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# Nigeria

## Annual Country Report 2022

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Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2023

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# Overview

Conflict and crime in the northeast and other parts of Nigeria triggered greater humanitarian needs in 2022. As Nigeria was recovering from social and economic hardship associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, the country was hit by the worst floods in a decade. Flooding caused more displacement, loss of life and damage to farmland, with an increased negative impact on the already fragile food and nutrition security of Nigeria's most vulnerable people.

Food and nutrition insecurity was also exacerbated by tightening constraints on humanitarian access, increased food prices, and supply chain disruptions associated with events in Ukraine. Nigeria's rural population struggled to grow food on unsafe or damaged land. Retailers of food and fuel dependent on imports faced challenges in managing the steep decline in the value of the naira against other currencies. As the current decade approaches its mid-point, Nigeria remains far from its goal of achieving zero hunger by 2030.

In 2022, over 1.8 million recipients of WFP assistance to Nigeria escaped the devastating effects of hunger. Children aged 6-59 months and caregivers received supplementary support tailored to their special nutritional needs. Many households avoided negative coping strategies while seizing new income-earning opportunities. Record-breaking contributions from donors enabled WFP to reach 42 percent of the 4.1 million people in the northeast in need at the peak of the lean season.

Whether initiated by WFP supply chain managers, a government agency, or the recipients of food assistance, every transfer supporting local food purchases contributes to developing and recovering agricultural markets among the crisis-affected, vulnerable people and communities that WFP serves. These transfers support Nigerians with the greatest needs on two fronts.

First, they undergird the Government's strategic priority to build a more affordable, Nigeria-grown food supply. Second, and most importantly for food and nutrition security, these food transfers promote linkages to markets for smallholder farmers, especially women, Nigeria's strongest drivers for a more socially equitable and economically diversified future.

For these reasons, WFP expanded its role as a model player in domestic food markets, purchasing over 83,000 mt of locally grown food, including 20 percent confirmed as sourced from smallholder farmers. WFP also collaborated with contracted retailers and financial services to support food access in communities where local markets and household purchasing power are yet to recover.

Climate-smart agricultural innovations build community resilience, increase income and improve smallholder farmer households' food security and nutrition. In 2022, WFP supported the establishment of tree nurseries for communities that planted 242,610 drought-resistant and drought-tolerant trees, with economic and environmental benefits to communities.

The year also witnessed returns from continuing WFP support for strengthening national capacity to design and implement sustainable programmes that improve food and nutrition security. A 2021 assessment completed jointly by WFP and the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development had called for an increase in funds allocated per child for meals at school. Informed by the joint assessment findings, Nigeria's home-grown school feeding programme achieved a 43 percent increase in Government funding in 2022.

Humanitarian workers in northeast Nigeria were able to deliver lifesaving support to vulnerable communities in hard-to-reach areas thanks to WFP's sustained provision of vital air, logistics and telecommunications services. For example, in 2022, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) launched northeast Nigeria's only helicopter equipped to support medical evacuations. Without these essential WFP-led common services, the ongoing international response to the crisis in northeast Nigeria would not be possible.

Despite the significant humanitarian challenges of 2022 - with conflict, crime, flooding and adverse economic conditions combined with increasing vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity - WFP delivered. Working with partners, WFP is keeping its promise to support Nigeria's achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), notably zero hunger (SDG 2), good health and well-being (SDG 3), inclusive education (SDG 4), gender equality (SDG 5), climate action (SDG 13) and partnerships for the goals (SDG 17).

For 2023 and the following years, WFP will stay committed to innovative programmes and partnerships that fight hunger using the best field-proven solutions and smartest tools available while also blazing better pathways to a more resilient, peaceful and healthy future for all Nigerians.

# 1,804,665

## Total beneficiaries in 2022



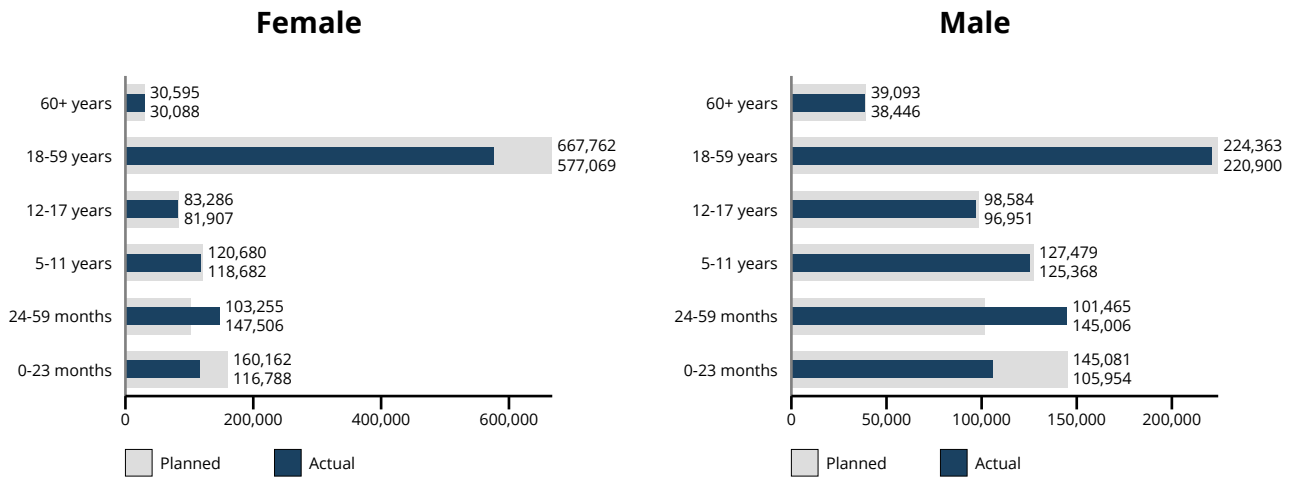
59% female



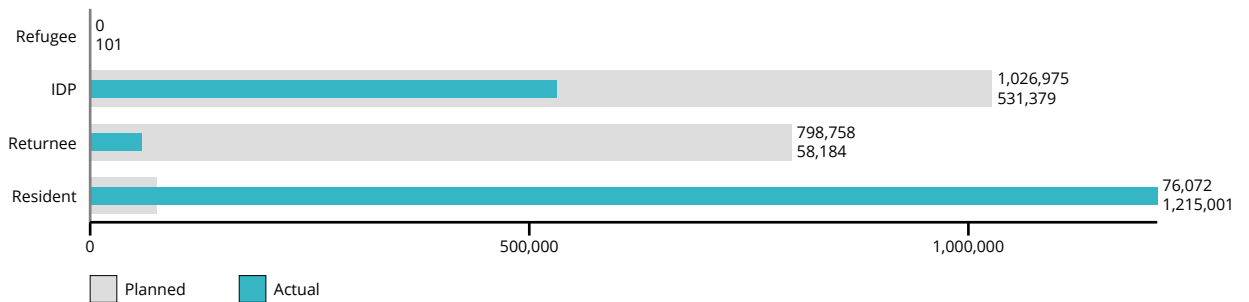
41% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 54,122 (60% Female, 40% Male)

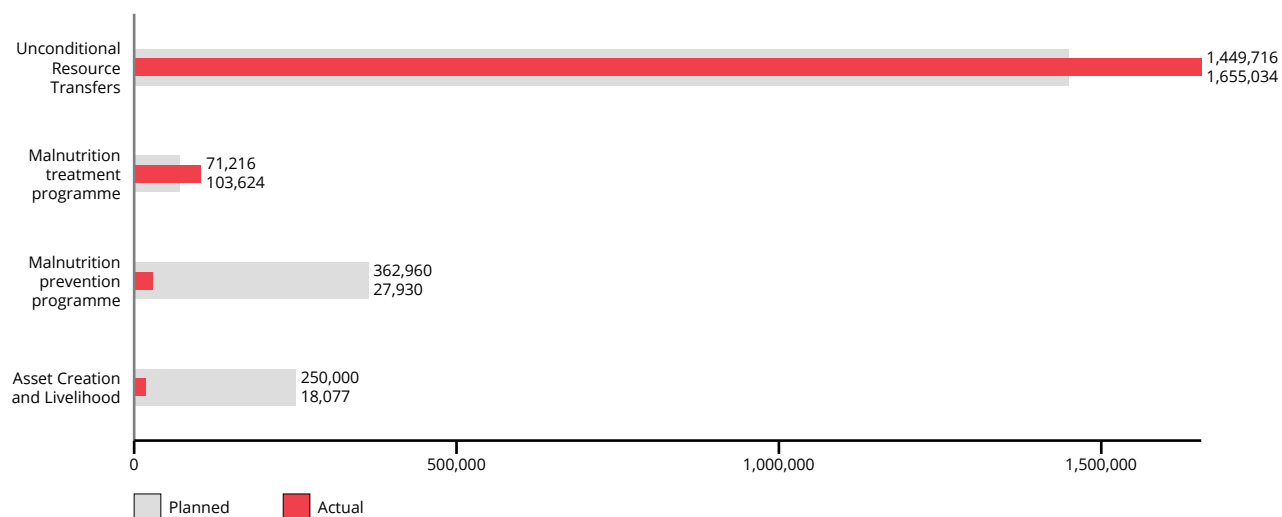
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



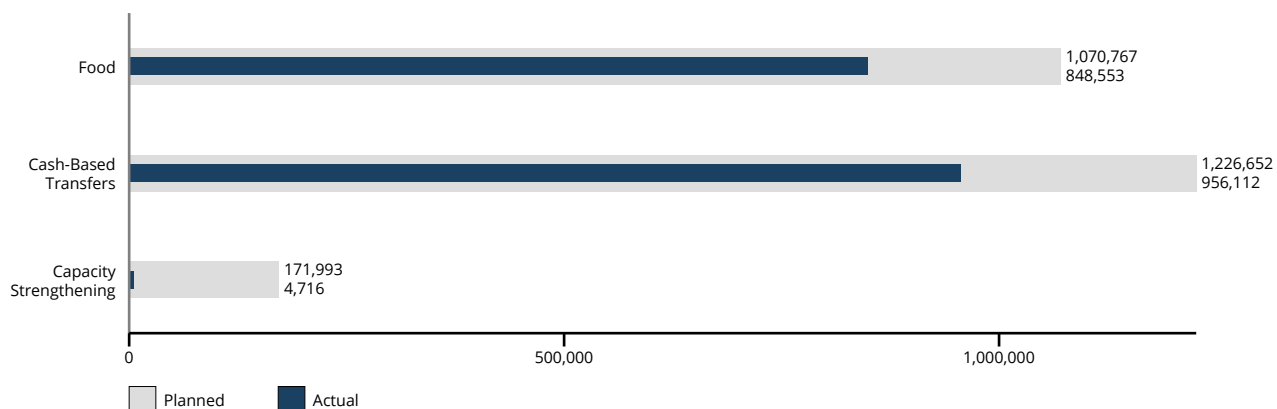
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



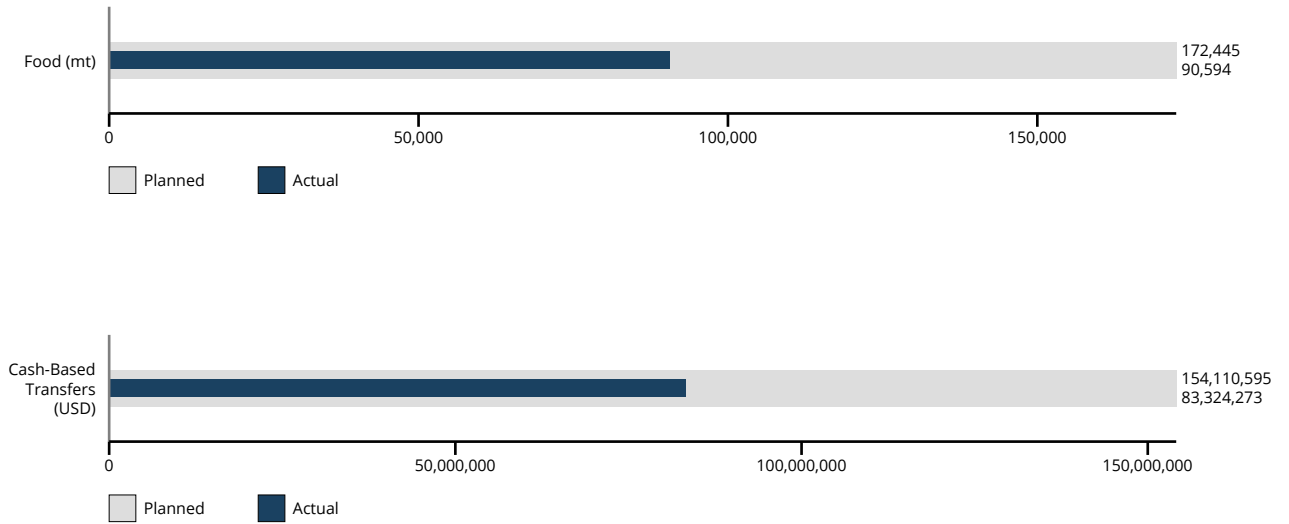
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



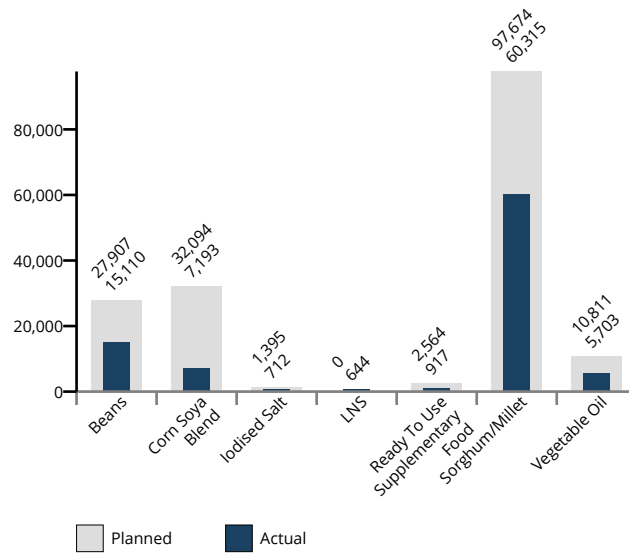
## Beneficiaries by Modality



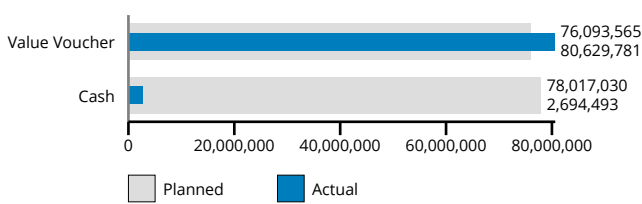
### Total Transfers by Modality



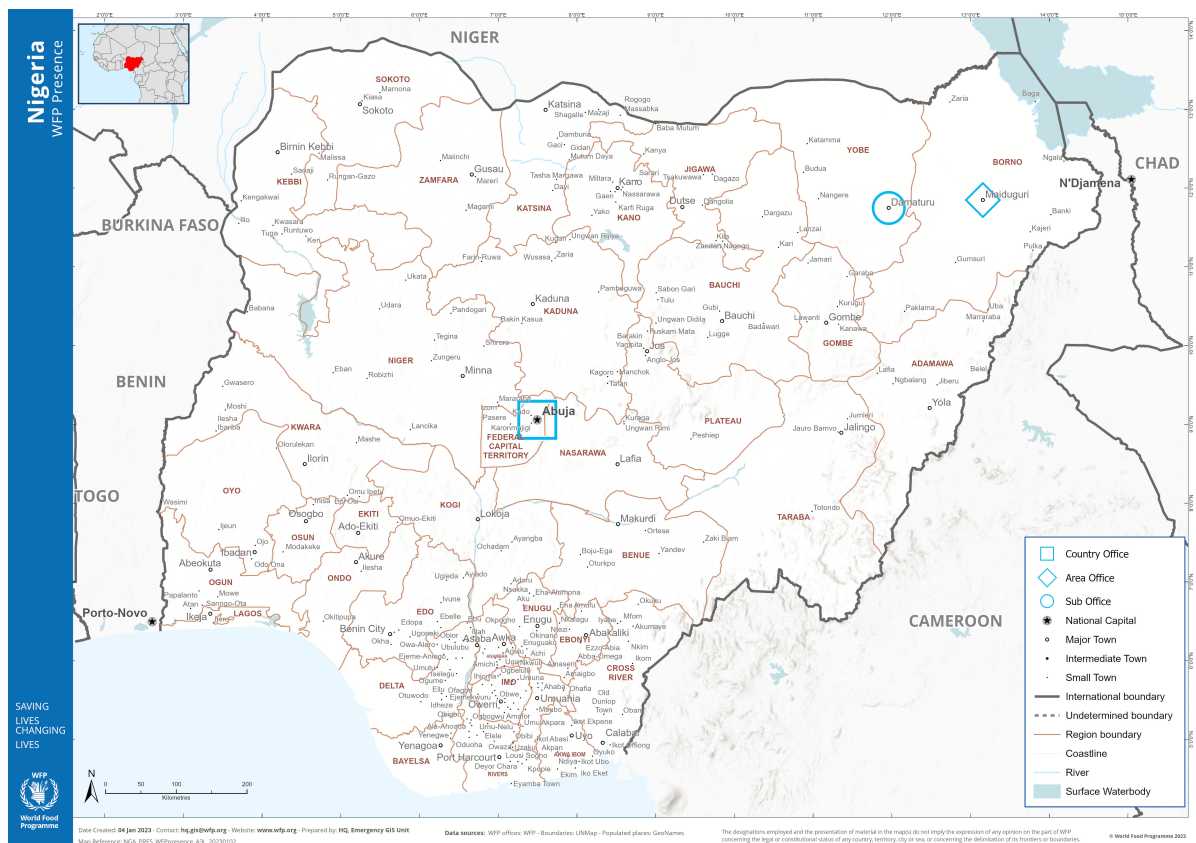
### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Context and operations



Nigeria is the sixth most populous country in the world, with three-quarters of its population under 25 years of age.[1] Population growth continues to outpace efforts to reduce poverty, and the number of Nigerians living in extreme poverty is expected to reach 7.7 million by 2024.[2] It is a lower middle-income country with expanding manufacturing, financial, service, communications, technology, and entertainment sectors. As the world's sixth largest exporter of petroleum, oil production provides most of Nigeria's income, contributing 9 percent of GDP.

Nigeria's substantial food security and nutrition challenges are reflected in its human development index rank of 163<sup>rd</sup> out of 191 countries and a gender inequality rank of 168<sup>th</sup> among the same number of countries.[3] Home to 74,000 people newly infected with HIV in 2021,[4] Nigeria is included among UNAIDS's 30 fast-track priority countries.[5] Over two million Nigerians currently living with HIV face greater vulnerability due to higher food insecurity and poor access to services.

Protracted conflict and insecurity continue to disrupt livelihoods, trigger displacement, and constrain agricultural production and access to essential services. The COVID-19 pandemic, global food supply chain disruptions associated with the Ukraine crisis, and insecurity due to armed conflict and crime have increased food and fuel prices, pushing more Nigerians into poverty. Although the economy is projected to grow 3.2 percent from 2022 to 2024, declining oil production and heightened insecurity may slow growth.[6] High inflation continues to erode household purchasing power, leading to reduced food consumption, sale or consumption of productive assets and other negative coping strategies that make it more difficult for communities to recover from shocks. The continuing depreciation of the naira against leading foreign currencies negatively impacts the balance of trade and increases the cost of imports.

The July 2022 Humanitarian Access Overview classified Nigeria as suffering from very high constraints, highlighting restrictions on access to services and assistance; restriction of movement; violence against humanitarian personnel, facilities, and assets; ongoing insecurity; and physical constraints in the environment.[7] Ongoing military operations in some local government areas (LGAs) and widespread flooding also hampered the scale-up of humanitarian assistance in 2022, making it difficult to reach 2.4 million people in need.

The November 2022 Cadre Harmonisé analysis estimated that over 17 million people would experience crisis or worse levels of food and nutrition insecurity and require urgent assistance during the last quarter of 2022.[8] The Cadre Harmonisé further warned that without necessary resilience-focused interventions and humanitarian assistance, the number of vulnerable people countrywide might exceed 25 million during the June to August 2023 lean season. Compared to the Cadre Harmonisé analysis completed for the same period in 2019 - near the start of the WFP Nigeria

Country Strategic Plan (CSP) - which identified over 4 million people in need, humanitarian needs continued to increase, with too few resilience-focused interventions, growing displacement and other external shocks.

Undernourishment and food insecurity are rising, partly due to low agricultural production, conflict and displacement, and insufficient coverage of social protection programmes. At least one in two Nigerians, over 100 million people, experience moderate or higher levels of food insecurity.[9] Nigeria has the second-highest prevalence of stunting in children under five (only India is higher). Nearly 6 million children in northeast and northwest Nigeria aged 6-59 months are likely to suffer from acute malnutrition between May 2022 and April 2023, including 4.3 million with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 1.65 million with severe acute malnutrition (SAM).[10] Over half a million pregnant and lactating women are likely to be acutely malnourished during the same period.

Despite comprising half of Nigeria's population and 60 percent of eligible voters, women's under-representation in decision-making, limited access to and control of resources, and scarcity of socio-economic opportunities persist.[11] Gender-based violence remains of serious concern, particularly within the humanitarian context.

Through activities integrated within the CSP, WFP provides lifesaving assistance to crisis-affected people and life-changing interventions in locations with more stable environments. WFP has supported the Government of Nigeria by providing unconditional food and nutrition assistance to meet critical food and nutrition needs in the northeast States of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY). In 2022, WFP also collaborated with the Government to deliver food and nutrition assistance to returnees and other vulnerable people in the northwest States of Katsina and Zamfara. Across all operational areas, WFP applied flexible transfer modalities adapted to local context, including in-kind food, vouchers and mobile money solutions that help to strengthen the functionality of local markets and financial services.

WFP's smallholder farmer and nutrition interventions supported early recovery and enhanced livelihoods that build resilience while helping restore dignity to households and communities that have suffered years of economic and climate shocks. This life-changing food and nutrition assistance to the most vulnerable people is complemented with asset creation interventions that help build resilience while restoring dignity and independence to conflict-affected communities, households and individuals suffering from economic and climate shocks.

WFP also supported the delivery of an integrated multi-sectoral package comprised of nutrition-specific and -sensitive activities to break the inter-generational cycle of undernutrition, targeting the 1000-day window of opportunity from conception to a child's second birthday. WFP also supported the introduction of fortified rice into Nigeria and other food fortification initiatives.

WFP further supported the Government and others to address the root causes of hunger through technical training that strengthens social protection, home-grown school feeding, and cash- and voucher-based assistance programmes and policies.

WFP-led United Nations common services provided vital logistics, emergency telecommunications and aviation support for humanitarian actors across northeast Nigeria by bridging critical infrastructure gaps. Despite persistent challenges, these multi-donor supported services enabled delivery of essential support to humanitarian actors working together to assist the most vulnerable people in northeast Nigeria.

Throughout 2022, consultations with Government authorities and partners were combined with evaluations to inform lessons learned and help shape the improved strategies embodied in the next WFP Nigeria CSP that was launched in March 2023 and will continue through 2027.

## Risk Management

Risks impacting Nigeria's complex operating environment in 2022 included political instability, cross-border insecurity, supply chain disruption, and fraud. To mitigate fraud-related risks, WFP completed a comprehensive training exercise that raised fraud awareness and detection skills among staff. In addition, WFP mitigated supply chain-related risks through a pilot that improved last-mile visibility and transparency of food movement to forward and extended delivery points.

Monthly reconciliations provided effective cross-checks for cash-outs, voucher redemption, and financial accounting. WFP reinforced on-site monitoring by engaging two full-time third-party monitoring partners to ensure oversight in hard-to-reach areas. WFP post-distribution monitoring supported timely assessments of how entitlements received by households were ultimately used and provided other measurements of household trends in food security, nutrition and livelihoods.

To help mitigate underperformance risk, promote compliance with contractual terms, and support adherence to national and international good practices across operations, WFP completed capacity assessments of cooperating



partners, retailers, financial service providers and suppliers. WFP integrated performance bonds into contracts with financial service providers and suppliers of locally sourced food.[12] The performance bonds helped to reduce the likelihood of late or failed delivery of contracted items.[13]

WFP maintains a robust due diligence process and refers to UN Security Council Resolution 1267 guidelines to identify and eliminate questionable individuals and organizations from contracting and procurement processes. WFP also conducts periodic performance reviews of contracted individuals and organizations to ensure integrity and operational independence. WFP is exempt from taxes levied by Nigerian government authorities and does not comply with conditions that may be claimed by non-state actors for the passage of humanitarian cargo or personnel.

In 2022, WFP completed within the agreed timeline seven medium-priority actions recommended by the July 2021 internal audit.[14]

# Partnerships

Throughout 2022, WFP continued to expand collaboration with Government counterparts, United Nations agencies, national and international NGOs, research institutions, and public and private donors to increase capacity at the national and state level, improve programme efficiency and effectiveness, strengthen coordination and innovation, and ensure timely mobilization of resources.

## Government

Through a partnership with the National Cash Working Group and Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development, WFP seconded a staff member to the Ministry to recommend improvements to the National Cash and Voucher Policy. These WFP-supported recommendations were later used to inform the Government's seven-pillar strategic roadmap to strengthen humanitarian coordination in Nigeria.

To support nutrition activities and related community sensitization efforts, WFP signed memorandums of understanding with Government primary health care management boards in Borno, Yobe and Zamfara States and with United Nations agencies the International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Population Fund, and UNICEF.

In close cooperation with the Federal and Sokoto State governments, and with support from the Joint SDG Fund, WFP supported plans for improved social protection programming, including strengthening information management, monitoring and evaluation systems, and coordination mechanisms.

Complementary livelihoods and early recovery activities enabled through a tripartite agreement with ECOWAS supported the Government's contribution of milling machines to existing recipients of WFP livelihoods support.

## United Nations

UNICEF, WFP, and the Federal Ministry of Health collaborated on a nutrition prevention and treatment response for children and pregnant and nursing women in Borno State. The initiative focused on improving the nutritional status of children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and nursing women through the prevention, detection and treatment of malnutrition. WFP further collaborated with UNICEF and state-level ministries of health on a nutrition intervention distributing cash vouchers to caregivers.

WFP worked with UNICEF, UNDP and ILO to strengthen social protection at the federal and state level through integrated resilience building under the UN Joint Programme. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UN Women and WFP implemented a joint three-year project for resilience building and improved livelihoods in Borno State to support agricultural production, income generation, natural resources management and asset creation and rehabilitation.

In support of the wider humanitarian community operating in northeast Nigeria, WFP provided Sector lead coordination for logistics, telecommunications and aviation UN common services, and for the Food Security Sector as co-lead with FAO. These services improved efficiency and ensured the sustained delivery of food, nutrition and other humanitarian assistance through joint action on solutions to overcome both familiar and new access and information challenges.

WFP also coordinated with United Nations agencies through the United Nations Country Team and Humanitarian Country Team in response to emergency needs in northeast Nigeria and other emerging crises. The 2022 evaluation of the CSP found that WFP's approach to partnerships was well regarded among members of the UN Country Team and Humanitarian Country Team, where WFP's strong and active engagement is highly valued. WFP will continue to use the United Nations Partner Portal to engage with partners throughout the next CSP, giving particular attention to increasing the participation of local partners.

## Field implementation and monitoring

WFP strengthened operational capacity through field-level agreements completed with 22 cooperating partners - 8 national and 14 international NGOs - for unconditional resource transfers, nutrition assistance delivered via supplementary feeding programmes and multi-sectorial malnutrition prevention, resilience building through support for asset creation and enhanced livelihoods, and third-party monitoring.

WFP partnered with Action Aid Nigeria on digital financial inclusion and women's economic empowerment and mainstreaming of protection and social cohesion programming linked to joint efforts with UNICEF to build resilience and social cohesion in northeast Nigeria.

WFP conditional transfers supporting enhanced livelihoods and nutrition-sensitive resilience programming in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States of northeast Nigeria, and in Katsina, Sokoto and Zamfara States of northwest Nigeria, received financial support from diverse public and private sources. WFP supported livelihoods activities with cooperating partners and promoted smallholder agricultural production and linkages to markets through one-off inputs and improved post-harvest storage technology.

To ensure geographic coverage and continuity of monitoring in remote and hard-to-reach areas, WFP contracted third-party organizations e-Health and KABHUDA.[1] WFP cooperation with these third-party monitoring partners further supported the identification of lessons learned by diversifying field-based perspectives shared through food security, nutrition and protection forums and working groups.

### **Evidence and innovation**

Partnering with the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, WFP supported advancements in rice fortification for Nigeria. WFP and CARE completed a joint study in seven LGAs of Borno and Yobe States exploring the impact of cash-based transfers on gender and protection. In cooperation with Search for Common Ground - an international NGO working to end violent conflict - WFP collected evidence in Shani and Bade LGAs on conflict sensitivity and risk assessment.

Contributing toward the collection of evidence and lessons learned, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) conducted an in-depth conflict analysis and identified opportunities for WFP to promote peace. SIPRI's assessments offered recommendations for programming that supports peace and social cohesion - especially through cash-based transfers - and offered recommendations for measurement of results within the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

WFP also launched a multi-year development bank-supported initiative to build resilience and social cohesion. The initiative uses conditional cash transfers and nutrition-sensitive activities to increase household income and improve access to nutritious food.

### **Donor partners**

In 2022, WFP extended the annual doubling trend for contributions from private donors that was established during the first three years of the CSP. This included a contribution of USD 4 million from one private charity providing lifesaving food assistance and a three-year commitment of USD 15 million from a leading corporation-established foundation to support smallholder farmers while creating jobs for women and youth working in cereal value chains.

WFP encouraged two-way communication with donor partners through frequent technical discussions at bilateral level, organizational support for field visits, and six interactive all-donor meetings 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

A third budget revision was approved in 2022, increasing the CSP's needs-based plan to USD 1.58 billion and extending its duration for an additional two months ending February 2023. The budget revision marked a 16 percent increase in needs for 2022, up from USD 406 million to USD 469 million.

By the end of 2022, WFP successfully mobilized USD 434 million, including balances carried forward from 2021. These resources met 93 percent of 2022 requirements, while overall resources mobilized since the start of the CSP reached 77 percent.

Delayed confirmation of resources forecast from major donors triggered operational challenges at the start of the year, forcing a reduction in the number of beneficiaries that could be served. However, resource mobilization improved starting in the second quarter of 2022, enabling WFP to reach 1.7 million beneficiaries by the peak of the lean season in September 2022.

Where donor agreements allowed, advance financing helped to significantly speed up contribution availability. Advanced funding supported 33 percent of contributions received in 2022 and enabled the vital bridging of potential gaps and avoidance of pipeline breaks.

Most contributions received were earmarked for crisis response. Consequently, WFP faced funding gaps for strategic outcomes focused on resilience building and root causes, restricting timely implementation of associated activities. This funding challenge eased after confirmation of new contributions directed for resilience building - including from a development bank and private donor - and arrival of less narrowly earmarked resources. WFP prioritized the USD 39.5 million in flexible funds received in 2022 (9 percent of available resources) to support underfunded activities.

WFP received significant donor support for crisis response interventions under CSP strategic outcomes 1 and 6. Strategic outcome 1, representing 71 percent of CSP budgeted 2022 needs, received 88 percent of its requirements. Strategic outcome 6 was fully funded with available resources exceeding 2022 requirements. Resilience building interventions under strategic outcome 2 received 44 percent of requirements and those under strategic outcome 3 received 65 percent of requirements. Strategic outcome 4 under root causes received a five-year contribution from a single donor to strengthen food systems, promote increased value chain employment opportunities for youth and strengthen local food systems. Strategic outcome 5, representing 7 percent of CSP budgeted needs, received 65 percent of its requirements.

Contributions received for strategic outcomes 2, 3 and 4 also included multi-year commitments to implement ongoing activities during 2022 and beyond. Unspent balances credited to these strategic outcomes have been carried over into 2023.

Overall, WFP received contributions from 12 donor countries, including one first-time donor and six others that achieved five-year highs. Private donors contributed over USD 14 million in 2022, another record high.

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

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	333,115,267	152,426,823	293,130,940	220,659,937
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	0	0
SO01: 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	333,115,267	152,426,823	293,130,940	220,659,937
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance and income-generating activities to food-insecure IDPs, returnees, refugees and host communities affected by crises	277,340,302	126,721,527	253,816,311	192,875,165
Activity 02: Provide nutrition prevention and treatment packages to children 6-59 months, PLWG, other nutritionally vulnerable populations and persons with caring responsibilities	55,774,964	25,705,295	39,314,577	27,784,772
Non-activity specific	0	0	51	0
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	14,648,450	10,667,428	9,513,644	2,104,007
SO03: Nutritionally vulnerable people in chronically food insecure areas have enhanced nutritional status in line with achieving national and global targets by 2025	14,648,450	10,667,428	9,513,644	2,104,007

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	14,648,450	10,667,428	9,513,644	2,104,007
SR 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition	50,057,635	18,886,513	21,980,638	8,241,725
SO02: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas become more resilient to shocks and are able to meet their basic food needs throughout the year	50,057,635	18,886,513	21,980,638	8,241,725
Activity 03: Provide conditional transfers to food-insecure persons, including women, young people and smallholders	50,057,635	18,886,513	21,980,638	8,241,725
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	1,871,209	1,788,159	5,249,934	1,089,897
SO04: 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	1,871,209	1,788,159	5,249,934	1,089,897
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.	1,871,209	1,788,159	5,249,934	1,089,897

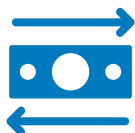
SR 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent	330,365	150,414	213,159	43,779
SO05: Government and partner efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by effective and coherent policy frameworks	330,365	150,414	213,159	43,779
Activity 06: Support the Zero Hunger Forum and food and nutrition security coordination and advocacy in line with the recommendations of the zero hunger strategic review	330,365	150,414	213,159	43,779
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	30,777,503	28,508,622	32,293,351	26,627,488
SO06: Humanitarian community is enabled to reach and operate in areas of humanitarian crisis throughout the year	30,777,503	28,508,622	32,293,351	26,627,488
Activity 07: Provide common logistic services to government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations	2,698,223	2,422,175	2,726,315	1,997,119
Activity 08: Provide common emergency telecommunications services to government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations and provide for staff security	2,696,580	2,475,393	2,103,305	1,054,748
Activity 09: Provide humanitarian air services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available.	24,822,698	23,611,053	26,799,364	23,575,621
Activity 10: Provide on-demand supply chain, information technology and guesthouse services to humanitarian and development partners	560,000	0	664,364	0

Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 0	 0
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 39,591,585	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 430,800,430	 212,427,961	 362,381,669	 258,766,835
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 10,037,676	 9,299,999	 17,654,069	 9,864,029
Total Direct Costs	 440,838,107	 221,727,961	 380,035,738	 268,630,865
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 28,617,228	 14,412,317	 14,625,197	 14,625,197
Grand Total	 469,455,336	 236,140,278	 434,252,521	 283,256,062



# 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



Cash-based transfers of **USD USD 80.6 million** distributed to **927,185 vulnerable people** in northern Nigeria.



Where markets are less functional, **730,514 people** received **81,379 mt of food** to prevent **negative coping strategies**.



**118,039 children, mothers and caregivers** received specialized nutritious food to **prevent or treat malnutrition**.



Over **USD 5 million** saved through **real-time biometric identification** upon registration for food assistance.

Agricultural production, the leading source of income for people in northern Nigeria, continues to be disrupted by insecurity, including attacks on the military and civilians by non-state armed groups. The persistent disruption of livelihoods was exacerbated in 2022 by record-high flooding that caused increased displacement, damage to farmland and death. The CSP provides food assistance through in-kind food or cash-based transfers (CBT) and livelihood support to conflict-affected, food-insecure internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, refugees, and host communities. WFP crisis response helps Nigeria's most vulnerable families meet lifesaving food and nutrition needs while supporting the early recovery of individuals and their communities.

The March 2022 Cadre Harmonisé analysis projected a 12 percent increase in the number of people requiring humanitarian assistance during the May 2022 pre-planting period, up from 12.9 million at the start of the year.[1] The food and nutrition analysis conducted by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development with WFP support shared these findings highlighting the heightened state of food and nutrition insecurity across assessed states in Nigeria. Subsequent Cadre Harmonisé analysis published in November 2022 showed 17 million people were food insecure and in need of food assistance in the October to December 2022 post-harvest period, a 31 percent increase from the number of people that required assistance during the same period in 2021.

### Lifesaving response

WFP's approach remained holistic and agile, combining food assistance delivered via in-kind food and cash-based transfers with nutrition support. Timely donor response to an April 2022 call for urgent action[2] supported a 170 percent scale-up of people planned to receive WFP food and nutrition assistance by the lean season's September 2022 peak. This multi-donor support helped to avert increased malnutrition, mitigate protection risks, and prevent starvation among food-insecure households. However, at the start of the lean season, there remained significant gaps in food assistance across the BAY states, with over 4.1 million people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance. A Food Security Sector call to action alerted donors to the critical food needs and helped mobilized sufficient funds to reach 1.6 million people in July, including 70 percent provided through WFP-managed assistance.

At the start of the lean season, WFP switched to the per capita method of CBT transfer value calculation in alignment with audit and donor recommendations.[3] The per capita method supported uniformity in the calculation of transfer values for CBT interventions across WFP operational areas. It also strengthened evidence-based accountability by justifying more equitable and optimal use of available resources linked to household size. WFP commodity market price monitoring in the BAY states was used to calculate the survival minimum expenditure basket and periodically review transfer values. WFP also applied a market functionality index in 2022 to support optimal modality selection for food assistance recipients facing diverse challenges.

In anticipation of limited road access during seasonal rains, WFP pre-positioned three months of commodities and specialized nutritious food (SNF) stocks in the most at-risk communities. WFP also maintained contingency stocks in high-risk areas to assist people newly arrived from areas inaccessible to humanitarian actors while continuing to advocate with the Government to facilitate humanitarian access. By supporting safe, dignified, and timely access to food and nutrition assistance for Nigeria's most vulnerable people, these actions helped mitigate the risk that recently displaced households would resort to reducing meals, selling productive assets, begging, transactional sex, child labour, or other negative coping strategies.

WFP met the needs of food-insecure households and communities by considering their expressed preferences and selecting transfer modalities most appropriate to local context. The choice between in-kind food and CBT was evidence-based, considering current assessments of technical and financial infrastructure, including local presence of telecommunication and mobile network data services, financial service providers (FSPs) or their agents, and merchants or retailers serving functional markets. WFP's transfer modality selection also considered the operational capacity of WFP cooperating partners working in prioritized communities, gender and protection concerns, guidance from local government authorities and community leaders, cost-efficiency and effectiveness, and security conditions.

With ECOWAS-supported funds from the Government of Nigeria, WFP extended food and nutrition assistance in northwest Nigeria to reach over 18,000 people, including pregnant and nursing women and children aged 6-23 months. The funds also provided 600 grinding mills to support livelihoods among returnee households with pregnant and nursing women and children under two years. Presence of mobile money agents in targeted communities enabled the use of prepaid cards to deliver WFP food assistance.

Using WFP's global beneficiary registration tool (SCOPE), recipients of WFP food assistance provided biometric (fingerprint) authentication of identity, ensuring that only people targeted as the most vulnerable received their entitlement. WFP used biometric authentication across all distribution sites except locations in Adamawa State. WFP actions taken to identify and remove duplicate enrolments saved over USD 5 million.

SCOPE registrations also enabled delivery of in-kind food comprised of cereals, pulses, fortified vegetable oil and iodised salt. These in-kind rations were calculated to meet the minimum requirement of 2,100 calories per person per day for an average household of five. WFP prioritized in-kind food to assist the most vulnerable households with no or limited access to local markets.

### **Nutrition support**

WFP supported the prevention of malnutrition alongside unconditional resource transfers, prioritizing the delivery of SNFs to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and nursing women. These groups received supplementary monthly rations to boost their daily caloric and micronutrient intake. As part of the monthly SNF distribution, WFP conducted mid-upper arm circumference screening to identify children that were malnourished or at risk of malnutrition. Where available, WFP referred children identified as suffering from severe or moderate acute malnutrition to nearby therapeutic and supplementary feeding services. From mid-2022, WFP piloted the use of CBT for malnutrition prevention at two sites in Borno State. The pilot facilitated access to locally available nutritious foods for families in need of supplemental nutrition assistance.

WFP also scaled up support for malnutrition treatment in 2022 through continuing partnership with government primary health centres (PHCs), increasing the number of centres working with WFP targeted supplementary feeding in the BAY states by 64 percent. To better support a continuum of care approach, targeted supplementary feeding was mainly implemented in PHCs that offered treatment of severe acute malnutrition in coordination with the Nutrition Sector. WFP and UNICEF provided joint training to PHC staff to help further harmonize the approach.

Non-adherence to programme protocols among registered participants was generally associated with long distances required for travel to distribution sites or incomplete participant understanding about the conditions set for receiving support. WFP is taking action to strengthen accountability to and safe access for the affected population by improving proximity to treatment services and raising greater awareness of conditions for maintaining enrollment.

### **Performance**

The minimum dietary diversity for women indicator (MDD-W) reflects deterioration in food consumption, mostly due to countrywide inflation of food prices. WFP's food security outcome monitoring (FSOM) for October showed an 11 percent decline in the MDD-W, below the 2022 target. WFP treatment of malnutrition reached over 103,000 children aged 6-59 months, exceeding the original target of 71,000 after getting boosted by the lean season scale-up. The programme continues to perform above Sphere standards, as demonstrated by the recovery rate of 98 percent compared with the Sphere target of greater than 75 percent and the default rate of 2 percent compared with the Sphere target of under 15 percent.[4]

In December 2022 the National Bureau of Statistics reported a 5.7 percent year-on-year increase in the inflation rate.[5] High inflation sharply increased prices for cereals, tubers, proteins, fat and oils, and other commodities. The FSOM

assessment found that the proportion of households reporting poor or borderline food consumption increased 12 percent compared to the same period in 2021. The increase in poor food consumption among households can be attributed in part to extra challenges linked to severe flooding and food price inflation. Borderline to poor food consumption was greater among female-headed households (67 percent) than male-headed households (62 percent). This is consistent with the gender variance seen in October 2021 with 52 percent inadequate food consumption among female-headed households and 49 percent for male-headed households.

WFP collaborated with 22 cooperating partners (including 8 national and 14 international NGOs), 1 United Nations agency, and 4 state government primary health care boards - 2 in Borno and Yobe States of northeast Nigeria and 2 in the northwest States of Katsina and Zamfara. WFP enhanced partnerships supporting malnutrition treatment with Médecins sans Frontières Holland, UNICEF, and the Federal Ministry of Health. WFP also worked with state and national emergency management agencies, the North East Development Commission, and others to strengthen national capacity for emergency preparedness and response, food security assessment, warehouse management and logistics.

WFP partnered with third-party monitors in hard-to-reach areas to generate more geographically inclusive and accurate performance measures. Findings were periodically reviewed and addressed with WFP cooperating partners. WFP also coordinated with OCHA, the military, and community leaders to mitigate security risks and enhance operational safety. In support of the Global Action Plan on child wasting, WFP and other actors joined the UNICEF-led action to develop a costed national plan. Activities proposed for WFP engagement are reflected in the CSP for 2023-2027. The agreed plan will benefit from improved follow-up to track progress.

Strategic outcome 1 earned a WFP gender and age marker (GaM) monitoring code of 4, confirming the integration of gender and age considerations in programme planning and implementation. Women and men were equally represented in local project management committees tasked with identifying the most vulnerable households and improving the safety and efficiency of food and cash distributions in IDP camps and host communities. Women’s participation in food assistance helped combat negative stereotypes and contributed to their empowerment. WFP also continued to support breastfeeding corners and gender-sensitive separated queues for recipients of food assistance at distribution sites.

## 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



Over **USD 40,000** earned by communities through livelihoods **support to change lives.**



**216,680** drought-resistant and tolerant trees planted to mitigate the adverse effect of **climate change.**



**18,077** people received conditional livelihoods support for creation of assets that **strengthen resilience to shocks.**



Over **USD 11,000** saved by village savings and loans associations comprised mostly of and **led by women.**

As the crisis in northeast Nigeria persists, the need for durable solutions and resilience building becomes more urgent. WFP support for sustainable livelihoods provides an essential hand-up for households and communities whose resilience has been degraded by years of conflict. WFP's response promotes shock-responsive asset creation and livelihood interventions that help restore the productive assets of households and communities, support smallholder farmers, improve the inclusivity of food systems, and diversify income-generating opportunities among vulnerable people in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States of the northeast and Jigawa, Sokoto and Zamfara States of the northwest.

In 2022, WFP collaborated with public and private donor partners to launch two new multi-year resilience-building initiatives. The first initiative supports the resilience needs of 200,000 people over five years through improved value chain employment opportunities for women and young people and establishes more robust food systems to support smallholder farmer access to markets in northeast Nigeria. The second initiative will provide sustainable employment for 6,500 households over three years that strengthens resilience and enhances social cohesion through integrated support for food for assets programming and nutrition. These two initiatives expanded WFP support for resilience building across the northeast and northwest of Nigeria while introducing new activities to support smallholder farmers.

To reduce dependency on humanitarian assistance and support global consensus encouraging a more holistic humanitarian-development-peace triple nexus approach, WFP integrated livelihood interventions with unconditional resource transfers to support early recovery among crisis-affected food-insecure households. WFP support for complementary livelihoods aims to reduce humanitarian dependency by helping food assistance recipients to grow more food or generate new sources of income that contribute to meeting household needs. WFP piloted complementary livelihood interventions across five LGAs of Borno State in alignment with state government priorities. Findings from WFP's recent decentralized evaluation of livelihoods programming informed the design and adjustment of livelihood activities that will continue under the next CSP.

WFP food for assets programming in 2022 supported the cultivation of over 3,000 hectares of farmland and gardens, and 5,311 smallholder farmers received training on climate-smart agriculture. The training focused on good agricultural practices, including improved storage techniques and materials that can substantially reduce post-harvest losses, which currently destroy up to 30 percent of smallholder harvests.[1]

WFP supported natural resource management by establishing tree nurseries and planting 216,680 neem, acacia, fruit and other drought-resistant and drought-tolerant trees with high economic and nutrition value in 12 communities across 3 LGAs of the BAY states. Tree planting helps slow desertification and mitigate other effects of climate change. Community access to the trees also helps to improve household income and boost dietary diversity. These activities drew enthusiastic support from BAY state governors jointly committed to tree-planting under the Great Green Wall initiative. For example, the Borno tree planting campaign - launched by WFP and the State Ministry of Environment at a media event - was organized to inform more communities about the environmental importance of tree planting.

WFP encouraged income-generating activities among 1,231 vulnerable people by providing one-off start-up inputs for livelihood activities integrated with nutrition support and training in financial skills and marketing. Through the sale of products and services, activity participants had earned NGN 19 million (USD 41,734) by year's end. WFP also supported

the establishment of village savings and loans associations (VSLAs) to build group savings that pool resources to help meet periodic social obligations. VSLAs formed in 105 communities across the BAY states saved NGN 5,139,420 (USD 11,165). Participants borrowed from group savings to obtain investment capital for their businesses and diversify into other enterprises. VSLAs also supported increased household income by promoting savings with improved financial literacy and inclusion, especially among women.

Some WFP beneficiaries in Borno State received aquaculture value chain training in fish production, processing and feed formulation. Participants in cooperatives received WFP start-up kits, including fish tanks and fingerlings. The activity produced over 203 kg of fresh catfish with an average selling price of NGN 1,200 (USD 2.6) per kg. Participants processed another 154 kg of catfish using smoking techniques to extend shelf life and add value: a 275 percent increase over the retail price of fresh catfish. The activity injected over USD 2,000 into the local economy.

A livelihoods exhibition in October 2022 organized by WFP and partners marked the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty and raised awareness for SDG 1 to end poverty by 2030. Recipients of WFP livelihood and resilience-building support displayed their products and services designed to generate income and build sustainable linkages to markets. Financial service providers attending the exhibition expressed their interest in supporting more access to loans by extending credit to VSLAs. Participating beneficiaries generated NGN 319,100 (USD 693) in income from items sold to exhibition guests.

The sustainability of livelihood interventions was evidenced by WFP's follow-up to a 2021 pilot using hydroponic technology for fodder production in a conflict-affected community of Mafa LGA in Borno State with limited access to land for grazing livestock. The 193 participating farmers had received training and hydroponics kits sufficient to produce feed for six goats or sheep per household, enough to eliminate the need to obtain supplementary feed. The follow-up revealed that the households produced 74 percent more fodder in 2022 than the previous year. Birth rates among livestock had increased 68 percent in 2022, compared to 31 percent in 2021. More animals meant greater milk and meat production to complement household nutrition, especially for children. Sales of sheep and goats had yielded over USD 6,500 in household income. The innovation also reduced the need for girls and boys to accompany livestock to pastures far from their homes with greater risk of gender-based violence or forced recruitment into armed groups. The high multiplier effect of this innovation has led to more widespread adoption of the technology by IDPs and host communities and generated interest from the Government and other organizations in Borno State.

WFP interventions reinforce the Government's drive for economic diversification through agriculture, including efforts to increase agricultural production by smallholder farmers. In 2022, WFP completed an analysis of the sorghum and millet value chains and prepared a joint work plan with the Nigeria Commodity Exchange and Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to increase production, reduce post-harvest losses, enhance value-added and improve linkages with markets. The next CSP will build from this foundation to help build the resilience of Nigeria's smallholder farmers, who comprise 60 percent of Nigeria's population and hold an essential role in the push to achieve zero hunger by 2030.

WFP achieved these results despite the scarcity of resources. Strategic outcome 2 was resourced at 44 percent, with multiple contributions earmarked for specific projects and locations. Earmarking narrowed the scope of livelihood assistance to locations with the highest expected impact. As the number of LGAs receiving livelihood support from WFP declined 60 percent from the previous year, WFP could only reach 18,077 people (63 percent women and 37 percent men), compared with more than 250,000 reached in 2021. To preserve the transformative gains of previous years and sustain WFP's commitment to a do-no-harm approach, priority LGAs not receiving asset creation and livelihood support in 2022 were temporarily transferred to food and nutrition assistance under strategic outcome 1.

Monitoring results from the October 2022 FSOM indicated fewer households resorting to livelihood-based coping strategies; a 36 percent improvement compared to the same period in 2021. This positive change was likely supported by greater access to agricultural land, as the number of households able to reach their farms in 2022 was more than twice the previous year's level. WFP livelihood interventions helped to improve income and strengthen food security, while increasing the medium- and longer-term coping capacity of households to respond to future shocks.

Further FSOM results found that the number of people reporting benefits from asset-creation activities declined from 73 percent in 2021 to 68 percent in 2022. The decline may be associated with the increased frequency of attacks and other shocks experienced in locations supported by WFP. The FSOM also indicated that assets created or rehabilitated with WFP support enabled 98 percent of beneficiaries to increase or diversify their production while supporting 87 percent to protect household assets and productive capacity from shocks. This indicates that while WFP support for resilience-building interventions may help crisis-affected people to improve their livelihoods, the protection of household assets and productive capacity is more likely to be impacted by external shocks.

Strategic outcome 2 earned a GaM monitoring code of 4, confirming the integration of gender and age considerations in programme planning and implementation. This was achieved through equal participation of women and men in project management committees, age-appropriate beneficiary engagement in livelihood activities, and the provision of gender-sensitive training opportunities.

## 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 777,937 improved the diet of mothers and children through local purchase of **fresh food**.



**20 percent increase** in minimum dietary diversity through integrated actions to improve **maternal nutrition**.



Strong partnerships with government helped launch the five-year national roadmap for **rice fortification**.

Nigeria's malnutrition challenges demand multi-sectoral action to prevent stunting and address micronutrient deficiencies both locally and countrywide, especially during the 1000-day window of opportunity between conception and a child's second birthday. In 2022, WFP supported integrated multi-sectoral nutrition assistance and reinforcement of national food fortification efforts. WFP also combined nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities to break the inter-generational cycle of undernutrition and improve the food and nutrition security of vulnerable households through support for good maternal and childcare practices.

Contributions reaching just 65 percent of targeted needs constrained the implementation of this strategic outcome and limited its impact. Nonetheless, using the available resources, WFP reached 10,850 pregnant and nursing women and children aged 6-23 months, or 14 percent of the number planned for 2022.

WFP operations prioritized high-risk communities in Yobe and Borno States with stunting rates reaching up to 60 percent. Through these activities, WFP encouraged enhanced access to and increased consumption of local nutritious foods among nutritionally vulnerable food-insecure households. WFP also helped strengthen the fight against micronutrient deficiencies in Nigeria through support for Government plans to introduce fortified rice as an additional food vehicle and other context-appropriate food fortification initiatives.

Working in close coordination with UNICEF and state primary health care development agencies, WFP supported pregnant and nursing women and their children aged 6-23 months with fresh food vouchers conditioned on participation in maternal and child health services. The vouchers enabled participating mothers and children to enrich their daily diet by locally purchasing eggs, dried fish, fruit and vegetables. As the voucher assistance is currently in its first year of implementation, further results from this multi-year joint project will be provided in subsequent reporting.

WFP complemented fresh food vouchers with gender-sensitive nutrition messaging delivered by community mobilizers via locally based support groups. Father-to-father support groups encouraged greater men's participation in household childcare activities. Social and behaviour change (SBCC) messages for both women and men emphasized the importance of exclusive breastfeeding from birth to age six months, followed by complementary feeding using locally available nutritious foods, adherence with antenatal and postnatal maternal and infant care programmes, and good practices for safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene.[1]

WFP supplemented core SBCC topics with cooking demonstrations that offered families practical instruction on preparing age-appropriate complementary and nutritious foods. A joint UNICEF and WFP survey found that women who received support through a malnutrition prevention package integrating access to nutritious food and quality care, SBCC and capacity strengthening achieved a 20 percent increase in minimum dietary diversity compared to October 2021. The survey further found that the women's children aged 6-23 months, who also benefited from the package, achieved a 7.8 percent proportional increase in minimum acceptable diet over the same period.

To help address the root causes of undernutrition and micronutrient deficiency, WFP partnered with the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition and Promoting Rice Fortification in Nigeria (PRFiN) Project to advocate for the introduction of fortified rice in Nigeria. The partnership first completed two studies investigating the accessibility of the rice market and generating new evidence for the economic feasibility of fortified rice. PRFiN then convened a public-private partnership alliance to support the introduction of fortified rice into the rice value chain. PRFiN is now credited with successfully launching Nigeria's five-year national roadmap for achieving rice fortification. Project partners will next build from their support of the enabling environment and advance toward piloting the actual production and distribution of fortified rice in Nigeria.

The Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis that was completed under this strategic outcome has informed multisectoral design and mainstreaming of nutrition in the next CSP with recommendations identifying important entry points for

enhancing the nutrition sensitivity of WFP-supported interventions. WFP's food security and nutrition assessment of people living with HIV completed in 2022 also helped add to the evidence base for nutrition support to vulnerable groups in the BAY states.

Strategic outcome 3 earned a GaM monitoring code of 4, confirming the integration of gender and age considerations in both programme planning and implementation. This was achieved through gender-specific training that encouraged balanced participation of women and men in household support for childcare and children's education.

### 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



**3,600 employees** of government and Nigeria-based organizations supported to enhance national food security and nutrition capacity.



**20 workshops** held to share innovations that strengthen the **capacity of national actors** for food security and nutrition.

WFP expanded support to the Government of Nigeria in 2022, improving its positioning as a partner of choice and strengthening the foundations for enhanced collaboration under the CSP for 2023-2027. WFP technical and enabling support included joint action on social protection, school feeding, evidence generation, nutrition, smallholder farmers, and emergency preparedness and response. These efforts leveraged the Government's commitment to achieve zero hunger and other Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, diversify the economy, accelerate social progress, and encourage the remarkable appetite of the Nigerian people for business and innovation.

While strategic outcome 4 was resourced at 281 percent, most of this funding did not become operationally available until late 2022. In alignment with recommendations of multi-sectoral validation workshops completed in 2022, the balance forwarded will be applied toward activities planned for 2023.

Under a 2020 joint agreement titled "Institutionalizing Social Protection for Accelerated SDG Implementation in Nigeria", WFP worked with the International Labour Organization, UNDP, UNICEF, and the Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning to assess and strengthen capacity to provide shock-responsive social protection systems within the Federal Government and the Government of Sokoto State. WFP and other agreement partners supported Sokoto State to form an inter-ministerial cash working group that delivered digital cash transfers to over 600 vulnerable households with pregnant and nursing women and children aged 6-23 months.

WFP also supported Sokoto State with technical training for digital cash transfer programming, financial inclusion, and procurement of a management information system with associated IT equipment. These efforts helped enable the Government of Sokoto State to build a functional digital cash transfers system, strengthen in-house technical capacity, and secure essential infrastructure to operate an end-to-end cash distribution process. WFP trained the State Government and partners on the role of social protection in emergencies, building frameworks and drawing lessons learned that will be applied to similar capacity strengthening efforts under the next CSP.

Established in 2016, the Government of Nigeria's National Home-Grown School Feeding Programme helps to feed students nutritious meals, increase school enrollment and completion rates, and stimulate local markets by employing cooks and purchasing food from smallholder farmers living in nearby communities. The programme is implemented by the Government countrywide with technical support from WFP.

In 2022, encouraged by WFP technical support, the Government introduced the WFP-designed School Meal Planner (SMP) PLUS tool, an internet-enabled application to help school administrators design menus for improved meals at school that balance the nutritional requirements of students with the use of less expensive, locally sourced ingredients. WFP trained menu planners in 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT, Abuja) to use SMP PLUS for better menus that ensure the more cost-effective school meals also meet nutrition guidelines. The Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development, which is responsible for the programme, now plans to publish the revised menus in a recipe book for distribution to schools across Nigeria.

WFP also provided capacity strengthening to the Government to develop a stand-alone school feeding policy, improve the school feeding implementation manual, and reinforce associated monitoring and evaluation processes.

The Ministry of Health and Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning produced the WFP-supported "Fill the Nutrient Gap", "Cost of Diet", and "Rice Fortification Roadmap". These studies are important reference documents for intervention, promotion, and planning of health and nutrition interventions for Nigeria.

In partnership with the National Bureau of Statistics, National Programme for Food Security, National Population Commission, and UNHCR, WFP expanded the annual Essential Needs Assessment (ENA) to nine states in 2022, up from six states in the previous year, while also integrating a wider range of vulnerable groups. The ENA provides additional evidence to inform Cadre Harmonisé analysis, an essential tool for improved preparedness of the Government, United Nations agencies and others to respond to current and future emergencies.

WFP provided emergency preparedness and response planning training to up to 15 percent of staff in various departments of the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development and its subsidiary agencies. Thanks to their strengthened capacity, the trained staff will be better prepared to respond to emerging food and nutrition vulnerability, especially in parts of Nigeria currently without WFP operational presence.

The WFP Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (EPCI) - which measures national capacity to respond to emergencies - underperformed its 2022 target, showing a 9 percent decline compared to the previous year. This change was caused by the broadening of WFP support to previously unserved Government institutions with less capacity, technical skill, and experience than the smaller number of institutions that worked with WFP in 2021. The EPCI points to the need for further efforts to strengthen emergency preparedness capacity at national and state level.

Strategic outcome 4 earned a GaM monitoring code of 4, reflecting the integration of women and gender considerations in strengthening capacity and systems. WFP capacity strengthening consistently ensured the involvement of women, men, and youth in achieving a most sustainable and equitable approach to food and nutrition security in Nigeria.

## 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	<b>4</b>

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



Facilitation provided for **7 initiatives** to strengthen institutional capacity through **technical assistance and workshops**.



WFP advocacy for **home-grown school meals** helped to achieve a **43 percent increase** in the Government's budget allocated per child.

Achieving zero hunger in Nigeria by 2030 requires an all-hands-on-board approach that integrates multi-stakeholder partnership with intersectoral policy coherence. In 2022, WFP supported enhanced national plans, policies, and other strategic documents to optimize synergy and coherence in Nigeria's medium- and long-term vision to achieve food and nutrition security. WFP also continued to provide financial and technical support for improved coordination of state and federal food and nutrition security policies and operations. Resources mobilized to implement strategic outcome 5 were sufficient to fund 65 percent of budgeted requirements.

WFP expanded technical assistance linked to the Government's review of the National Social Protection Policy and its associated operational plan. Partners included the Federal Ministries of Finance, Budget and National Planning; Labour and Employment; and Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development; plus other Government institutions engaged with social protection, including the National Cash Transfer Office, National Emergency Management Agency and National Social Safety Nets Coordinating Office.

WFP supported the Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning's development of an implementation plan for the revised national social protection policy for 2022 to 2027, together with a monitoring and evaluation framework to track progress on Sustainable Development Goals through strong partnerships on poverty, hunger, health, education, and gender. WFP also supported the Governments of Borno and Sokoto States to align their social protection policies with the countrywide framework.

The Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development's assessment of the National Home-Grown School Feeding Programme - completed with WFP support in 2021 - identified the absence of a stand-alone school feeding policy and the insufficiency of budgeted resources as critical gaps. The assessment findings helped inform the Government of Nigeria's decision in 2022 to increase budgeting from NGN 70 to NGN 100 per child per meal. WFP will continue to advocate for stronger coherence among official targets set for feeding the nation's schoolchildren, cost-based budgeting, and more adequate levels of Government funding.

Also following up on findings from the 2021 assessment, WFP supported a revision of the National School Feeding Policy currently pending stakeholder validation across Nigeria. Once validated and approved by the Government, the revised policy is expected to boost the importance of providing adequate and nutritious meals at school as an economic strategy that strengthens local markets while building a smarter, healthier, and more resilient next generation of Nigerians.

The National Cash and Voucher Assistance Policy is another high-level strategic document now undergoing consultative review and stakeholder validation. Supported by a WFP-seconded technical expert, the policy is expected to set guidelines for the optimal administration of cash-based assistance provided to Nigeria's most food-insecure vulnerable people.

WFP also led a desk study to explore constraints blocking economic empowerment of women in Nigeria through more gender-inclusive digital financial services. The study will identify opportunities for improving financial access for women and their contributions toward ending hunger while supporting achievement of other Sustainable Development Goals for gender equality and economic growth. Study findings can better inform Government policies that leverage social assistance programming to encourage women's financial inclusion.

The United Nations-organized Food Systems Summit helped to strengthen Nigeria's push toward transformative change in agriculture and agri-business. In collaboration with the Government, United Nations agencies and other stakeholders, WFP supported the development of short-, medium- and long-term priorities recommended for Government action. WFP also supported the Government in conducting consultative meetings promoting advocacy, sensitization and buy-in across Nigeria's six geo-political zones. WFP will continue providing technical support for this initiative as an advisor to the central coordination committee overseeing the implementation of the Government's action plan for transforming food systems.

Training on social protection in emergencies provided by WFP to Government and United Nations partners included policies linked to the humanitarian-development-peace triple-nexus approach. WFP also supported a capacity assessment to identify Nigeria's strengths and opportunities for social protection. The assessment's findings will help guide future WFP technical assistance in this area.

WFP deepened its partnership with sister United Nations Rome-based agencies FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development for advancement toward zero hunger in Nigeria. Working with the Secretariat of Nigeria's Zero Hunger Forum - led by the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture - the agencies agreed to develop an action plan supporting pilot zero hunger initiatives across six states. WFP also continued to provide technical and creative support to the private sector-led Nigeria Zero Hunger Roundtable, including monitoring the performance of start-ups that received awards at the Zero Hunger Sprint held in December 2021.

Strategic outcome 5 earned a GaM monitoring code of 4, reflecting the integration of women and gender considerations in strengthening capacity and systems, especially in formulating policies and programmes that enable strategic planning of food and nutrition security in Nigeria.

### 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.	4

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



**51,300 humanitarian workers** from 167 organizations **flew with UNHAS** for safe and timely access to communities in need.



UNHAS introduced the **first air ambulance** helicopter equipped for medical evacuation of humanitarian workers in northern Nigeria.



Logistics Sector **storage facilities** handled more than **17,722 m<sup>3</sup> of humanitarian cargo** for 45 organizations.



**Security communications and internet** provided to **3,651** humanitarians from **111 organizations**.



Environment friendly **hybrid solar-based power systems** installed in **7 humanitarian hubs** across the northeast.

Disruption of movement along main supply routes due to attacks by non-state armed groups and weakening of road infrastructure caused by heavy rains combined with growing humanitarian needs in 2022 to increase the necessity for WFP-led common services in northeast Nigeria. Despite these challenges, WFP delivered logistics, emergency communications and air services that made possible the continued delivery of humanitarian assistance to people in need, including in hard-to-reach crisis-affected communities.

### Logistics

The Logistics Sector supports Government-led coordination of humanitarian logistics needs across northeast Nigeria. The Sector offers humanitarian organizations common storage facilities, collaboration and joint planning activities. It helps to mitigate security risks along main supply routes and proposes workarounds to overcome obstacles to road transport, including extra challenges created by seasonal rains. By facilitating frequent bilateral and collective engagement via open forums, the Logistics Sector enables humanitarian actors to discuss and address emerging logistics issues with efficient, timely and cost-effective common solutions.

The humanitarian community benefits from 5,240 m<sup>2</sup> of free-to-user common storage managed by Logistics Sector cooperating partners. The Sector's storage facilities handled 17,722 m<sup>3</sup> of humanitarian assets for 45 organizations in 2022. Working with Maiduguri-based cooperating partner INTERSOS, the Logistics Sector consolidated and airlifted 616 m<sup>3</sup> (149 mt) of air cargo for 35 partner organizations requiring transport of humanitarian assets to access-constrained locations across Borno State. As part of the Sector's provision of bilateral services, WFP is supporting the World Health Organization with handling, storage and distribution of 522 m<sup>3</sup> of personal protective equipment received in the Port Harcourt warehouse.

Information management and capacity strengthening services provided by the Logistics Sector are also highly valued by the humanitarian community. The Sector ensures continuous availability of the most up-to-date geographical access maps and situation snapshots to ensure partner organizations are always informed about the dynamic context and emerging solutions for logistics services in northeast Nigeria. In 2022, the Sector distributed 25 information products, including maps, concept of operations, meeting minutes, operational overviews, procedures and standards.

The Logistics Sector organized six events in 2022 that trained 195 humanitarian workers. Topics included warehouse management, installation of mobile storage units and prefabricated structures, and refresh training on the use of request forms to secure Sector services. Knowledge gained helped strengthen warehouse management capacity among cooperating partner organizations. The Sector also loaned out 33 pieces of logistics equipment or other assets to augment logistics capacity among 16 partner organizations and provided associated installation and maintenance

support.

### **Emergency communications**

The Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) has managed information and communications technology common services for the humanitarian response in northeast Nigeria since 2016. The ETS provides the humanitarian community with information management support, internet connectivity and security communications services in Maiduguri, Damaturu and Yola and across the eight humanitarian hubs of Borno State. As a communications service provider of last resort, ETS offers shared communications services in areas where local service providers are either unreliable or non-existent, enabling humanitarians to work efficiently using advanced information management tools in infrastructure-challenged environments.

In 2022, the ETS served 3,651 humanitarian workers from 111 United Nations agencies and NGOs. Infrastructure improvements included completion - in partnership with IOM - of hybrid electrical systems integrating solar panels to deliver 24/7 power in seven humanitarian hubs across the northeast. The hybrid systems reduce expenses for generators running on fossil fuel, provide a quieter working environment and limit carbon emissions that harm the environment.

Working with partners, the ETS installed internet links and strengthened radio operational skills at ten bunkers serving the humanitarian hubs. In the event of an attack, humanitarian workers have a safe location where they can communicate and call for help.

The ETS monitors performance and collects user feedback to improve service quality through field missions, participation in inter-sector forums, ETS working group meetings and training events. The ETS also maintains automated electronic dashboards that ensure real-time monitoring of services and enable the team to respond speedily to service requests and adjust configurations remotely. The user survey completed in late 2022 found 96 percent are satisfied with ETS services. For 2023, ETS is developing a quick deployment kit for simplified mobile access that mitigates recurring disruption of work flow due to travel restrictions.

### **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service**

In the absence of commercial flights to most corners of northeast Nigeria, the WFP-managed UNHAS offers reliable transport of passengers and air cargo to a diverse community of humanitarian actors, including local and international NGOs, United Nations agencies, Red Cross and Red Crescent movement affiliated groups, donors and diplomatic missions. UNHAS continuously reassesses demand for flights to previously unserved locations and advocates for donor resources to establish new routes or more frequent flights where the needs are greatest.

During 2022, UNHAS expanded passenger services by 18 percent to support 167 registered organizations and scaled up transportation of humanitarian air cargo by 49 percent compared to 2021. UNHAS managed routes connecting Abuja, Maiduguri and Yola via fixed-wing aircraft and operated four helicopters servicing 11 destinations across northeast Nigeria. In November, UNHAS flew 7 mt of urgently needed specialized nutritious food to communities cut off by floods.

Humanitarian workers tasked with saving lives in crisis-affected locations can themselves face life-threatening events. UNHAS is there to assist. In 2022, UNHAS evacuated 17 humanitarian workers requiring emergency medical attention and equipped one of its helicopters as an air ambulance, the first and only such facility available in northeast Nigeria. UNHAS also airlifted 94 humanitarian workers from deep-field locations due to urgent security concerns.

Responding to special requests channelled via OCHA, UNHAS organized ten flights for inter-agency field missions. UNHAS also transported 102 people conducting the Humanitarian Response Plan exercise and provided four charter flights enabling 83 passengers to perform donor monitoring field visits or other organization-specific missions.

Significant improvements to UNHAS ground infrastructure during 2022 include a new helicopter check-in area equipped with cargo bays, offices to support advanced flight tracking, and ETS-provided wireless internet service for passengers waiting to board UNHAS flights. UNHAS acquired a Super Puma helicopter with higher payload capacity to better accommodate both passengers and cargo. UNHAS also continued to apply strict health protocols to mitigate risk of COVID-19 transmission among its passengers, crew and ground staff.

In total, UNHAS transported 51,300 humanitarian workers and 205 mt of humanitarian cargo during 2022. UNHAS performed every medical evacuation and security relocation within 24 hours of receiving the request. In December, 97 percent of UNHAS passengers surveyed from 167 user organizations reported satisfaction with UNHAS services. Users expressed appreciation for the air service's on-time arrivals and departures, efficient check-in procedures and communication, and the helpfulness of UNHAS staff. Survey results also indicated strong user appetite for more frequent flights and additional destinations.

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

Nigeria is the most populous nation in Africa, with 216.7 million people,[1] of which 49.5 percent are women.[2] However, the country's ranking on the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index remains low, at 123<sup>rd</sup> out of 146 countries, although this marks an improvement from the ranking of 139<sup>th</sup> in 2021. Nigeria's ranking in economic participation and opportunities for women also climbed, from 78<sup>th</sup> in 2021 to 50<sup>th</sup> in 2022.[3]

Despite this progress, significant gender disparities persist. Women are overrepresented in insecure low-wage employment, with 85 percent of women compared to 75 percent men.[4] Women are also underrepresented in Nigeria's labour force, with a participation rate of 45.6 percent compared to 59.6 percent for men.[5]

In 2022, guided by the gender equality mainstreaming checklist, WFP addressed gender disparity in programme design and implementation by further mainstreaming Sustainable Development Goals for gender equality and women's empowerment across all activities and assessments. WFP continues to conduct gender due diligence and capacity assessments with cooperating partners and recommend gender actions.

To further promote gender equality, WFP organized training on gender and gender-based violence for WFP and cooperating partner staff and encouraged women's leadership in community-based project management committees (PMCs). WFP also completed a gender analysis to ensure appropriate mainstreaming of gender and women's empowerment in the next CSP. The analysis recommended renewed efforts to further increase women's leadership in PMCs, encouragement for greater men's engagement through social and behavioural change communication, more partnerships with women-led organizations, and a mandatory budget line in field-level agreements to cover gender-related expenses.

Recommendations from the gender analysis and findings from the now completed gender transformation programme helped WFP to develop a gender action plan and informed the decision to position a gender officer at the Maiduguri area office to support field monitoring.

Through these efforts, gender considerations are being more effectively integrated into WFP programming. For example, under strategic outcome 1 - where the nutrition intervention is designed to meet the specific needs of women and children - children aged 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) were targeted for treatment and management of malnutrition and children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and nursing women received assistance for MAM prevention and nutritional supplementation.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP promoted gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment through a new initiative supporting 50,000 smallholder farmers, including 37 percent women. Young people were prioritized, with people aged 18-35 years comprising 58 percent of the targeted population. WFP also conducted nutrition-specific SBCC sessions across 12 LGAs in Adamawa and Borno States, reaching more than 300,000 people and working to promote healthy male participation in nutrition-related activities. The October FSOM found that joint decision-making by women and men on the use of WFP assistance at household level increased for unconditional food and sustainable livelihood support compared to the same period in 2021.

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP supported women's leadership development through gender sensitization, education, and advocacy for multi-sectoral malnutrition prevention.

# 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**

Crisis-affected people in northeast and northwest Nigeria experienced ongoing conflict and crime in 2022, leading to further displacement and increased food and nutrition insecurity amid access and financial constraints that limited the scope of humanitarian response. Associated protection risks intensified, including exposure to gender-based violence against women and girls and forced recruitment of men and boys by non-state armed groups.

In response to these threats, WFP's protection policies ensured that IDPs, host community residents, returnees and other crisis-affected people had safe, dignified access to food security, nutrition and livelihoods support and were involved in decision-making processes that affect their well-being.

Recent WFP assessments show increased resort to negative coping strategies among vulnerable crisis-affected people, triggered in part by Government orders to close IDP camps in Borno State and the associated forced relocation of IDPs to less secure environments. These policies have heightened protection risks for vulnerable people by disrupting their ability to access essential services, food and other humanitarian assistance.

Conflict-affected communities also faced greater constraints on humanitarian access due to heavy flooding, especially in hard-to-reach parts of Rann and Damasak local government areas. Negative coping strategies included crossing flooded areas along the Nigeria-Cameroon border in search of food, sale of productive household assets, begging, child labour and transactional sex.

In 2022, WFP engagement with the Protection Sector and Food Security Sector humanitarian coordination mechanisms in northeast Nigeria supported timely referral of protection-related concerns to and feedback from other sectors. This essential two-way dialogue facilitated the inclusion of 100 extremely vulnerable households in WFP food assistance operations. A group of unaccompanied minors referred by UNHCR also received WFP assistance. WFP trained 22 cooperating partners in improved practices for protection mainstreaming, accountability to affected populations, communication with communities and the optimal use of community feedback mechanisms.

Helpdesks positioned at distribution points continued to facilitate community feedback on WFP food assistance and cash redemption services. These were complemented with alternate feedback channels, including field monitoring, service desk mailboxes, and the toll-free dial 1333 hotline relaunched in July 2022 to provide easy access from any provider of mobile phone services in Nigeria. The improved hotline received nearly 5,000 calls in 2022. The hotline and helpdesks were the most popular channels to provide feedback. Overall usage of the community feedback mechanism's diverse channels increased by 9 percent compared to 2021. Analysis of feedback received from users over five months found 92 percent satisfied with WFP's handling of their complaints.

Guided by community feedback, WFP and cooperating partners improved conditions at distribution sites by reducing crowding, shortening waiting times, and providing appropriate shade and seating for recipients of food assistance. Throughout 2022, WFP continued listening via group discussions and the gathering of feedback. These were documented, analysed and integrated as programme improvements. For example, transfer modality preferences expressed by community members were considered during the shift from in-kind to CBT. Gender, protection, and accountability to affected populations assessments conducted in the BAY states also informed programme design and decision-making.

WFP's FSOM exercise showed an 11 percent increase in feedback from food assistance recipients in the second half of the year. Among participants surveyed, 60 percent reported using and receiving a response to their queries from WFP or associated cooperating partners and 92 percent of these said they were satisfied with the handling of their concerns. FSOM results indicated a 17 percent year-to-year improvement in knowledge about WFP and showed 10 percent more food assistance recipients were able to confirm a clear understanding of the duration of assistance received. However, the FSOM found no improvement in awareness of requirements to receive assistance, exit criteria applied for time-bound assistance, or conditions for inclusion and exclusion.

The FSOM also found that 97 percent of WFP food assistance recipients reported WFP services at distribution sites were respectful and dignified, 94 percent reported unhindered access to the sites, and 96 percent found conditions for



delivery of food assistance to be safe and dignified - 4 percent more than in 2021.

To further improve these results, WFP will work to raise community awareness of food assistance goals and processes through local authorities and leaders and messages relayed via state and local radio stations. WFP will also continue its partnership with Translators Without Borders to help build greater opportunities for dialogue with communities in local languages.

WFP continued mainstreaming protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) in programme design, implementation and human resource processes. This was done through training sessions that raised PSEA awareness among WFP staff, service providers, retailers, transporters, third-party monitors and vendors. Training reached 768 people, including 48 percent women. WFP also commissioned a capacity assessment of partners to track compliance with and progress made toward common minimum standards established in the United Nations Protocol on Allegations of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Involving Implementing Partners.

WFP also conducted a study to deepen understanding of the impact of cash transfers on gender and protection at the individual, household, and community level. The study's findings will help improve the design and implementation of activities using CBT for the promotion of gender-transformative outcomes while mitigating the risks of triggering gender-based violence.

In May 2022, WFP completed a privacy impact assessment to deepen understanding of data protection and privacy risks faced by recipients of WFP food assistance. WFP subsequently implemented the assessment's recommendations for reinforced and more systematic enforcement of risk mitigation measures aligned with the WFP Guide to Personal Data Protection and Privacy.

WFP continues to adhere to the OECD Development Assistance Committee Recommendation on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus for collective action to ensure activities are conflict sensitive.[1] During 2022, WFP conducted conflict sensitivity and risk assessments in seven local government areas of Borno State and three in Yobe State. Findings from these assessments have helped guide conflict-sensitive WFP programming that minimizes negative impact on communities while maximizing positive effects for peace. Lessons learned have informed the design of WFP Nigeria's CSP for 2023-2027.

# Environment

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

Nigeria experienced heavy rains in 2022 that caused severe flooding across the 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory. Flooding damaged over 340,000 homes and 676,000 hectares of farmland, affecting 4.4 million people and causing the loss of over 660 lives.[1] Climate change is the primary driver of this extreme weather that increases in frequency and severity each year. Despite timely alarms sounded by the Government's early warning infrastructure, preparedness efforts were insufficient to mitigate the severe impact of the floods.

The flooding combined with ongoing humanitarian crises in the northeast and northwest of Nigeria triggered by conflict and crime. These twin shocks accelerated the depletion of community-held productive assets. Many vulnerable households resorted to gathering and selling wood fuel for income or other negative coping strategies to meet their immediate needs.

In response, WFP supported the cultivation of 4,033 hectares using climate-smart agricultural techniques and the establishment of tree nurseries to enable the planting of drought-resistant and drought-tolerant trees with high economic and nutritional value. The latter activity draws strong support from the Governors of the BAY states, who have encouraged the use of tree-planting campaigns to help mitigate desertification risk.

WFP also acted to address the often-overlooked challenges that recipients of WFP food and nutrition assistance face in obtaining safe access to affordable cooking fuel. WFP provided 738 fuel-efficient stoves to support the preparation of hot meals for over 1,700 people. By reducing the amount of fuel wood required to cook meals, the improved stoves help combat environmental degradation caused by deforestation. The stove design also supports better venting of indoor kitchens that helps families cook their food with fewer health and safety risks.

The latest FSOM exercise found that the share of households reporting positive environmental benefits from assets created through WFP activities was 27 percent more in 2022 than in 2021 and 35 percent higher than in 2020. This positive trend conforms with WFP expectations that community perceptions of benefits from the creation of environmentally sound assets will increase over time.

In cooperation with local government authorities and community leaders, WFP applied its environmental and social risks screening (ESRS) tool to the integrated resilience and social cohesion intervention that was being planned with UNICEF. The ESRS tool helped to reduce the risk that the intervention may harm crisis-affected people or the environment.

WFP also completed an environmental management system assessment mission in alignment with the principles, standards, and tools set forth in WFP's 2021 Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework. The mission identified opportunities to improve energy efficiency, waste management, water use and sustainable procurement. It also helped to increase awareness about energy-saving practices among WFP staff. A parallel development agency-funded initiative supported the responsible assessment of energy efficiency at WFP operational premises in Damaturu, Kano and Maiduguri. WFP administration managers cited conclusions from these two assessments to secure budgetary approval for 2023 plans to convert power supplied by fossil fuel-consuming diesel generators to renewable photovoltaic power absorbed from the sun.

# Extra Section

## Community leaders strengthen resilience through targeting and innovation

Across northeast Nigeria, community leaders are joining with WFP to address the complex social-economic challenges that years of protracted conflict have created for crisis-affected communities and their most vulnerable families. These community leaders are essential partners in designing innovative approaches that prioritize the lifesaving needs of the most vulnerable while also opening pathways to improved resilience through increased income and self-reliance. In a world of growing needs and limited resources, the voices of community leaders and food assistance recipients must be heard. And WFP is listening.

WFP-assisted communities are never passive recipients of hand-outs. Instead, they lead the beneficiary selection process as invested partners eager to offer an essential hand-up to their most vulnerable neighbours. This dialogue with assisted communities helps ensure that WFP food assistance is always aligned with local realities and fully compliant with the humanitarian imperative to do-no-harm. WFP's active listening approach promotes value for money in reaching the most vulnerable and supports better cohesion among diverse social groups with different interests and varying degrees and types of assistance needs.

The prioritization process, known as "targeting", occurs before introducing food assistance programmes. This is done in consultation with a representative committee of women and men constituted by, from and for each community. The committee's first task is to agree on the targeting criteria. Once these criteria are defined and validated, the committee compiles a list of qualifying households that is shared in a public assembly open to all community members.

Alhaji Lawan Babagana, 69 years old, and District Head for the Kukareta community in Yobe State, is one such community leader. He recently spoke about his social and material support for an innovative community-endorsed activity:

*After I heard about this project through neighbouring communities that were previously assisted by WFP, I granted access to my land for the project's use. I also helped create awareness and mobilize interest among community members. Then, the community selected the committee that targeted vulnerable households.*

The innovative activity, enabled in part through Babagana's enthusiastic support, uses greenhouse technology to grow vegetables and mitigate the effects of climate change on food and nutrition security. It supports participating communities to optimize the use of scarce land and water sources for growing vegetables that boost household income while improving nutrition and strengthening resilience by bridging seasonal gaps in the availability of nutritious fresh vegetables. The activity's community-validated targeting criteria prioritize women-led households and young people considered to be among the most vulnerable. Babagana adds:

*Our local economy has improved. We now purchase tomatoes and vegetables grown in our community and no longer buy from neighbouring towns. Now we can become a supplier of vegetables to nearby communities. This assistance will help reduce poverty and crime in our community, especially as young people were included.*

In Borno State, community-based planning supported an aquaculture value-chain livelihoods activity implemented with WFP partner Christian Aid. The community identified vulnerable people in need to participate as breeders, feed formulators and processors. The breeders received start-up kits of plastic tanks, fish feed, drainage pipe and catfish fingerlings. Formulators earned income by producing commercial-grade fish feed. Processors purchased the mature fresh fish, then added value by drying them to extend shelf-life for better marketability. Working together, the value chain participants strengthened community resilience and social cohesion. Their combined efforts injected over USD 2,000 into the local economy.

Another resilience-building activity implemented across communities in Borno and Yobe States supported individuals from vulnerable households to create or join village-based savings and loan associations (VSLAs). The VSLAs offered local access to services for group savings and loans to increase the capital of small businesses and boost incomes. Programme participants in more than a hundred groups across the two states saved over USD 11,000. They can now access loans provided by the VSLAs to increase business capital and diversify into other enterprises.

Through each of these examples, WFP listened closely to the voices of community leaders. These local experts ensured that targeting of people in need supported the strongest possible alignment with community priorities and realities. WFP is grateful to these community leaders whose dedication drives WFP's lifesaving, life-changing response to strengthen resilience, address the challenges of climate change, and continue designing innovative solutions that meet the food and nutrition security needs of vulnerable displaced people and host communities.

# Data Notes

## Context and Operations

- [1] UNFPA. World Population Dashboard Nigeria 2022. <https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population/NG>
- [2] World Bank. The World Bank in Nigeria. September 2022. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/nigeria/overview>
- [3] UNDP. Human Development Report 2021-22. <https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2021-22>
- [4] World Bank. Adults (ages 15+) and children (ages 0-14) newly infected with HIV - Nigeria. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.HIV.INCD?locations=NG>
- [5] UNAIDS. Understanding Fast-Track: Accelerating Action to End the AIDS Epidemic by 2030. June 2015. [https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/201506\\_JC2743\\_Understanding\\_FastTrack\\_en.pdf](https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/201506_JC2743_Understanding_FastTrack_en.pdf)
- [6] World Bank. The World Bank in Nigeria. September 2022. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/nigeria/overview>
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- [11] Government of Nigeria, Federal Ministry of Women and Gender Affairs. National Gender Policy 2021-2026. September 2021. <http://wra.nigeria.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/NATIONAL-GENDER-POLICY.pdf>
- [12] Over 90 percent of WFP operational food requirements are locally sourced.
- [13] The penalty agreed at 10 percent of order value for supplier failure to comply with contractual commitments also incentivized compliance with contract terms, improved operational efficiency and encouraged the timely delivery of essential services to people in need.
- [14] Internal Audit of WFP Operations in Nigeria - July 2021. <https://www.wfp.org/audit-reports/internal-audit-wfp-operations-nigeria-july-2021>

## Partnerships

- [1] Kanem Borno Human Development Association (KABHUDA).

## Strategic outcome 01

- [1] Cadre Harmonisé. Identification of Risk Areas and Vulnerable Populations in 21 States and Federal Capital Territory (FCT) of Nigeria. November 2022. [https://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/fiche-nigeria\\_mar\\_2022\\_final\\_reviewed.pdf](https://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/fiche-nigeria_mar_2022_final_reviewed.pdf)
- [2] Joint Statement: The Heads of the World Bank Group, IMF, WFP, and WTO Call for Urgent Coordinated Action on Food Security. April 2022. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/statement/2022/04/13/joint-statement-the-heads-of-the-world-bank-group-imf-wfp-and-wto-call-for-urgent-coordinated-action-on-food-security>
- [3] Transfer values calculated using the per capita approach consider the number of household members to determine the entitlement per household within a range of not less than three members and not more than ten. Transfer value is based on the minimum expenditure basket first set in 2017 and later adjusted in July 2022 from USD 10.08 to USD 13.08 per person. The transfer value seeks to deliver 2,100 kcal per person for 30 days. Periodic review helps to ensure alignment with current prices. Adoption of the per capita approach in 2022 enabled WFP to reach more people in 2022 with fewer resources.
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## Strategic outcome 02

- [1] Femi Ogundele (2022). Post Harvest Losses and Food Security in Nigeria: An Empirical Review. African Journal of Agriculture and Food Science 5(3), 77-89. [https://abjournals.org/ajafs/wp-content/uploads/sites/16/journal/published\\_paper/volume-5/issue-3/AJAFS\\_C0442Z7\].pdf](https://abjournals.org/ajafs/wp-content/uploads/sites/16/journal/published_paper/volume-5/issue-3/AJAFS_C0442Z7].pdf)

## Strategic outcome 03

- [1] SBCC was originally planned for pregnant and nursing women only but was later broadened to include men.

## Progress towards gender equality

- [1] UNFPA. World Population Dashboard Nigeria 2022. <https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population/NG>
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- [3] World Economic Forum. Global Gender Gap Report 2022. July 2022. [https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_GGGR\\_2022.pdf](https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2022.pdf)
- [4] World Bank. Vulnerable employment, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO estimate) - Nigeria. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.EMP.VULN.FE.ZS?locations=NG>
- [5] World Bank. Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (national estimate) - Nigeria <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.EMP.TOTL.SP.FE.NE.ZS?locations=NG>

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Recommendation on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus. February 2019. <https://legalinstruments.oecd.org/public/doc/643/643.en.pdf>

## Environment

[1] OCHA. Nigeria - Floods Response: Flash Update 3. November 2022. <https://reliefweb.int/report/nigeria/nigeria-floods-response-flash-update-3-last-updated-22-november-2022>

[\*] Indicator ACL\_FFA "Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified" is reported here under Activity 3 in line with reporting provided in previous WFP Nigeria Annual Country Reports. In alignment with WFP's global migration to a new Corporate Results Framework this indicator has been replaced and will not appear in future reporting.

# 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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal :						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	%			12.7	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	1,077,032	727,042	1,804,074	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	1,077,032	727,042	1,804,074	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			31.8	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	8,068	5,447	13,515	

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>									
WFP Strategic Goal :					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\$	1,348,826			

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	736,065	732,625	100%
	female	1,165,740	1,072,040	92%
	total	1,901,805	1,804,665	95%
By Age Group				

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
0-23 months	male	145,081	105,954	73%
	female	160,162	116,788	73%
	total	305,243	222,742	73%
24-59 months	male	101,465	145,006	143%
	female	103,255	147,506	143%
	total	204,720	292,512	143%
5-11 years	male	127,479	125,368	98%
	female	120,680	118,682	98%
	total	248,159	244,050	98%
12-17 years	male	98,584	96,951	98%
	female	83,286	81,907	98%
	total	181,870	178,858	98%
18-59 years	male	224,363	220,900	98%
	female	667,762	577,069	86%
	total	892,125	797,969	89%
60+ years	male	39,093	38,446	98%
	female	30,595	30,088	98%
	total	69,688	68,534	98%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	76,072	1,215,001	1597%
Returnee	798,758	58,184	7%
IDP	1,026,975	531,379	52%
Refugee	0	101	-

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	250,000	18,077	7%
Malnutrition prevention programme	362,960	27,930	7%
Malnutrition treatment programme	71,216	103,624	145%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	1,449,716	1,655,034	114%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	26,857	15,110	56%



Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Corn Soya Blend	30,129	7,193	24%
Iodised Salt	1,343	712	53%
LNS	0	644	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	2,564	917	36%
Sorghum/Millet	93,999	60,315	64%
Vegetable Oil	10,444	5,703	55%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	1,440	0	0%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	1,050	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	525	0	0%
Iodised Salt	52	0	0%
Sorghum/Millet	3,675	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	368	0	0%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	55,937,030	891,318	2%
Value Voucher	72,229,565	79,687,174	110%
Strategic result 02: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Value Voucher	0	777,937	-
Cash	6,624,000	0	0%
Strategic result 03: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	15,456,000	1,803,174	12%
Value Voucher	3,864,000	164,670	4%

## 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	420,104	551,938
			Male	283,588	372,582
			<b>Total</b>	<b>703,692</b>	<b>924,520</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	445,377	436,116
			Male	300,647	294,398
			<b>Total</b>	<b>746,024</b>	<b>730,514</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	145,027	81,379
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	116,531,395	79,953,295
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 cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	62,585	760
			Male	56,398	685
			<b>Total</b>	<b>118,983</b>	<b>1,445</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	163,977	1,220
			<b>Total</b>	<b>163,977</b>	<b>1,220</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	62,585	3,667
			Male	56,398	3,305
			<b>Total</b>	<b>118,983</b>	<b>6,972</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	36,748	52,226
			Male	34,468	51,398
			<b>Total</b>	<b>71,216</b>	<b>103,624</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	163,977	7,443
			<b>Total</b>	<b>163,977</b>	<b>7,443</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	20,308	9,215
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	11,635,200	625,198

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	241	243
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	7,025.72	5,854.26

B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	0	5.98
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	17	201
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	227	18
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	38	27
<b>Activity 02: Provide nutrition prevention and treatment packages to children 6-59 months, PLWG, other nutritionally vulnerable populations and persons with caring responsibilities</b>				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	4,219.36	458.91
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	81,769.12	7,645.46
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	6,639.9	752.26
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	826	826
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	1,066	1,066
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	108,888	63,983
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	254,072	277,659

### 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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> URT_GD - <b>Location:</b> Nigeria - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	14.15	<10	<10	16.8	10.2	12.3	WFP
	Male	10.15	<10	<10	15.8	11.6	12.24	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.93	<10	<10	16	11.2	12.26	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	43.9	>60	>50	32.7	49.2	40.3	WFP
	Male	46.6	>60	>50	37.9	51.7	46.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	45.7	>60	>50	37	51.1	44.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	29	<44	<40	59.6	41.8	40.8	WFP
	Male	31.6	<44	<40	56.4	40.2	44.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	30.8	<44	<40	57	42.1	43.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	27.1	≤6	≤6	7.7	9	18.9	WFP
	Male	21.8	≤6	≤6	5.7	8.1	8.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	23.4	≤6	≤6	6	8.3	11.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	67.21	≤60	≤60	67.5	76.4	63.96	WFP
	Male	63.03	≤60	≤60	67.1	76.8	65.88	programme monitoring
	Overall	64.28	≤60	≤60	67.2	76	65.28	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	40.8	≥53.5	≥53.5	34.7	42.5	38.4	WFP
	Male	40.8	≥64.3	≥64.3	29.6	39.9	29.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	40.8	≥50	≥50	30.5	40.5	37.6	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	18.8	<6.6	<6.6	12.6	13.9	10.7	WFP
	Male	18.8	<4.4	<4.4	14.1	11.5	13.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	18.8	<15	<15	13.9	12.1	11.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	22	<15.1	<15.1	12.6	11.5	19.6	WFP
	Male	22	<17.6	<17.6	11.4	12.5	11.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	22	<20	<20	11.6	12.3	16.9	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	18.4	≥24.8	<24.8	40.1	32.1	31.3	WFP
	Male	18.4	≥13.7	<13.7	44.9	36	45.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	18.4	≥15	<15	44	35.1	33.6	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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> NPA_MAM - <b>Location:</b> Yobe - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	2	2.8	0.25	WFP
	Male	0	<15	<15	2	1	0.37	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	2	4	0.31	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0.1	0.02	WFP
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	0.06	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0.1	0.04	WFP programme monitoring

MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.1	0.2	0.19	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<15	<15	0.1	0	0.37	
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.1	0.2	0.28	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	0	>75	>75	95.4	95.4	99.53	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>75	>75	96	96	99.21	
	Overall	0	>75	>75	97.8	95.8	99.37	
<b>Target Group:</b> NPA_PREV - <b>Location:</b> Nigeria - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	54	>60	>60	40	51.3	35	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	19	>70	>70	59.7	76.2	77	Secondary data
	Male	19	>70	>70	40.3	82.2	58	
	Overall	19	>70	>70	75	81.8	68	
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	83	>66	>66	61.2	86.4	83	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	73	>66	>66	68.4	82	81	
	Overall	81	>66	>66	67.6	84	82	

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 capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	3,386	2,815	
			Male	1,330	1,901	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>4,716</b>	<b>4,716</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	119,400	11,316	
			Male	80,600	6,761	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>18,077</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	29,850	0	
			Male	20,150	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	5,670	0	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	19,320,000	1,967,844	

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	119,098	117,813
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	non-food item	1,418	618
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed	US\$	661,081	196,584.39
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	133	133
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.35: Quantity of livestock distributed	Number	3,294	1,247
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	242	241
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	120	56
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	125	98
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.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	168	168
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	57	48
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.1.130: 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.1.162: Kilograms (Kg) of fresh fodder hydroponically produced	Kilograms	239,150	190,000
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	220	48

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	1,350	738
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	2,978	2,977
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	295,000	216,680
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	1,710	1,710
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	5,050
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.149: Number of 50kg sacks harvested	Number	25,910	35,081
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	6,249	2,392
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	10	11
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*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	3,509	3,475
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	9,857	7,900
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	462	462
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.26: Number of farmers receiving hermetic storage equipment	Individual	983	183
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.32: Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling	Individual	5,408	3,902
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.35: Number of farmers who had access to improved agro-inputs	Individual	5,437	5,002
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	801	891
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.40: Number of individual farmers trained in good agronomic practices (GAP)	Individual	5,437	5,311
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.41: Number of individual farmers trained in post-harvest handling practices	Individual	4,917	4,482



F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.61: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	training session	79	57
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.8: Number of farmer groups practicing Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA)	farmer group	295	252
G: 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				
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Female)	Individual	7,870	7,435
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.2: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Male)	Individual	1,743	1,604
G.5*: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.5*.1: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	US\$	2,823.99	519
G.6*: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.6*.1: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	US\$	19,289.52	11,395.12

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Provide conditional transfers to food-insecure persons, including women, young people and smallholders								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> ACL_FFA - <b>Location:</b> Nigeria - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	10.9	≤8	≤8	21.2	6.7	10.09	WFP
	Male	8.4	≤8	≤8	17.2	9.37	12.54	programme monitoring
	Overall	10.8	≤8	≤8	17.9	8.62	12	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	68.7	>68.7	>68.7	46.2	49.2	50.7	WFP
	Male	68.6	>68.6	>68.6	59	51.7	43.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	68.2	>68.2	>68.2	56.8	51.2	45.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22.4	<22.4	<22.4	53.8	41.8	34	WFP
	Male	24.2	<24.2	<24.2	41	40.2	48.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	23.7	<23.7	<23.7	43.2	39.4	45.6	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	9	<9	<9	0	9	15.3	WFP
	Male	7.2	<7.2	<7.2	0	8.1	7.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	8.1	<8.1	<8.1	0	9.4	9.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food expenditure share	Female	51.2	<50	<50	61.5	60	68.95	WFP
	Male	52.95	<50	<50	50.8	59	69.33	programme monitoring
	Overall	51.96	<50	<50	52.7	60	69.09	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	45.5	>49.9	>49.9	30.77	54.4	50	WFP
	Male	45.5	>52.7	>52.7	13.11	51.4	33.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	45.5	>55	>55	16.2	52.2	40	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	12.9	<10	<10	38.46	1.8	5.6	WFP
	Male	12.9	<11.4	<11.4	45.9	4.8	14.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.9	<12	<12	44.6	3.9	12.1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	26	<20.5	<20.5	0	0	12.5	WFP
	Male	26	<20.8	<20.8	1.64	8.2	10	programme monitoring
	Overall	26	<17	<17	1.4	5.9	18.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	15.7	≤19.7	≤19.7	30.77	43.9	31.9	WFP
	Male	15.7	≤15.1	≤15.1	39.34	35.6	41.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	15.7	≤15	≤15	37.8	37.9	29.7	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	>80	>80	68	73	61	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	>50	>50	89	54	WFP programme monitoring
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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 stunting	Female	0	3,708
			Male	0	3,341
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,049</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	40,000	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female	0	3,801
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,801</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	21,040	0
			Male	18,960	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,440	0
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	6,624,000	777,937

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	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	334	329
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	9	7
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	11	10
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*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	1,000	972
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	2,200	2,118

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> NPA_PREV_MSP - <b>Location:</b> Borno - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	47.1	>60	>60	60.75	40		Joint survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	23.2	>70	>70	19.8	21.8		Joint survey
	Male	19.1	>70	>70	19.8	10.8		Joint survey
	Overall	21.2	>70	>70	19.8	12		Joint survey

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	3,600	3,600	
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	10	10	
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	20	20	
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	23	23	
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	8	8	
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	5	5	

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> CSI_EPA - <b>Location:</b> Nigeria - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Emergency preparedness activities								
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Overall	2	≥3	≥2.7	2.1	2.3		Joint survey

<b>Target Group:</b> Government counterparts - <b>Location:</b> Nigeria - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	≥25	24	33	23	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Partners - <b>Location:</b> Nigeria - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Partnerships Index (new)	Overall	0	≥18	=18	16	14	16	Secondary data

<b>Strategic Outcome 05: Government and partner efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by effective and coherent policy frameworks</b>					<b>- Root Causes</b>			
<b>Output Results</b>								
<b>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</b>								
Output indicator		Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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	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	5	5	

<b>Outcome Results</b>								
<b>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</b>								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Government counterparts - <b>Location:</b> Nigeria - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	12	14	8	Secondary data

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	47	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.140: Number of agencies participating in the logistics cluster forum	agency/organization	26	47	
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	45	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.22: Volume (m3) of cargo transported by air	m3	100	616	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.25: Volume of cargo handled through storage services	m3	20,000	17,722	
H.5: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	H.5.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	%	100	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	128	111	
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	10	9	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.137: Number of IT emergency management and specialized radio telecommunications trainings	training session	20	19	
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	3,651	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.37: Number of ETC meetings conducted on local and global levels	instance	20	20	
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	50	53	
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	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
<b>Activity 09: Provide humanitarian air services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available.</b>				
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	140	167
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.62: Number of locations served	site	15	14
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.70: Number of needs assessments carried out	assessment	2	2
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.28: Amount of light cargo transported	MT	120	205.67
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported	Individual	50,000	51,300
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served	%	90	88

Outcome Results								
<b>Activity 07: Provide common logistic services to government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations</b>								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> CPA_LOG - <b>Location:</b> Nigeria - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Logistics Cluster								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	96	≥96	≥96	100	100	100	WFP survey
<b>Activity 08: Provide common emergency telecommunications services to government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations and provide for staff security</b>								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> CPA_ETC - <b>Location:</b> Nigeria - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Emergency Telecommunication Cluster								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	94	≥94	≥94	96	95	96	WFP survey
<b>Activity 09: Provide humanitarian air services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available.</b>								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> CPA_HAS - <b>Location:</b> Nigeria - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Humanitarian Air Service								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	91.58	≥92	≥92	97	96.4	94.2	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> URT_GD - <b>Location:</b> Nigeria - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	0	=50	=50		50	43	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	55.6	50.7	45.6	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	≤25	24.3	22.6	25.3	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	53.5	≥25	≥25	20.1	26.2	29	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> NPA_PREV - <b>Location:</b> Nigeria - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	0	=50	=50		50	59	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	≥50	56.6	58.5	53.1	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	≤10	29.7	21.9	12.6	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	≥40	17.7	19.6	25.3	Secondary data
<b>Activity 03: Provide conditional transfers to food-insecure persons, including women, young people and smallholders</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> ACL_FFA - <b>Location:</b> Nigeria - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	0	=50	=50	83	50	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	22.3	≥50	≥50	54.7	49.3	54.9	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	29.7	25.4	27.1	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	15.6	25.4	18	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	Secondary data
	Male	0	=28	=28		42	36	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=100	=100		100	100	Secondary data
<b>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</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> NPA_PREV_MSP - <b>Location:</b> Borno - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	≥50	0	0		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	≤10	0	0		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	≥40	0	0		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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> URT_GD - <b>Location:</b> Nigeria - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	96.3	≥99	≥99	94	91.8	92.2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.9	≥99	≥99	94	93.3	93.2	
	Overall	96.5	≥99	≥99	94	93	92.7	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	93.7	>90	>90	95.9	97	71.6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93.1	>90	>90	96.9	97.9	68.1	
	Overall	93.5	>90	>90	96.7	97.7	69.8	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	91.4	>95	>95	98.5	96.5	90.7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	87.4	>95	>95	97.9	96.5	89.1	
	Overall	90	>95	>95	98.1	97	89.9	

### 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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> NPA_PREV - <b>Location:</b> Nigeria - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	93.2	≥99	≥99	94	84.3	96.6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.1	≥99	≥99	93	91.6	89.6	
	Overall	94.4	≥99	≥99	92.9	90.7	92.8	

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	90.9	>90	>90	93.7	91.6	74	WFP
	Male	90.7	>90	>90	96.7	97.1	68.8	programme
	Overall	90.8	>90	>90	96.4	96.7	71.3	monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	90.3	≥95	≥95	96.2	100	89.1	WFP
	Male	90.1	≥95	≥95	95.1	98.8	86.1	programme
	Overall	90.3	≥95	≥95	95.2	94	87.8	monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	92	94.6	95.3	WFP
	Male	95.4	≥99	≥99	98	93.4	95.7	programme
	Overall	92.4	≥99	≥99	96.9	93.7	95.6	monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	88.1	>90	>90	100	100	76.9	WFP
	Male	88.2	>90	>90	90.4	100	79.5	programme
	Overall	88.1	>90	>90	92.2	100	78.6	monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	89.1	>95	>95	91.7	100	95.3	WFP
	Male	92.8	>95	>95	98.1	98.8	90.9	programme
	Overall	90.7	>95	>95	96.9	99.1	92.4	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≥99	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.8	≥99	≥99	0	94		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	91.5	>90	>90	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91.5	>90	>90	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	98.8	=100	=100	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.8	=100	=100	0	0		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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> URT_GD - <b>Location:</b> Nigeria - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	50	=50	=50	83.24	93.2	43	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> URT_GD - <b>Location:</b> Nigeria - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	3.8	>80	>80	15.9	7.7	6.1	WFP
	Male	3.2	>80	>80	17.8	5.7	4.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.6	>80	>80	17.4	6.1	5.3	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> NPA_PREV - <b>Location:</b> Nigeria - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=50	=50	8.66	2.2	7	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> NPA_PREV - <b>Location:</b> Nigeria - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	>80	16.6	7.7	5.4	WFP
	Male	3.5	>80	>80	13.9	5.7	6.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.8	>80	>80	16.3	6.1	6.3	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> ACL_FFA - <b>Location:</b> Nigeria - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=50	=50	8.1	4.6	9	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> ACL_FFA - <b>Location:</b> Nigeria - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	25	0	9	WFP
	Male	3.9	>80	>80	13.5	0	10.5	programme
	Overall	4.9	>80	>80	15.6	0	10	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	=50	0	0	41	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	>80				WFP
	Male		>80	>0				programme
	Overall	0	>80	>80		88	0	monitoring



## Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
<b>Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance and income-generating activities to food-insecure IDPs, returnees, refugees and host communities affected by crises</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> ALL - <b>Location:</b> Nigeria - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	≥100	>50	0	0		Secondary data
<b>Activity 02: Provide nutrition prevention and treatment packages to children 6-59 months, PLWG, other nutritionally vulnerable populations and persons with caring responsibilities</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> ALL - <b>Location:</b> Nigeria - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	≥100	≥50	0	0		Secondary data
<b>Activity 03: Provide conditional transfers to food-insecure persons, including women, young people and smallholders</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> ACL_FFA - <b>Location:</b> Nigeria - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	60	0	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> ALL - <b>Location:</b> Nigeria - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	≥100	=100	100	0		Secondary data
<b>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</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> ALL - <b>Location:</b> Nigeria - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	≥100	>50	0	0		Secondary data

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Partnering for the goals takes all of us.

**World Food Programme**

Contact info

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

# Financial Section

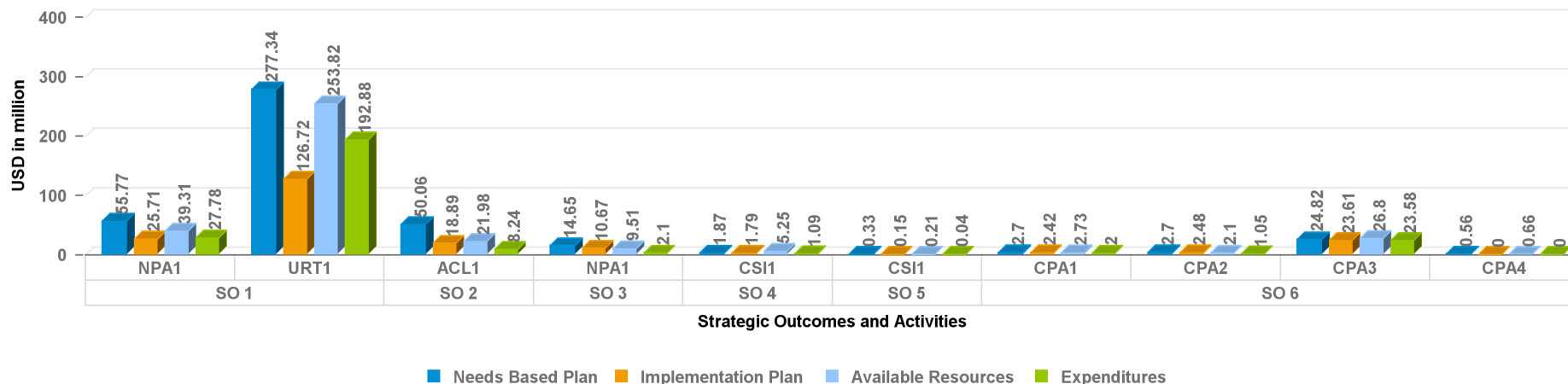
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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

# Annual Country Report

## Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	55,774,965	25,705,295	39,314,577	27,784,772
		Provide unconditional food assistance and income-generating activities to food-insecure IDPs, returnees, refugees and host communities affected by crises	277,340,302	126,721,528	253,816,311	192,875,165
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	52	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>333,115,267</b>	<b>152,426,823</b>	<b>293,130,941</b>	<b>220,659,937</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	14,648,450	10,667,428	9,513,644	2,104,007
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>14,648,450</b>	<b>10,667,428</b>	<b>9,513,644</b>	<b>2,104,007</b>
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	50,057,636	18,886,513	21,980,638	8,241,725
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>50,057,636</b>	<b>18,886,513</b>	<b>21,980,638</b>	<b>8,241,725</b>
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.	1,871,209	1,788,160	5,249,935	1,089,898
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,871,209</b>	<b>1,788,160</b>	<b>5,249,935</b>	<b>1,089,898</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	330,366	150,415	213,160	43,780
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent (SDG Target 17.14)</b>			<b>330,366</b>	<b>150,415</b>	<b>213,160</b>	<b>43,780</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	2,698,224	2,422,176	2,726,316	1,997,119
		Provide common emergency telecommunications services to government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations and provide for staff security	2,696,581	2,475,394	2,103,305	1,054,748
		Provide humanitarian air services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available.	24,822,699	23,611,053	26,799,365	23,575,621
		Provide on-demand supply chain, information technology and guesthouse services to humanitarian and development partners	560,000	0	664,365	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>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)</b>			<b>30,777,503</b>	<b>28,508,622</b>	<b>32,293,351</b>	<b>26,627,489</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	39,591,585	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39,591,585</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>430,800,431</b>	<b>212,427,962</b>	<b>401,973,255</b>	<b>258,766,836</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>10,037,677</b>	<b>9,300,000</b>	<b>17,654,069</b>	<b>9,864,030</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>440,838,107</b>	<b>221,727,961</b>	<b>419,627,324</b>	<b>268,630,865</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>28,617,229</b>	<b>14,412,317</b>	<b>14,625,197</b>	<b>14,625,197</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>469,455,336</b>	<b>236,140,279</b>	<b>434,252,521</b>	<b>283,256,063</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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

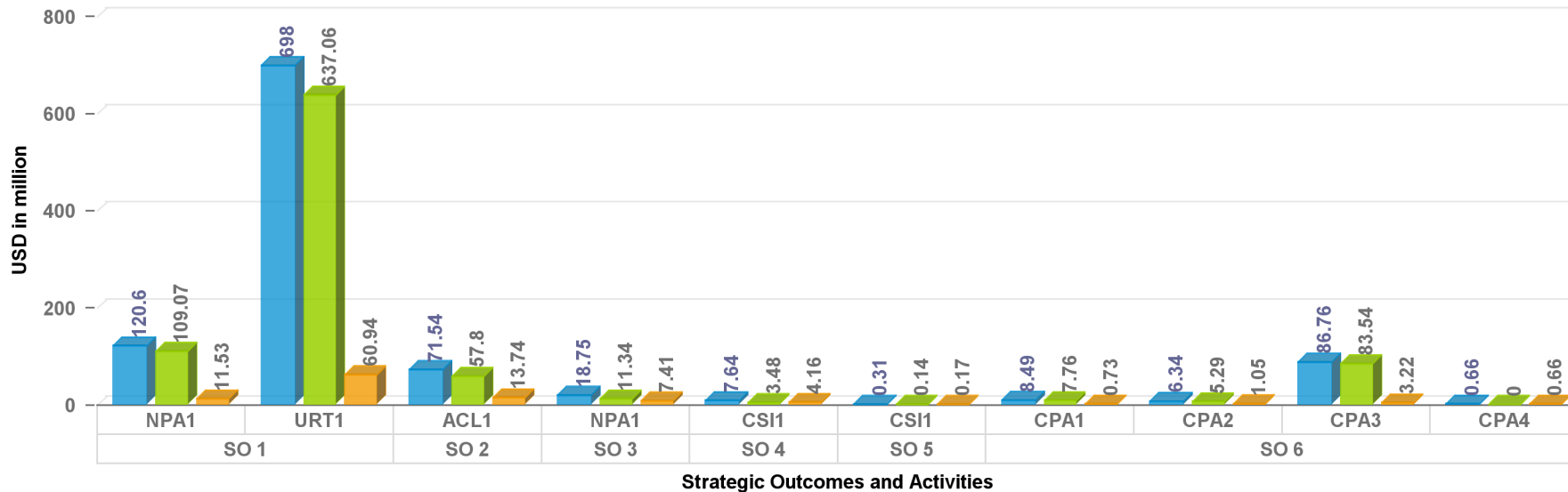
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



■ 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.
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.

# Annual Country Report

## Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
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 2022 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	171,974,608	120,603,280	0	120,603,280	109,073,475	11,529,805
		Provide unconditional food assistance and income-generating activities to food-insecure IDPs, returnees, refugees and host communities affected by crises	835,874,612	669,601,737	28,397,504	697,999,241	637,058,095	60,941,146
		Non Activity Specific	0	52	0	52	0	52
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>1,007,849,220</b>	<b>790,205,069</b>	<b>28,397,504</b>	<b>818,602,573</b>	<b>746,131,569</b>	<b>72,471,004</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	56,357,880	18,751,974	0	18,751,974	11,342,337	7,409,637
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>56,357,880</b>	<b>18,751,974</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,751,974</b>	<b>11,342,337</b>	<b>7,409,637</b>
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	161,846,645	71,539,610	0	71,539,610	57,800,697	13,738,913
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>161,846,645</b>	<b>71,539,610</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>71,539,610</b>	<b>57,800,697</b>	<b>13,738,913</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

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.	14,574,510	7,640,112	0	7,640,112	3,480,074	4,160,037
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>14,574,510</b>	<b>7,640,112</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,640,112</b>	<b>3,480,074</b>	<b>4,160,037</b>
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	1,979,182	313,878	0	313,878	144,498	169,380
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent (SDG Target 17.14)</b>			<b>1,979,182</b>	<b>313,878</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>313,878</b>	<b>144,498</b>	<b>169,380</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

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	10,199,327	6,343,106	0	6,343,106	5,294,548	1,048,557
		Provide common logistic services to government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations	11,142,875	8,489,460	0	8,489,460	7,760,263	729,196
		Provide humanitarian air services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available.	99,038,751	86,762,817	0	86,762,817	83,539,073	3,223,744
		Provide on-demand supply chain, information technology and guesthouse services to humanitarian and development partners	1,121,978	664,365	0	664,365	0	664,365
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0

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# Annual Country Report

## Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
<b>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)</b>			<b>121,502,930</b>	<b>102,259,747</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>102,259,747</b>	<b>96,593,885</b>	<b>5,665,862</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	39,591,585	0	39,591,585	0	39,591,585
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>39,591,585</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39,591,585</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39,591,585</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>1,364,110,368</b>	<b>1,030,301,975</b>	<b>28,397,504</b>	<b>1,058,699,479</b>	<b>915,493,060</b>	<b>143,206,419</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>44,040,861</b>	<b>42,116,937</b>	<b>294,543</b>	<b>42,411,480</b>	<b>34,621,440</b>	<b>7,790,040</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>1,408,151,229</b>	<b>1,072,418,912</b>	<b>28,692,047</b>	<b>1,101,110,959</b>	<b>950,114,501</b>	<b>150,996,459</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>91,454,924</b>	<b>56,369,634</b>		<b>56,369,634</b>	<b>56,369,634</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>1,499,606,153</b>	<b>1,128,788,545</b>	<b>28,692,047</b>	<b>1,157,480,593</b>	<b>1,006,484,134</b>	<b>150,996,459</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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