



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES

CHANGING LIVES

Nigeria

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2027

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Overview

Key messages

- In 2023, the number of food insecure people in Nigeria was the second highest globally - 24.8 million people faced hunger at crisis or worse levels.
- The solution to the surging hunger in Nigeria begins with peace and improved agricultural productivity - the northern states once known as the food basket for Nigeria and the West Africa region, can be supported to meet Nigeria's food needs again.
- WFP's CSP (2023 - 2027) and the accompanying food systems strategy (titled Out of Conflict into Solutions) position WFP as a key partner for both emergency food assistance and sustainable solutions in Nigeria.

In 2023, WFP undertook an integrated array of initiatives aimed at supporting government efforts to address the root causes of hunger. Through strategic planning and an agile approach, WFP prioritised emergency food assistance in response to humanitarian crises while supporting investments for sustainable and shock-responsive food systems. WFP activities mainstreamed gender, enhanced protection and accountability to affected populations, ensured environmental sustainability, and fostered partnerships while managing finances effectively.

Leveraging the institutional experience of providing widescale food assistance in Nigeria since 2016, WFP pivoted its strategy in the second edition of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2027 to integrate nutrition and resilience-oriented initiatives aimed at building back stronger and more inclusive food systems in Nigeria, particularly in conflict-affected areas. This new CSP was implemented starting March 2023.

WFP provided support to the Government to mitigate chronic hunger for 24.8 million food-insecure people [1] - 34 percent of whom were internally displaced, returnees and host community members living in the northeastern and northwestern states where WFP operates. WFP delivered nutrition integrating life-saving assistance and livelihood-strengthening support to 2.4 million people. In line with Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG 2) and the government's renewed Hope Agenda, WFP supported communities in creating or rehabilitating over 1,700 communal livelihood assets. Recognising the gaps in leveraging the productive capacity of women in agriculture, WFP ensured gender was mainstreamed in the initiatives to enhance domestic production along the nodes of the agricultural value chain. WFP provided a package of resilience-integrated support to 55,198 smallholder farmers (of whom 59 percent were women). This included farm inputs, expanded linkages to agricultural extension facilities, and training on climate-smart agricultural best practices.

WFP's support to stimulate local agricultural production extends beyond programmatic activities to its operational strategy - contributing over USD 175 million to the economy of Nigeria's agricultural sector. Ninety-five percent of the food distributed to vulnerable people through WFP activities in conflict-affected areas was locally purchased - comprising over USD 75.6 million. WFP also distributed USD 99.6 million through e-vouchers and direct cash transfers, improving the financial access to food from local markets for 1,162,723 food-insecure people living in conflict-affected areas.

Leveraging its comparative advantage, reputation and extensive network, WFP fostered relationships domestically and internationally with a diverse base of donors (including traditional and newly emerging donor countries, private individuals, and academic institutions). This strategic engagement facilitated the mobilisation of resources, including in-kind food, financial support, and technical expertise, which aimed at supporting the emergency needs of vulnerable people and assisting in revitalising domestic agricultural food systems. By strengthening government systems to mitigate developmental gaps through initiatives like rice fortification and digital cash transfers for social protection, WFP amplified the scale and impact of its support.

To ensure assistance gets to the right people, WFP digitised all beneficiary registrations through the corporate beneficiary information and transfer management platform - SCOPE. By integrating SCOPE and the Payment Instrument Tracking (PIT) system to enhance beneficiary identity verification processes, WFP successfully transitioned away from paper-based vouchers. This advancement assures that all food assistance in 2023 was provided with transparency and can be tracked to the individual recipients.

WFP directly contributed to the wide-scale operationalisation of national priorities for food security through country capacity strengthening support. This entailed facilitating learning initiatives for government staff through the South-South and Triangular Cooperation, providing technical assistance and expertise to embed food and nutrition considerations into social security policies and programmes as well as facilitating the international transportation of potash donations for handover to the Nigerian Sovereign Investment Authority.

Recognising the importance of gender equality, WFP integrated gender considerations across all programmes, including nutrition support for households with malnutrition-vulnerable members (including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and children aged 6 - 23 months) and empowerment initiatives for women and girls. Through targeted training, advocacy, and community engagement, WFP promoted women's participation in household and communal decision-making processes.

Amid climate-related challenges and conflict-induced vulnerabilities, WFP integrated climate-smart measures to mitigate environmental degradation within its programming. This included providing training on climate-smart agricultural techniques for smallholder farmers, establishing tree nurseries with both nutritional and economic value, and distributing fuel-efficient stoves. Operationally, WFP integrated the monitoring for environmental and social risks into its workflow and commenced the transition from diesel generators to solar-generated power across its operations in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states.

WFP demonstrated agility, innovation, and commitment in addressing complex humanitarian challenges and advancing sustainable development goals in 2023. Looking ahead, WFP remains steadfast in its mission to save lives while creating lasting positive change and empowering communities to build an inclusive brighter future.

2,432,406

Total beneficiaries in 2023



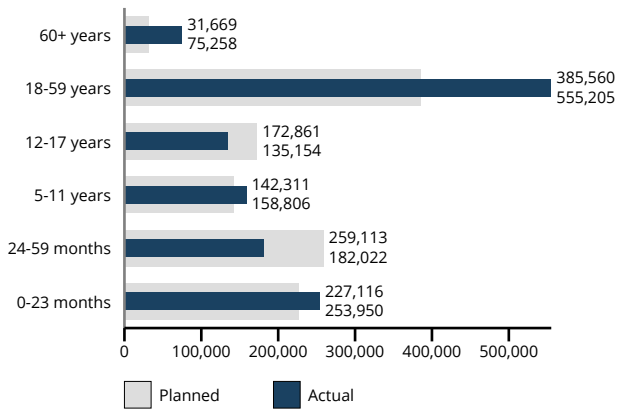
56% female



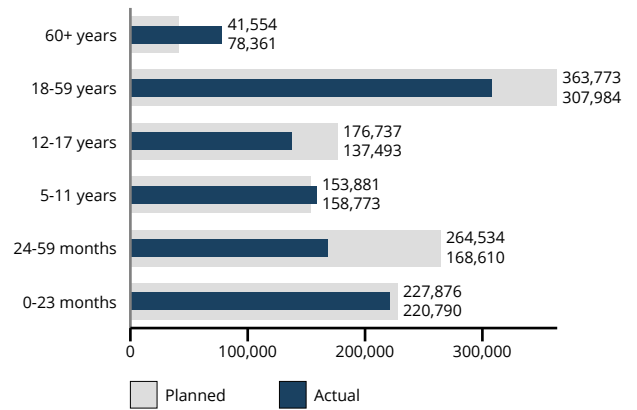
44% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

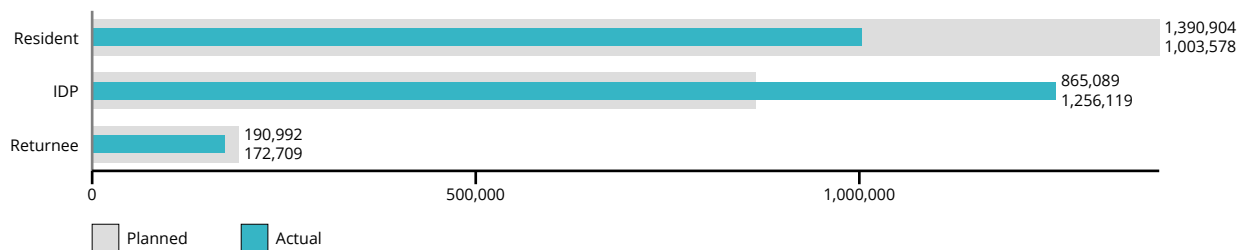
Female



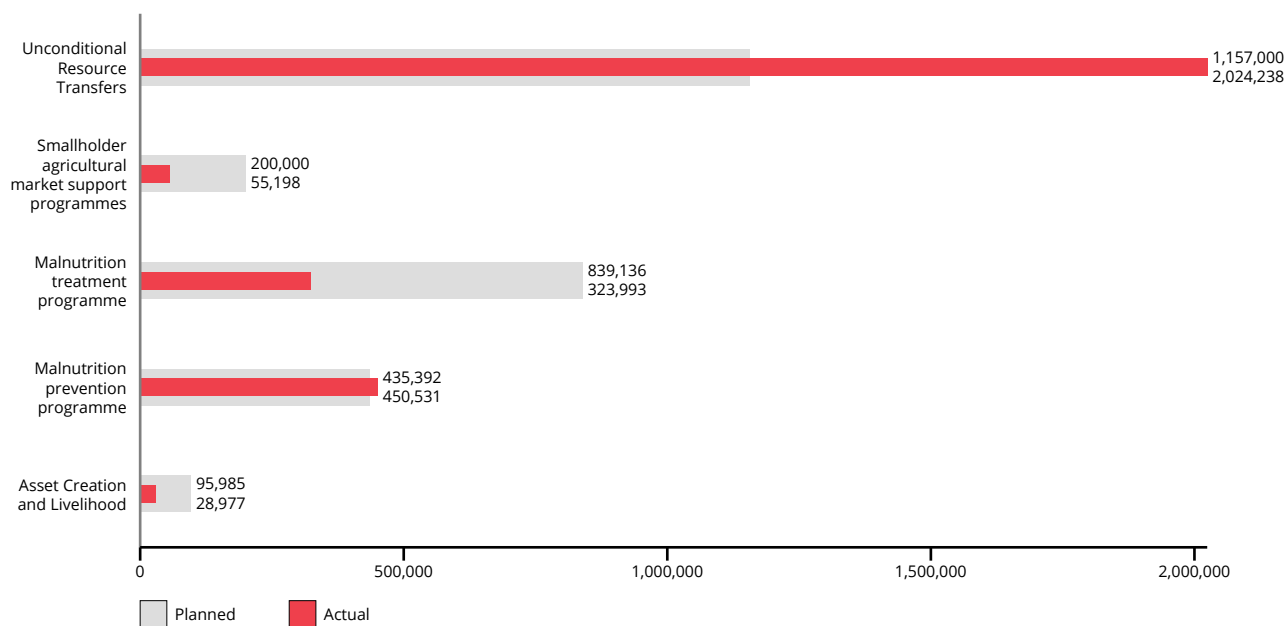
Male



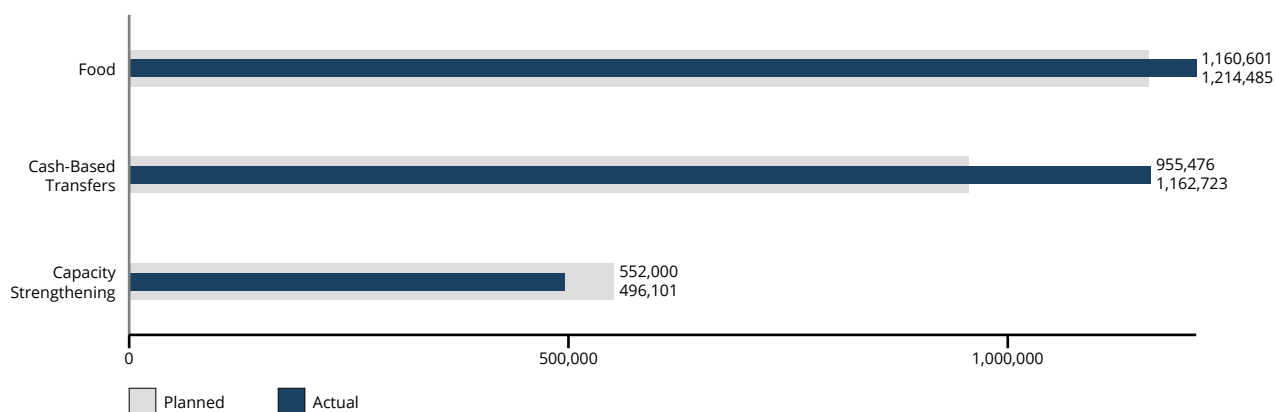
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



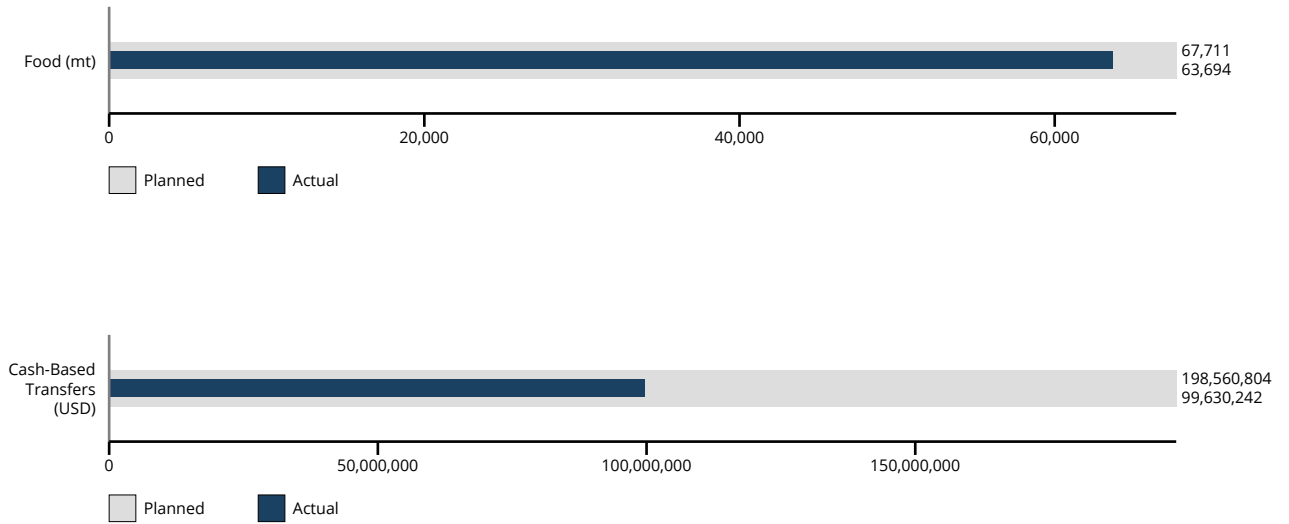
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



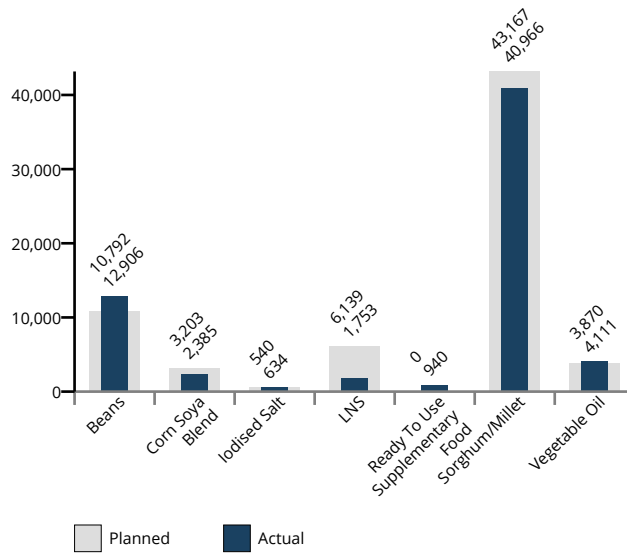
Beneficiaries by Modality



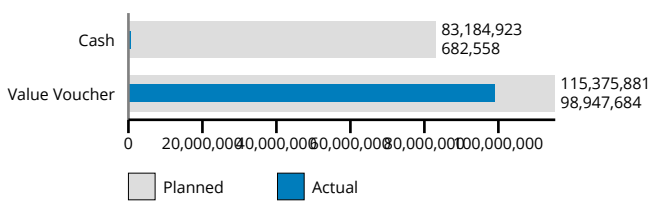
Total Transfers by Modality



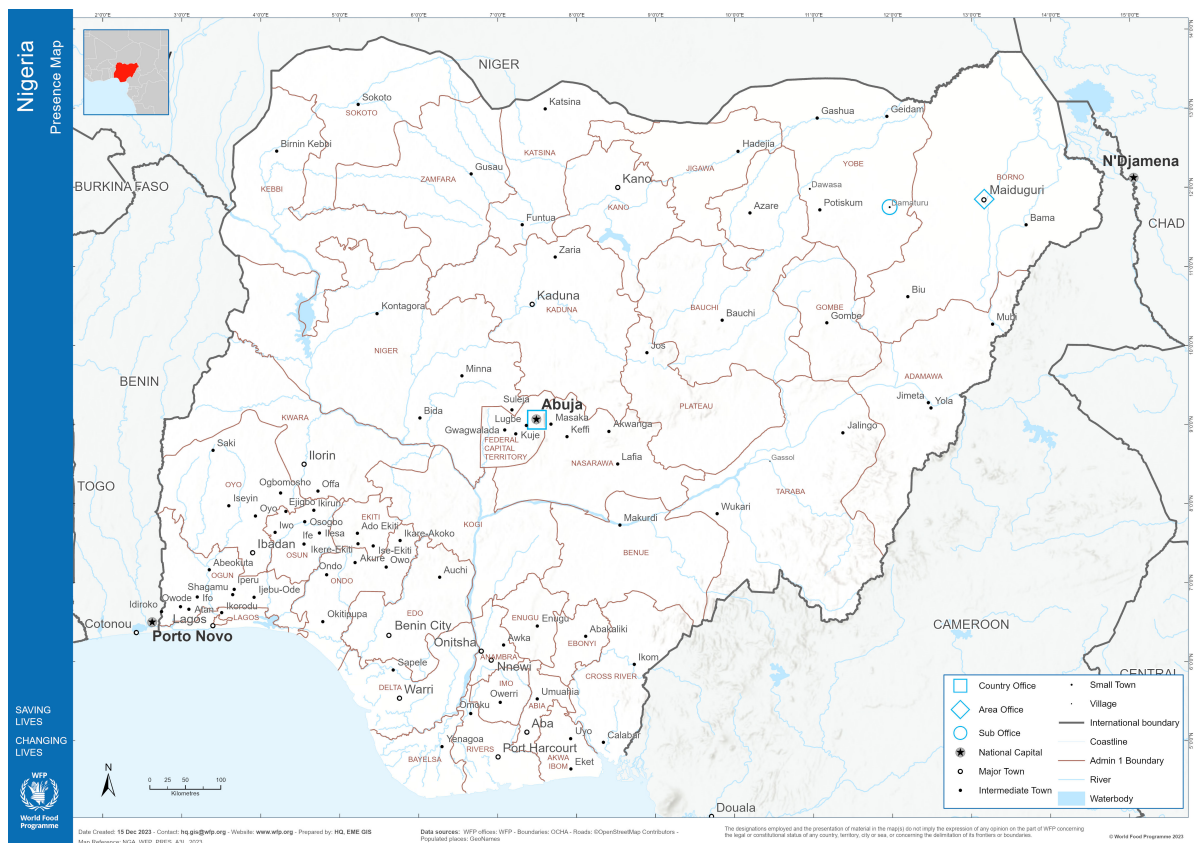
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



From March to December 2023, Nigeria's operational context was characterised by volatility that impacted food and nutrition security. The convergence of insecurity, economic instability, and human development challenges called for concerted multisectoral responses from the Government and stakeholders, including WFP.

Diverse manifestations of insecurity, particularly in conflict hotbeds in the northern states, have had cascading effects on agricultural productivity and income poverty. The latest Multidimensional Poverty Index Survey published by the National Bureau of Statistics estimates that 63 percent of Nigeria's population (133 million people) are multidimensionally poor, and of these, 86 million (65 percent) live in the north [1]. Amidst a global economic downturn and Nigeria's domestic economic hurdles, including high fuel costs - which surged by 161 percent between January and December [2][3] - rising inflation rates, at an average of 28 percent for food in 2023 [4], extreme weather events have compounded the challenges to homegrown food supply and widened food consumption gaps.

Policy shifts, such as the removal of fuel subsidies and attempts to unify the official and parallel market foreign exchange rates, contributed to economic strains and raised importation costs [5, 6]. Imported agricultural goods like durum wheat, a mainstay in the Nigerian diet, showed a 25.5 percent increase in value year-on-year [7]. Gender inequalities in economic participation also exacerbated food insecurity, particularly among women and children, by limiting their financial access to food and resources.

Regarding scale, hunger in Nigeria is the second highest in the world [8]. Food insecurity at crisis and emergency levels affected 24.8 million people during the 2023 lean season, a 34 percent increase from 2022 [9][10]. Projections for 2024 indicate a worsening situation, especially in conflict-affected regions in the northeast, northwest, and northcentral areas. Aligned with government priorities and policies, WFP's new Country Strategic Plan (CSP), initiated in March 2023, aims for enhanced agility in providing emergency food assistance and sustainable solutions to prevailing challenges.

WFP engaged affected communities to scale up food assistance for 1.8 million people during the lean season. The necessary scale-down prioritising conflict-affected and food-insecure populations during funding shortages was also done in consultation with affected communities. Cash shortages led to high transactional costs for cash-based transfers. Therefore, to ensure that people in need continued to receive assistance, WFP transitioned 99.3 percent of cash-based transfers for food assistance to electronic vouchers. WFP is also pursuing the use of plugPAY [11] to allow mass payments that flow directly from WFP to the bank accounts of people receiving assistance. Beyond the optimisation of operational processes, this shift supported a reduction of financial inclusion gaps by facilitating the

registration for national identification and opening of bank accounts for targeted people in need, 60 percent of whom were women.

Despite scaling up assistance during the lean season, the Food Security Cluster of the humanitarian response in the northeast flagged in August that nearly two million people in the northeast were left without emergency food assistance from WFP or other food security actors [12]. The effects of the growing gap between funding for emergency food assistance and food needs, particularly in conflict-affected areas, is reflected in the rising prevalence of malnutrition among children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls residing in these areas. In the northeast and northwest states, IPC analysis indicates that 4.4 million children aged 0-59 months are suffering from acute malnutrition, along with 600,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls [13].

As part of a holistic approach, WFP prioritised vulnerable households with children (6-59 months) and pregnant or breastfeeding women for additional food rations and e-vouchers to support their dietary requirements. Simultaneously, WFP supported Nutrition Mobilizers in providing community-based malnutrition screening and referral to treatment. WFP began developing a social behaviour change strategy to improve the food and nutrition situation of vulnerable groups, which will include mainstreaming HIV prevention and care support messages with all programme interventions. To bolster the response capacity of local primary health care facilities, WFP continued to leverage the combined capacity of its large-scale response with UNICEF through a joint nutrition and resilience-building initiative. WFP provided ready-to-use supplementary food and technical assistance to support the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, while UNICEF supported the treatment of severe acute malnutrition.

Aligning with the government's increasing appetite for sustainable solutions that is reflected in the Presidential announcement of a State of Emergency on Food Security, the launch of shock-responsive cash transfers for 15 million people in need, the progression towards closing all internally displaced people camps in Borno State as well as the National Priority Action Plan on Food Security which featured prominently at the UN Food Systems Summit Stocktaking in July, WFP developed a comprehensive strategy titled "Out of Conflict into Solutions". The strategy, which is focused on a food systems approach that bridges the humanitarian and development needs, entails initiatives like establishing a global commodity management facility (GCMF) in Kano and pilot models for local purchasing centres in rural areas to improve market access for smallholder farmers.

While the 2023-2027 CSP and the accompanying Out of Conflicts into Solutions strategy already integrates initiatives that can support recovery in the event of the camp closures in Borno state, WFP collaborated with the rest of the humanitarian community to advocate for dignified and safe camp closure and relocation processes.

In 2023, WFP leveraged lessons learned from providing food assistance in the northeast since 2016 to overcome the barriers that had previously constrained its access to hard-to-reach areas in Askira-Uba and Nangere. Additionally, WFP enhanced the transparency of all distribution-related processes by expanding the use of SCOPE to manage all distribution and redemption processes.

WFP also supported the Government on multiple policy fronts, including social protection, school feeding, and food fortification, to ensure continuity in the progress towards enhanced nutrition outcomes despite the changes in political leadership positions. Engagement with strategic partners, including UN agencies, INGOs, cooperating partners, and traditional leaders, played a crucial role in cascading the reach and impact of these efforts.

Risk management

WFP employs a comprehensive technical analysis and follows the United Nations Security Risk Management Strategy to monitor and mitigate operational and programmatic risks related to security, strategy, operations, fiduciary matters, and finance.

Between March and December, increasing incidents of civilian-targeted violence and attacks along main supply routes heightened risks of disruptions to distributions. Additionally, concerns about fraudulent practices remained a consistent threat. Nigeria's volatile economy also significantly impacted operational costs, a challenge compounded by reduced donor funding.

Remaining agile to ensure continuity despite decreasing funding, WFP reviewed and adjusted resources requirements according to funding levels and leveraged on the Global Commodity Management Facility where donor agreements allowed.

To mitigate the possibility of fraudulent activities from contracted vendors and the risk of providing duplicate entitlements to households receiving assistance, WFP leveraged SCOPE for distribution and information management of people in need. This ensured that all food assistance (cash and in-kind) was transparent and traceable. The process of removing duplicates from the beneficiary database -which was completed in 2023 -, eliminated the risk of

distributing resources to the same household more than once. WFP also applied corporate procedures and internal control measures to ensure that contracting processes were transparent and competitive. Regular performance monitoring and evaluation ensured operational standards were maintained.

While the possibility of attacks and diversion of program inputs during transportation was a real risk, WFP tracked all cargo trucks and utilised security escort services provided by the Nigerian Government to remote areas. Periodic security reassessments ensured adaptable access management strategies.

Lessons learned

Looking ahead to 2024, addressing the root causes of the food and nutrition challenges and strengthening the resilience of vulnerable populations is key to solving food and nutrition insecurity for all Nigerians.

WFP is exploring the expansion of its resilience-building and durable solutions programming through livelihood activities, which will be critical following the impending camp closures in the northeast. WFP is also preparing for studies on food systems and transfer modalities to improve programmes and ensure a more cohesive and sustainable approach to addressing food insecurity in 2024.

From Empathy to Action

The benefits of community feedback mechanisms



© James Kamande

WFP CFM hotlines: amplifying community voices for enhanced food assistance in Nigeria

Amidst the challenging landscape in conflict-ridden areas of the northeast and northwest, WFP remains a partner on the road to recovery and empowerment for those impacted by violence. Fatima, a hotline representative, demonstrates WFP's commitment to accountability and transparency through her selfless pursuit. Like many of WFP's workforce, she embodies the ethos of empathy, efficiency, and collaborative action in the face of adversity.

Fatima's role as a hotline representative within WFP's Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) fulfils her professional aspirations and deeply resonates with her values. She recounts witnessing firsthand the tangible differences made by the provision of food assistance and livelihood support to communities through the invaluable feedback from the hotlines.

"I have always had a humanitarian spirit. Even before assuming my role in WFP, I try to help within my community. One of the reasons I chose to work with WFP was because I shared in the vision, and through my work I see the difference our collective effort as an organisation brings to affected communities, including mine."

In 2022, Fatima took on her role amidst the uncertainties of a conflict in the northeast that had been ongoing for 13 years. Despite the unstable security situation characterized by continuous conflict activity and increased protection risks, she persevered. Fatima has not given up on the human capacity for recovery, recognising the importance of WFP's support for resilience and development in the region. As she delved deeper into her responsibilities, Fatima witnessed the realities faced by communities, particularly vulnerable groups such as women, children, and displaced individuals. With empathy and determination, she engages tirelessly with community members in diverse local languages, providing information, documenting, and responding to their feedback and concerns, which provide invaluable insights that guide strategic decisions within WFP.

Fatima appreciates the key role the hotline plays in WFP's targeting processes. Providing access to WFP in remote areas, with network coverage, the hotline becomes a lifeline for communities with dire food needs. Through these calls, Fatima helps to highlight communities in different local government areas with high food needs, providing crucial information that ensures that vulnerable populations in these remote communities are included in WFP interventions.

One poignant experience that remains etched in Fatima's memory is a call from a desperate father in an area deprioritised for food assistance due to funding constraints.

"Last year, I responded to a particularly heartbreaking call on the hotline. A man was calling from one of the areas that had been deprioritised for unconditional food assistance due to funding shortfalls. I held space for him while he tearfully remembered the days he could care for his family, now unable to do so due to the conflict, and wished that he wasn't alive to watch his family suffer.

I was on the phone with him for a long time, listening to his story; when he was calmer, I told him about the targeting and registration processes for food assistance, including for newly arrived displaced people. In the end, I couldn't help him get registered. Still, I believe our conversation prevented him from acting desperately, including returning to active conflict sites, which many callers have indicated as one of the options they consider in their search for solutions. That conversation increased my appreciation for the hotlines as a channel not just for community engagement but also a means to achieve WFP's mandate to end suffering and promote peace."

Fatima grapples with the heartbreaking reality of WFP's limitations in meeting every need, especially amidst funding constraints. Yet, her unwavering commitment to giving back to her community fuels her determination, as the hotline serves as a platform for prompt response and resolution of community complaints. Fatima's compassionate approach to each caller ensures that their concerns are heard and addressed with confidentiality, respect for dignity and urgency. Fatima remains hopeful for the future and believes that enhanced community engagement and the new food system approach to solutions can amplify WFP's impact, offering a glimmer of hope to those yearning for stability amidst the chaos.

At the start of 2023, WFP intensified its collaborative efforts with local authorities and community leaders, striving to disseminate vital information about its operations and programmatic decisions in a rapidly evolving environment. At the end of the year, Fatima and her team of hotline representatives processed nearly 71,000 feedback submissions, three times more than in 2022, addressing a wide array of issues raised by the affected population.

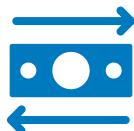
Furthermore, Fatima and her colleagues were equipped with the skills to navigate sensitive cases relating to protection and gender-based violence with compassion and professionalism. Reports indicate increasing trust and confidence in WFP's CFM from communities, with a 95.8 percent user satisfaction rate in October, up by 8.8 percent from June.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Food insecure internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees, and host community members in crisis-prone and conflict-affected areas have access to adequate nutritious food and early recovery activities that meet their immediate food needs and live in cohesive households and communities, during and after shocks.



2.2 million food-insecure **internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees, and host community members** were provided **unconditional assistance**



USD 98.4 million distributed through **cash-based transfers** to allow people greater choice in **addressing needs** and the stimulation of **local markets**



60,961 metric tons of **food** distributed, where local markets could not absorb cash assistance



323,993 children and mothers received **4,906 metric tons** of **specialized nutritious food** to treat **malnutrition**



901 household and school gardens **built, restored or maintained** by targeted households and communities



98.8 percent **recovery rate** from moderate acute **malnutrition** from **treatment** provided in locations where WFP operated

Despite significant investments by the Government and its partners, Nigeria grapples with severe and persisting food insecurity, now ranking second globally in terms of populations with the highest burden of a food crisis [1].

In 2023, 24.8 million Nigerians - 38 percent more people than in 2022 - experienced food insecurity at crisis and emergency levels [2]. The rising scale and intensity of hunger are largely attributed to the persistently precarious and deteriorating security situation across the northern states, which has seriously impacted the food-producing capacity of the region, fuelling the increasing dependence on imported food commodities to meet domestic needs. Global and domestic macroeconomic pressures have further strained the situation, considerably driving up the cost of imported food, transportation, and farm input. Consequently, food is increasingly unavailable and unaffordable for millions of Nigerians.

In the northern states, rural farming households displaced to "stable" neighbouring areas, returnees, and host community households are finding themselves targeted during farming, trading, and other livelihood activities, driving the drastic scale down - or complete cessation - of these activities in those locations. Approximately 2.3 million people are currently internally displaced in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe States; according to the food security sector, 4.3 million people in these states required humanitarian assistance to meet their food needs in 2023 [3, 4].

In the northwest and northcentral states, sporadic violence drives periodic displacement of people, disrupting farming activities at crucial periods in the farming season, which leads to huge gaps in domestic food supply. *Cadre Harmonisé* projections for 2024 flag the unprecedented rise in hunger levels to emergency status for thousands of people in Benue, Taraba, Plateau and Kogi states [5].

According to the Fill the Nutrient Gap study in 2022, a nutritious diet in Nigeria is twice as expensive as an energy-only diet, and one in three households are unable to afford the lowest-cost nutritious diet [6]. For conflict-affected people in the northern states, the threat of hunger extends beyond meeting nutritional needs to fulfilling basic food requirements.

Through two key activities - the resilience and nutrition integrated general food assistance and the malnutrition treatment programme - WFP is implementing a strategic shift that leverages general food assistance to support sustainable solutions that bridge the wide gaps between growing food needs and the shrinking funding for humanitarian activities in Nigeria. Tracked under strategic outcome 1 of the second edition of WFPs CSP (2023- 2027), these activities contribute directly to achieving the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 and drive multiplier effects towards achieving SDG 17.

Nutrition Integrated General Food Assistance

Building on the lessons learned from the first Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP continued to prioritise support to food insecure internally displaced people, refugees, returnees, and host community members in crisis-prone and crisis-affected areas. To ensure these vulnerable households have access to adequate nutritious food and early recovery activities during and aftershocks, WFP provided unconditional food assistance, using both in-kind and cash-based transfer (CBT) modalities.

Strategically integrated with specialised nutritious foods for children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG), WFP provided emergency food or cash-based assistance to 2.02 million food-insecure people, 364,204 more people than in 2022.

Under the new CSP, unconditional food assistance now includes extra support in the form of specialised nutritious foods or value voucher top-ups for a subset of households with members that are children aged 6-23 months and (or) PBWG.

The resilience and nutrition-integrated food assistance aims to stimulate the availability of nutritious foods in local markets and support resilience to malnutrition for targeted households.

Informed by the Lean Season Food Security Outlook, which reported inadequate food consumption for over half (51 percent) of people in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States and backed by the March *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis, which projected critical hunger levels for 41 percent more people nationwide during the 2023 lean season than at the start of the year, WFP supported by donor funding scaled up food assistance to reach 500,000 more people during the lean season [7].

In addition to prioritising support for the most vulnerable people, WFP enhanced its use of digital identity management and digital tracking systems to ensure food assistance reached the intended beneficiaries accurately, securely, and efficiently. All in-kind food distributions in 2023 were digitised via SCOPE - while the Payment Instrument Tracking (PIT) was used to track all the SCOPE cards.

WFP remained agile in responding to the food needs of vulnerable people affected by the humanitarian crisis in the northeast and the emerging situation in the northwest. Leveraging pre-positioned rations, WFP supported 72,908 newly arrived displaced people from remote and insecure areas in the northeastern states with food rations to meet 70 percent of their basic food needs within 72 hours of their arrival at the IDP camps. Informed by alarming food consumption gaps faced by conflict-affected households in Katsina and Zamfara, WFP also scaled food assistance to reach 4,000 food-insecure people in those states.

While WFP's integrated crisis response is focused on mitigating the rising hunger and increasing risks of a wide-scale malnutrition crisis driven by the growing gaps of unmet food needs, the urgency of scaling such resilience-integrated interventions is underscored by consistently dwindling funding for crisis response activities.

Support for Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition

Informed by the successful tripartite collaboration with the national primary health care system and UNICEF in the first edition of its CSP that saw the consistent achievement of above 90 percent malnutrition treatment recovery rates, WFP maintained this component of its programming into the second edition of the CSP.

The sustained support for the comprehensive community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) through established government systems and platforms not only fuses malnutrition treatment support with capacity strengthening, but also leads to enhanced nutrition outcomes.

WFP supported community-based routine mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening and linkage to treatment for malnourished children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and girls. A total of 319, 568 children aged 6-59 months comprising 55 percent of girls and 45 percent of boys received ready-to-use supplementary food with a MAM recovery rate of 98.8 percent. To enhance food hygiene and child nutrition practices, caregivers also participated in WFP-supported live cooking classes.

For beneficiaries under strategic outcome 1, about 36 percent of households have acceptable food consumption scores. These represent those who consume staples and vegetables every day. About 51 percent of households have borderline food consumption; they consume staples and vegetables daily, accompanied by oil and pulses a few times a

week, while 12 percent have poor food consumption. Overall, there are more female-headed households (71 percent) with borderline to poor food consumption compared to male-headed households (62 percent). Under this strategic outcome, the proportion of households assisted resorting to crisis and emergency coping strategies rose to 31.3 percent in October 2023 from 26.3 percent in October 2022. This is a break away from the steady decline of this indicator since November 2018. Buying food on credit (44.5 percent), borrowing cash (43.5 percent), and depletion of savings (19.6 percent) topped the list of crisis or emergency coping strategies used by households. The reliance on crisis and emergency livelihood coping strategies remains higher amongst IDPs; as the prevalence of crisis and emergency coping strategies among IDPs (35.7 percent) surpasses those among host communities (29.5 percent), and returnees (20 percent).

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of activities, as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker code 4. This was achieved through deliberate gender-sensitive beneficiary targeting. WFP ensured safe distribution practices in all food and cash-based distribution points, such as conducive waiting areas for male and female recipients and women's participation in Project Management Committees (PMCs).

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food assistance and an integrated package of gender-transformative malnutrition prevention alongside social and behaviour change communication, asset-creation, skills development and complementary livelihood activities to crisis-affected, food-insecure internally displaced persons, returnees, refugees, host communities and nutritionally vulnerable groups (including children 6–23 months of age and pregnant and nursing mothers).	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide malnutrition treatment activities, alongside gender-transformative social and behaviour change communication, to children 6–59 months of age and pregnant and nursing mothers	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 02: Nutritionally vulnerable people in Nigeria benefit from better access to healthy diets, and complementary services to improve their nutrition status in line with national targets by 2027.



Food and e-vouchers provided to **440,903 children and mothers** to prevent and treat **malnutrition**



11 advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented to drive institutional will for widescale adoption



9 South-South knowledge-sharing exchanges facilitated for the Nigerian **Government** to scale-up **rice fortification** initiatives

The impacts of conflict-driven food insecurity in Nigeria are reflected in the alarming rates of malnutrition, particularly among children in conflict-affected areas in the northeast and northwest states. The volatile security situation further compounds the risks of malnutrition by limiting access to health and WASH services. For many Nigerian households, particularly those living in conflict-affected areas, economic hardships coupled with unstable and, in most cases, non-existent livelihoods have led them to adopt food-based coping strategies. As of 2022, a Fill the Nutrient Gap Survey revealed that one in three Nigerian households could not afford a nutrient-sufficient diet [1]. By December 2023, food prices had skyrocketed by 33.9 percent year-on-year, while food insecurity had surged from affecting 18 million people in 2022 to 24.8 million people in the same period in 2023 [2, 3].

While the Government and its partners have implemented a multifaceted approach of health system and food-based strategies to address the malnutrition challenges in Nigeria, the situation remains dire. In northeast and northwest Nigeria, 4.4 million children aged 0-59 months and 600,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls are reportedly suffering from acute malnutrition in 2023 [4]. Micronutrient deficiency indices are also very poor. The 2022 National Food Consumption and Micronutrient Survey, which utilised anaemia prevalence as a key indicator of iron deficiency, revealed that, on average, about three out of every five children (65 percent) aged 6-59 months and over half of the women (55 percent) aged between 15 to 49 years were anaemic. The prevalence in the northeast and northwest regions was particularly high, with 73 percent of the children in the northwest and 55 percent in the northeast affected. Additionally, 55 percent of the women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) in the northwest and 46 percent in the northeast were reportedly anaemic [5]. Disparities between the two regions could be attributed to the higher focus of local and international partners in the northeast states due to the ongoing humanitarian response in the protracted conflict in the region. Nevertheless, the implications of persistently high levels of malnutrition, along with significant micronutrient deficiencies, foretell significant long-term impacts on national economic growth and productivity.

The second outcome of the recently launched Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2027 employs a nutrition-integrated multisectoral approach to cost-effective, scalable initiatives supporting year-round access to nutritious food. In 2023, WFP operationalised this by advocating for the fortification of staple food vehicles and providing capacity strengthening support aimed at replacing imported nutritious foods with locally produced options.

Rice is one of the most consumed staples in Nigeria, with Daily Food Availability (a proxy for daily food intake) estimated at 79g/c/d, the second highest compared to maize flour, which is already being mandatorily fortified at 85g/c/d. Per capita rice consumption is at over 34 kg/capita compared to about 3.4 kg/capita in the 1970s [6]. Aligned with the national goals for nutrition encapsulated in the National Multisectoral Strategic Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition (NMPFAN 2021-2025) and guided by the long-term strategic objective of fostering an environment that encourages the widespread adoption of fortified foods within the government safety net programmes and the broader market, WFP is leveraging rice fortification to enhance the existing national fortification programmes.

In 2023, the rice fortification initiative supported by the in-kind contribution of fortified rice kernels (FRK) was launched in Kebbi State. Various stakeholders and change champions, including federal and state government agencies, religious and political leaders, and the media, participated in targeted advocacy events and sensitisation activities that were aimed at creating a strong knowledge base to drive political and institutional will for widescale adoption of rice fortification in Nigeria. This effort resulted in the successful launch of locally produced fortified rice in Kebbi State - the first of its kind in West Africa.

WFP also provided targeted capacity strengthening support to national food regulatory bodies, including the National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC) and the Standard Organisation of Nigeria (SON), to

enhance their capacity to set and monitor standards for the emerging fortified rice market segments. This support was focused on quality assurance, control, and compliance monitoring.

To further the advocacy for widescale adoption of rice fortification in Nigeria, WFP facilitated knowledge sharing between Nigerian government officials and their Indian counterparts through a study tour in India. Leveraging lessons learned from India’s successful rice fortification model, which feeds 115 million school children and significantly contributes to anaemia reduction in India's Gajapati region, WFP aims to replicate similar results in Nigeria [7].

As WFP transitions to the scale-up phase of the rice fortification initiative, it is seeking additional funding to expand beyond Kebbi to other states, engage additional rice millers, and strengthen the overall rice fortification ecosystem.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Support the provision of an integrated, multisectoral, gender-transformative, nutrition-sensitive package to nutritionally vulnerable groups (including children 6–59 months of age, pregnant and nursing mothers, adolescent girls and people living with HIV).</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

Strategic outcome 03: By 2027, targeted vulnerable households and smallholder farmers in Nigeria have improved sustainable livelihoods and enhanced social cohesion derived from food systems that are resilient to shocks and thus facilitate enhanced access to nutritious diets all year round.



55,198 smallholder farmers provided with **training, inputs, and post-harvest management equipment** to strengthen local food systems



28,977 people received **USD 682,557** through **food assistance for assets** as a safety net to protect their livelihoods and reduce humanitarian dependency



USD 3,000 of **savings** from Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) was **loaned to members** to **boost their investments** in livelihood and resilience

FFA

173,046 communal and household livelihood assets restored through **food assistance for assets** initiatives



312 food processors empowered to strengthen **agricultural value chain**

Despite significant challenges presented by conflict and instability in northeast and northwest Nigeria, investing in resilient food systems can provide pathways to building stronger and more cohesive communities better equipped to withstand and recover from continuing shocks.

The effects of the insurgency and the persistent insecurity in Nigeria's northern states are inseparable from the region's pre-existing socio-economic deprivation and harsh environmental conditions. The northern states were not only some of the poorest states in the country before the conflict, but they also continued to bear the brunt of its effects. Overall, 65 percent of multidimensionally poor people nationwide 86 million people live in the North [1].

A 2021 study by the United Nations Development Programme highlighted that for each direct death from the conflict in the northeast, an additional nine people (most of them children) will have died due to lack of food and resources. According to the report, GDP, poverty, malnutrition, infant mortality, education, water availability, and sanitation in the region may not return to pre-conflict levels even by 2030 unless concerted investments for those outcomes are made in the conflict-affected areas [2].

The northwestern states face the double burden of violent conflict and the highest concentration of multidimensional poverty - 45.49 million people multidimensionally poor, some of whom are experiencing the rising threat of banditry, sporadic attacks and killings orchestrated by armed militia gangs in the region.

Strategic outcome 3 of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2027 adopts a comprehensive food systems approach to address food insecurity driven by multifaceted conflict and development challenges. Complimentary to the crisis response and capacity-strengthening initiatives implemented by WFP, the operationalisation of this outcome in the 2023 reporting period was via two key activity pathways.

Support for Gender-Transformative, Climate-Smart, Youth-Inclusive Food Production

Enabled by multi-year funding, WFP supported 55,198 smallholder farmers - among them, 59 percent were women, and 54 percent were youths. This support was facilitated through a gender-transformative and climate-sensitive approach

to diversify and strengthen livelihoods while sustainably improving agricultural productivity and reducing post-harvest losses. The multiyear funding helps WFP to ensure that transformative gains from the previous years are not lost during funding gaps. The supported smallholder farmers cultivated 1,999 hectares of land, leveraging the improved seeds and training on best practices provided by WFP that were aimed at improving their productivity and minimising post-harvest losses. In the coming period, WFP is scaling up support to reach more smallholder farmers; now, in the planning phase, WFP has mapped 24,634 farms to benefit from linkages to seed companies.

Aligned with the nutrition-integrated, food systems-oriented approach of the 2023-2027 CSP, WFP facilitated smallholder and agricultural market support activities to bolster economic recovery and strengthen the resilience of food systems in stable communities within the northeast and northwest states. WFP provided 745 post-harvest management equipment such as threshers, milling machines and packaging materials to support food processors' enhanced efficiency and productivity. Leveraging agricultural extension services and financial empowerment as pathways for resilient agri-food systems, WFP engaged 48 agricultural extension services providers to provide training on good agricultural practices and post-harvest management and promoted financial inclusion initiatives that included training and processed loans amounting to more than USD 3,000.

Results from resilience-strengthening activities show positive trends; a survey across participants of WFP-supported livelihood activities indicated a 10.1 percentage point increase in the proportion of households who did not resort to livelihood-based coping strategies for essential needs. Additionally, the proportion of supported households resorting to crisis levels of livelihood-based coping strategies has notably decreased from pre-CSP levels by 34.4 percentage points. However, there was a concerning uptick of 24.4 percentage points in households resorting to stress levels of livelihood coping strategies. This trend is likely influenced by rising economic hardships and surging living costs, particularly pronounced in rural communities where infrastructure gaps exacerbate vulnerabilities. Given these challenges, there's a need to scale up livelihood assistance, including lean season support via cash-based transfers that are targeted at participants of livelihood programmes to mitigate the risks of depleting essential livelihood assets.

Nutrition-Integrated and Climate Adaptive Livelihood Activities

Through food assistance for asset initiatives (FFA), WFP provided direct food, cash-based transfers, and nutrition support to 28,977 vulnerable people, including internally displaced, returnees and host community members (54 percent were women). Supported by funding from the BMZ and the Mastercard Foundation, WFP successfully expanded the geographical scale of the livelihood activities to include more local government areas in the northwest, aiming to enhance resilience and social cohesion in those areas for sustainable food security. These initiatives yielded significant outputs, including the cultivation and upkeep of 1,043 household and school gardens for nutrient-rich foods, the construction or rehabilitation of 169,420 water points to facilitate agric-livelihood processes, and the reforestation of 111 hectares of land through tree planting as part of climate-smart initiatives. Additionally, 800 climate adaptation assets were either constructed or maintained. Notably, communal water points facilitated dry season cultivation, benefiting approximately 1,993 hectares of land.

WFP employs a three-pronged approach [3] for robust community engagement throughout the design, implementation and monitoring of programme activities to promote community ownership of livelihood assets. Ensuring gender and minority group inclusivity, community-based project management committees (PMC) provide nuanced and gender-sensitive input, incorporating community feedback to ensure initiatives are contextually and culturally appropriate. For instance, WFP assisted communities in establishing nurseries and planting 169,420 drought-tolerant tree seedlings, including economically and nutritionally valuable species like neem and acacia, based on local preferences and viability. PMC members played a key role in selecting tree species for planting.

While this strategic outcome builds on previous multi-year projects, the enhanced focus on nutrition and food systems of the 2023-2027 CSP enabled WFP to target Nigeria's youth population for expanded agricultural livelihood opportunities. In 2023, WFP conducted youth-specific consultation sessions to identify suitable pathways for employment. Leveraging insights from these sessions, WFP engaged 40,000 business owners across six states in the northeast and northwest regions to establish job linkages for participating youths. Further steps to reinforce and implement these linkages are planned for the coming period.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Provide an integrated package of nutrition and climate adaptative livelihood activities to vulnerable households, especially those with nutritionally vulnerable groups (children 6–23 months of age, pregnant and nursing women, adolescent girls and people living with HIV), to improve diets</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>
<p>Provide support on gender transformative, climate-smart, youth-inclusive food production, post-harvest and commodity quality management and marketing to smallholder farmers</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

Strategic outcome 04: National actors have strengthened capacity and an enhanced enabling environment for the development and management of food security and nutrition policies, strategies, processes, and programmes in line with national targets to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030.



488 Government and public sector staff from **43 national institutions** trained to enhance **national stakeholder capacities**



Institutionalised **home-grown school feeding programme** operational links with **3 additional national policies**



South-South knowledge-sharing exchanges and training facilitated for **7 staff** from **4 government agencies**



The **digitised cash-transfer** platform now serves as a common digital environment for **13 Government ministries**



Experts seconded to 2 national institutions enhanced the delivery capacity of **national systems**

In the second edition of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP reaffirmed its commitment to localisation through a streamlined or consolidated approach that capitalised on an institutional understanding of the complicated local context, domestic and international partnerships, and achievements from iterative programming under strategic outcomes 4 and 5 from the previous CSP.

Enabling Environment for Enhanced Social Protection

Food and nutrition security is intricately linked to social protection. Leveraging its expertise in providing large-scale food assistance in the northeast and northwest states, WFP continued its direct engagement with the Government to advocate for and contribute to conflict-sensitive food and nutrition security programmes and policies.

The success of capacity-strengthening efforts in the previous CSP is already evident in the improved synergy and coordination within federal and state food and nutrition security policies, plans, and operations. In 2023, WFP used these coordinated frameworks to drive transformative change in Nigeria's social protection landscape. Employing a holistic approach, WFP advocated for the passage of key policies aimed at institutionalising social protection while also providing technical support to embed food and nutrition security considerations within the policies and programmes.

Through enhanced engagement with the Government via the social protection strengthening approach, WFP supported the development of nutrition-integrated national protocols for shock-responsive social protection in 2023. In the coming periods, WFP plans to field-proof these protocols at the state-level field in Sokoto state. Leveraging the existing Sokoto State Management Information System (MIS) established through previous capacity-strengthening initiatives, WFP aims to demonstrate the effectiveness of these protocols while identifying areas for improvement. The successful piloting of these protocols is anticipated to pave the way for broader adoption, particularly by the northwest and northcentral states, where escalating insecurity drives a growing humanitarian crisis [1].

At the national level, WFP contributed to developing a national Cash and Voucher Assistance Policy and a National Home-Grown School feeding policy, laying the groundwork for institutionalising the National Home-Grown School Feeding Program. Collaborating with counterpart ministries supported the cascade of these policies to the state, solidifying its role as a key capacity-strengthening partner. This facilitated the provision of unprecedented levels of

technical and operational support to national efforts, including developing the Priority Action Plan on Food Security. This action plan, vital for facilitating collaboration among ministries, departments, and agencies in response to Nigeria's presidential declaration of a food security emergency, was prominently highlighted during Nigeria's side event at the Global Food Systems Summit.

WFP also supports Nigeria's Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (NHGSF), established in 2016, with the primary goals of improving child nutrition and school enrolment and completion rates. Before its temporary halt in February 2023, Nigeria's school feeding initiative had expanded to 10 million children across 57,717 schools, with support from 127,000 cooks. The pause, initially due to the transition between government leadership, was later extended due to concerns over financial irregularities and mismanagement..

While engaging with the federal government to advocate for the resumption of this essential component of Nigeria's social protection programming, WFP is also fostering relationships at the state level to drive advocacy for state-owned and led school feeding programmes that target children not currently catered to under the federal programme particularly children aged 3-5 years old.

Enhanced Expertise for Transformative Food Security Outcomes

Through targeted capacity strengthening efforts, including training programs and knowledge transfer initiatives, WFP aimed to enhance the technical expertise within the government workforce to address the complex and evolving food security challenges effectively. This investment in institutional capacities at local and national levels is integral to WFP's localisation agenda, which aims to make humanitarian action as local as possible and as international as necessary.

WFP leveraged the South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) arrangements to involve seven staff members from four key government ministries, departments and agencies comprising of the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Alleviation (FMHAPA), the National Social Safety-Net Coordinating Office (NASSCO), the National Cash Transfer Office (NCTO) as well as the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) in capacity strengthening initiatives concerning social protection. WFP facilitated the participation of the government delegates in a multi-country mission to Kenya alongside representatives from Malawi, Rwanda, among others. This platform enabled joint brainstorming and cross-learning from shared experiences in social protection programming. Discussions covered thematic aspects such as inclusive targeting, shock adaptive transfer values, monitoring and evaluation, and establishing an integrated approach to social protection in government-led disaster and humanitarian response programmes.

In 2024, WFP is building on the insights gained from this mission to deepen engagement and advocacy with the Government to establish an integrated, flexible-use national registry for social protection programming in Nigeria while simultaneously providing support to explore innovative financing options for Government-led social protection programmes.

Through the SSTC arrangements, WFP also provided a shared platform for stakeholders involved in Nigeria's rice fortification programme to learn from the successful implementation of rice fortification in India. India's approach to driving widespread adoption of rice fortification through the Mid-day Meal school-feeding initiative holds relevance for Nigeria, as the national roadmap for large-scale adoption of fortified rice in Nigeria also involves utilising school feeding programmes as entry points.

The ongoing results of the learning visit, which engaged policymakers, food regulators, and a rice miller, entail leveraging lessons learned to drive advocacy across various sectors in the fortified rice value chain. This includes facilitating collaboration between national food regulatory agencies from India and Nigeria to enhance testing methods and standardise the production of fortified rice kernels.

WFP also seconded expertise to two national institutions to provide comprehensive capacity-strengthening support from within government agencies, including the National Cash Transfer Office and the National Home-Grown School Feeding Programme Office, both within the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Alleviation. This time-bound support significantly enhanced the delivery capacity of national systems in the short term, while results are anticipated from ongoing capacity-building work.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Provide nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative technical support on emergency preparedness and response, social protection, food systems, digital solutions, policy development and coherence and other innovative approaches targeting SDG 2 to national actors, including institutions</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

Strategic outcome 05: The humanitarian community in Nigeria is enabled to reach and operate in areas of crisis throughout the year.



The **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)** transported **38,537** humanitarians from **128 partner agencies** and **141 metric tons** of emergency cargo



The **Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS)** provided **security communications** and **connectivity** to **3,711** users from **140 partner organizations**



Storage facilities operated by service providers of non-governmental organisations managed **3516 metric tons** of humanitarian cargo for **36 organizations**



On-demand services provided **24 metric tons** of cargo transport, **7** medical transports, **2** supply chain solutions and **10 chartered flights** to WFP partners



Environment-friendly hybrid **solar-based power systems** used in communication and storage facilities

Under strategic outcome 5, WFP is vital in enabling the inter-agency humanitarian response in Northeast Nigeria by providing essential air transport, logistics, emergency telecommunication, and on-demand services. These efforts contribute to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 17 in Nigeria.

Overall, sector and service provision activities under this strategic outcome were 76 percent funded in 2023. Despite funding challenges, WFP managed resources to sustain these critical services. The success of these efforts between March and December was reflected in high levels of user satisfaction across all activities.

United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)

Air transportation services provided by UNHAS are crucial to facilitate the transportation of passengers and humanitarian aid, especially due to the persisting insecurity along main access routes, exacerbated by poor road conditions, particularly during the rainy season. This has led to growing demand for UNHAS services, prompting the deployment of an additional helicopter. With an expanded fleet of five contracted helicopters and one fixed-wing aircraft, UNHAS transported 34,781 passengers, including seven emergency medical transports, and conducted ten charter flights to support dedicated humanitarian or development missions. UNHAS also facilitated the transportation of 141 metric tons of light humanitarian cargo, comprising food, pharmaceuticals, and non-food items.

To address the increasing reliance on its services and the need for sustainable funding sources, UNHAS will focus on robust communication and stakeholder engagement practices in the coming periods. This includes gathering input from user organisations and conducting periodic surveys to manage evolving needs despite funding constraints.

For operational resilience despite reduced funding and unfavourable weather conditions, UNHAS emphasises flexible scheduling and contingency planning while streamlining cargo operations through tracking systems and advanced strategies. These measures, including the addition of complimentary cargo delivery service managed by a cooperating partner, informed the updates incorporated into the revised Standard Operating Procedures manual in 2023.

Wider efforts to support the transition to local expertise and enhance user experience in 2023 included tailored training for UNHAS personnel on safety protocols, communication, and other skills necessary to mitigate the diverse risks involved in operating in a volatile security context.

Emergency Telecommunications Sector

The Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) has continued to manage common Information and Communication Technology (ICT) services for the humanitarian response in northeast Nigeria since 2016. The ETS provides a range of essential services, including Telephony (voice communications), customer services (IT helpdesk), internet connectivity, coordination, and information management support across eight humanitarian hubs in Borno State, as well as in key operational areas, including Maiduguri, Damaturu, and Yola.

In 2023, ETS remained responsive and agile in addressing telecommunication challenges and needs through coordination efforts and user feedback mechanisms. ETS served as the primary communications provider in areas where local services were unreliable or absent, supporting 3,711 humanitarian workers from 140 partner organisations, including United Nations agencies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and diplomatic missions.

The commitment of the Emergency Telecommunications Sector to supporting the humanitarian community is underscored by its utilisation of technology and climate-smart innovative solutions to enhance operational efficiency. In response to the need for improved VHF coverage in Yola and Damaturu, ETS installed two telecommunications towers, significantly improving security communications between humanitarian actors and the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS). Moreover, ETS developed the CrisisNet kit, a portable and adaptable internet connectivity device designed to provide on-the-go connectivity in remote locations. This innovative solution ensures rapid internet access for humanitarian responders, even in the most challenging environments.

ETS also provided capacity strengthening support for security communication and information management support for registered users through a real-time service monitoring dashboard and its monthly information management products. Between March and December, ETS maintained the provision of security communications for humanitarian operations and conducted training sessions for 163 responders in radio use for field safety. In addition to these efforts, ETS implemented a wireless public announcement system in Bama's IDP camp, facilitating the dissemination of critical information.

The results of these efforts are reflected in the 94 percent satisfaction rate among users of ETS services from 140 organisations that utilised security communications systems and internet connectivity in the field. Survey results indicate users yearn for the expansion of services outside the humanitarian hubs and to other deep-field areas for continued internet access.

Looking ahead to 2024, ETS plans to leverage climate-smart infrastructure to enhance its operational efficiencies by upgrading the hybrid-solar infrastructure for uninterrupted service across the eight humanitarian hubs in Borno State. Additionally, the sector plans to expand services into Damboa and Pulka based on the Nigerian Humanitarian Fund (NHF) allocation for ICT service expansion to the two locations. While ETS is generally underfunded, based on the submitted Humanitarian Response Plan, the ETS would require USD 1,160,000 to continue running an effective service to the humanitarian actors.

Logistics Sector

The Logistics Sector was able to deliver on its expectations using carryover funds from the previous year and donor support in 2023. These were utilised to provide common logistics services critical to the humanitarian community. The Logistics Sector continued to engage in partnerships that would provide the best value for money for the humanitarian community, ensuring quality services were provided at efficient costs.

All targets set for 2023 were exceeded in most cases. From March to December 2023, the storage facilities received 3,516 metric tons of humanitarian cargo from 36 organisations for storage, representing approximately 101 percent of the target for this period. The logistics sector also transported 120 metric tons of emergency relief materials for 34 humanitarians, representing 124 percent of the target volume. The sector held six coordination meetings, attended by partners from 41 organisations including its first in-person Global Logistic Cluster meeting in November 2023 to achieve 158 percent of its targeted partners. The Sector has continued to loan out various logistics equipment and assets such as Mobile Storage Units (MSU), prefabs and diesel-powered electric generator machines (generators) to augment the logistics capacity of government and humanitarian partners. In 2023, the sector loaned out a total of 42 MSUs, 13 prefabs and 8 generators to 19 organisations.

The Logistics Sector facilitated eight capacity strengthening sessions that trained 156 humanitarian workers, 19 women inclusive, on topics such as warehousing, logistics contracting, importation of relief items, and the use of logistics service forms, amongst others. The effectiveness of the Logistics Sector in carrying out its responsibilities is highly linked to the level of engagement with humanitarian partners. Through bilateral engagements and discussions with the forum of humanitarian partners, the Logistics Sector was able to continue to understand the challenges faced by the community and develop collective solutions. The Sector plans to continue to increase engagement with humanitarian partners to improve information sharing.

The Sector concluded a Gap and Needs Analysis in November 2022, which provided detailed information about the logistics challenges faced by humanitarians operating in northeast Nigeria. Gaps highlighted from the analyses were evaluated during this period and used to develop an action plan for the sector. Logistics Sector services are provided to all humanitarian organisations based on the needs expressed by the community.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide common logistic services to government, United Nations, and non-governmental organization partners to facilitate effective field operations	N/A
Provide common emergency telecommunications services to the Government, humanitarian partners and crisis-affected communities to facilitate effective field operations, provide for staff security and support the protection of affected communities.	N/A
Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service services to all humanitarian partners	N/A
Provide on-demand services to humanitarian actors.	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Nigeria's progress towards gender equality in 2023 has been slow, even as women make up 49.5 percent of the total population of 223.8 million people. Ranked in the 2023 Global Gender Gap Index as 130th out of 146 countries, the results show a decline in gender parity across the four dimensions. The fluctuating measure of women's educational attainment is one of the lowest in the world, while the low representation of women in national politics was evident during the 2023 elections, with women's parliamentary representation declining from 5.6 percent in 2020 to 3.7 percent in 2023. [1, 2, 3]. Overcoming entrenched gender norms has been challenging, with men often resisting activities that challenge traditional roles due to concerns about power shifts. Nonetheless, WFP remains committed to confronting and transforming these norms.

In 2023, WFP operations in Nigeria received the Gender Equality Certification to show the integration of gender equality and women's empowerment into all its programmes and operations. In alignment with the recommendations from the global gender equality certification programme, WFP has developed a gender action plan. This plan, informed by gender analysis and insights from the Gender Results Network, serves as a guide for integrating gender perspectives into WFP's programming and operations. Furthermore, to enhance this integration, a dedicated gender staff member has now been stationed at the field office. In addition to continuing to apply a gender lens to capacity assessments for each WFP cooperating partner, WFP ensured key gender activities were included in field-level agreements and monitored their implementation in line with gender action plans. WFP held a series of training sessions for 50 gender focal points across ten different INGOs, NGOs, and civil society organisations operating as cooperating partners at all WFP operational sites. Beyond this, WFP conducted gender training for all staff in all offices in Nigeria, totalling 290 staff trained - 53 percent of whom were male. To improve community engagement and advocacy efforts, WFP provided key messages, translated into eight local languages in text, video and audio messages for the widest reach.

WFP mainstreamed gender considerations to improve nutrition outcomes across the strategic outcomes of the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP). For example, under strategic outcome 1, WFP integrated nutrition top-ups for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) and children aged 6-23 months through additional rations of nutritious foods or e-vouchers, complemented by social behaviour change communication (SBCC) to foster positive community attitudes, knowledge, and behaviour toward maternal and child nutrition. WFP's nutrition specific SBCC sessions reached over 300,000 people, including 45 percent men, across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states, encouraging men's involvement in household and childcare responsibilities including feeding and hygiene.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP promotes gender equality and women's empowerment through the social cohesion and resilience project jointly implemented with UNICEF to address community challenges related to multi-sectoral aspects of nutrition, livelihood, education, WASH, and child protection services. Internally displaced people, returnees, and host community members (of whom 60 percent were women and girls) were targeted for conditional cash assistance and e-vouchers that are aimed at diversifying livelihood options for conflict-affected people, thereby contributing to women's economic empowerment, improved health, and active participation in decision-making and conflict resolution processes. Additionally, smallholder farmers (SHF) supported initiatives under this strategic outcome ensured women were represented (59 percent) in activities including those aimed at expanding SHF linkages to markets and agricultural extension services like loans and micro-financing arrangements.

Strategic outcome 4 entailed capacity strengthening on gender in emergencies and gender analysis for national actors, aimed at enhancing Nigeria's gender parity indicators through a system-strengthening approach. WFP promoted women's leadership development by advocating for multi-sectoral malnutrition prevention and encouraging women's active participation in community engagement and gender sensitisation initiatives.

The 2023 October monitoring report indicates a 9.1 percent increase (from the baseline at the beginning of the CSP) in the proportion of households where decisions are jointly made by men and women on using household resources and WFP assistance. This improvement is partly attributed to WFP's efforts over the years in advancing gender advocacy among targeted communities.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

In 2023, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, refugees, and host communities in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states continued experiencing persistent non-state armed groups (NSAGs) attacks and threats, characterised by abductions, mass killings, civil unrest, continuous displacement, and increased explosive ordinance incidents [1]. These challenges placed next to camp closure and relocations, limited access to basic services. Furthermore, flooding, and fire outbreaks have further constrained the delivery of humanitarian assistance and protection throughout the year, further narrowing the humanitarian space.

The situation is further complicated by the inadequate basic services available for new arrivals coming from areas that are extremely hard-to-reach and controlled by NSAG. These newcomers integrate with existing IDPs, refugees, returnees, and host communities, many of whom lack sustainable livelihoods and access to farmlands. Particularly within Borno state, these difficulties in accessing livelihood opportunities and farmlands have put the lives of the affected population at risk, leading to attacks and fatalities.

The combined vulnerable groups are exposed to various protection risks, resort to harmful coping mechanisms such as transactional sex, child labour, and begging, and reside in abandoned buildings, open spaces, over-congested and crowded camps, and transit centres across BAY states. Macroeconomic challenges of fuel subsidy removal, high inflation, and cross-border movements from neighbouring countries such as Niger further heightened the vulnerabilities of crisis-affected people. Community consultations during WFP and cooperating partners' field missions also verify these protection challenges affecting food security.

From March 2023 to December, WFP mainstreamed protection and accountability to affected populations (AAP) using the do-no-harm principle to prioritise safety, dignity, and meaningful access to food assistance for persons at heightened risk, such as pregnant or breastfeeding women and girls, the elderly, people living with disabilities (PLWDs), and child-headed households. WFP also improved crowd control measures by providing guidance on proper site management, segregating delivery points, establishing and monitoring secondary distribution points, ensuring the presence of sex-disaggregated crowd controllers across all distribution points, as well as liaising with security colleagues on physical violence, harassment, and other threats. Community participation and empowerment were promoted through community engagement, as well as community feedback and response mechanisms.

WFP assessed cooperating partners' PSEA capacity using the due diligence checklist and initiated capacity strengthening and mentoring support based on the assessment outcomes. WFP also facilitated the training of trainers for its partners on protection and AAP that was complemented by thematic training on security awareness, beneficiary management, gender mainstreaming, and disability inclusion, as well as training on sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) to WFP staff, members of the gender response network, retailers, enumerators, and actors in other sectors. Overall, 169 support staff, including housekeepers, security guards, and contractors, also received training on SEA and reporting mechanisms.

The initiative to adopt a new partnership model and segregate protection/AAP/CFM roles from implementation cooperating partners roles achieved triple benefits - as beneficiaries felt safer relaying their feedback and complaints on implementation to a different partner. On-site help desks, complaint management committees and regular community engagement sessions provided platforms through which community members could freely provide protection-related feedback essential to contextualise and respond appropriately to risks.

Information sharing remained at the core of WFP operations, as messages regarding changes in modalities and food baskets, operational delays, scale-up/down, targeting, and other updates were consistently disseminated through local leaders, project management committees (PMCs), and partners using appropriate and accessible channels. In 2023, these messages were accompanied by information on how to safely report SEA and fraud that had been translated into eight local languages in collaboration with Clear Global (formerly Translators Without Borders) for the widest reach.

WFP gender-based violence (GBV) risk mitigation, response, and prevention provided direct advocacy for the inclusion of 149 households with GBV survival cases in food assistance. WFP also improved child protection mainstreaming to

meet food security, and nutrition needs through referrals to child protection actors for placement of child-headed households eligible for WFP assistance in alternative care arrangements to enable them access assistance. To mitigate any risks that may arise from these arrangements, WFP, through its partners, continued monitoring the status of these children to ensure that arrangements continued to be favourable for them. To promote disability inclusion, sessions with PLWDs in communities helped improve gender equality and disability advocacy for inclusion, participation, and decision-making. Drawn strategy and action plans on disability inclusion and GBV management were continuously implemented through awareness raising, encouraging equal participation and inclusion of PLWDs in decision-making, promoting gender equality and reporting of such GBV cases within 72 hours of the occurrence for immediate medical attention.

WFP also strengthened coordination and partnership to mitigate protection risks across the actors, sectors, and community-based groups, providing food, nutrition, and livelihood support to conflict-affected communities. These included the Protection Sector, GBV Sub-Sector, Child Protection Sub-Sector, Nutrition Sector, Food Security Sector, Livelihood Sector, PSEA network and the Community Engagement, Accountability and Localization Working Group.

The October 2023 monitoring finds that 96.6 percent reported unhindered access to WFP assistance, 99.7 percent have no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes and 98 percent of beneficiaries reported being treated with respect and dignity, an improvement across indicators compared to the previous year. Additionally, WFP uses the process scorecard checklist for on-the-spot monitoring of protection and gender mainstreaming to check that programmes meet minimum standards and detect areas of improvement for safe and dignified access to assistance.

Building on ongoing CFM efforts, WFP ensured functional and inclusive mechanisms were set up to raise complaints, ask questions, and receive real-time responses. Help desks positioned at distribution points are now functional across 77 percent of monitored sites meeting the minimum monitoring requirement, up by 3 percent from the previous year.

WFP also enhanced the effectiveness and responsiveness of its CFM by adopting the standard SugarCRM module, a corporate process monitoring escalation system, to ensure data protection and confidentiality throughout the feedback cycle, improved and automated analysis and timely case resolution. WFP currently fulfils three out of the six corporate Global Assurance Standards for CFM, which include reach and accessibility, quality assurance procedures, and minimum data collection. Efforts are ongoing to meet the remaining three standards, which encompass case handling procedures, an information management system, and analysis, reporting, and tracking of feedback.

2023 witnessed improved trust in WFP accountability mechanisms, evident in the nearly 71,000 feedbacks recorded, three times more than in 2022, with a 98 percent first-case resolution rate. Helpdesks positioned at WFP operation sites were the most preferred channel used and handled 58 percent of all feedback received. The toll-free 1333 hotline provided the necessary backup in locations where the mobile network provided reliable access, handling 39 percent of all feedback.

CFM analysis shows beneficiaries have access to at least one of the five CFM channels across 85 percent of WFP operational locations, up from 48 percent achieved in 2022. Further monitoring results revealed a user satisfaction rate of 95.8 percent in October 2023, up 8.8 percent from June.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Nigeria faces significant vulnerabilities to climate change, which is characterised by rising temperatures, erratic rainfall patterns, and more frequent and intense extreme weather events such as floods and heat waves. The environmental shifts have severely disrupted agricultural activities, damaging crops and undermining the resilience of farming communities across the country.

These natural challenges are exacerbated by human activities, notably deforestation, driven by agricultural expansion, logging, and fuelwood collection. This widespread deforestation has led to habitat loss, declining biodiversity, and soil erosion, further intensifying environmental degradation. While Nigeria has environmental protection policies that make logging illegal, weak enforcement of existing policies continues to worsen the loss of critical ecosystems necessary for agricultural resilience.

In rural communities of northern regions, where agriculture is the primary livelihood, and semi-arid and arid zones are prevalent, desertification and extended dry spells pose significant threats. This leads to crop losses, reduced productivity, and heightened competition for dwindling natural resources, fuelling conflicts between farmers and nomadic cattle herders. Consequently, food security is compromised, and poverty and social unrest are exacerbated, especially in areas already affected by conflict.

In response, WFP has undertaken various resilience-building activities that have been integrated with climate-smart agricultural approaches to solutions. These include cultivating tree nurseries with 169,420 drought-tolerant trees of high economic and nutritional value. Additionally, 1,043 gardens have been cultivated at schools and household levels across three local government areas to improve dietary diversity and environmental awareness. Furthermore, four schools have established environmental clubs, with 200 students sensitised on environmental awareness.

To mitigate energy access challenges, which have historically contributed to the depletion of forests for firewood, WFP has provided 306 households with fuel-efficient stoves, benefiting over 1,530 individuals. These stoves offer the dual advantage of combating environmental degradation by reducing the demand for firewood while improving indoor air quality and safety through efficient and healthy burning of cooking fuel. Moreover, WFP provided training for 50 households on stove construction using locally available technologies to promote sustainability and income generation.

During the reporting period, WFP conducted Environmental and Social Risk Screening for all activities to ensure no harm to the affected population or environment. Results indicated low-risk categories (category C), negating the need for a risk management plan. However, the food security outcome monitoring assessment noted a 49 percent decline in the number of program participants reporting environmental benefits between 2022 and 2023. This decrease could be attributed to the reduced number of locations covered by livelihood activities in 2023 compared to previous years.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

Following the directives in the 2030 WFP Environmental Plan, aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions from diesel generators powering by 90 percent compared to 2010 levels, WFP is initiating a project to deploy solar systems across all its facilities in the north-east region. This project covers all offices, warehouses, and guesthouses within Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states, where most of WFP's operations are concentrated. The combined energy demand for the seven sites is approximately 2.3 MWh/day. The project is expected to yield an annual reduction of 633 metric tons of CO2 equivalent upon completion.

In October 2023, WFP's regional environmental representatives participated in the first-ever Environmental Retreat & Workshop in Dakar. This event fostered enthusiasm and commitment to environmental sustainability across the region. The workshop included visits to waste recyclers and discussions on strengthening Environmental Management Systems (EMS). Participants set key performance indicators (KPIs) to track progress and reduce WFP's environmental footprint.

These KPIs focused on Implementing recycling programs and responsible waste disposal (waste management), replacing energy-consuming equipment and promoting smarter energy use (energy efficiency). This regional collaboration highlights WFP's commitment to environmental responsibility and cost reduction.

In 2024, WFP aims to highlight its efforts in addressing each focus area and will showcase its environmental achievements through an annual exercise. Progress updates tracked by the KPIs developed in 2023 will be included in the 2024 reporting exercise.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

WFP employs an integrated package of initiatives to guarantee that every community, household, and individual it serves is supported to access a healthy diet that emphasises local foods when feasible. The 2022 Fill the Nutrient Gap study underscored the multi-sectoral challenges hindering improved nutritional outcomes in Nigeria. Wide infrastructural gaps, compounded by the prevalent insecurity and economic hardships, exacerbate the challenges hindering access to nutritious diets for many Nigerian households [1]. According to the report, one in three households cannot afford the lowest-cost nutritious diet.

These challenges are particularly dire for households with children and pregnant or breastfeeding women and girls. In the resource and livelihood-constrained context experienced in conflict-affected communities, the expanded nutrition needs for these population groups translate into high food costs that put them at higher risks of malnutrition. In 2023, WFP integrated multi-sectoral and gendered considerations for enhanced nutrition outcomes across all programme activities.

Within the vulnerable households targeted for general food assistance or resilience-building activities, WFP prioritised households with children under two years and pregnant or breastfeeding women and girls for additional nutrition support. This was provided via rations of specialised nutritious food in areas where access and market functionality were problematic or e-vouchers (to enable financial access to animal-sourced foods, fruits, and vegetables) in communities with operational and accessible markets. Through initiatives to support resilient livelihoods at community levels, WFP prioritised the cultivation of trees and plants with high nutritional properties.

WFP also supported community groups like Mother-to-Mother support groups, which provided a forum for nutrition education and the live-cooking demonstration of nutritious recipes that incorporated locally available and preferred foods. With the help of community nutrition mobilisers (CNM), WFP supported malnutrition screening and the referral to treatment for all children under five in these communities. WFP also provided ready-to-use supplementary food and capacity building to support the supplementation of moderate acute malnutrition across the primary healthcare facilities in its operational areas.

At a policy level, WFP collaborated with the Federal Ministry of Health to expand the reach of the national fortification program. WFP supported the development of a Code of Practice with the aim to scale up rice fortification nationally and mitigate the high rates of micronutrient insufficiency, which exists despite a food fortification program that has been in place for the last two decades. WFP also leveraged its ongoing capacity-strengthening engagement with counterpart government agencies on the National Social Safety Net programmes as a pathway to drive the adoption of the rice fortification programme. As part of this effort, WFP advocated to the Kebbi State Government to include fortified rice in the state's school feeding programme.

Partnerships

In 2023, WFP leveraged the government's declaration of a state of emergency on food security to foster deeper relationships with the developmental banks and the Government. Aligned with the government's action plan to enhance food affordability and availability, WFP offered technical advice and logistical support to facilitate the distribution of agricultural inputs, including fertilisers and improved drought-resistant seeds.

In the last quarter of the year, WFP collaborated with the Government in a workshop to explore WFP's provision of operational and technical support to aid the expansion of the government-owned shock-responsive cash transfer programme. WFP also held workshops with international financial institutions (IFIs) to improve joint coordination, collaboration, and information-sharing to support government priorities. These initiatives were crucial for the development of a comprehensive engagement strategy for IFIs and the Government to enhance the development of tripartite partnerships that WFP plans to build further in 2024.

As part of its strategy to mobilise innovative funding in the increasingly resource-constrained landscape, WFP explored impact partnerships with the local and international private sectors. 2023 marked the first year of a global impact partnership with a private donor focused on Nigeria as one of the targeted countries for strategic collaboration to drive grain production. The partnership produced a co-designed multiyear project that capitalises on organisational expertise and experience from both ends of the partnership to expand linkages to market and agricultural extension facilities for smallholder farmers.

WFP also extended its partnership with a prominent corporation-established foundation that led to the commitment of USD 15 million in funding in a 3-year initiative to strengthen local food systems with expanded livelihood opportunities for youths. In 2023, this partnership enabled WFP to expand engagements with private food processor companies and increase youth's involvement in local agricultural value chains' production, aggregation, and processing nodes. The government's endorsement of this partnership reflects its alignment with national development goals to promote entrepreneurship and food production. Ongoing collaborations with agencies such as the Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN) and the Nigerian Commodity Exchange (NCX) further solidify WFP's integration into government initiatives and civil society efforts. Enabled by funding from this foundation, WFP received capacity strengthening from the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) to conduct an assessment on managing millet and sorghum post-harvest losses as well as gender inclusion in value chain development.

Launched in August 2023 as a third-time campaign in Nigeria, WFP leveraged the Share the Meal (STM) platform to provide 500,000 meals for life-saving food assistance in emergencies and resilience-building interventions. By the end of 2023, the initiative had exceeded 97 percent success, with support from over 19,000 people.

Focus on localization

In Kebbi state, WFP partnered with the Government to pilot a rice fortification project to enhance the existing national fortification programmes and promote widescale adoption of rice fortification in Nigeria. In Sokoto state, WFP provided technical support to the government's cash transfer projects that facilitated the transition from paper-based to digital transfers and included the establishment of an end-to-end encrypted platform - the first of its kind at a sub-administrative level in Nigeria. The established Management Information System now serves as a centralised and streamlined digital environment for 13 state ministries, departments, and agencies.

WFP further enhanced its localisation efforts by prioritising partnerships with local cooperating partner (CP) organisations through a competitive selection process. Compared to 2022, 20 percent more indigenous organisations were engaged in CP agreements in 2023. Recognising the importance of strengthening local capacities, WFP facilitates programmatic capacity strengthening, along with training sessions on anti-fraud and anti-corruption practices and awareness training on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) for its local partners. These efforts promote the adoption of best practices across all activities and contribute to the effectiveness of local partners and the overall success of WFP's localisation strategy in Nigeria.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP's collaboration with UNICEF on the multi-year joint resilience-building project continued in 2023. This addressed multisectoral challenges of education, nutrition, livelihoods, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and child protection services. As such, WFP and UNICEF worked with state-level ministries of health on a nutrition intervention to distribute e-vouchers to children and mothers to enrich their diets. UNICEF, WFP, and federal and state-level ministries collaborated to provide preventive and curative nutrition assistance for conflict-affected children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls to reduce the prevalence of wasting - the deadliest form of malnutrition - including 412 health treatment facilities reached across the BAY states [1].

To provide more comprehensive support to the humanitarian community in northeast Nigeria, WFP, worked closely with OCHA and other humanitarian agencies. This provided sector-led coordination for logistics, telecommunications, and common air services to enable humanitarian operations. WFP and FAO co-led the Food Security Sector coordination.

WFP also collaborated with UNHCR to track trends and generate evidence regarding profiles, protection, and food security needs of people on the move and crossing borders. This was crucial to collaborations with UN agencies and the Government. Through these collaborations, WFP and partners developed the inter-agency refugee and returnee contingency plan for movements across six borders [2]. WFP also worked with the International Organization for Migration on the management and movement tracking of internally displaced persons (IDPs). It provided food assistance to complement the shelter and settlement support provided to IDPs and refugees.

Through the Humanitarian Country Team, WFP coordinated with UN agencies to respond to emergency needs in northeast Nigeria, and other emerging crises. In 2023, WFP used the United Nations Partner Portal - a joint collaborative platform - to select and engage with partners. This fed into a more harmonised and efficient collaboration between the UN and partners.

Financial Overview

The Country Strategic Plan (CSP), which commenced in March 2023, was funded at 79 percent (USD 372 million) of the needs-based plan (NBP) requirements of USD 473 million across WFP's five strategic outcomes, which included confirmed contributions and balances from funds mobilised near the end of 2022 and carried over from the closed CSP, which ended the prior month. This enabled WFP to scale up operations at the peak of the lean season to reach 1.8 million beneficiaries.

The main funding source for WFP operations in 2023, at 56 percent of the total allocated resources, was directed multilateral contributions, followed by 40 percent from internal resources used to cover underfunded activities and 4 percent from multilateral allocations. During the reporting period, WFP received advance financing of USD 22 million, of which 80 percent was used to purchase commodities from the Global Commodity Management Facility to boost supply chain efficiencies and enable value-for-money procurement of commodities ahead of the start of the lean season starting in June 2023. The remaining 20 percent helped address some of the funding gaps under strategic outcome 5.

Most contributions received were earmarked for crisis response and met 70 percent of the requirements for the strategic outcome. Since it was not fully funded, WFP prioritised support to the most vulnerable internally displaced persons living in garrison camp locations with limited livelihood opportunities. Strategic outcome 2, multisectoral and gender-transformative nutrition-sensitive programmes, were well funded and exceeded the funding requirements, with contributions sourced mainly from trust funds, multilateral allocations, and flexible funding. Forty-eight percent of the funding was actualised, and unspent balances credited to these strategic outcomes will cater to activities to be implemented in 2024.

Strategic outcome 3, aimed to build resilience, was funded at 98 percent of the funding requirements - most of which came from private sector contributions supporting production, post-harvest and commodity quality management, and marketing to smallholder farmers. The multi-year contribution from a development cooperation and a corporation-established foundation in the previous year to implement nutrition and climate adaptive livelihoods activities to vulnerable households in 2023 and beyond covered the rest of the funding requirement. An additional 10 million from the bank towards strategic outcome 3 was confirmed, which will be carried over for implementation in 2024.

Strategic outcome 4, to strengthen the capacity of national actors, was funded at 47 percent, mainly from a first-time private sector donor providing in-kind services and financial support confirmed in 2023 for implementation of activities in 2024. Strategic outcome 5, for WFP-led common services, was resourced at 88 percent of the funding requirements, and available resources exceeded 2023 operational planning requirements. The expenditure levels for strategic outcome 3 and strategic outcome 4 were low compared to the available resources, as the resources received are multiyear contributions to cover activities beyond 2023.

In the last quarter of 2023, USD 31 million was confirmed, including an in-kind contribution of wheat valued at USD 6 million from Ukraine, which increased available resources and covered funding shortfalls in strategic outcome 1 and strategic outcome 5. The unspent balances, including the USD 10 million contribution credited to strategic outcome 3, will be used to implement activities in 2024.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 364,827,516	 198,049,737	 260,898,186	 213,811,480
SO01: Food insecure internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees, and host community members in crisis-prone and conflict-affected areas have access to adequate nutritious food and early recovery activities that meet their immediate food needs and live in cohesive households and communities, during and after shocks.	 364,827,516	 198,049,737	 260,898,186	 213,811,480
Activity 01: Provide food assistance, and an integrated package of gender-transformative , malnutrition prevention alongside social behaviour change communication, asset-creation, skills development and complementary livelihood activities to crisis-affected, food-insecure internally displaced persons, returnees, refugees, host communities and nutritionally vulnerable groups (including children 6-23 months of age and pregnant and nursing mothers).	 328,515,850	 176,325,971	 239,837,215	 196,718,937
Activity 02: Provide malnutrition treatment activities, alongside gender-transformative social and behaviour change communication to children 6-59 months of age, and pregnant and nursing mothers.	 36,311,666	 21,723,766	 21,027,219	 17,092,543
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 33,751	 0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	 272,403	 272,403	 676,167	 330,091

SO02: Nutritionally vulnerable people in Nigeria benefit from better access to healthy diets, and complementary services to improve their nutrition status in line with national targets by 2027.	272,403	272,403	676,167	330,091
Activity 03: Support the provision of an integrated, multisectoral, gender-transformative, nutrition-sensitive package to nutritionally vulnerable groups (including children 6-59 months of age, pregnant and nursing mothers, adolescent girls, and people living with HIV).	272,403	272,403	676,167	330,091
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	30,467,067	23,334,952	29,758,596	5,694,803
SO03: By 2027, targeted vulnerable households and smallholder farmers in Nigeria have improved sustainable livelihoods and enhanced social cohesion derived from food systems that are resilient to shocks and thus facilitate enhanced access to nutritious diets all year round.	30,467,067	23,334,952	29,758,596	5,694,803
Activity 04: Provide an integrated package of nutrition and climate adaptive livelihoods activities to vulnerable households, especially those with nutritionally vulnerable groups (children under 24 months of age, pregnant and nursing women, adolescent girls and people living with HIV), to improve diets.	25,282,391	18,441,357	25,206,514	3,247,987
Activity 05: Provide support on gender-transformative, climate-smart youth inclusive food production, post-harvest and commodity quality management, and marketing to smallholder farmers.	5,184,675	4,893,595	4,552,082	2,446,815
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	2,351,078	1,675,878	1,109,747	409,325

SO04: National actors have strengthened capacity and an enhanced enabling environment for the development and management of food security and nutrition policies, strategies, processes, and programmes in line with national targets to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030.	2,351,078	1,675,878	1,109,747	409,325
Activity 06: Provide nutrition-sensitive, gender-transformative, technical support on emergency preparedness and response, social protection, food systems strengthening, digital solutions, policy development and coherence, and other innovative approaches targeting SDG2, to national actors including institutions.	2,351,078	1,675,878	1,109,747	409,325
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	33,284,053	26,575,872	29,373,461	25,371,779
SO05: The humanitarian community in Nigeria is enabled to reach and operate in areas of crisis throughout the year.	33,284,053	26,575,872	29,373,461	25,371,779
Activity 07: Provide common logistic services to the Government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations.	2,303,646	1,942,464	1,185,271	957,314
Activity 08: Provide common emergency telecommunications services to the Government, humanitarian partners, and crisis-affected communities to facilitate effective field operations, provide for staff security, and support the protection of affected communities.	1,671,851	1,400,750	1,319,414	1,056,182
Activity 09: Provide UNHAS services to all humanitarian partners.	28,792,602	22,748,750	26,361,472	23,264,104

Activity 10: Provide on demand services to humanitarian actors.		515,953	483,908	507,302	94,177
Non-SDG Target		0	0	24,951,827	0
Total Direct Operational Costs		431,202,119	249,908,844	346,767,985	245,617,480
Direct Support Costs (DSC)		12,668,149	8,989,182	11,825,968	7,733,717
Total Direct Costs		443,870,269	258,898,027	358,593,954	253,351,197
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)		28,817,045	16,795,786	12,693,903	12,693,903
Grand Total		472,687,314	275,693,813	371,287,858	266,045,101

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Food Security Cluster. Fiche: 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>

Operational context

[1] National Bureau of Statistics. Press Release, National Multidimensional Poverty Index Survey. <https://nigerianstat.gov.ng/news/78>

[2] National Bureau of Statistics. Premium Motor Spirit (Petrol) Price Watch, January 2023. <https://nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary/read/1241286>

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[4] National Bureau of Statistics. CPI and Inflation Report, December 2023. <https://nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary/read/1241439>

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[11] WFP Innovation Accelerator: plugPAY. Available at: <https://innovation.wfp.org/project/plugpay>

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Strategic outcome 01

[1] Humanitarian Action. Global Humanitarian Overview 2024, Global Trends.

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[6] The United Nations World Food Programme. Fill the Nutrient Gap Nigeria.

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OUTPUT INDICATORS

For indicator A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people - there is no available data as all assistance was provided in the form of e-vouchers.

For indicator A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people - data for CSP Output 03 was combined with the data for Output 1; hence, the 9.8 percent increase. Outputs will be separated for subsequent reports.

Strategic outcome 02

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OUTPUT INDICATORS

Output indicators not collected as project started in December 2023. Moving forward, WFP will collaborate with the Government to collect the baseline and follow-up data.

Strategic outcome 03

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[3] WFP. Publication on the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA). Available at: <https://www.wfp.org/publications/2014-three-pronged-approach-3pa>

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[3] World Economic Forum. Global Gender Report 2023. Available at: <https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2023/>

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[1] Protection Sector North-East Nigeria (PSNE) Annual Report 2023. Available at: <https://reliefweb.int/report/nigeria/protection-sector-north-east-nigeria-psne-annual-report-2023>

Nutrition integration

[1] Humanitarian Action. Global Humanitarian Overview 2024, Global Trends.

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Partnerships

[1] Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe (BAY) states

[2] The six borders included local government areas (LGAs) of Borno and Yobe with the Niger Republic

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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	1,228,355	1,072,011	87%
	female	1,218,630	1,360,395	112%
	total	2,446,985	2,432,406	99%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	227,876	220,790	97%
	female	227,116	253,950	112%
	total	454,992	474,740	104%
24-59 months	male	264,534	168,610	64%
	female	259,113	182,022	70%
	total	523,647	350,632	67%
5-11 years	male	153,881	158,773	103%
	female	142,311	158,806	112%
	total	296,192	317,579	107%
12-17 years	male	176,737	137,493	78%
	female	172,861	135,154	78%
	total	349,598	272,647	78%
18-59 years	male	363,773	307,984	85%
	female	385,560	555,205	144%
	total	749,333	863,189	115%
60+ years	male	41,554	78,361	189%
	female	31,669	75,258	238%
	total	73,223	153,619	210%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Returnee	190,992	172,709	90%
IDP	865,089	1,256,119	145%
Resident	1,390,904	1,003,578	72%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	95,985	28,977	30%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition prevention programme	435,392	450,531	103%
Malnutrition treatment programme	839,136	323,993	38%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	200,000	55,198	27%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	1,157,000	2,024,238	174%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	10,339	12,906	125%
Corn Soya Blend	3,203	2,385	74%
Iodised Salt	517	634	123%
LNS	6,139	1,753	29%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	940	-
Sorghum/Millet	41,355	40,966	99%
Vegetable Oil	3,711	4,111	111%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	453	0	0%
Iodised Salt	23	0	0%
Sorghum/Millet	1,812	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	159	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Value Voucher	112,328,712	98,389,981	88%
Cash	74,390,149	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	8,794,774	682,558	8%
Value Voucher	3,047,169	557,703	18%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Food insecure internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees, and host community members in crisis-prone and conflict-affected areas have access to adequate nutritious food and early recovery activities that meet their immediate food needs and live in cohesive households and communities, during and after shocks.	Crisis Response
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Output Results

Activity 01: Provide food assistance, and an integrated package of gender-transformative, malnutrition prevention alongside social behaviour change communication, asset-creation, skills development and complementary livelihood activities to crisis-affected, food-insecure internally displaced persons, returnees, refugees, host communities and nutritionally vulnerable groups (including children 6-23 months of age and pregnant and nursing mothers).

Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 01: Food insecure internally displaced persons, refugees, and returnees in crisis-prone and conflict-affected areas, vulnerable to the impacts of climate change receive food or cash assistance that meets their basic food and nutrition needs

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	578,498	1,130,473
			Male	578,502	893,765
			Total	1,157,000	2,024,238
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Children	General Distribution	Female		45,093
			Male		39,583
			Total		84,676
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	General Distribution	Female		61,637
			Male		
			Total		61,637
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	49,688	60,960.75
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	74,390,149	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	89,629,056	98,389,982
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	347,100,000	398,742,060

Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 03: Children 6–59 months of age, pregnant and nursing women and girls and other nutritionally vulnerable groups affected by crisis receive nutritional support, including improved knowledge, that prevents and treats acute malnutrition.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	39,234	5,025
			Male	38,766	3,813
			Total	78,000	8,838

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	65,000 65,000	7,935 7,935
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	8,416	278.07
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	22,699,656	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	2,275	274.18

Activity 02: Provide malnutrition treatment activities, alongside gender-transformative social and behaviour change communication to children 6-59 months of age, and pregnant and nursing mothers.

Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 04: Children 6–59 months of age, pregnant and nursing women and girls and other nutritionally vulnerable groups affected by crisis receive nutritional support, including improved knowledge, that prevents and treats acute malnutrition.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	408,428 410,065 818,493	176,957 142,611 319,568
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	20,643 20,643	4,425 4,425
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	7,161	2,455.24
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	7,068	2,451.13

Other Output

Activity 01: Provide food assistance, and an integrated package of gender-transformative, malnutrition prevention alongside social behaviour change communication, asset-creation, skills development and complementary livelihood activities to crisis-affected, food-insecure internally displaced persons, returnees, refugees, host communities and nutritionally vulnerable groups (including children 6-23 months of age and pregnant and nursing mothers).

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 02: Crisis-affected, food insecure households receive complementary livelihoods support that enhances their early recovery.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	200	901
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	10,500	0
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	5	0
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	18	0
D.5: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services in emergency context	D.5.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	1,500	0

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide food assistance, and an integrated package of gender-transformative, malnutrition prevention alongside social behaviour change communication, asset-creation, skills development and complementary livelihood activities to crisis-affected, food-insecure internally displaced persons, returnees, refugees, host communities and nutritionally vulnerable groups (including children 6-23 months of age and pregnant and nursing mothers).

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	16.8	<10	<10	17.6	WFP survey
	Male	15.8	<10	<10	17.4	WFP survey
	Overall	16	<10	<10	17.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	32.7	>50	>50	29.1	WFP survey
	Male	37.9	>50	>50	38.5	WFP survey
	Overall	37	>50	>50	36.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	59.6	<44	<44	56.7	WFP survey
	Male	56.4	<44	<44	49.8	WFP survey
	Overall	57	<44	<44	51.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	7.7	≤6	≤6	14.2	WFP survey
	Male	5.7	≤6	≤6	11.7	WFP survey
	Overall	6	≤6	≤6	12.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.3	>5	>5	0	WFP survey
	Male	4.7	>5	>5	0.9	WFP survey
	Overall	4.6	>5	>5	0.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	25.2	>30	>30	11.8	WFP survey
	Male	27.7	>30	>30	13.2	WFP survey
	Overall	27.1	>30	>30	12.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	70.6	<65	<65	88.2	WFP survey
	Male	67.6	<65	<65	86	WFP survey
	Overall	68.3	<65	<65	86.5	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	32.2	>30	>30	11.4	WFP survey
	Male	29.6	>30	>30	14.2	WFP survey
	Overall	30.2	>30	>30	13.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	53.7	>50	>50	64.7	WFP survey
	Male	46.3	>50	>50	65.3	WFP survey
	Overall	48.1	>50	>50	65.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14.1	<20	<20	23.9	WFP survey
	Male	24	<20	<20	20.6	WFP survey
	Overall	21.6	<20	<20	21.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	59.4	>60	>60	48.1	WFP survey
	Male	59.9	>60	>60	63	WFP survey
	Overall	59.8	>60	>60	59.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	35.7	>35	>35	44	WFP survey
	Male	34.2	>35	>35	30.1	WFP survey
	Overall	34.5	>35	>35	33.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5	<5	<5	7.9	WFP survey
	Male	6	<5	<5	6.9	WFP survey
	Overall	5.7	<5	<5	7.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	12.6	<6.6	<6.6	11.2	WFP survey
	Male	14.1	<4.4	<4.4	21.1	WFP survey
	Overall	13.9	<15	<15	18.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	12.6	<15.1	<15.1	19.6	WFP survey
	Male	11.4	<17.6	<17.6	10.3	WFP survey
	Overall	11.6	<20	<20	12.4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	40.1	≥24.8	≥24.8	37.1	WFP survey
	Male	44.9	≥13.7	≥13.7	42.5	WFP survey
	Overall	44	≥15	≥15	41.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	34.7	≥53.5	≥53.5	32	WFP survey
	Male	29.6	≥64.3	≥64.3	26.1	WFP survey
	Overall	30.5	≥50	≥50	27.4	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	40	>55	>55	37.9	WFP survey
Target Group: CH - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	4.5			4.5	WFP survey
	Male	2.3			2.3	WFP survey
	Overall	3	>70	>70	3	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	3.5			3.5	WFP survey
	Male	1.9			1.9	WFP survey
	Overall	2.4	>70	>70	2.4	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	3.1			3.1	WFP survey
	Male	1.8			1.8	WFP survey
	Overall	2.2	>70	>70	2.2	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	1.39			1.39	WFP survey
	Male	0.88			0.88	WFP survey
	Overall	1.04	>70	>70	1.04	WFP survey
Target Group: CH/PBWG - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						

Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	59.7	>70	>70	59.7	WFP
	Male	40.3	>70	>70	40.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	75	>70	>70	61.94	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female		>66	>66		
	Male		>66	>66		
	Overall	67.6	>66	>66	89.9	WFP survey

Activity 02: Provide malnutrition treatment activities, alongside gender-transformative social and behaviour change communication to children 6-59 months of age, and pregnant and nursing mothers.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CH - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Overall		<0.15	<0.15		
Target Group: CH - Location: Nigeria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	5.34			1.12	WFP
	Male	4.11			1.13	programme monitoring
	Overall	4.78		<15	1.12	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0		<3	0.03	WFP
	Male	0		<3	0.03	programme monitoring
	Overall	0		<3	0.03	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female				0.05	WFP
	Male				0.09	programme monitoring
	Overall	0.01			0.07	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: CH/PBWG - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Overall	70	=100	=100	55.61	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: NTA CH - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	99.3	>75	99.7	WFP
	Male	99.4	>75	99.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.3	>75	98.79	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Nutritionally vulnerable people in Nigeria benefit from better access to healthy diets, and complementary services to improve their nutrition status in line with national targets by 2027. **Resilience Building**

Output Results

Activity 03: Support the provision of an integrated, multisectoral, gender-transformative, nutrition-sensitive package to nutritionally vulnerable groups (including children 6-59 months of age, pregnant and nursing mothers, adolescent girls, and people living with HIV).

Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 05: Children 6-59 months of age, pregnant and nursing women, adolescent girls and other nutritionally vulnerable groups (including people living with HIV and tuberculosis) benefit from integrated nutrition packages provided through capacity strengthening for national and local actors in multisectoral programming.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	183,392	263,219
			Male	168,608	177,684
			Total	352,000	440,903
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	183,392	263,219
			Male	168,608	177,684
			Total	352,000	440,903

Other Output

Activity 03: Support the provision of an integrated, multisectoral, gender-transformative, nutrition-sensitive package to nutritionally vulnerable groups (including children 6-59 months of age, pregnant and nursing mothers, adolescent girls, and people living with HIV).

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 05: Children 6–59 months of age, pregnant and nursing women, adolescent girls and other nutritionally vulnerable groups (including people living with HIV and tuberculosis) benefit from integrated nutrition packages provided through capacity strengthening for national and local actors in multisectoral programming.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	7	15
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.4: Number of national stakeholder institutions engaged in WFP-facilitated South-South and Triangular Cooperation activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	4	5
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	3	5
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	4	11
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	5	9
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	3	9
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	3	4

Strategic Outcome 03: By 2027, targeted vulnerable households and smallholder farmers in Nigeria have improved sustainable livelihoods and enhanced social cohesion derived from food systems that are resilient to shocks and thus facilitate enhanced access to nutritious diets all year round. **Resilience Building**

Output Results

Activity 04: Provide an integrated package of nutrition and climate adaptive livelihoods activities to vulnerable households, especially those with nutritionally vulnerable groups (children under 24 months of age, pregnant and nursing women, adolescent girls and people living with HIV), to improve diets.

Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 07: Targeted vulnerable households and communities have access to productive assets and relevant skills that enable them to better cope with shocks and stressors and improve their livelihoods opportunities.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	51,832	15,587
			Male	44,153	13,390
			Total	95,985	28,977
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	2,446	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	8,794,774	682,557
A.4.3 Total value of vouchers transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	1,253,483	

CSP Output 08: Children 6–23 months of age, adolescent girls, pregnant and nursing women and girls and other nutritionally vulnerable groups (including people living with HIV and tuberculosis) benefit from an integrated, multi-sectoral nutrition prevention package that improves access to nutritious diets.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	2,712	1,883
			Male	2,680	1,462
			Total	5,392	3,345
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of stunting	Female	6,471	3,666
			Male		
			Total	6,471	3,666
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	1,793,686	557,705

Activity 05: Provide support on gender-transformative, climate-smart youth inclusive food production, post-harvest and commodity quality management, and marketing to smallholder farmers.

Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 09: Smallholder farmers, particularly women and youth, and value chain actors apply climate-smart practices to boost production, reduce post-harvest losses, aggregate and improve the quality of marketable surpluses, improve access to markets and increased employment opportunities for the youth.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder	Female	120,000	32,953
		agricultural market	Male	80,000	22,245
		support Activities	Total	200,000	55,198

Other Output

Activity 04: Provide an integrated package of nutrition and climate adaptive livelihoods activities to vulnerable households, especially those with nutritionally vulnerable groups (children under 24 months of age, pregnant and nursing women, adolescent girls and people living with HIV), to improve diets.

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 07: Targeted vulnerable households and communities have access to productive assets and relevant skills that enable them to better cope with shocks and stressors and improve their livelihoods opportunities.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	1,042	1,043
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	215,000	169,420
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	800	800
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.2: Hectares of land forested	Food assistance for asset	Ha	152	111
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	2,195.36	1,993
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for asset	Number	1,783	1,783
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.12: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Productive uses)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	350	306
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's risk management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities (overall)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	5,739	5,495
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Food assistance for asset	Individual	4,635	3,162

Activity 05: Provide support on gender-transformative, climate-smart youth inclusive food production, post-harvest and commodity quality management, and marketing to smallholder farmers.

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 09: Smallholder farmers, particularly women and youth, and value chain actors apply climate-smart practices to boost production, reduce post-harvest losses, aggregate and improve the quality of marketable surpluses, improve access to markets and increased employment opportunities for the youth.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	598	520
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	384	272
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.10: Number of agrodealers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	49	15
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	70	0
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	70	0
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,086	874
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.5: Number of farmer service centers supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	16	0
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.6: Number of saving associations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	244	24
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	151	99
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3,151	745
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.3: Number of post-harvest management infrastructure provided/constructed	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	44	16
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Kilograms	579,315	328,385
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	12	5
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.2: Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2	4
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.3: Number of input suppliers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2	5
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.6: Number of processors supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	212	312

F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.7: Number of agricultural extension service providers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	122	48
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 (Overall)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	5,200	2,800
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 (Overall)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	24,609	3,223

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Provide an integrated package of nutrition and climate adaptive livelihoods activities to vulnerable households, especially those with nutritionally vulnerable groups (children under 24 months of age, pregnant and nursing women, adolescent girls and people living with HIV), to improve diets.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ACL - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	21.2	≤8	≤8	18	WFP survey
	Male	17.2	≤8	≤8	15.8	WFP survey
	Overall	17.9	≤8	≤8	16.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	46.2	>68.7	>68.7	33.9	WFP survey
	Male	59	>68.6	>68.6	33.7	WFP survey
	Overall	56.8	>68.2	>68.2	33.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	53.8	<22.4	<22.4	61.5	WFP survey
	Male	41	<24.2	<24.2	61.7	WFP survey
	Overall	43.2	<23.7	<23.7	61.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	<9	<9	4.6	WFP survey
	Male	0	<7.2	<7.2	4.6	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<8.1	<8.1	4.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	38.46	<10	<10	2.8	WFP survey
	Male	45.9	<11.4	<11.4	12.5	WFP survey
	Overall	44.6	<12	<12	10.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	<20.5	<20.5	2.1	WFP survey
	Male	1.64	<20.8	<20.8	1.1	WFP survey
	Overall	1.4	<17	<17	1.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	30.77	≤19.7	≤19.7	54.8	WFP survey
	Male	39.34	≤15.1	≤15.1	64.4	WFP survey
	Overall	37.8	≤15	≤15	62.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	30.77	>49.9	>49.9	40.3	WFP survey
	Male	13.11	>52.7	>52.7	22.1	WFP survey
	Overall	16.2	>55	>55	26.3	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices						
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	25	<25	=25	25	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	37.5	≥37.5	=37.5	37.5	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	37.5	≥37.5	=37.5	37.5	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)						

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	40	≥50	≥12.5	40	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	68	>70	>70	45	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	37.3	>10	>10	0	WFP survey
	Male	7	>10	>10	0	WFP survey
	Overall	11.7	>10	>10	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23.2	>25	>25	4.2	WFP survey
	Male	16.1	>25	>25	23.1	WFP survey
	Overall	17.2	>25	>25	18.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	39.5	<55	<55	95.8	WFP survey
	Male	76.9	<55	<55	76.9	WFP survey
	Overall	71.1	<55	<55	81.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	48	>30	>30	12.7	WFP survey
	Male	21	>30	>30	14.7	WFP survey
	Overall	25.2	>30	>30	14.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.1	>50	>50	68.2	WFP survey
	Male	30.1	>50	>50	74.1	WFP survey
	Overall	32.7	>50	>50	72.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.9	<20	<20	19.1	WFP survey
	Male	49	<20	<20	11.2	WFP survey
	Overall	42.1	<20	<20	13.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	76.2	>70	>70	55.8	WFP survey
	Male	38.6	>70	>70	73.9	WFP survey
	Overall	44.4	>70	>70	69.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23.8	>25	>25	43.5	WFP survey
	Male	60.9	>25	>25	24.6	WFP survey
	Overall	55.1	>25	>25	29	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<5	<5	0.7	WFP survey
	Male	0.6	<5	<5	1.5	WFP survey
	Overall	0.5	<5	<5	1.3	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	40		>55	32.5	WFP survey
Target Group: CH - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	3			3	WFP survey
	Male	1.8			1.8	WFP survey
	Overall	2.4	>70	>70	2.4	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	1.7			1.7	WFP survey
	Male	1			1	WFP survey
	Overall	1.3	>70	>70	1.3	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	0.7			0.7	WFP survey
	Male	1			1	WFP survey
	Overall	0.9	>70	>70	0.9	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	0.67			0.67	WFP survey
	Male	0.26			0.26	WFP survey
	Overall	0.44	>70	>70	0.44	WFP survey
Target Group: CH_PBWG - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Overall	56	=100	=100	59	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: National actors have strengthened capacity and an enhanced enabling environment for the development and management of food security and nutrition policies, strategies, processes, and programmes in line with national targets to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030.					Root Causes
Other Output					
Activity 06: Provide nutrition-sensitive, gender-transformative, technical support on emergency preparedness and response, social protection, food systems strengthening, digital solutions, policy development and coherence, and other innovative approaches targeting SDG2, to national actors including institutions.					
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs					
CSP Output 13: Nigerians benefit from WFP's coordination and advocacy efforts aimed at aligning existing policy frameworks with the Nigerian Zero Hunger agenda and providing enabling support for relevant strategies spanning the public, private, and social sectors, and thus benefit from efficient, effective and equitable progress towards Zero Hunger.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.11: Social protection system building blocks supported-Assessment and analysis	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.1: Social protection system building blocks supported-Policy and Legislation	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.3: Social protection system building blocks supported-Platforms and infrastructure	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.4: Social protection system building blocks supported-Accountability, protection and assurance	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.5: Social protection system building blocks supported-Benefit delivery	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.6: Social protection system building blocks supported-Registration and enrolment	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.7: Social protection system building blocks supported-Design of programme features	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.8: Social protection system building blocks supported-Monitoring, evaluation and learning	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed

C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	7	7
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	488	488

Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened

CSP Output 10: People vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition in Nigeria benefit from strengthened social protection and access to nutrition sensitive complementary services, including home-grown school feeding, to improve their food security and nutritional status.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	0
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	43	43
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.4: Number of national stakeholder institutions engaged in WFP-facilitated South-South and Triangular Cooperation activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	4	4
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	11	11
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.8: Number of supranational institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	1

Outcome Results

Activity 06: Provide nutrition-sensitive, gender-transformative, technical support on emergency preparedness and response, social protection, food systems strengthening, digital solutions, policy development and coherence, and other innovative approaches targeting SDG2, to national actors including institutions.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CS - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall	2.1		≥3	2.93	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 05: The humanitarian community in Nigeria is enabled to reach and operate in areas of crisis throughout the year.					Crisis Response	
Other Output						
Activity 07: Provide common logistic services to the Government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations.						
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services						
CSP Output 15: Crisis-affected people benefit from efficient logistics services through which they receive timely life-saving food and other humanitarian assistance.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.16: Number of organizations engaged in cluster coordination activities/forums	H.16.1: Number of organizations engaged with the Logistics Cluster (LC)	Service Delivery	Number	70	73	
H.17: Number of destinations/service locations served	H.17.1: Number of locations where Logistics Cluster (LC) was established	Service Delivery	Number	15	19	
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.1: Logistics Clusters (LC) established	Service Delivery	Yes/No	Yes	Yes	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Service Delivery	MT	60	105	
Activity 08: Provide common emergency telecommunications services to the Government, humanitarian partners, and crisis-affected communities to facilitate effective field operations, provide for staff security, and support the protection of affected communities.						
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services						
CSP Output 16: Crisis-affected people benefit from reliable telecommunications that facilitate timely humanitarian assistance.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.1: Logistics Clusters (LC) established	Service Delivery	Yes/No	Yes	Yes	
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.2: Emergency Telecommunication Clusters (ETC) established	Service Delivery	Yes/No	Yes	Yes	
H.9: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type	H.9.1: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established	Service Delivery	Number	1	1	
Activity 09: Provide UNHAS services to all humanitarian partners.						
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services						
CSP Output 17: Crisis-affected people benefit from the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service that assure timely humanitarian assistance.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	

H.23: Number of active UNHAS user organizations	H.23.1: Total number of active UNHAS users' organizations	Common Air Transport Services	Number	100	128
H.24: Number of timely medical and security evacuations performed	H.24.1: Number of timely evacuated passengers for medical and for security reasons	Common Air Transport Services	Number	2	2
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	50,000	34,781

Activity 10: Provide on demand services to humanitarian actors.

Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions

CSP Output 18: Humanitarian actors utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity to ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	2	2
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Service Delivery	MT	119	24

Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	6	≥6	≥6	6.3	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female				19.62	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				19.62	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.62	≥29.62	≥29.62	19.62	WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide food assistance, and an integrated package of gender-transformative, malnutrition prevention alongside social behaviour change communication, asset-creation, skills development and complementary livelihood activities to crisis-affected, food-insecure internally displaced persons, returnees, refugees, host communities and nutritionally vulnerable groups (including children 6-23 months of age and pregnant and nursing mothers).						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	>50	>50	0	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide malnutrition treatment activities, alongside gender-transformative social and behaviour change communication to children 6-59 months of age, and pregnant and nursing mothers.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CH/PBWG - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	0	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide an integrated package of nutrition and climate adaptive livelihoods activities to vulnerable households, especially those with nutritionally vulnerable groups (children under 24 months of age, pregnant and nursing women, adolescent girls and people living with HIV), to improve diets.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	50	≥80	≥80	0	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Provide support on gender-transformative, climate-smart youth inclusive food production, post-harvest and commodity quality management, and marketing to smallholder farmers.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	50	WFP programme monitoring

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	25	>15		16.99	WFP survey

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide food assistance, and an integrated package of gender-transformative, malnutrition prevention alongside social behaviour change communication, asset-creation, skills development and complementary livelihood activities to crisis-affected, food-insecure internally displaced persons, returnees, refugees, host communities and nutritionally vulnerable groups (including children 6-23 months of age and pregnant and nursing mothers).						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	55.6	≥50	≥50	60.7	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	24.3	≤25	≤25	16.8	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	20.1	≥25	≥25	22.5	WFP survey
Target Group: ALL - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	56.6	≥50	≥50	70.6	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	25.7	≤10	≤10	14.2	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	17.7	≥40	≥40	15.3	WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Overall	6.7	≤6	≤6	1.2	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Overall	69	≥65	≥65	68.01	WFP survey

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide food assistance, and an integrated package of gender-transformative, malnutrition prevention alongside social behaviour change communication, asset-creation, skills development and complementary livelihood activities to crisis-affected, food-insecure internally displaced persons, returnees, refugees, host communities and nutritionally vulnerable groups (including children 6-23 months of age and pregnant and nursing mothers).						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	96.4	≥90	≥90		Joint survey
	Male	96.7	≥90	≥90		Joint survey
	Overall	96.4	≥90	≥90	99.71	Joint survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Overall	97	>90		98.01	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Overall	96	≥65	≥65	68.01	WFP survey

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP survey
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	WFP programme monitoring
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Overall	4,031	≥4000		3,467	WFP survey

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide food assistance, and an integrated package of gender-transformative, malnutrition prevention alongside social behaviour change communication, asset-creation, skills development and complementary livelihood activities to crisis-affected, food-insecure internally displaced persons, returnees, refugees, host communities and nutritionally vulnerable groups (including children 6-23 months of age and pregnant and nursing mothers).						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Overall	73	≥70	≥70	71.99	WFP survey

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Delivering life-saving and life-changing sustainable solutions to the communities we serve.

World Food Programme

Contact info

David Stevenson

david.stevenson@wfp.org

Financial Section

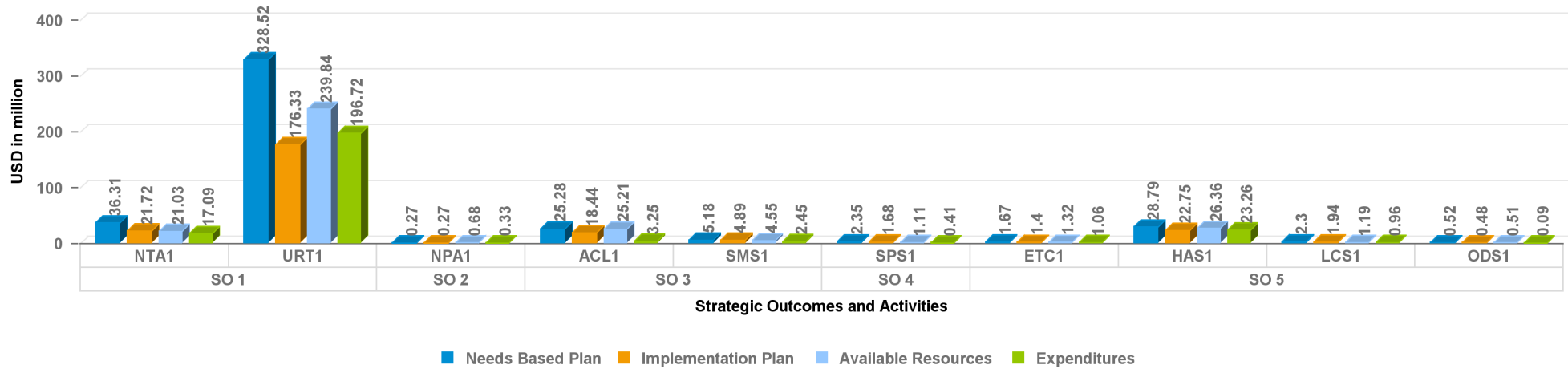
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

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

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Food insecure internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees, and host community members in crisis-prone and conflict-affected areas have access to adequate nutritious food and early recovery activities that meet their immediate food needs and live in cohesive households and communities, during and after shocks.	
SO 2	Nutritionally vulnerable people in Nigeria benefit from better access to healthy diets, and complementary services to improve their nutrition status in line with national targets by 2027.	
SO 3	By 2027, targeted vulnerable households and smallholder farmers in Nigeria have improved sustainable livelihoods and enhanced social cohesion derived from food systems that are resilient to shocks and thus facilitate enhanced access to nutritious diets all year round.	
SO 4	National actors have strengthened capacity and an enhanced enabling environment for the development and management of food security and nutrition policies, strategies, processes, and programmes in line with national targets to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030.	
SO 5	The humanitarian community in Nigeria is enabled to reach and operate in areas of crisis throughout the year.	

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	NTA1	Provide malnutrition treatment activities, alongside gender-transformative social and behaviour change communication to children 6-59 months of age, and pregnant and nursing mothers.
SO 1	URT1	Provide food assistance, and an integrated package of gender-transformative, malnutrition prevention alongside social behaviour change communication, asset-creation, skills development and complementary livelihood activities to crisis-affected, food-insecure internally displaced persons, returnees, refugees, host communities and nutritionally vulnerable groups (including children 6-23 months of age and pregnant and nursing mothers).
SO 2	NPA1	Support the provision of an integrated, multisectoral, gender-transformative, nutrition-sensitive package to nutritionally vulnerable groups (including children 6-59 months of age, pregnant and nursing mothers, adolescent girls, and people living with HIV).
SO 3	ACL1	Provide an integrated package of nutrition and climate adaptive livelihoods activities to vulnerable households, especially those with nutritionally vulnerable groups (children under 24 months of age, pregnant and nursing women, adolescent girls and people living with HIV), to improve diets.
SO 3	SMS1	Provide support on gender-transformative, climate-smart youth inclusive food production, post-harvest and commodity quality management, and marketing to smallholder farmers.
SO 4	SPS1	Provide nutrition-sensitive, gender-transformative, technical support on emergency preparedness and response, social protection, food systems strengthening, digital solutions, policy development and coherence, and other innovative approaches targeting SDG2, to national actors including institutions.
SO 5	ETC1	Provide common emergency telecommunications services to the Government, humanitarian partners, and crisis-affected communities to facilitate effective field operations, provide for staff security, and support the protection of affected communities.
SO 5	HAS1	Provide UNHAS services to all humanitarian partners.
SO 5	LCS1	Provide common logistic services to the Government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations.
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on demand services to humanitarian actors.

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	24,951,827	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	24,951,827	0
2.1	Food insecure internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees, and host community members in crisis-prone and conflict-affected areas have access to adequate nutritious food and early recovery activities that meet their immediate food needs and live in cohesive households and communities, during and after shocks.	Provide food assistance, and an integrated package of gender-transformative, malnutrition prevention alongside social behaviour change communication, asset-creation, skills development and complementary livelihood activities to crisis-affected, food-insecure internally displaced persons, returnees, refugees, host communities and nutritionally vulnerable groups (including children 6-23 months of age and pregnant and nursing mothers)	328,515,850	176,325,971	239,837,216	196,718,938
		Provide malnutrition treatment activities, alongside gender-transformative social and behaviour change communication to children 6-59 months of age, and pregnant and nursing mothers.	36,311,666	21,723,766	21,027,219	17,092,543

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Food insecure internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees, and host community members in crisis-prone and conflict-affected areas have access to adequate nutritious food and early recovery activities that meet their immediate food needs and live in cohesive households and communities, during and after shocks.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	33,752	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			364,827,517	198,049,738	260,898,186	213,811,481
2.2	Nutritionally vulnerable people in Nigeria benefit from better access to healthy diets, and complementary services to improve their nutrition status in line with national targets by 2027.	Support the provision of an integrated, multisectoral, gender-transformative, nutrition-sensitive package to nutritionally vulnerable groups (including children 6-59 months of age, pregnant and nursing mothers, adolescent girls, and people living with HIV).	272,404	272,404	676,167	330,091
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			272,404	272,404	676,167	330,091

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Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

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

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	By 2027, targeted vulnerable households and smallholder farmers in Nigeria have improved sustainable livelihoods and enhanced social cohesion derived from food systems that are resilient to shocks and thus facilitate enhanced access to nutritious diets all year round.	Provide an integrated package of nutrition and climate adaptive livelihoods activities to vulnerable households, especially those with nutritionally vulnerable groups (children under 24 months of age, pregnant and nursing women, adolescent girls and people living with HIV), to improve diets.	25,282,392	18,441,357	25,206,514	3,247,988
		Provide support on gender-transformative, climate-smart youth inclusive food production, post-harvest and commodity quality management, and marketing to smallholder farmers.	5,184,676	4,893,595	4,552,082	2,446,816
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			30,467,068	23,334,952	29,758,596	5,694,804
17.9	National actors have strengthened capacity and an enhanced enabling environment for the development and management of food security and nutrition policies, strategies, processes, and programmes in line with national targets to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030.	Provide nutrition-sensitive, gender-transformative, technical support on emergency preparedness and response, social protection, food systems strengthening, digital solutions, policy development and coherence, and other innovative approaches targeting SDG2, to national actors including institutions.	2,351,078	1,675,878	1,109,747	409,325
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			2,351,078	1,675,878	1,109,747	409,325

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	The humanitarian community in Nigeria is enabled to reach and operate in areas of crisis throughout the year.	Provide common emergency telecommunications services to the Government, humanitarian partners, and crisis-affected communities to facilitate effective field operations, provide for staff security, and support the protection of affected communities.	1,671,851	1,400,750	1,319,415	1,056,182
		Provide common logistic services to the Government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations.	2,303,646	1,942,464	1,185,272	957,315
		Provide on demand services to humanitarian actors.	515,953	483,908	507,302	94,178
		Provide UNHAS services to all humanitarian partners.	28,792,603	22,748,750	26,361,472	23,264,105
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			33,284,053	26,575,872	29,373,461	25,371,779
Total Direct Operational Cost			431,202,120	249,908,845	346,767,986	245,617,480
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			12,668,150	8,989,183	11,825,969	7,733,718
Total Direct Costs			443,870,270	258,898,027	358,593,954	253,351,198
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			28,817,045	16,795,786	12,693,904	12,693,904
Grand Total			472,687,315	275,693,814	371,287,858	266,045,102



Wannee Piyabongkam
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

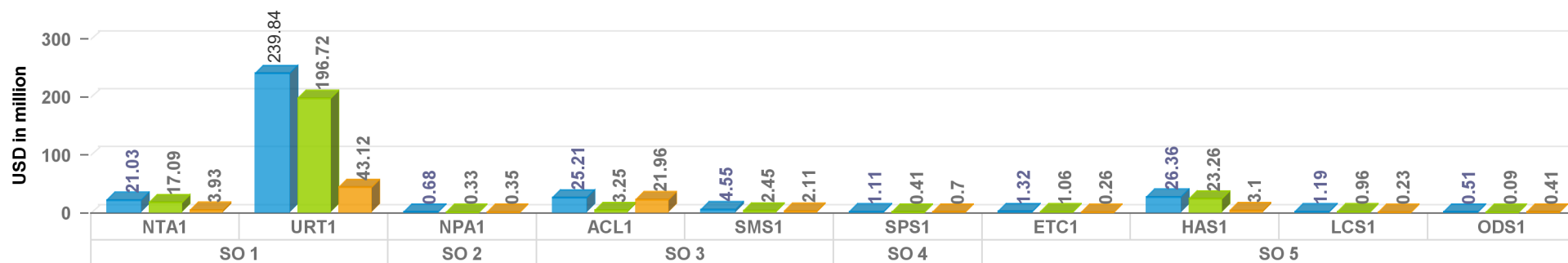
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources
 ■ Expenditures
 ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food insecure internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees, and host community members in crisis-prone and conflict-affected areas have access to adequate nutritious food and early recovery activities that meet their immediate food needs and live in cohesive households and communities, during and after shocks.
SO 2	Nutritionally vulnerable people in Nigeria benefit from better access to healthy diets, and complementary services to improve their nutrition status in line with national targets by 2027.
SO 3	By 2027, targeted vulnerable households and smallholder farmers in Nigeria have improved sustainable livelihoods and enhanced social cohesion derived from food systems that are resilient to shocks and thus facilitate enhanced access to nutritious diets all year round.
SO 4	National actors have strengthened capacity and an enhanced enabling environment for the development and management of food security and nutrition policies, strategies, processes, and programmes in line with national targets to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030.
SO 5	The humanitarian community in Nigeria is enabled to reach and operate in areas of crisis throughout the year.

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	NTA1	Provide malnutrition treatment activities, alongside gender-transformative social and behaviour change communication to children 6-59 months of age, and pregnant and nursing mothers.
SO 1	URT1	Provide food assistance, and an integrated package of gender-transformative, malnutrition prevention alongside social behaviour change communication, asset-creation, skills development and complementary livelihood activities to crisis-affected, food-insecure internally displaced persons, returnees, refugees, host communities and nutritionally vulnerable groups (including children 6-23 months of age and pregnant and nursing mothers).
SO 2	NPA1	Support the provision of an integrated, multisectoral, gender-transformative, nutrition-sensitive package to nutritionally vulnerable groups (including children 6-59 months of age, pregnant and nursing mothers, adolescent girls, and people living with HIV).
SO 3	ACL1	Provide an integrated package of nutrition and climate adaptive livelihoods activities to vulnerable households, especially those with nutritionally vulnerable groups (children under 24 months of age, pregnant and nursing women, adolescent girls and people living with HIV), to improve diets.
SO 3	SMS1	Provide support on gender-transformative, climate-smart youth inclusive food production, post-harvest and commodity quality management, and marketing to smallholder farmers.
SO 4	SPS1	Provide nutrition-sensitive, gender-transformative, technical support on emergency preparedness and response, social protection, food systems strengthening, digital solutions, policy development and coherence, and other innovative approaches targeting SDG2, to national actors including institutions.
SO 5	ETC1	Provide common emergency telecommunications services to the Government, humanitarian partners, and crisis-affected communities to facilitate effective field operations, provide for staff security, and support the protection of affected communities.
SO 5	HAS1	Provide UNHAS services to all humanitarian partners.

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 5	LCS1	Provide common logistic services to the Government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations.
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on demand services to humanitarian actors.

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Food insecure internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees, and host community members in crisis-prone and conflict-affected areas have access to adequate nutritious food and early recovery activities that meet their immediate food needs and live in cohesive households and communities, during and after shocks.	Provide food assistance, and an integrated package of gender-transformative, malnutrition prevention alongside social behaviour change communication, asset-creation, skills development and complementary livelihood activities to crisis-affected, food-insecure internally displaced persons, returnees, refugees, host communities and nutritionally vulnerable groups (including children 6-23 months of age and pregnant and nursing mothers).	328,515,850	224,103,624	15,733,592	239,837,216	196,718,938	43,118,278
		Provide malnutrition treatment activities, alongside gender-transformative social and behaviour change communication to children 6-59 months of age, and pregnant and nursing mothers.	36,311,666	21,027,219	0	21,027,219	17,092,543	3,934,676

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Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Food insecure internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees, and host community members in crisis-prone and conflict-affected areas have access to adequate nutritious food and early recovery activities that meet their immediate food needs and live in cohesive households and communities, during and after shocks.	Non Activity Specific	0	33,752	0	33,752	0	33,752
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			364,827,517	245,164,595	15,733,592	260,898,186	213,811,481	47,086,705
2.2	Nutritionally vulnerable people in Nigeria benefit from better access to healthy diets, and complementary services to improve their nutrition status in line with national targets by 2027.	Support the provision of an integrated, multisectoral, gender-transformative, nutrition-sensitive package to nutritionally vulnerable groups (including children 6-59 months of age, pregnant and nursing mothers, adolescent girls, and people living with HIV).	272,404	676,167	0	676,167	330,091	346,076
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			272,404	676,167	0	676,167	330,091	346,076

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Annual Country Report

Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	By 2027, targeted vulnerable households and smallholder farmers in Nigeria have improved sustainable livelihoods and enhanced social cohesion derived from food systems that are resilient to shocks and thus facilitate enhanced access to nutritious diets all year round.	Provide an integrated package of nutrition and climate adaptive livelihoods activities to vulnerable households, especially those with nutritionally vulnerable groups (children under 24 months of age, pregnant and nursing women, adolescent girls and people living with HIV), to improve diets.	25,282,392	25,206,514	0	25,206,514	3,247,988	21,958,526
		Provide support on gender-transformative, climate-smart youth inclusive food production, post-harvest and commodity quality management, and marketing to smallholder farmers.	5,184,676	4,552,082	0	4,552,082	2,446,816	2,105,266
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			30,467,068	29,758,596	0	29,758,596	5,694,804	24,063,793

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	National actors have strengthened capacity and an enhanced enabling environment for the development and management of food security and nutrition policies, strategies, processes, and programmes in line with national targets to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030.	Provide nutrition-sensitive, gender-transformative, technical support on emergency preparedness and response, social protection, food systems strengthening, digital solutions, policy development and coherence, and other innovative approaches targeting SDG2, to national actors including institutions.	2,351,078	1,109,747	0	1,109,747	409,325	700,422
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			2,351,078	1,109,747	0	1,109,747	409,325	700,422

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Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	The humanitarian community in Nigeria is enabled to reach and operate in areas of crisis throughout the year.	Provide common emergency telecommunications services to the Government, humanitarian partners, and crisis-affected communities to facilitate effective field operations, provide for staff security, and support the protection of affected communities.	1,671,851	1,319,415	0	1,319,415	1,056,182	263,233
		Provide common logistic services to the Government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations.	2,303,646	1,185,272	0	1,185,272	957,315	227,957
		Provide on demand services to humanitarian actors.	515,953	507,302	0	507,302	94,178	413,124
		Provide UNHAS services to all humanitarian partners.	28,792,603	26,361,472	0	26,361,472	23,264,105	3,097,368
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			33,284,053	29,373,461	0	29,373,461	25,371,779	4,001,682
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	24,951,827	0	24,951,827	0	24,951,827
Subtotal SDG Target			0	24,951,827	0	24,951,827	0	24,951,827
Total Direct Operational Cost			431,202,120	331,034,394	15,733,592	346,767,986	245,617,480	101,150,506
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			12,668,150	11,259,560	566,409	11,825,969	7,733,718	4,092,251

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Total Direct Costs	443,870,270	342,293,954	16,300,000	358,593,954	253,351,198	105,242,756
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	28,817,045	13,298,816		13,298,816	13,298,816	0
		Grand Total	472,687,315	355,592,770	16,300,000	371,892,770	266,650,014	105,242,756

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures