



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES

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Nigeria

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023

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Overview

Nigeria's hunger score in 2023 was 28.3, placing it 109th out of 125 countries on the Global Hunger Index, down six places from 103rd in 2022. The escalation reflects compounding local and regional challenges, exacerbated by global events. Pervasive insecurity, poor macroeconomic conditions and political tensions characterised January and February 2023, with recurrent displacement of more than 1.2 million people in the north-west and north-central states [1] and ongoing and widespread displacement affecting 2.3 million people in the north-east [2]. The disruption of household traditional agricultural livelihoods due to limited or no access to farmland, coupled with scarce non-farm opportunities in garrison towns in the north-east, has forced some vulnerable households to risk harm and secondary displacement by returning to insecure areas, street begging, engaging in exploitative activities, or resorting to other negative coping strategies in search of livelihoods amid ongoing shocks.

Nigeria's harvest season spans into January, leading to lower food prices and stable household consumption patterns. However, by February 2023, rising hunger across Nigeria's northern states - the mainstay of the country's grain supply - reflected a complex combination of persistent and unprecedentedly high poverty levels, concurrent conflicts, and harsh climatic conditions. These were compounded by floods that affected harvests across the country in 2022.

Agro-food businesses, primarily reliant on imports, faced additional challenges from high transportation costs propelled by the depreciation of the Nigerian Naira and the disruption of global supply chains related to the Ukraine crisis. The shortage of cash notes in January and February 2023 resulting from the redesign of the national currency hindered business transactions and led to a 22.12 percent surge in food prices, making them unaffordable for the vulnerable households already struggling with poverty.

After over 14 years of violent conflict, life in the northeast States of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe has become increasingly challenging, especially for internally displaced persons (IDPs), some in camps since 2014. In the northcentral and northwestern states, killings and abductions by armed groups forced rural households to move to urban areas. Persistent insecurity, limited access to farmland, dire macroeconomic conditions, and a widening gap between available resources and requirements further exacerbated the situation.

WFP's Executive Board approved an extension of Nigeria's initial Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2019-2022) until February 2023. The two-month extension allowed WFP to continue addressing emergency food and nutrition needs and building the resilience of vulnerable populations. It also provided more time to integrate lessons learned from the initial CSP into the succeeding CSP that started in March 2023. These included a heightened emphasis on holistic solutions achieved through strengthening sustainable local food systems.

In alignment with evidence from market monitoring, *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis, and other data sources, WFP delivered emergency food assistance via context-appropriate modalities while also seizing opportunities to support climate-smart income-generating activities.

In January and February 2023, WFP provided assistance to 1.2 million people on monthly basis. The assistance included unconditional food transfers, malnutrition prevention and treatment. WFP distributed 2,056 livestock asset creation and livelihood initiatives and provided 247,770 saplings of trees with nutritional and economic value to augment the recovery of vulnerable people affected by continuous shocks.

WFP also strengthened partnerships with the Government, United Nations agencies, international and national non-governmental organisations, and communities.

As a key partner and enabler for improved food security outcomes across the country, WFP, together with the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Alleviation (FMHAPA), facilitated stakeholder working groups to streamline standard operating procedures for shock-responsive social protection programmes. Previously managed through separate national coordination mechanisms, the streamlined procedures optimise social protection initiatives for greater efficiency and impact.

WFP-led Common Services continued to provide essential logistics, telecommunications and air transport services, enabling the humanitarian community in north-eastern Nigeria to efficiently deliver life-saving assistance to vulnerable people. At the end of the CSP extension, the Logistics Sector's warehouses held 1,607 metric tonnes of supplies for 14 agencies, while 1,048 users from 82 agencies benefited from the emergency telecommunications sector's secure communications, IT support and Internet connectivity. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service operated two medical evacuation flights, in addition to demand-driven fixed and rotary-wing flights transporting 6,816 humanitarian personnel from 105 agencies.

1,205,918

Total beneficiaries in 2023

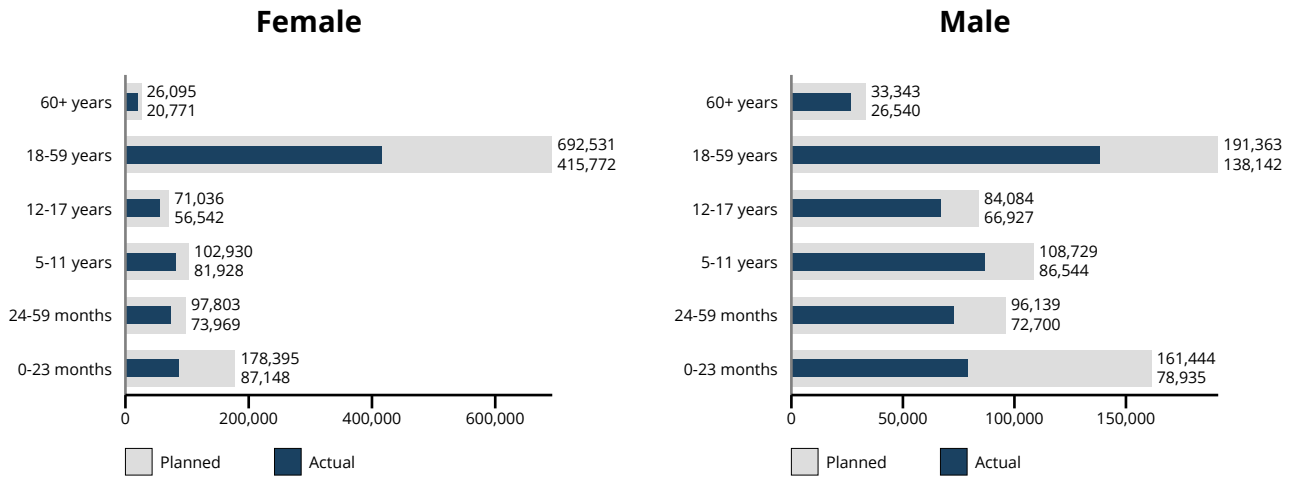


61% female

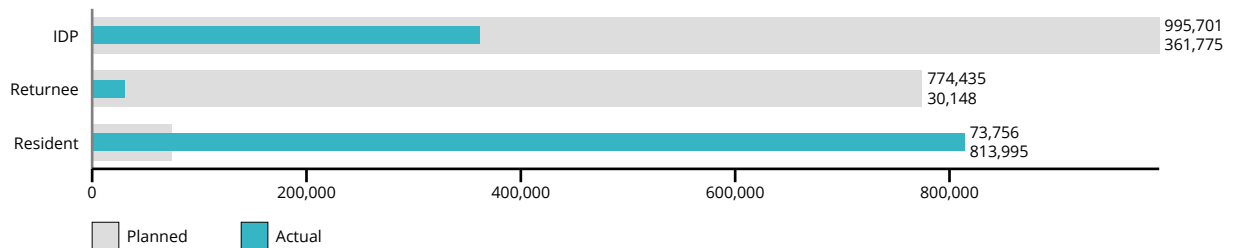


39% male

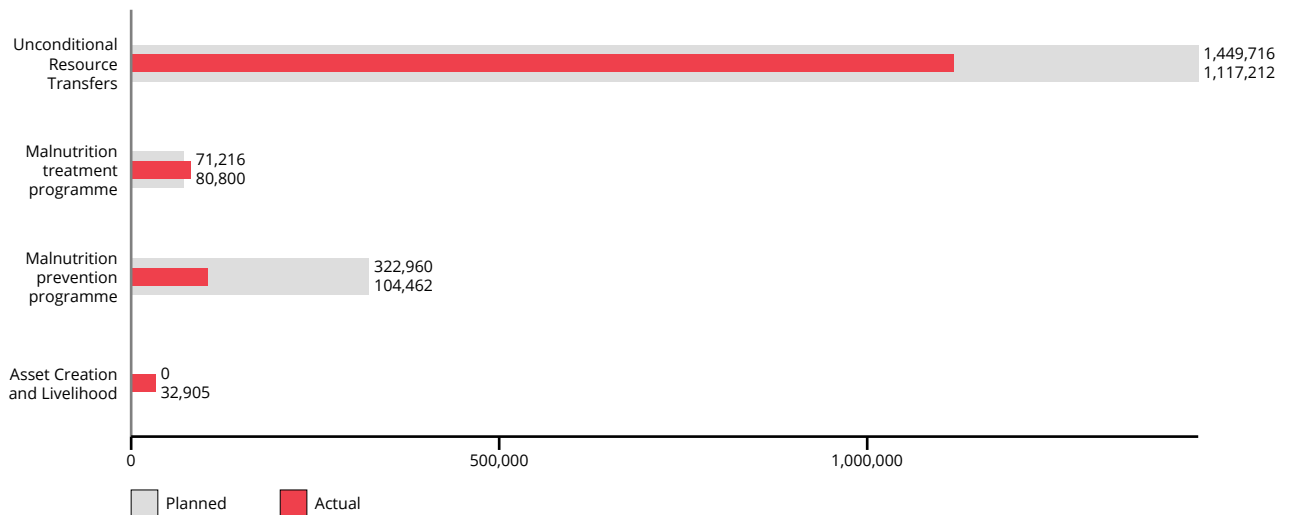
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



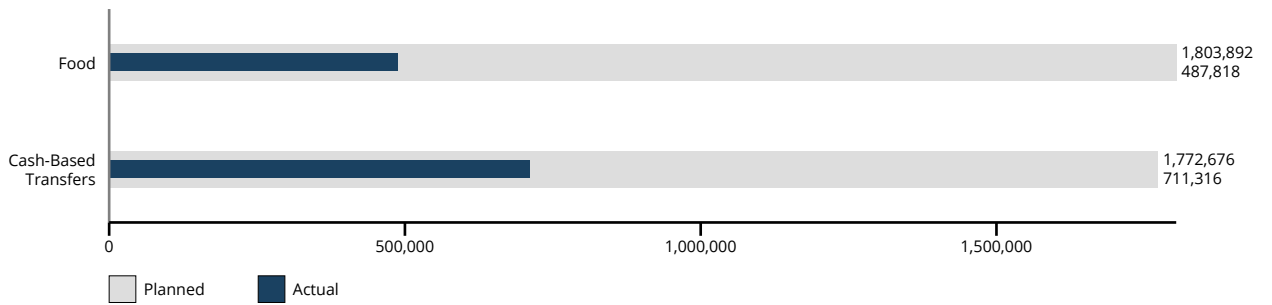
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



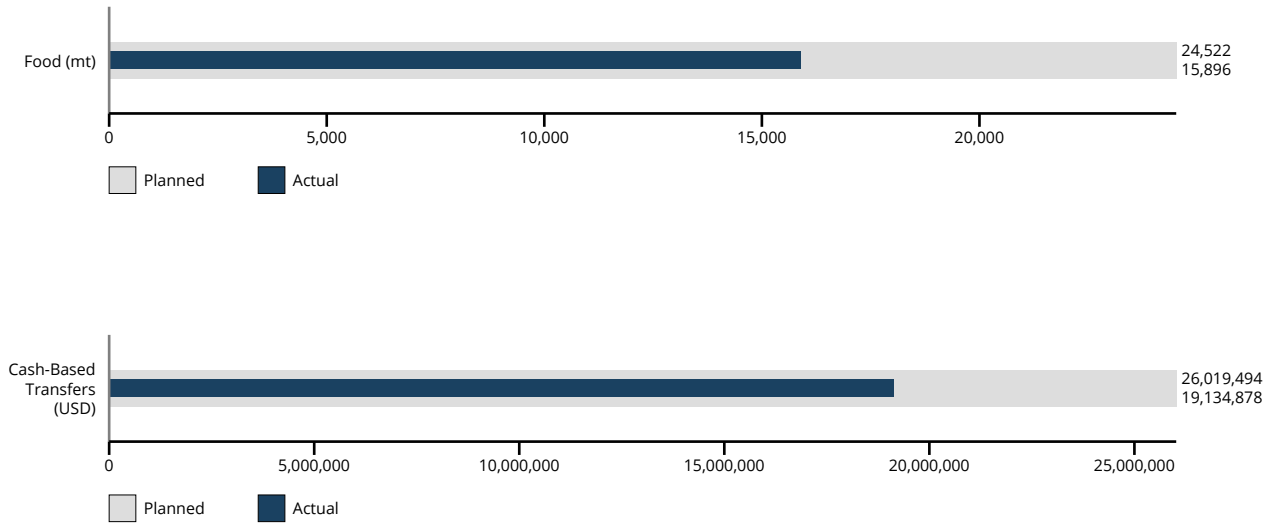
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



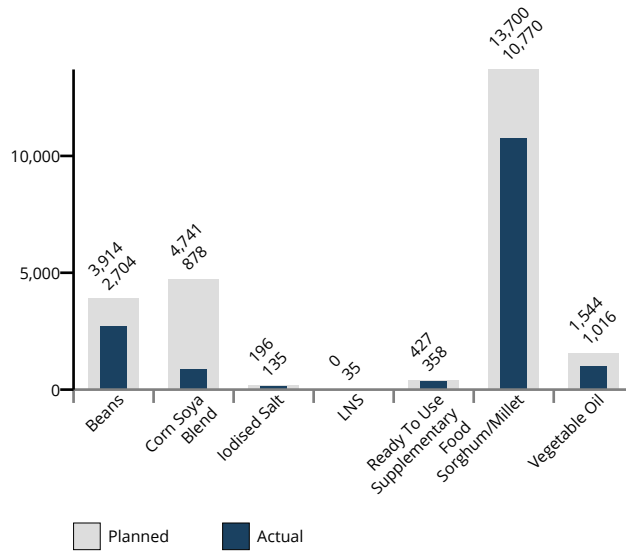
Beneficiaries by Modality



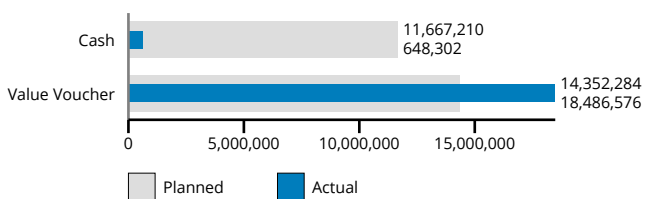
Total Transfers by Modality



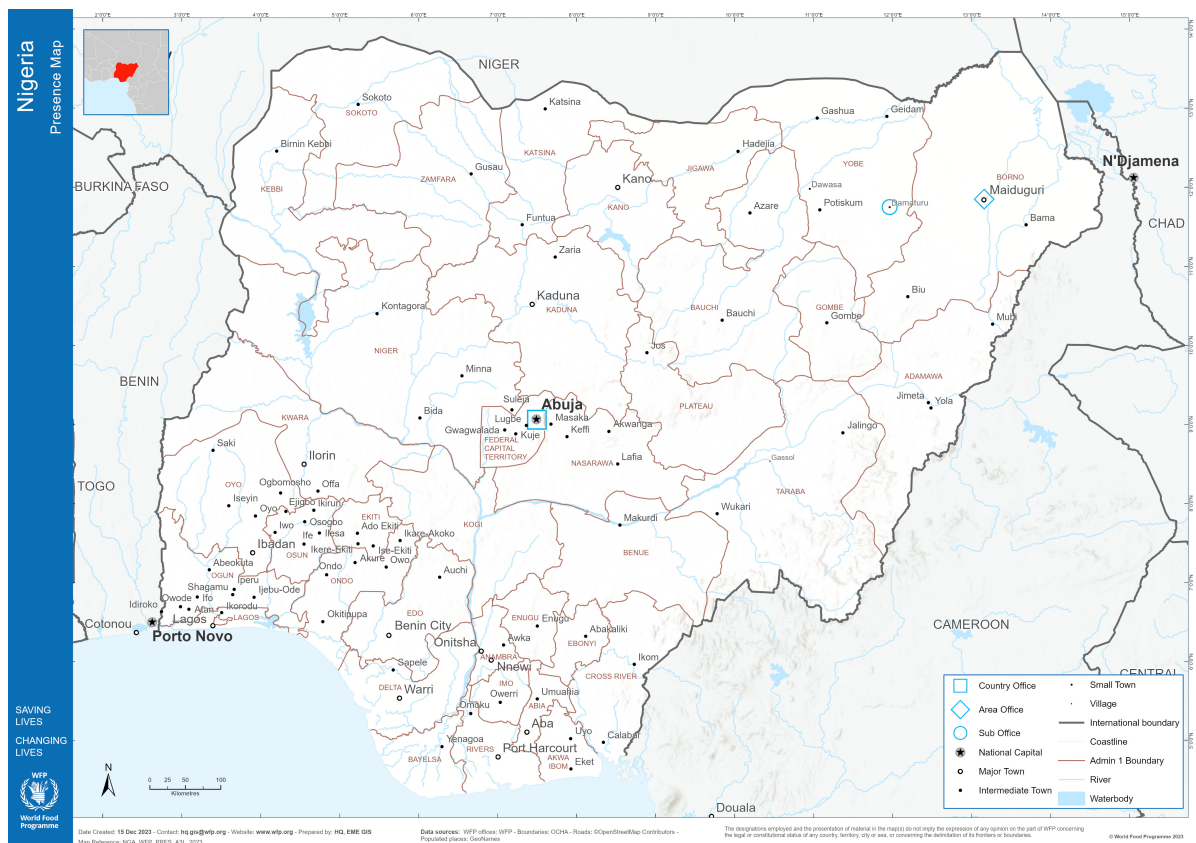
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



Nigeria's hunger situation worsened in 2023, dropping six places in the Global Hunger Index to 109th out of 125 countries, compared to 103rd in 2022. Insecurity, economic hardships, and political tensions in the first two months of 2023 further exacerbated the situation. The northwest and northcentral states continued to experience the recurring displacement of over 1.2 million people [1], while the north-east witnessed sustained and widespread displacement affecting 2.3 million people [2].

Limited or no access to farmland, coupled with scarce non-agricultural opportunities in garrison towns, forced vulnerable households to make difficult survival choices, including returning to unsafe areas, begging, engaging in exploitative activities, or other risky negative coping mechanisms amid ongoing shocks.

Nigeria's harvest season spans into January, typically leading to reduced food prices and stable household consumption patterns. However, by February 2023, food inflation had climbed 22.12 percent year-on-year - from February 2022 - according to the National Bureau of Statistics. Reduced agricultural yields, caused by insecurity-induced constraints on access to farmland during the planting and growing seasons, compounded by limited market functionality due to the cash-driven shortage of Naira notes policy and global high energy costs, contributed to limiting access to food beyond the financial reach of vulnerable people in Nigeria.

The Government-led March 2023 *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis projected that 24.8 million people across the country would face critical acute food insecurity between June and August 2023 [3]. In the north-east states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe, 4.3 million people - 22 percent more than in the previous year - were projected to face crisis to emergency levels of food insecurity. In the northwestern states of Katsina, Sokoto, and Zamfara, 4.2 million people were projected to require humanitarian assistance to meet their essential food needs.

WFP provided comprehensive assistance to reach the most vulnerable people while supporting wider early recovery and development initiatives. The extension of WFP's first Country Strategic Plan (CSP January 2019-December 2022) in Nigeria for an additional two months - until February 2023 - enabled the integration of accountability and learning processes to guide a strategic shift, building from the previous programme cycle. The evaluation report of the first CSP, published in January 2023 [4], provided evidence to support the strategic shift towards a food system-integrated approach and facilitated the incorporation of findings into the design of the subsequent CSP, which was launched in March 2023 and will continue through December 2027.

WFP prioritised available resources to ensure vulnerable populations affected by the economic crisis receive sufficient food during the transition period. Proactively providing two months of advance unconditional cash and in-kind food in one distribution cycle, WFP ensured consistent access to food through the period of cash shortage caused by the Government's decision to redesign the Naira notes.

WFP's response included resilience building support to provide relief to conflict-affected populations while rebuilding livelihoods. Strategic outcomes 1, 2, and 3 contributed to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger), whereas strategic outcomes 4, 5, and 6 contributed to SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP provided unconditional food assistance and supplemental nutritional support to crisis-affected internal displaced populations (IDP) and host communities. Under strategic outcome 2, WFP enhanced resilience by supporting the establishment of productive assets for smallholder farmers and the creation of wells, gardens, and other community assets of benefit to agro-pastoral livelihoods. Strategic outcome 3 focused on addressing the nutritional needs of children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and other vulnerable groups by increasing access to nutritious food and quality care, as well as providing inter-personal social and behavioral change communication for enhanced nutritional outcomes at the household level.

Prior to the March 2023 elections, consistent WFP engagement with government partners under strategic outcomes 4 and 5 sustained momentum towards enhanced technical capacity and greater policy coherence to address the root causes of hunger. WFP-led common services under strategic outcome 6 supplied logistics coordination, emergency telecommunications, and air services essential to sustain the life-saving crisis response of humanitarian operations across north-east Nigeria.

Risk Management

As WFP Nigeria prepared to launch the second Nigeria CSP, operations continued in an environment marked by political uncertainty, a fiscal policy-induced cash crunch change, and multidimensional threats linked with violence and insecurity. Heightened social tensions ahead of Nigeria's presidential and general elections in March 2023 compounded existing operational risks due to insecurity in northeast and northwest Nigeria, posing obstacles to the continuity of WFP operations. However, WFP managed to maintain operations throughout this period

To ensure uninterrupted access to food for crisis-affected vulnerable people requiring food and nutrition assistance, WFP enhanced communication with local communities and government authorities, explaining the objectives of the transition and fostering widespread agreement on future strategic shifts. WFP pre-distributed food rations to prevent potential risk of opportunistic diversion or looting of supplies by individuals or groups taking advantage of political uncertainty. In crisis-affected communities where insecurity or civil unrest risked disrupting the timeliness of planned distribution cycles, WFP prepositioned food in advance to ensure the reliable flow of life-saving assistance to people in need.

Partnerships

In partnership with the Government of Nigeria, WFP supported sustained progress towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 and 17, further advancing the six strategic outcomes agreed with the Government at the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) start in 2019. Strong support from the Government and the international community enabled WFP to reach over 1.2 million vulnerable girls, boys, women, and men during the final months of Nigeria's initial CSP.

To promote policy coherence and support the development of national strategies that address the root causes of hunger in Nigeria, WFP worked closely with leading government partners at the federal level, including the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning. Nigeria's National Cash and Voucher Assistance Policy, Implementation Plan for Food System Transformation, and National Social Protection Policy were among the government strategies that advanced most significantly during this period with technical support from WFP.

WFP also strengthened continuing partnerships at the state level, especially for preventing and treating malnutrition in Borno, Yobe and Sokoto States, emergency preparedness and response, and the effective and efficient administration of safety nets. WFP supported the government-run facilities in these states tasked with treating malnutrition, helping them identify gaps and address priority requirements.

Community-based organisations with deep-field operational presence, experience and knowledge of local contexts continued to be essential to successfully implementing WFP operations. During this period, WFP expanded work with Nigeria-based non-governmental organisations that comprised 55 percent of cooperating partners holding field-level agreements with WFP. WFP support included training of cooperating partners in good practices for anti-fraud and anti-corruption and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse. WFP cooperating partners were selected through a comprehensive and competitive annual review and selection process that carefully evaluated the quality of each organisation's proposal, depth of operational presence in prioritised conflict-affected communities and understanding of community context and needs. The Centre for Community Development and Research Network (CCDRN) and Finpact Development Foundation (FINDEF) were among the notable local partners that maintained strong cooperation with WFP at the field level through the closing months of the CSP.





























Partnerships with United Nations agencies leveraged the expertise of complementary mandates, enabling WFP to ensure efficient programme implementation and accelerate joint progress towards the SDGs. WFP worked closely with the United Nations Office of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to provide vital assistance. Dialogue with and funds mobilised from donor governments and private partners enabled WFP to coordinate more closely with UNICEF and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to deliver innovative and vital support to conflict-affected families and their communities through resilience, nutrition, and education programming.

































CSP Financial Overview

Nigeria's first Country Strategic Plan (CSP), launched in January 2019 and originally planned for completion by December 2022, was extended to include the first two months of 2023. This extension aligned the closure of Nigeria's inaugural CSP with the start of a second CSP for 2023-2027 that was agreed upon with the Government and approved by WFP Executive Board in early 2023 for implementation starting in March 2023. Resources available during the first two months of 2023 met 45 percent of the planned needs (USD 77 million) across the first six strategic outcomes of the CSP. These resources were primarily composed of funds mobilised from donors near the end of 2022 and consequently carried over into the new year. Most of the resources expensed by WFP in January and February 2023 were used for emergency food assistance, accounting for 73 percent of direct operational costs.













The Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) enabled the purchase of local commodities during periods of favourable market prices. This pre-financing support enabled WFP to maintain food assistance based on forecasted and committed funding support from donors.

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	 60,980,829	 46,248,857	 25,193,179	 25,220,365
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	 60,980,829	 46,248,857	 25,193,179	 25,220,365
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance and income-generating activities to food-insecure IDPs, returnees, refugees and host communities affected by crises	 50,076,214	 40,603,540	 27,002,589	 27,002,589
Activity 02: Provide nutrition prevention and treatment packages to children 6-59 months, PLWG, other nutritionally vulnerable populations and persons with caring responsibilities	 10,904,614	 5,645,317	 -1,809,410	 -1,782,224
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	 1,915,206	 685,780	 802,065	 802,065
SO03: Nutritionally vulnerable people in chronically food insecure areas have enhanced nutritional status in line with achieving national and global targets by 2025	 1,915,206	 685,780	 802,065	 802,065
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	 1,915,206	 685,780	 802,065	 802,065

SR 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition	 1,423,765	 2,109,425	 3,385,468	 3,385,468
SO02: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas become more resilient to shocks and are able to meet their basic food needs throughout the year	 1,423,765	 2,109,425	 3,385,468	 3,385,468
Activity 03: Provide conditional transfers to food-insecure persons, including women, young people and smallholders	 1,423,765	 2,109,425	 3,385,468	 3,385,468
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	 252,055	 281,069	 334,396	 334,396
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	 252,055	 281,069	 334,396	 334,396
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.	 252,055	 281,069	 334,396	 334,396
SR 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent	 19,118	 22,833	 34,425	 34,425
SO05: Government and partner efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by effective and coherent policy frameworks	 19,118	 22,833	 34,425	 34,425

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	19,118	22,833	34,425	34,425
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	5,395,033	5,195,555	4,934,974	4,934,974
SO06: Humanitarian community is enabled to reach and operate in areas of humanitarian crisis throughout the year	5,395,033	5,195,555	4,934,974	4,934,974
Activity 07: Provide common logistic services to government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations	336,661	398,405	208,789	208,789
Activity 08: Provide common emergency telecommunications services to government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations and provide for staff security	428,407	268,150	129,691	129,691
Activity 09: Provide humanitarian air services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available.	4,529,278	4,528,999	4,596,492	4,596,492
Activity 10: Provide on-demand supply chain, information technology and guesthouse services to humanitarian and development partners	100,685	0	0	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	69,986,007	54,543,522	34,684,509	34,711,695
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	1,995,813	1,498,355	2,222,536	2,222,536

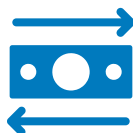
Total Direct Costs	 71,981,821	 56,041,878	 36,907,045	 36,934,231
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 4,672,087	 3,642,722	 -2,730,954	 -2,730,954
Grand Total	 76,653,908	 59,684,600	 34,176,091	 34,203,277

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



1.1 million people supported monthly to meet at least 70 percent of their **essential food needs**



USD 17.7 million in **cash-based transfers** provided to stimulate **recovery of local markets**



37 percent increase in **gender parity** in decision-making for **household nutrition**

Under strategic outcome 1, this Country Strategic Plan (CSP) ending February 2023 addressed the life-saving food and nutrition needs of vulnerable internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and members of conflict-affected host communities by combining food assistance with programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition.

WFP provided context-appropriate, unconditional food assistance through in-kind food distributions, cash transfers or vouchers. Whilst tailoring the choice of transfer modalities to maximise the appropriateness of food assistance to local market conditions and the preferences expressed by community members, WFP provided nutritionally balanced monthly assistance to over 1.1 million vulnerable people.

All cash-based transfers were managed through SCOPE to ensure that assistance reached the right beneficiaries. WFP-issued SCOPE cards were equipped with biometric authentication as an additional measure to identify and prevent duplicate assistance.

In communities receiving in-kind food, WFP distributed 1,841 metric tonnes of supplementary specialised nutritious food to vulnerable households with children aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. For communities with functioning markets, WFP **increased access to nutritious diets** by allocating additional voucher points redeemable for locally produced fresh food. WFP monitored changing market conditions and the cash transfer values to ensure families requiring food assistance consistently received enough support to meet at least 70 percent of their essential food needs.

WFP food assistance and nutrition support remained flexible and gender sensitive. Anticipating the volatile socio-economic conditions that prevailed during the January and February pre-election period, WFP proactively reduced the risk that delivery of urgent food assistance would be disrupted by distributing double rations and voucher points in January sufficient to cover food needs through the end of February.

During the reporting period, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to 1,205,918 beneficiaries, including 39 percent men and boys. WFP combined life-saving assistance with targeted social and behaviour change communication activities, promoting improved child and household care practices for better nutrition outcomes. The success of this inclusive approach is reflected in outcome monitoring data from the period showing that the percentage of supported households where decisions on the use of food assistance were made jointly by both women and men increased from 17.8 percent in 2019 to 55.6 percent before the end of the CSP.

WFP established field-level agreements with 14 national and 10 international organisations that worked as cooperating partners to implement food and nutrition activities in food-insecure communities across Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe States. Increased collaboration with national cooperating partners secured greater access to and acceptance by crisis-affected communities and helped ensure diversity and inclusion of the most vulnerable community members. WFP ensured efficient coordination with other humanitarian actors through active participation in the Food Security Cluster and Cash Working Group.

Limited access to people in need associated with insecurity and flooding remained among the primary challenges faced by WFP during the final months of this first CSP. Disruptions delayed deliveries of urgent food assistance to some communities. To help overcome these challenges, WFP prepositioned food and coordinated information management with national and international humanitarian organisations, the global emergency logistics team, governments, and

local authorities. Effective coordination helped WFP foster operational alignment among humanitarian actors while supporting fast, appropriate supply chain solutions responsive to the constantly evolving access challenges.

Food security outcome monitoring completed in 2022, near the end of this first CSP, found that the proportion of households reporting poor or borderline food consumption had increased by 12 percent compared to the same period in 2021. The increase can be attributed in part to food price inflation due to reduced harvests associated with severe flooding in 33 of Nigeria's 36 states in 2022, compounded by insecurity and macroeconomic pressures. The food security monitoring found that 67 percent of female-headed households were experiencing borderline to poor food consumption, while only 62 percent of male-headed households were experiencing borderline to poor food consumption.

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 - Fully integrates gender and age
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 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



2,056 livestock and non-food items valued at **USD 619,439** were provided to support **resilient livelihoods**



2,732 smallholder farmers trained in marketing and post-harvest handling to **enhance productivity**

FFA

Food assistance for assets supported the construction of **7 wells** and the cultivation of **45 hectares** of **communal land**

During the last months of the initial Country Strategic Plan (CSP), crisis-affected households faced persistent and mounting hardships that affected their capacity to cope, further highlighting the immediate need for more sustainable and efficient solutions to break the vulnerability cycle. Under strategic outcome 2, WFP supported these vulnerable people through shock-responsive asset creation and livelihood interventions that helped to build or restore productive household and communal assets in targeted communities.

Interventions strengthened livelihoods while addressing food and nutrition insecurity among vulnerable households and their communities. Partnering with UNICEF, WFP delivered integrated resilience and social cohesion programming targeting two Local Government Areas, one in Borno State and the other in Yobe State. WFP provided a lifesaving, integrated and comprehensive nutrition package of high-impact services, including nutritious food via e-vouchers, in coordination with resilience and livelihoods support to women and children to support healthy growth and development in the 1,000 days between conception and a child's second birthday.

WFP also provided 6,500 vulnerable households with children aged 6 to 23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls with monthly cash-based transfers conditioned on participation in creating or rehabilitating communal or household assets that support enhanced livelihoods. WFP provided redeemable electronic voucher points that enabled recipients to obtain nutritious, locally produced fresh food, including milk, eggs, green leafy vegetables, fruit, and legumes, from retailers pre-approved by WFP.

To help empower communities to meet food needs throughout the year, WFP-supported vulnerable households constructed seven wells and cultivated 45 hectares of gardens that benefited 901 smallholder farmers. The wells ensured a reliable water source for irrigated farming and livestock and collectively cultivated communal gardens that produced vegetables, fruit, and other nutritious food. Mother-to-mother and father support groups, pregnant and lactating women and girls, and caretakers of children aged 6 to 23 months benefited from one-on-one and group counselling at facility and community levels. Additionally, 2,732 smallholder farmers received training on good agricultural practices and post-harvest training during the reporting period, to protect against post-harvest losses. Fifty-nine percent of these farmers were female, and 41 percent were male.

WFP also conducted a market assessment to improve the evidence base for activities to increase employment opportunities for youth and women in six northern states. The assessment explored existing and potential markets for mixed foods and identified opportunities for product expansion in locations with high market potential. It examined consumer response to value-added products and local consumption patterns. The results of the assessment helped identify pathways to improved products with the potential to increase smallholder farmer incomes, expand market access and diversify income sources for multiple actors along the value chain.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



80,800 children received supplementary **nutritious food** to support **recovery from moderate acute malnutrition**



USD 268,846 transferred to support the **nutritional needs of children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls**



16 health care facilities and **39 staff** supported to **treat moderate acute malnutrition**

WFP helped ensure access to nutrient-rich complementary foods and improved dietary diversity among children aged 6 to 23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls during the 1,000 days between conception and a child's second birthday, the critical window of opportunity to impact children's early cognitive and physical development positively. Undernutrition during pregnancy is a significant determinant of stunting due to its negative consequences for foetal growth.

From May 2022 to April 2023, nearly 6 million children aged 0 to 59 months in northeast and northwest Nigeria were acutely malnourished or at risk of acute malnutrition [1]. Of these, 1,623,130 children were projected to suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 4,308,404 from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Another 511,890 pregnant and breastfeeding women were projected to be acutely malnourished and in need of nutrition intervention. The main factors contributing to acute malnutrition were inadequate quantity and quality of food consumption and poor health-seeking behaviour. Insecurity and population displacement exacerbated the negative impact of these key risk factors.

In response, WFP supplied monthly cash transfers using electronic vouchers to support improved consumption of nutrient-rich foods among 3,800 children aged 6 to 23 months and 5,223 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. Vouchers enabled recipients to access nutritious, locally available fresh foods from a specialised food basket that included milk, eggs, fish, green leafy vegetables, fruit, beans, groundnuts, or other legumes.

In coordination with similar activities under strategic outcome 2, WFP established mother-to-mother and father support groups to provide pregnant women and parents with children aged 0 to 23 months one-on-one and group counselling at facility and community levels. The support groups encouraged positive behavioural change and the adoption of optimal maternal and child feeding practices during the 1000-day window of opportunity. Participants received counselling on breastfeeding, sanitation and hygiene, complementary feeding practices, and other essential practices crucial for child survival, growth, and development. Group meetings typically comprised 12 to 15 members, including a lead parent tasked with facilitating the group's interaction. WFP and UNICEF worked together to strengthen community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) across targeted communities. WFP provided treatment for moderate acute malnutrition or wasting. At the same time, UNICEF supported overall nutrition and health services within the same health facilities by providing an outpatient therapeutic programme for children with SAM. In alignment with the CMAM treatment protocol, WFP provided 80,800 children suffering from MAM with 100 g of ready-to-use supplementary food daily.

In collaboration with partners, WFP strengthened the screening and referral process for children 6-59 months with acute malnutrition. This involved house-to-house malnutrition screening conducted by community nutrition mobilisers (CNMs). Children identified as acutely malnourished were referred to the nearest treatment centres. The presence of CNMs and the training of caregivers has enhanced nutritional surveillance and sustained local capacity to address the urgent needs of children with SAM and MAM at the community level.

Food security outcome monitoring conducted at the end of the CSP found that the proportion of children aged 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet increased by 7.8 percent compared to the same period in 2021. However, when disaggregated by gender, this increase significantly favours boys. The results showed that the proportion of boys with a minimum acceptable diet increased by nine percent, while the same indicator for girls decreased by two percentage points.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

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



125 government staff trained in **emergency preparedness and response**



WFP **technical support** helped streamline procedures for **national shock-responsive social protection**

Four out of ten Nigerians live below the poverty line. Despite investment, efforts to lift people out of poverty often yield limited benefits because most jobs are in small household enterprises with limited growth potential. Crisis-affected people in north-eastern Nigeria are particularly vulnerable to hunger due to the destruction of livelihoods caused by the ongoing conflict.

WFP's response under Strategic Outcome 4 contributed to strengthening the capacity of Government actors to develop and manage food security and nutrition programmes, policies, strategies, and processes in support of Nigeria's progress toward achieving Zero Hunger by 2030. WFP's capacity and skills development support, provided through 12 technical assistance activities, benefited 125 government officials.

WFP began 2023 by co-convening a joint planning meeting with the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Alleviation (FMHAPA) to support the Government's implementation of the recently approved revised National Social Protection Policy for 2021-2025. Planned activities included WFP technical assistance to pilot test the shock-responsive social protection framework by FMHAPA departments and related government agencies. WFP also supported the government's plans to strengthen the capacity of emergency responders in disaster risk and mitigation, contingency planning, and preparedness. These efforts helped improve Nigeria's score on WFP's Index, which measures countries' comparative emergency preparedness capacity.

During the reporting period, WFP facilitated the transfer of computer equipment to enable management information systems for social protection programmes in Sokoto State. The digitisation of Sokoto's social protection programme delivery system has helped to increase transparency and accountability. This initiative was made possible through a joint UN SDG project funded by the Office of the United Nations Secretary-General.

WFP's technical assistance in early 2023 also included co-facilitation of the food systems working group and review of related initiatives to advance food systems transformation in Nigeria. Workshops and stakeholder meetings, in close coordination with FMHAPA, supported the merging of parallel national coordination mechanisms - food systems transformation pathways and shock-responsive social protection - into a single coherent standard operating procedure for shock-responsive social protection.

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	N/A

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



WFP supported **Government** preparations for its presentation at the **Global Food Systems Summit**



Enhanced the operational links to the **home-grown school feeding** policy within **3 national policies**



WFP provided **technical support** to finalise the **national cash and voucher assistance policies**

In collaboration with WFP and other stakeholders, Nigeria is developing national strategies for a more integrated humanitarian-development-peace (triple-nexus) approach and taking essential steps to improve the coherence of policy frameworks that support the country's goal to achieve zero hunger by 2030.

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP encouraged the improved alignment of food and nutrition activities with Nigeria's medium- and long-term priorities. In January and February, WFP helped the Government integrate policies, strategies, implementation, and action plans not previously part of the national approach.

WFP also supported the Government in establishing an inter-ministerial food systems coordination unit, headed by the Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning, with active involvement of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security and Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment. The Government's presentation in Rome at the Global Food Systems Summit was well-covered by the public media, delivering strong evidence of the collaborative multi-stakeholder effort.

A 19-member multi-sectoral committee supported by WFP contributed to the national home-grown school feeding policy by enhancing operational links between national policies for food and nutrition, agricultural technology and innovation, and the development of small and medium enterprises. This policy provides the framework, resources, and accountability mechanisms to improve the effectiveness and sustainability of Nigeria's National Home-Grown School Feeding Programme so that it can be institutionalised, promoting long-term sustainability.

WFP furthered efforts initiated by a WFP-assigned technical expert in 2022 by supporting the government to finalise the national cash and voucher assistance policy in consultation with stakeholders. The cash and voucher policy improves coordination between social protection and assistance to Nigeria's most vulnerable, food-insecure people. WFP also supported the sustainable enrolment of vulnerable people in underserved and hard-to-reach areas into the national identification system.

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.	N/A

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



The **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service** (UNHAS) flew **2 medical evacuation flights** and transported **6,816 humanitarian workers**



The **Emergency Telecommunication Sector** (ETS) provided **telecommunications and connectivity** services to **1,048 users**



Logistics Sector warehouses stored **1,607 metric tons of cargo** for **14 humanitarian organizations**

First activated in 2016, the Logistics Sector, Emergency Telecommunication Sector (ETS), and the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) continued as service providers of last resort through to the end of this Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in February 2023. The common services provided are safe, timely, and efficient, internet and security communications, as well as storage and transport for humanitarian personnel and cargo. Insecurity and infrastructure challenges along main supply routes and growing humanitarian needs across northeast Nigeria increased demand for these essential WFP-led common services.

The **Logistics Sector** supports humanitarian actors with common storage and transport services where local capacity is absent, easing constraints that impede the delivery of humanitarian assistance. It ensures leadership and coordination through forums that proactively discuss and address emerging logistics bottlenecks. The Sector's information management services provide up-to-date access to constraint maps, snapshots, and operational overviews. The Sector also loans mobile storage units, prefabs, generators, and other logistics equipment to partners and government agencies and supports their installation and maintenance.

In the last two months of this CSP, the Sector had loaned 32 mobile storage units and four prefabs. Humanitarian logistics training provided to 20 humanitarian workers strengthened their organisational capacity for improved humanitarian response and greater sustainability. The Sector provided common logistics services to 24 partners.

The **ETS** provides humanitarian actors in Damaturu, Maiduguri, Yola, and eight humanitarian hubs of Borno State with security and voice communications, IT helpdesk, internet connectivity, coordination, and information management services. It also maintains an automated electronic dashboard that supports real-time service monitoring, rapid response, and remote adjustment of equipment settings.

In January and February 2023, 1,048 humanitarian workers from 82 non-governmental organisations and United Nations agencies were users of ETS-provided security communications and internet connectivity services. The ETS trained 43 responders to use handheld, mobile, and base radios. It produced monthly information management products, including dashboards, situation reports, infographics, and fact sheets to inform users about its operations. The ETS also monitored performance and collected user feedback to improve service quality through working groups, inter-sector forums, field missions, and training events.

UNHAS, which operates from 11 airfield locations in northeastern Nigeria, facilitates the air transport of passengers and cargo for humanitarian actors, including non-governmental organisations, United Nations agencies, donors, and diplomatic missions, who are providing life-saving assistance to people in need. In January and February 2023, UNHAS fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft carried 6,816 passengers from 105 user organisations, meeting 88 percent of requests with seats provided on the day of travel requested. UNHAS conducted two medical evacuation flights, providing rapid and safe evacuation from remote locations using the UNHAS helicopter equipped with paramedic support on board. UNHAS also delivered 49.78 metric tonnes of air cargo containing essential humanitarian supplies. The airlift included special flights to Rann, where severe flooding had made road access difficult. Updated cargo procedures and improved cargo handling processes supported increased efficiency.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

The humanitarian crisis across north-east and north-west Nigeria disproportionately affects women and girls, impeding progress towards gender equality in livelihoods, access to decision-making, and resilience. While comprehensive gender-disaggregated data on food insecurity is lacking, evidence from WFP operations and analysis of the context underscores the significant challenges women face in addressing food insecurity.

Poor health and limited access to reproductive health and HIV/AIDS services hamper the fight against malnutrition. Structural, institutional, and sociocultural gender inequalities limit women's land rights and opportunities to participate in the agricultural economy. According to a recent survey recognised by the Central Bank of Nigeria, in 2023 only 47 percent of women had access to transaction accounts, savings, remittances, credit, and other regulated financial services [1]. The limited progress was despite growth in women's formal financial inclusion, from 56 percent in 2020 to 64 percent in 2023. The International Labour Organisation reports that in 2022, Nigeria's women remained over-represented in vulnerable employment, with 74 percent of employed women engaged in informal, low-paying jobs compared to 48 percent of men [2].

During this first Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP applied a three-pronged strategy to improve access to resources and control over decisions that shape food security through gender mainstreaming, implementing gender transformative livelihoods activities, and strengthening the capacity of government institutions to design gender-sensitive social protection policies and programmes.

Launched in 2021, the Gender Transformation Programme (GTP) set out a plan to increase WFP's capacity to integrate gender into all programmes, structures, and operations in Nigeria. A final assessment of the GTP's results found that by February 2023, WFP had met 36 of the 39 thematic benchmarks for improved gender integration in Nigeria. These included the mandatory inclusion of gender budget lines and reporting requirements in field-level agreements between WFP and its partners. WFP also took steps to ensure that the voices of women were included in community engagement in the design, monitoring and implementation of activities.

The CSP further integrated activities to promote gender parity in food production. WFP-supported nutrition-specific social and behavioural change communication reached 1.2 million people across 24 LGAs and encouraged village savings and loan associations to support sustainable livelihoods. These groups - established in 105 communities across the northeast and composed mainly of women - demonstrated improved financial literacy and inclusion by accumulating over USD 11,000 in savings to be used as investment capital.

Following these interventions, the proportion of households served by WFP where decisions on the use of food assistance provided through food, cash and vouchers were jointly made by both women and men increased to 55.6 percent by the end of 2022, from the 17.8 percent baseline in 2019.

Building from the Gender Transformation Programme (GTP) and leveraging the technical capacity of a dedicated gender officer, WFP is well-positioned to strengthen commitments to advancing gender equality through the new CSP. With intensified efforts to generate gender-disaggregated data and apply insights, WFP will continue progressing toward improved gender-sensitive management oversight, accountability, and programme design.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

The security situation in the northeast states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) remained volatile throughout 2019 and into the first two months of 2023, with ongoing conflict activity between the Government of Nigeria and non-state armed groups (NSAGs), as well as between NSAGs. There was a persistent trend for NSAGs to unlawfully stop, attack, abduct and kill civilians, particularly while they were engaging in livelihood activities, creating significant protection risks for an already highly vulnerable population. The conflict had a disastrous but differential impact on women, men, boys, and girls. Girls had less access to education than boys. In contrast, girls and women were at greater risk of sexual violence and abuse (such as child/forced marriage, teenage pregnancy, and trafficking, and were more likely to engage in sex in exchange for goods and services). Young boys remained at greater risk of forced recruitment by militia groups. In comparison, young women and girls remained at greater risk of recruitment or abduction for use as suicide bombers, often with their babies [1]. Significant conflict activity also challenged the delivery of humanitarian assistance and protection, resulting in a persistently narrow humanitarian space.

Through its commitment to mainstreaming protection and accountability, WFP ensures affected populations, including displaced persons, host communities, and returnees, enjoy their right to food security, nutrition, and safe and meaningful access to assistance.

This was done in part through protection and gender assessments that identified harmful coping strategies among vulnerable crisis-affected people, triggered in part by protracted and periodic displacements, Government-led camp closures (sometimes to less secure environments), insufficiency of humanitarian assistance to meet household requirements for food and other needs, lingering hardship from the economic recession that was triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic and high inflation. These harmful coping strategies included, but were not limited to, the sale of productive assets, begging, child labour and transactional sex. Identifying these protection risks throughout the previous Country Strategic Plan (CSP) period led to the implementation of mitigation measures suggested by affected communities during consultations.

Training to partners on protection, accountability to affected population, complaint, and feedback mechanisms (CFM) and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse continued throughout the reporting period, including training conducted at the start of 2023 as part of the onboarding procedure for 86 participants from 27 cooperating partners. Collaborating with the Christian Blind Mission, WFP provided cooperating partners with inclusion training to better integrate the needs of people with disabilities. WFP also worked with community-based protection groups to promote transparency, accountability, and local participation across CSP activities. WFP further provided cooperating partners with sensitisation messages about sexual exploitation and abuse, fraud awareness and reporting.

Before upgrading and relaunching its hotline in 2022, WFP, as part of efforts to standardise and enhance the functionality of its help and feedback desks, which remain a crucial source of feedback, particularly in areas with no mobile network coverage and the hard-to-reach regions, embarked on a helpdesk digitisation initiative which sought to improve overall cases handling procedures at the field level, ensure conformity with WFP's personal data protection and privacy standards, harmonise and integrate data from various feedback sources in a comprehensive database. MODA, WFP's mobile or web data collection platform, was leveraged for the initiative, and several training sessions were organised to introduce the new tools and review the feedback process flow at the helpdesks to facilitate timely actioning of cases. Moreover, colleagues were sensitised and encouraged to support the transition and provide guidance to CPs where necessary.

In a bid to ensure that CFM frontline actors, especially CFM call operators, are well equipped to manage and address feedback raised by affected population while at the same time receiving support to preserve their mental health and psychosocial well-being, training on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) was organised in February. The training further aimed to strengthen their ability to handle highly sensitive and confidential cases relating to child protection and gender-based violence when reported through the hotline or other CFM channels.

Overall, 11,066 items of feedback were processed through the diverse but complementary CFM channels, comprised of helpdesks managed by cooperating partners (4,884; 44 percent), the toll-free hotline (4,672; 42 percent) and other

sources such as dedicated email (1,510; 14 percent) from January to February 2023.

Positive feedback (30 percent) was the second highest proportion of feedback, which included compliments, recounts, and success stories of the positive impact of the various forms of WFP's assistance on beneficiaries - some citing improved food consumption and diets of their households, healthier babies owing to consumption of nutritious supplements and ability to meet other essential needs of their household with cash and livelihoods assistance. The most positive feedback was relayed through the hotline.

Nearly a fifth (17 percent) of feedback was made up of requests for information/assistance, which were received mainly through the hotline. These were primarily enquiries on March distribution dates. Notably, households affected by floods or scaled down continued to reach out to WFP for urgent assistance and reinstatement, in addition to general enquiries on eligibility criteria to access WFP's assistance, the use of payment instruments, WFP's presence and activities.

The lowest proportion of feedback (<1 percent) was negative feedback/complaints made up of reports from people living with disabilities in Maiduguri being marginalised, in addition to complaints of high food prices at retailers' shops when compared with standard market prices in Gwoza, Damboa and Mafa. Other complaints came from beneficiaries of livelihood activities in Yola South who were missing equipment to carry out their activities, such as cages, medication for goats and water pumps.

Environment

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

Like the Sahelian savannah's adjoining lands, northeast Nigeria is vulnerable to prolonged dry spells and land degradation linked to climate change. Reduced harvests due to severe flooding in 2022 across 33 of Nigeria's 36 states, compounded with insecurity and macroeconomic pressure, caused a surge in food prices, driving hunger and causing increased resort to unsustainable negative coping mechanisms by people struggling with food insecurity.

WFP's livelihoods initiatives apply climate-smart approaches to support greater resilience of crisis-affected households. Using the environmental and social risks screening tool, WFP screened six proposed activities to identify and mitigate risks of causing social or environmental harm.

This Country Strategic Plan (CSP) concluded in February 2023 and integrated natural resource management in collaboration with crisis-affected communities through asset-creation activities. Participants planted and nurtured 247,770 tree seedlings of nutritional and economic value and dug seven shallow wells to support the environmental resilience of pastoral livelihoods. The creation of the shared shallow wells supported increased social cohesion within the communities. WFP also supported dry season farming for households impacted by the 2022 flooding and other vulnerable people by providing improved varieties of maize and other early maturing crops to offset losses. Food security outcome monitoring completed towards the end of this CSP found that the number of households reporting positive environmental benefits from assets created by WFP activities increased by 27 percent compared to 2021 results and was 35 percent higher than in 2020.

With these water conservation and afforestation efforts, WFP operations facilitated innovative, cost-effective, and environmentally sustainable solutions, including energy-efficient stoves to reduce deforestation, water systems to control flooding, and solar boreholes to supply water for micro-irrigation schemes.

Across the implementation period of the CSP (January 2019 - February 2023), WFP continued to strengthen environmental and social safeguards in its facilities. Improvements included greater energy efficiency, better waste management, reduced water consumption and best practices for sustainable procurement. WFP also implemented measures for sustainable infrastructure design and environmental protection, including the use of motion sensors to save energy, sensor faucets and water flow meters to improve water conservation and reduce water consumption, and drinking water dispensers to eliminate waste from disposable water bottles. Leading by example, WFP helped raise staff awareness in energy-saving practices and environmental sustainability.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] The International Organization for Migration (IOM). Nigeria – North-Central and North-West Displacement Report 11 (March 2023). <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/nigeria-north-central-and-north-west-displacement-report-11-march-2023>

[2] The International Organization for Migration (IOM). Nigeria – North-East – Mobility Tracking Round 44 IDP and Returnee Atlas (April 2023). <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/nigeria-north-east-mobility-tracking-round-44-idp-and-returnee-atlas-april-2023>

Context and Operations

[1] The International Organization for Migration (IOM). Nigeria – North-Central and North-West Displacement Report 11 (March 2023). <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/nigeria-north-central-and-north-west-displacement-report-11-march-2023>

[2] The International Organization for Migration (IOM). Nigeria – North-East – Mobility Tracking Round 44 IDP and Returnee Atlas (April 2023). <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/nigeria-north-east-mobility-tracking-round-44-idp-and-returnee-atlas-april-2023>

[3] Food Security Cluster Nigeria. Cadre Harmonisé for Identification of Food and Nutrition Insecurity Risk Areas and Vulnerable Populations in 26 States and Federal Capital Territory (FCT) of Nigeria, March 2023. <https://fscluster.org/nigeria/document/fiche-cadre-harmonise-identification>

[4] WFP. Evaluation of Nigeria WFP Country Strategic Plan 2019-2022. January 2023. <https://www.wfp.org/publications/evaluation-nigeria-wfp-country-strategic-plan-2019-2022>

CSP Financial Overview

Note for the variation in Available Resources and Expenditures: The Country Strategic Plan (CSP) ended in February 2023 and any available balances were migrated to the new CSP 2.0 than commenced from March 2023. At the same time, the closed CSP 1.0 had open commitments that continued to be actualised, hence the small difference between the available resources and expenditures

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). Northwest and Northeast Nigeria – Acute Malnutrition Analysis May 2022-April 2023 (November 2022). https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Nigeria_Acute_Malnutrition_May22_April23_Report.pdf

[2] Under the planning stage of the Budget Review 3 (A two-month extension of the CSP) planning figures for the prevention of stunting are captured under the prevention of acute malnutrition). 80,000 people including 40,000 children and 40,000 women were planned for the prevention of stunting

Progress towards gender equality

[1] Enhancing Financial Innovation and Access. A2F 2023 Survey - Key Highlights. Available at: <https://a2f.ng/a2f-2023-survey-key-highlights>

[2] International Labour Organization (ILO). Data Explorer, Nigeria, Labour force participation rate. Available at: <https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/country-profiles>

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Nigeria Protection Reports. ReliefWeb Response. Available at: <https://response.reliefweb.int/nigeria/protection/reports>

Environment

Environmental and social risk screening was only undertaken for Activity 3

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.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	675,102	469,788	70%
	female	1,168,790	736,130	63%
	total	1,843,892	1,205,918	65%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	161,444	78,935	49%
	female	178,395	87,148	49%
	total	339,839	166,083	49%
24-59 months	male	96,139	72,700	76%
	female	97,803	73,969	76%
	total	193,942	146,669	76%
5-11 years	male	108,729	86,544	80%
	female	102,930	81,928	80%
	total	211,659	168,472	80%
12-17 years	male	84,084	66,927	80%
	female	71,036	56,542	80%
	total	155,120	123,469	80%
18-59 years	male	191,363	138,142	72%
	female	692,531	415,772	60%
	total	883,894	553,914	63%
60+ years	male	33,343	26,540	80%
	female	26,095	20,771	80%
	total	59,438	47,311	80%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	73,756	813,995	1104%
Returnee	774,435	30,148	4%
IDP	995,701	361,775	36%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	0	32,905	-

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition prevention programme	322,960	104,462	32%
Malnutrition treatment programme	71,216	80,800	113%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	1,449,716	1,117,212	77%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	3,914	2,704	69%
Corn Soya Blend	4,741	878	19%
Iodised Salt	196	135	69%
LNS	0	35	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	427	358	84%
Sorghum/Millet	13,700	10,770	79%
Vegetable Oil	1,544	1,016	66%

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			
Value Voucher	14,352,284	18,217,729	127%
Cash	10,563,210	0	0%
Strategic result 02: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Value Voucher	0	268,846	-
Cash	1,104,000	0	0%
Strategic result 03: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	0	648,302	-

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 Male Total	865,480 584,236 1,449,716	399,624 269,764 669,388
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	865,480 584,236 1,449,716	267,350 180,474 447,824
A.2: Food transfers			MT	21,137	14,548
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	22,006,694	17,704,218

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 Male Total	62,585 56,398 118,983	5,352 4,822 10,174
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	163,977 163,977	6,784 6,784
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	62,585 56,398 118,983	14,410 12,985 27,395
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	36,748 34,468 71,216	41,693 39,107 80,800
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	163,977 163,977	51,086 51,086
A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,385	1,348
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,908,800	513,511

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	270
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	1,781	9,951
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	1,781	1,841
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.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	0	84

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	1	1
E*: Food-insecure IDPs, returnees, refugees and local communities affected by crises receive food assistance that meets their basic food and nutrition needs				
General Distribution				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	0	562,878
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	0	697,510
Activity 02: Provide nutrition prevention and treatment packages to children 6-59 months, PLWG, other nutritionally vulnerable populations and persons with caring responsibilities				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and other nutritionally vulnerable populations affected by crises receive specialized nutritious food and accompanying behavioral change communications that prevent and treat malnutrition				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	17	17
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	1,397	1,199
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	103	82
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	1,864	1,651
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	570	166
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	450	234
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	1,988	1,988
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	75,000	16,847
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	5,500	4,922
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	75,334	51,055

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: URT_GD - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	14.15	<10	<10	16.8	16.8	10.2	WFP
	Male	10.15	<10	<10	15.8	15.8	11.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.93	<10	<10	16	16	11.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	43.9	>50	>50	32.7	32.7	49.2	WFP
	Male	46.6	>50	>50	37.9	37.9	51.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	45.7	>50	>50	37	37	51.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	29	<44	<44	59.6	59.6	41.8	WFP
	Male	31.6	<44	<44	59.4	56.4	40.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	30.8	<44	<44	57	57	42.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	27.1	≤6	≤6	7.7	7.7	9	WFP
	Male	21.8	≤6	≤6	5.7	5.7	8.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	23.4	≤6	≤6	6	6	8.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	67.21	≤60	≤60	67.5	67.5	76.4	WFP
	Male	63.03	≤60	≤60	67.1	67.1	76.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	64.28	≤60	≤60	67.2	67.2	76	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	34.7	42.5	WFP
	Male	40.8	≥64.3	≥64.3	29.6	29.6	39.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	40.8	≥50	≥50	30.5	30.5	40.5	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	12.6	13.9	WFP
	Male	18.8	<4.4	<4.4	14.1	14.1	11.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	18.8	<15	<15	13.9	13.9	12.1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	22	<15.1	<15.1	12.6	12.6	11.5	WFP
	Male	22	<17.6	<17.6	11.4	11.4	12.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	22	<20	<20	11.6	11.6	12.3	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	40.1	32.1	WFP
	Male	18.4	≥13.7	≥13.7	44.9	44.9	36	programme monitoring
	Overall	18.4	≥15	≥15	44	44	35.1	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source	
Target Group: NPA_MAM - Location: Yobe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0	<15	<15			2	2.8	WFP
	Male	0	<15	<15			2	1	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15			2	4	WFP programme monitoring

MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3		0	0.1	WFP
	Male	0	<3	<3		0	0	programme
	Overall	0	<3	<3		0	0.1	monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15		0.1	0.2	WFP
	Male	0	<15	<15		0.1	0	programme
	Overall	0	<15	<15		0.1	0.2	monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	0	>75	>75		95.4	95.4	WFP
	Male	0	>75	>75		96	96	programme
	Overall	0	>75	>75		97.8	95.8	monitoring
Target Group: NPA_PREV - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	54	>60	>60	40	40	51.3	WFP
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	19	>70	>70	59.7	59.7	76.2	Secondary
	Male	19	>70	>70	40.3	40.3	82.2	data
	Overall	19	>70	>70	75	75	81.8	Secondary data
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	83	>66	>66	61.2	61.2	86.4	WFP
	Male	73	>66	>66	68.4	68.4	82	programme
	Overall	81	>66	>66	67.6	67.6	84	monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas become more resilient to shocks and are able to meet their basic food needs throughout the year					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 03: Provide conditional transfers to food-insecure persons, including women, young people and smallholders						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	19,645	
			Male	0	13,260	
			Total	0	32,905	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	0	648,302	

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	0
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	non-food item	1,418	0
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed	US\$	304,322,319	619,439
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	0
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.35: Quantity of livestock distributed	Number	3,294	2,056
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	100
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	3
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	125	5
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	100
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	0
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	7
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	0
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	45

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	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.8: Hectares (ha) of land under crops	Ha	2,978	613
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	247,770
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	0
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	0
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	0
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	0
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	0
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	247
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	5,584
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	0
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.26: Number of farmers receiving hermetic storage equipment	Individual	983	0
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	2,732
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.35: Number of farmers who had access to improved agro-inputs	Individual	5,437	2,761
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	3
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.3: Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices	Individual	801	100
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.40: Number of individual farmers trained in good agronomic practices (GAP)	Individual	5,437	2,761
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.41: Number of individual farmers trained in post-harvest handling practices	Individual	4,917	2,761

F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.61: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	training session	79	10
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	295
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	7,554
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	1,523
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\$	1,300,000	848
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\$	8,879,736	6,654

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Provide conditional transfers to food-insecure persons, including women, young people and smallholders								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ACL_FFA - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	10.9	≤8	≤8	21.2	21.2	6.7	WFP
	Male	8.4	≤8	≤8	17.2	17.2	9.37	programme monitoring
	Overall	10.8	≤8	≤8	17.9	17.9	8.62	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	68.7	>68.7	>68.7	46.2	46.2	49.2	WFP
	Male	68.6	>68.6	>68.6	59	59	51.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	68.2	>68.2	>68.2	56.8	56.8	51.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22.4	<22.4	<22.4	53.8	53.8	41.8	WFP
	Male	24.2	<24.2	<24.2	41	41	40.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	23.7	<23.7	<23.7	43.2	43.2	39.4	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	9	<9	<9	0	0	9	WFP
	Male	7.2	<7.2	<7.2	0	0	8.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	8.1	<8.1	<8.1	0	0	9.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food expenditure share	Female	51.2	<50	<50	61.5	61.5	60	WFP
	Male	52.95	<50	<50	50.8	50.8	59	programme monitoring
	Overall	51.96	<50	<50	52.7	52.7	60	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	30.77	54.4	WFP
	Male	45.5	>52.7	>52.7	13.11	13.11	51.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	45.5	>55	>55	16.2	16.2	52.2	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	38.46	1.8	WFP
	Male	12.9	<11.4	<11.4	45.9	45.9	4.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.9	<12	<12	44.6	44.6	3.9	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	0	WFP
	Male	26	<20.8	<20.8	1.64	1.64	8.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	26	<17	<17	1.4	1.4	5.9	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	30.77	43.9	WFP
	Male	15.7	≤15.1	≤15.1	39.34	39.34	35.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	15.7	≤15	≤15	37.8	37.8	37.9	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	>80	>80		68	73	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	>50	>50	89	89	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	2,269
			Male	0	1,531
			Total	0	3,800
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	40,000	0
			Total	40,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of stunting	Female	0	5,223
			Total	0	5,223
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,104,000	268,846

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	16	16
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	55	39
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	2	2
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	4,300	0
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	7,500	7,456

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: NPA_PREV_MSP - Location: Borno - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	47.1	>60	>60	60.75	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	19.8	21.8	Joint survey
	Male	19.1	>70	>70	19.8	19.8	10.8	Joint survey
	Overall	21.2	>70	>70	19.8	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	125	125	
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	5	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	1	1	
C: Smallholders benefit from improved public and private institutions' capacity to support value chains, including enhanced food quality and standards, and local production of nutritious foods					
Smallholder agricultural market support activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	5		
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	1		
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	57	57	
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	1	1	
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	1	1	
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	2	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: CSI_EPA - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency preparedness activities								
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Overall	2	≥3	≥3	2.1	2.1	2.3	Joint survey
Target Group: Government counterparts - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥25	≥25	24	24	33	Secondary data
Target Group: Partners - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Partnerships Index (new)	Overall	0	≥18	≥18	16	16	14	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 05: Government and partner efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by effective and coherent policy frameworks					Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 06: Support the Zero Hunger Forum and food and nutrition security coordination and advocacy in line with the recommendations of the zero hunger strategic review						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	1	1
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized			training session	1	1

Outcome Results								
Activity 06: Support the Zero Hunger Forum and food and nutrition security coordination and advocacy in line with the recommendations of the zero hunger strategic review								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Government counterparts - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥6	≥6	12	12	14	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	32	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.140: Number of agencies participating in the logistics cluster forum	agency/organization	26	14	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.14: Number of agencies and organizations using storage and transport facilities	agency/organization	30	23	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.22: Volume (m3) of cargo transported by air	m3	100	107	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.25: Volume of cargo handled through storage services	m3	3,333	1,607	
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	108	82	
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	1	1	
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	1,000	1,048	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.37: Number of ETC meetings conducted on local and global levels	instance	2	2	
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	12	12	
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	1	1
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
Activity 09: Provide humanitarian air services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H: Crisis-affected people benefit from UNHAS services that facilitate timely humanitarian assistance				
Humanitarian Air Service				
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.127: Percentage response to medical and security evacuation	%	100	100
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.12: Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	agency/organization	120	120
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	40	49.78
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported	Individual	10,000	6,816
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served	%	90	88

Outcome Results

Activity 07: Provide common logistic services to government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: CPA_LOG - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Logistics Cluster								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	96	≥96	≥96		100	100	WFP survey

Activity 08: Provide common emergency telecommunications services to government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations and provide for staff security

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: CPA_ETC - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Telecommunication Cluster								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	94	≥94	≥94		96	95	WFP survey

Activity 09: Provide humanitarian air services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: CPA_HAS - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Humanitarian Air Service								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	91.58	≥92	≥92		97	96.4	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: URT_GD - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	0	=50	=50			50	Secondary data
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	17.8	≥50	≥50		55.6	50.7	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	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	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: NPA_PREV - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	0	=50	=50			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	25	≥50	≥50		56.6	58.5	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	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	Secondary data
Activity 03: Provide conditional transfers to food-insecure persons, including women, young people and smallholders								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ACL_FFA - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	0	=50	=50		83	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	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	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	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	Secondary data
	Male	0	=28	=28			42	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=100	=100			100	Secondary data
Activity 04: Support improving the nutrition status of children, PLWG, adolescent girls and other nutritionally vulnerable groups (including people living with HIV) through an integrated malnutrition prevention package, including access to nutritious food and quality care, social behavioural change communication and capacity strengthening								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: NPA_PREV_MSP - Location: Borno - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	5	≥50	≥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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: URT_GD - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	96.3	≥99	≥99		94	91.8	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.9	≥99	≥99		94	93.3	
	Overall	96.5	≥99	≥99		94	93	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	93.7	>90	>90		95.9	97	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93.1	>90	>90		96.9	97.9	
	Overall	93.5	>90	>90		96.7	97.7	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	91.4	>95	>95		98.5	96.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	87.4	>95	>95		97.9	96.5	
	Overall	90	>95	>95		98.1	97	

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: NPA_PREV - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	93.2	≥99	≥99		94	84.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.1	≥99	≥99		93	91.6	
	Overall	94.4	≥99	≥99		92.9	90.7	

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 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	WFP
	Male	95.4	≥99	≥99		98	93.4	programme
	Overall	92.4	≥99	≥99		96.9	93.7	monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	88.1	>90	>90		100	100	WFP
	Male	88.2	>90	>90		90.4	100	programme
	Overall	88.1	>90	>90		92.2	100	monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	89.1	>95	>95		91.7	100	WFP
	Male	92.8	>95	>95		98.1	98.8	programme
	Overall	90.7	>95	>95		96.9	99.1	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 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	94	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.8	≥99	≥99		0		
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	91.5	>90	>90		0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91.5	>90	>90		0		
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	98.8	=100	=100		0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.8	=100	=100		0		

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: URT_GD - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	50	=50	=50		83.24	93.2	WFP survey
Target Group: URT_GD - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	3.8	>80	>80		15.9	7.7	WFP
	Male	3.2	>80	>80		17.8	5.7	programme
	Overall	3.6	>80	>80		17.4	6.1	monitoring WFP programme monitoring 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: NPA_PREV - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=50	=50		8.66	2.2	Secondary data
Target Group: NPA_PREV - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	4.1	>80	>80		16.6	7.7	WFP
	Male	3.5	>80	>80		13.9	5.7	programme
	Overall	3.8	>80	>80		16.3	6.1	monitoring WFP programme monitoring 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ACL_FFA - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=50	=50		8.1	4.6	Secondary data
Target Group: ACL_FFA - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	6	>80	>80		25	0	WFP
	Male	3.9	>80	>80		13.5	0	programme
	Overall	4.9	>80	>80		15.6	0	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 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	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
	Overall	0	>80	>80			88	programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance and income-generating activities to food-insecure IDPs, returnees, refugees and host communities affected by crises								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	≥100	≥100	0	0	0	Secondary data
Activity 02: Provide nutrition prevention and treatment packages to children 6-59 months, PLWG, other nutritionally vulnerable populations and persons with caring responsibilities								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	≥100	≥100	0	0	0	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ACL_FFA - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	50	60	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: ALL - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	≥100	≥100	80	100	0	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Support improving the nutrition status of children, PLWG, adolescent girls and other nutritionally vulnerable groups (including people living with HIV) through an integrated malnutrition prevention package, including access to nutritious food and quality care, social behavioural change communication and capacity strengthening								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	≥100	≥100	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

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Empowering communities - Meeting urgent life-saving needs while helping to shape sustainable development.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

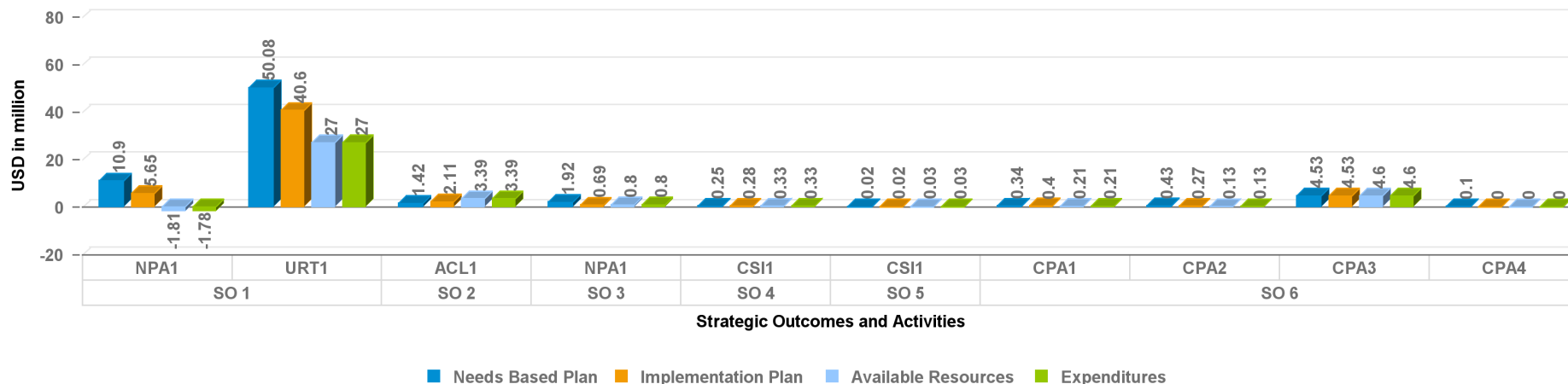
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (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 2023 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (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	10,904,614	5,645,318	-1,809,410	-1,782,224
		Provide unconditional food assistance and income-generating activities to food-insecure IDPs, returnees, refugees and host communities affected by crises	50,076,215	40,603,540	27,002,590	27,002,590
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			60,980,829	46,248,858	25,193,179	25,220,366

Annual Country Report

Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (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	1,915,206	685,781	802,066	802,066
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,915,206	685,781	802,066	802,066
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	1,423,765	2,109,426	3,385,469	3,385,469
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			1,423,765	2,109,426	3,385,469	3,385,469
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.	252,056	281,069	334,396	334,396
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			252,056	281,069	334,396	334,396

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Annual Country Report

Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (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	19,119	22,833	34,425	34,425
Subtotal Strategic Result 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent (SDG Target 17.14)			19,119	22,833	34,425	34,425

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Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (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	336,661	398,406	208,790	208,790
		Provide common emergency telecommunications services to government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations and provide for staff security	428,408	268,150	129,691	129,691
		Provide humanitarian air services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available.	4,529,279	4,529,000	4,596,493	4,596,493
		Provide on-demand supply chain, information technology and guesthouse services to humanitarian and development partners	100,686	0	0	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
		Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)		5,395,033	5,195,556	4,934,974
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	0	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			69,986,008	54,543,523	34,684,509	34,711,696
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,995,814	1,498,356	2,222,536	2,222,536

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Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Total Direct Costs			71,981,822	56,041,878	36,907,046	36,934,232
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			4,672,087	3,642,722	-2,730,954	-2,730,954
Grand Total			76,653,909	59,684,601	34,176,091	34,203,278



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

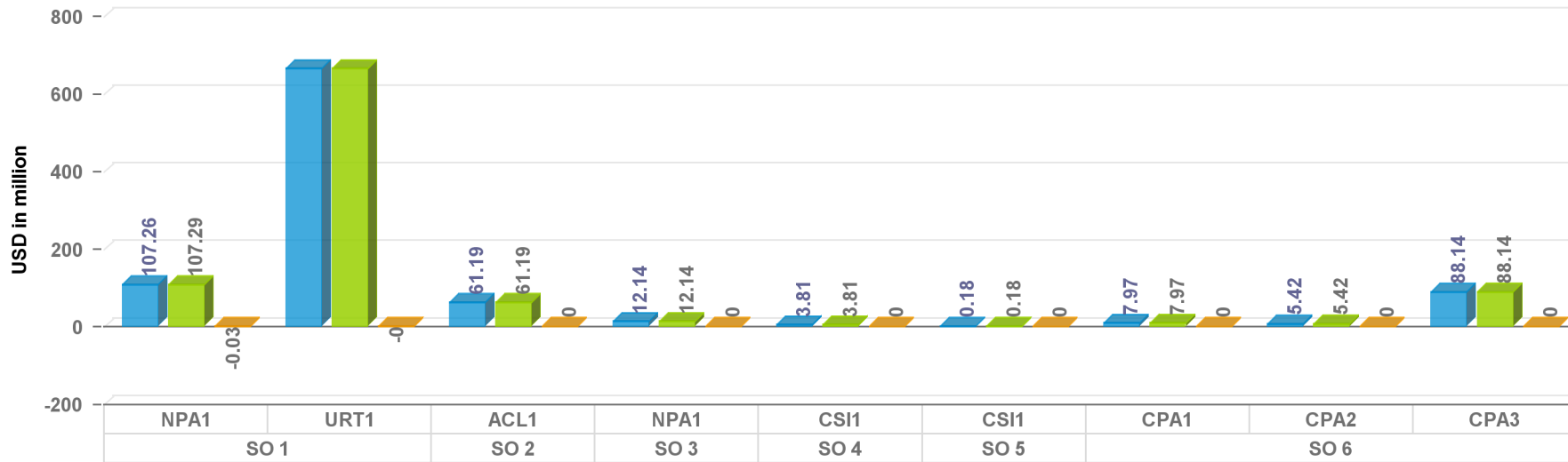
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 12 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	IDPs, returnees, refugees and local communities affected by crisis in Nigeria are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in targeted areas become more resilient to shocks and are able to meet their basic food needs throughout the year
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable people in chronically food insecure areas have enhanced nutritional status in line with achieving national and global targets by 2025
SO 4	Federal, state and local actors have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition programmes in line with national targets in the short, medium and long-term
SO 5	Government and partner efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by effective and coherent policy frameworks
SO 6	Humanitarian community is enabled to reach and operate in areas of humanitarian crisis throughout the year
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide conditional transfers to food-insecure persons, including women, young people and smallholders
CPA1	Provide common logistic services to government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations
CPA2	Provide common emergency telecommunications services to government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations and provide for staff security
CPA3	Provide humanitarian air services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available.
CSI1	Support the technical capacity of federal, state and local actors in information management systems, vulnerability assessment and mapping, monitoring and evaluation, safety net management, food technology and fortification, supply chains, nutrition and emergency preparedness and response, integrating gender considerations.
CSI1	Support the Zero Hunger Forum and food and nutrition security coordination and advocacy in line with the recommendations of the zero hunger strategic review

Annual Country Report

Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 12 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

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

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 12 December 2023 (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	182,879,222	107,264,064	0	107,264,064	107,291,251	-27,186
		Provide unconditional food assistance and income-generating activities to food-insecure IDPs, returnees, refugees and host communities affected by crises	885,950,827	664,060,684	0	664,060,684	664,060,684	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,068,830,049	771,324,749	0	771,324,749	771,351,935	-27,186

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Annual Country Report

Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 12 December 2023 (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	58,273,086	12,144,403	0	12,144,403	12,144,403	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			58,273,086	12,144,403	0	12,144,403	12,144,403	0
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	163,270,410	61,186,166	0	61,186,166	61,186,166	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			163,270,410	61,186,166	0	61,186,166	61,186,166	0

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Annual Country Report

Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 12 December 2023 (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.	14,826,566	3,814,471	0	3,814,471	3,814,471	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			14,826,566	3,814,471	0	3,814,471	3,814,471	0
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	1,998,301	178,923	0	178,923	178,923	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent (SDG Target 17.14)			1,998,301	178,923	0	178,923	178,923	0

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Annual Country Report

Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 12 December 2023 (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	10,627,734	5,424,239	0	5,424,239	5,424,239	0
		Provide common logistic services to government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations	11,479,536	7,969,053	0	7,969,053	7,969,053	0
		Provide humanitarian air services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available.	103,568,030	88,135,566	0	88,135,566	88,135,566	0
		Provide on-demand supply chain, information technology and guesthouse services to humanitarian and development partners	1,222,664	0	0	0	0	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Annual Country Report

Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 12 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			126,897,964	101,528,859	0	101,528,859	101,528,859	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,434,096,376	950,177,570	0	950,177,570	950,204,756	-27,186
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			46,036,675	36,843,976	0	36,843,976	36,843,976	0
Total Direct Costs			1,480,133,051	987,021,546	0	987,021,546	987,048,732	-27,186
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			96,127,011	55,851,054		55,851,054	55,851,054	0
Grand Total			1,576,260,061	1,042,872,600	0	1,042,872,600	1,042,899,786	-27,186

This CPB has been operationally and financially closed. This donor financial report is final.



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures