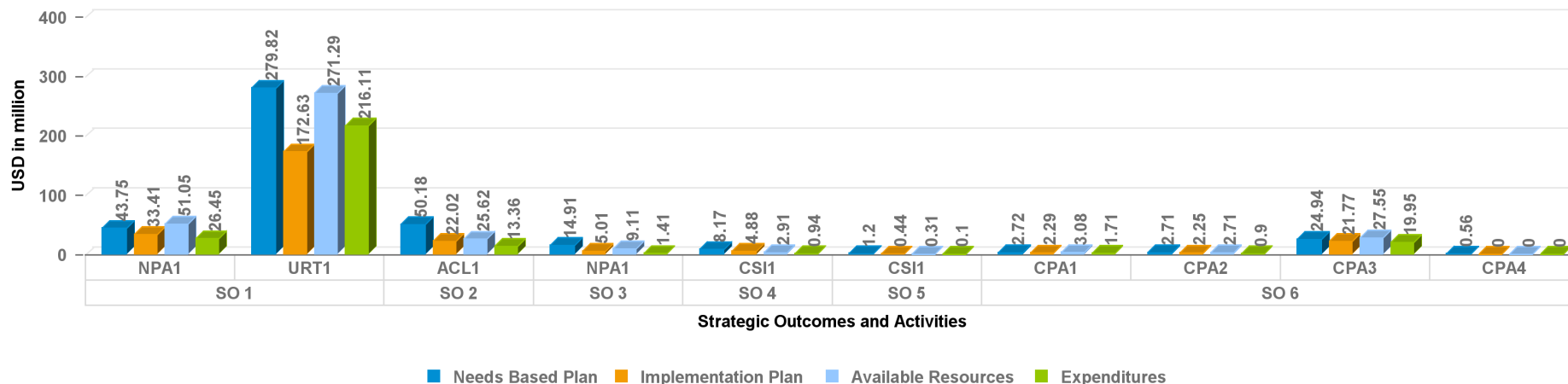
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	IDPs, returnees, refugees and local communities affected by crisis in Nigeria are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in targeted areas become more resilient to shocks and are able to meet their basic food needs throughout the year
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable people in chronically food insecure areas have enhanced nutritional status in line with achieving national and global targets by 2025
SO 4	Federal, state and local actors have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition programmes in line with national targets in the short, medium and long-term
SO 5	Government and partner efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by effective and coherent policy frameworks
SO 6	Humanitarian community is enabled to reach and operate in areas of humanitarian crisis throughout the year
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provide conditional transfers to food-insecure persons, including women, young people and smallholders
CPA1	Provide common logistic services to government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations
CPA2	Provide common emergency telecommunications services to government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations and provide for staff security
CPA3	Provide humanitarian air services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available.
CPA4	Provide on-demand supply chain, information technology and guesthouse services to humanitarian and development partners
CSI1	Support the technical capacity of federal, state and local actors in information management systems, vulnerability assessment and mapping, monitoring and evaluation, safety net management, food technology and fortification, supply chains, nutrition and emergency preparedness and response, integrating gender considerations.
CSI1	Support the Zero Hunger Forum and food and nutrition security coordination and advocacy in line with the recommendations of the zero hunger strategic review
NPA1	Provide nutrition prevention and treatment packages to children 6-59 months, PLWG, other nutritionally vulnerable populations and persons with caring responsibilities
NPA1	Support improving the nutrition status of children, PLWG, adolescent girls and other nutritionally vulnerable groups (including people living with HIV) through an integrated malnutrition prevention package, including access to nutritious food and quality care, social behavioural change communication and capacity strengthening
URT1	Provide unconditional food assistance and income-generating activities to food-insecure IDPs, returnees, refugees and host communities affected by crises

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Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	IDPs, returnees, refugees and local communities affected by crisis in Nigeria are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	Provide nutrition prevention and treatment packages to children 6-59 months, PLWG, other nutritionally vulnerable populations and persons with caring responsibilities	43,747,467	33,412,254	51,047,491	26,445,402
		Provide unconditional food assistance and income-generating activities to food-insecure IDPs, returnees, refugees and host communities affected by crises	279,817,359	172,626,560	271,290,698	216,111,625
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	403,812	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			323,564,826	206,038,814	322,742,001	242,557,027

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Nutritionally vulnerable people in chronically food insecure areas have enhanced nutritional status in line with achieving national and global targets by 2025	Support improving the nutrition status of children, PLWG, adolescent girls and other nutritionally vulnerable groups (including people living with HIV) through an integrated malnutrition prevention package, including access to nutritious food and quality care, social behavioural change communication and capacity strengthening	14,914,116	5,009,596	9,107,936	1,413,290
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			14,914,116	5,009,596	9,107,936	1,413,290
3	Vulnerable populations in targeted areas become more resilient to shocks and are able to meet their basic food needs throughout the year	Provide conditional transfers to food-insecure persons, including women, young people and smallholders	50,181,121	22,016,943	25,624,848	13,363,764
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			50,181,121	22,016,943	25,624,848	13,363,764
5	Federal, state and local actors have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition programmes in line with national targets in the short, medium and long-term	Support the technical capacity of federal, state and local actors in information management systems, vulnerability assessment and mapping, monitoring and evaluation, safety net management, food technology and fortification, supply chains, nutrition and emergency preparedness and response, integrating gender considerations.	8,166,429	4,884,061	2,908,714	944,507
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			8,166,429	4,884,061	2,908,714	944,507

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Annual Country Report

Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
6	Government and partner efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by effective and coherent policy frameworks	Support the Zero Hunger Forum and food and nutrition security coordination and advocacy in line with the recommendations of the zero hunger strategic review	1,199,395	441,165	309,118	95,958
Subtotal Strategic Result 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent (SDG Target 17.14)			1,199,395	441,165	309,118	95,958

Annual Country Report

Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Humanitarian community is enabled to reach and operate in areas of humanitarian crisis throughout the year	Provide common logistic services to government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations	2,716,543	2,294,061	3,079,350	1,707,064
		Provide common emergency telecommunications services to government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations and provide for staff security	2,705,734	2,249,944	2,710,732	898,820
		Provide humanitarian air services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available.	24,938,804	21,769,721	27,551,909	19,951,780
		Provide on-demand supply chain, information technology and guesthouse services to humanitarian and development partners	561,978	0	0	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
		Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)		30,923,059	26,313,725	33,341,992
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,189,102	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	1,189,102	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			428,948,946	264,704,304	395,223,711	280,932,211
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			13,263,038	10,192,685	17,380,076	8,941,371

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Annual Country Report

Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Total Direct Costs			442,211,985	274,896,989	412,603,787	289,873,583
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			28,706,121	17,868,304	14,116,036	14,116,036
Grand Total			470,918,105	292,765,294	426,719,823	303,989,618



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

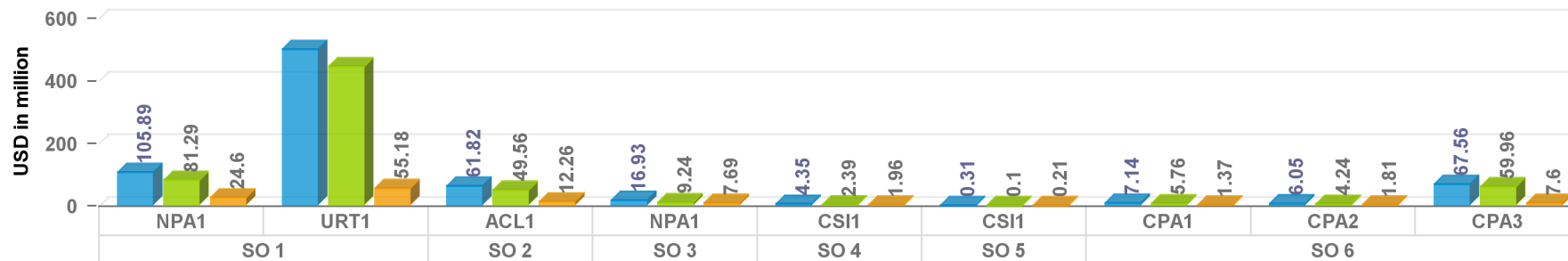
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	IDPs, returnees, refugees and local communities affected by crisis in Nigeria are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in targeted areas become more resilient to shocks and are able to meet their basic food needs throughout the year
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable people in chronically food insecure areas have enhanced nutritional status in line with achieving national and global targets by 2025
SO 4	Federal, state and local actors have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition programmes in line with national targets in the short, medium and long-term
SO 5	Government and partner efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by effective and coherent policy frameworks
SO 6	Humanitarian community is enabled to reach and operate in areas of humanitarian crisis throughout the year
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide conditional transfers to food-insecure persons, including women, young people and smallholders
CPA1	Provide common logistic services to government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations
CPA2	Provide common emergency telecommunications services to government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations and provide for staff security
CPA3	Provide humanitarian air services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available.
CSI1	Support the technical capacity of federal, state and local actors in information management systems, vulnerability assessment and mapping, monitoring and evaluation, safety net management, food technology and fortification, supply chains, nutrition and emergency preparedness and response, integrating gender considerations.
CSI1	Support the Zero Hunger Forum and food and nutrition security coordination and advocacy in line with the recommendations of the zero hunger strategic review
NPA1	Provide nutrition prevention and treatment packages to children 6-59 months, PLWG, other nutritionally vulnerable populations and persons with caring responsibilities
NPA1	Support improving the nutrition status of children, PLWG, adolescent girls and other nutritionally vulnerable groups (including people living with HIV) through an integrated malnutrition prevention package, including access to nutritious food and quality care, social behavioural change communication and capacity strengthening
URT1	Provide unconditional food assistance and income-generating activities to food-insecure IDPs, returnees, refugees and host communities affected by crises

Annual Country Report

Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	IDPs, returnees, refugees and local communities affected by crisis in Nigeria are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	Provide nutrition prevention and treatment packages to children 6-59 months, PLWG, other nutritionally vulnerable populations and persons with caring responsibilities	116,199,643	105,791,191	99,599	105,890,791	81,288,702	24,602,088
		Provide unconditional food assistance and income-generating activities to food-insecure IDPs, returnees, refugees and host communities affected by crises	558,534,310	470,312,192	29,049,810	499,362,002	444,182,929	55,179,073
		Non Activity Specific	0	403,812	0	403,812	0	403,812
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			674,733,953	576,507,196	29,149,410	605,656,605	525,471,632	80,184,973

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Annual Country Report

Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Nutritionally vulnerable people in chronically food insecure areas have enhanced nutritional status in line with achieving national and global targets by 2025	Support improving the nutrition status of children, PLWG, adolescent girls and other nutritionally vulnerable groups (including people living with HIV) through an integrated malnutrition prevention package, including access to nutritious food and quality care, social behavioural change communication and capacity strengthening	41,709,430	16,932,976	0	16,932,976	9,238,330	7,694,646
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			41,709,430	16,932,976	0	16,932,976	9,238,330	7,694,646
3	Vulnerable populations in targeted areas become more resilient to shocks and are able to meet their basic food needs throughout the year	Provide conditional transfers to food-insecure persons, including women, young people and smallholders	111,789,010	61,820,055	0	61,820,055	49,558,972	12,261,084
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			111,789,010	61,820,055	0	61,820,055	49,558,972	12,261,084

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	Federal, state and local actors have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition programmes in line with national targets in the short, medium and long-term	Support the technical capacity of federal, state and local actors in information management systems, vulnerability assessment and mapping, monitoring and evaluation, safety net management, food technology and fortification, supply chains, nutrition and emergency preparedness and response, integrating gender considerations.	12,703,301	4,354,384	0	4,354,384	2,390,177	1,964,207
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			12,703,301	4,354,384	0	4,354,384	2,390,177	1,964,207
6	Government and partner efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by effective and coherent policy frameworks	Support the Zero Hunger Forum and food and nutrition security coordination and advocacy in line with the recommendations of the zero hunger strategic review	1,648,816	313,878	0	313,878	100,718	213,160
Subtotal Strategic Result 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent (SDG Target 17.14)			1,648,816	313,878	0	313,878	100,718	213,160

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Humanitarian community is enabled to reach and operate in areas of humanitarian crisis throughout the year	Provide common emergency telecommunications services to government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations and provide for staff security	7,502,746	6,051,712	0	6,051,712	4,239,800	1,811,912
		Provide common logistic services to government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations	8,444,651	7,135,431	0	7,135,431	5,763,144	1,372,287
		Provide humanitarian air services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available.	74,216,052	67,563,581	0	67,563,581	59,963,452	7,600,129
		Provide on-demand supply chain, information technology and guesthouse services to humanitarian and development partners	561,978	0	0	0	0	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			90,725,427	80,750,724	0	80,750,724	69,966,396	10,784,328
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,189,102	0	1,189,102	0	1,189,102
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,189,102	0	1,189,102	0	1,189,102
Total Direct Operational Cost			933,309,937	741,868,314	29,149,410	771,017,724	656,726,225	114,291,500
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			34,003,185	32,073,224	1,122,891	33,196,115	24,757,411	8,438,705
Total Direct Costs			967,313,121	773,941,538	30,272,301	804,213,839	681,483,635	122,730,204
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			62,837,695	41,744,436		41,744,436	41,744,436	0
Grand Total			1,030,150,816	815,685,975	30,272,301	845,958,276	723,228,071	122,730,204

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures