



World Food
Programme

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CHANGING
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Nigeria

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2027

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Overview

Key messages

- WFP provides a vital lifeline through food assistance to the most vulnerable households affected by the ongoing humanitarian crises in Nigeria.
- WFP is driving an Africa-led humanitarian food systems solutions movement that is aimed at galvanising the resources and capacities within the Government, private sector, traditional and emerging partners including International Financial Institutions towards Zero Hunger.
- Sustainable solutions to the humanitarian crisis in Nigeria are a priority for the Nigerian Government. WFP has fostered relationship with the Government, both as an implementing partner and enabler for innovative and transformative initiatives.

The Government of Nigeria and its people are continuing in their efforts to restore national food systems despite persisting challenges with insecurity, extreme climatic events and inflation. Food production and livelihoods in formerly surplus producing states that are affected by insecurity remain constrained. Sustained food inflation constitutes an increasing proportion of household expenditure; with mounting challenges limiting the purchasing power for vulnerable people in conflict-affected areas, making humanitarian assistance a vital lifeline.

In 2024, the food crisis in Nigeria was regionally significant, with 31.7 million people - about 64 percent of the acutely food insecure people in West and Central Africa being in Nigeria [1]. The scale of hunger in the country is also growing rapidly, outpacing the efforts of the Government, the humanitarian community, and developmental partners. WFP reached 2.4 million beneficiaries with food assistance in 2024 - approximately 54,000 people less than in 2023, meanwhile food insecurity surged to affect 2.5 million more people across operational areas [2] between the 2023 and 2024 lean seasons.

WFP has adopted evidence-based strategies to maximize available resources in response to the surging needs, while investing in a food systems-oriented approach to drive sustainable reductions in hunger levels. WFP adjusts and prioritizes the delivery of food assistance in synergy with the shifting food insecurity situation and community agreed vulnerability criteria.

The consumption of nutritious food is another crucial factor WFP considers in its effort to mitigate hunger and the high prevalence of child wasting and maternal undernutrition. WFP's nutrition and resilience integrated food assistance is not just nutritionally adequate but also oriented towards strengthening the productive capacities of vulnerable communities and national systems. Additionally, WFP provides supplementary assistance to nutritionally vulnerable populations to protect them from morbidity, mortality, and the lifelong considerations of malnutrition. In 2024, WFP delivered this malnutrition prevention support to 40,611 children (6-59 months) and 12,561 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls.

Food fortification is a cost-effective pathway to achieving wide-scale nutrition outcomes. WFP is pushing for the maximization of national capacities for rice fortification in alignment with international standards and best practices. In collaboration with a consortium of partners for the production of fortified rice in Nigeria (P4P), WFP supported the unprecedented blending of fortified rice in Nigeria - Kebbi state. By May, 204,014 schoolchildren across 207 schools in Kebbi state received school-provided lunches prepared with the locally fortified rice.

Within its operations, WFP continues to work towards the high-level target to ensure that 80 percent of planned food assistance are nutritional adequate by 2025. However, forecasted challenges like insufficient funding and unforeseen shocks such as reduced market availability of food must be mitigated to achieve these goals. In 2024, domestic scarcity of food presented multiple operational challenges to both in-kind and cash-based assistance modalities - food baskets were incomplete as food vendors were unable to maintain adequate stock levels to match the food needs. During this period, WFP leveraged contributions from donor partners, combining in-kind and cash-based modalities in locations with severe levels of food scarcity to ensure that beneficiaries received their lifesaving entitlements.

A combination of elevated rainfalls and underlying structural gaps triggered widescale devastating floods during the rainy season. About 400,000 flood-affected people, some of them already displaced due to the conflict, sought refuge in temporary camps with access to food through humanitarian assistance only [3]. During the floods, more than half a

million children aged 6-59 months were acutely malnourished across Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states [4]. Within 24 hours from the onset of the floods in Maiduguri - Borno state - WFP had mobilized the delivery of hot meals in four of the temporary camps established for flood affected people. WFP mobilized donor support to enable the delivery of hot meals, take-home rations and multi-purpose cash transfers to over 111,400 flood affected people in Borno state. Early recovery support like the restoration of damaged community infrastructure is planned for 2025.

WFP's programming also utilizes a Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) nexus approach to enhance national capacities and limit the impact of funding constraints on food security and nutrition outcomes as well as social cohesion. The HDP nexus approach is particularly vital in complex crisis situations, where desperation for food can tip the balance between peace, social unrest, and instability. In 2024, the resilience and livelihood component of WFP's programming was focused on enabling resilient livelihood options for vulnerable people while providing targeted support along the local agricultural value chains to mitigate the challenges to productivity. WFP also explored blended and innovative financing mechanisms in alignment with the multilateral collaborative strategy required to drive the Zero Hunger movement.

WFP delivered a package of livelihood support that included trainings, provision of drought-resistant seeds and linkages to agricultural extension services for smallholder farmers to enhance their resilience, productivity and income earning capacity. WFP also facilitated capacity strengthening for grain warehouse operators to mitigate the challenges around post-harvest management. In alignment with Borno and Yobe state governments priorities to enhance the climate-resilience of their local food systems, WFP initiated the construction of large-scale irrigation facilities in less fragile areas. Policy level support for the development of a food systems transformation plan was aimed at enhancing national structures to improve the year-round availability and accessibility of food.

WFP remained committed to mainstreaming gender in the design and delivery of its interventions in 2024. To enhance gender mainstreaming efforts, WFP undertook a study on local gender norms and their effect on programmatic results in operational areas. Integrated with trainings and gender mainstreaming messaging for its cooperating partners and staff, WFP worked to ensure that the design and delivery of its food assistance programmes considered and mitigated the gendered vulnerabilities that drive food insecurity.

Social protection remained a key focus area of WFP's capacity strengthening initiatives and HDP approach in 2024. WFP collaborated across national and state government emergency management agencies to optimize institutional building blocks for social protection. This included advocacy, technical assistance and other initiatives that were aimed at strengthening the platforms and infrastructure for social protection as well as the accountability, and assurance mechanisms in government structures. Under the fourth strategic outcome of its Country Strategic Plan, WFP provided trainings and tools to drive the integration of community feedback in government programmes. WFP also provided support to improve the technical capacities of State Emergency Management Agency staff in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states for efficient risk analysis, disaster preparedness and rapid response.

2,378,604

Total beneficiaries in 2024

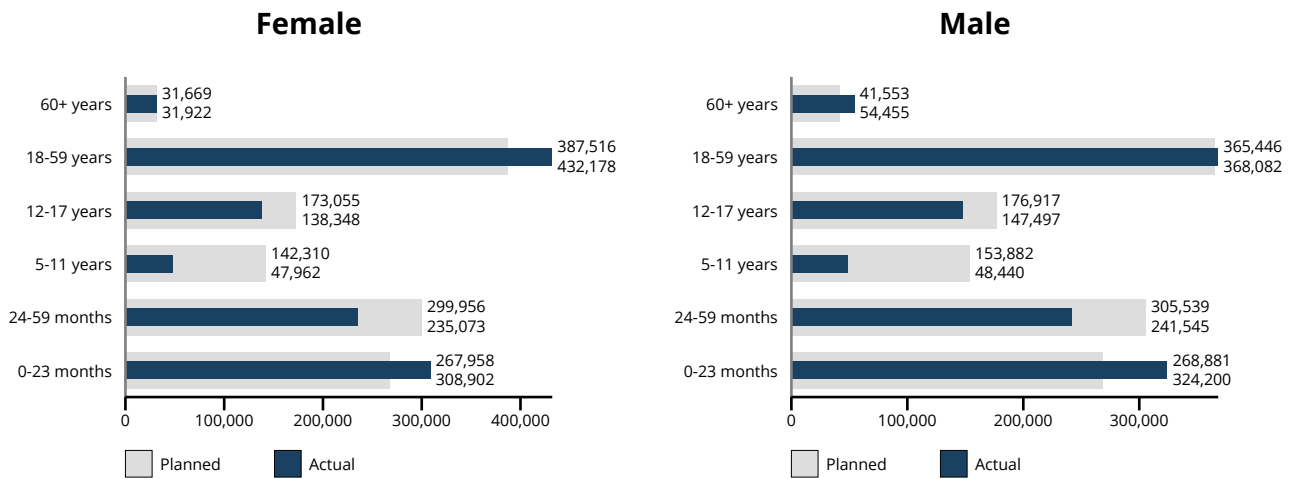


50% female

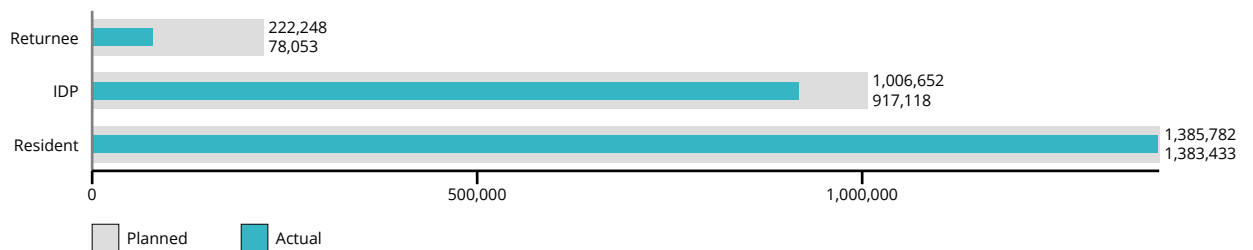


50% male

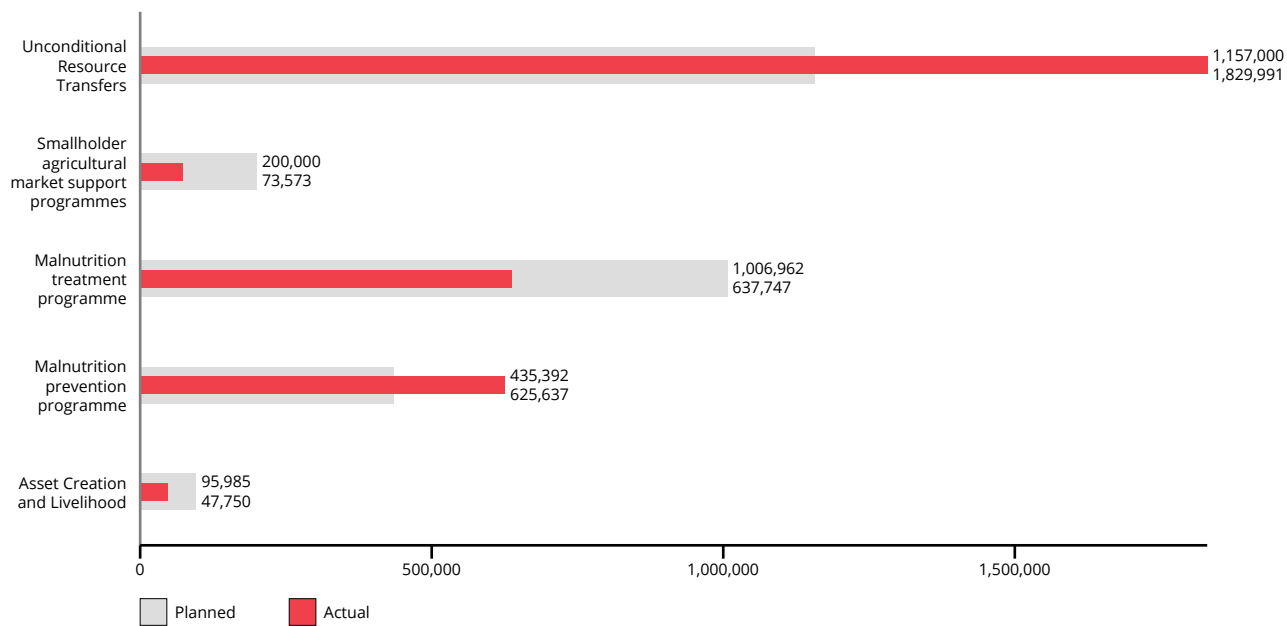
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



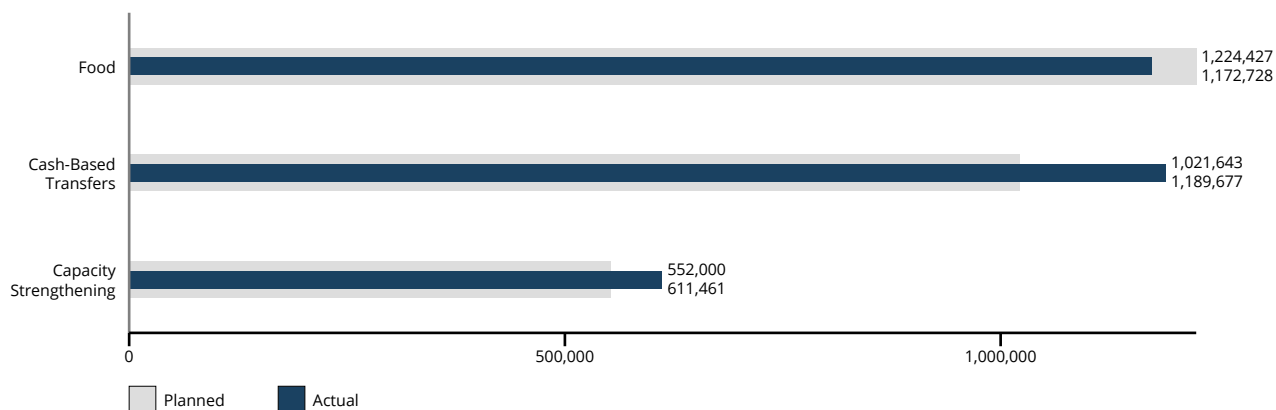
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



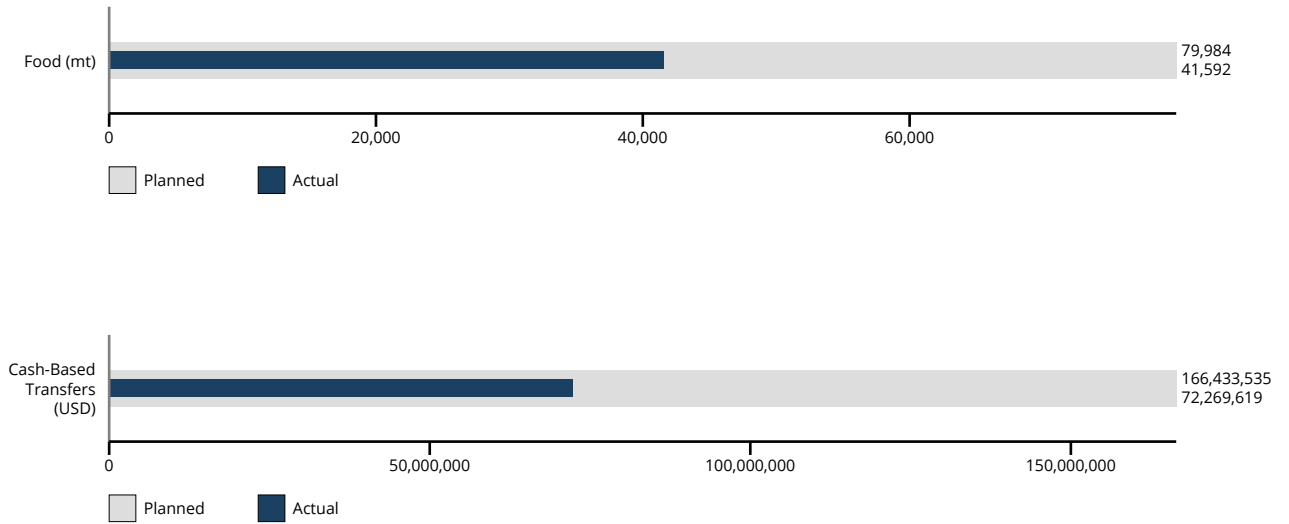
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



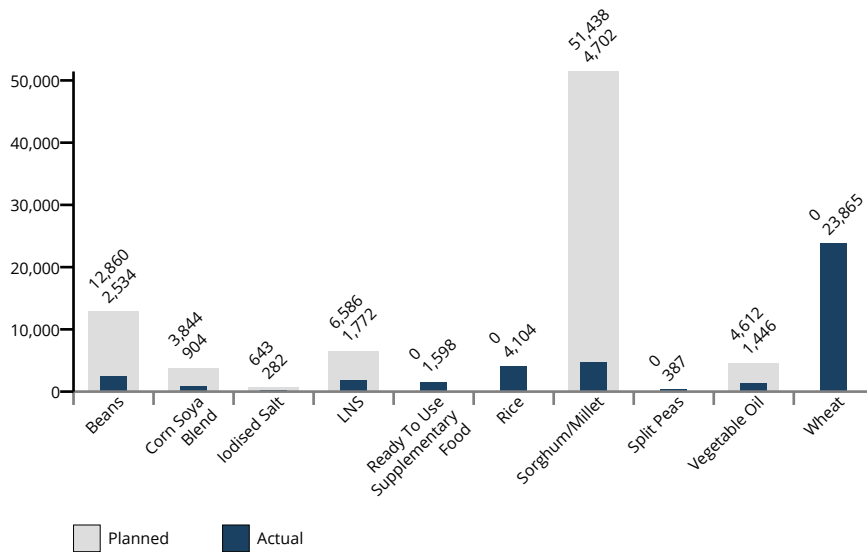
Beneficiaries by Modality



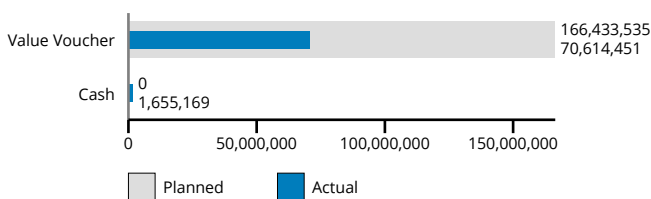
Total Transfers by Modality



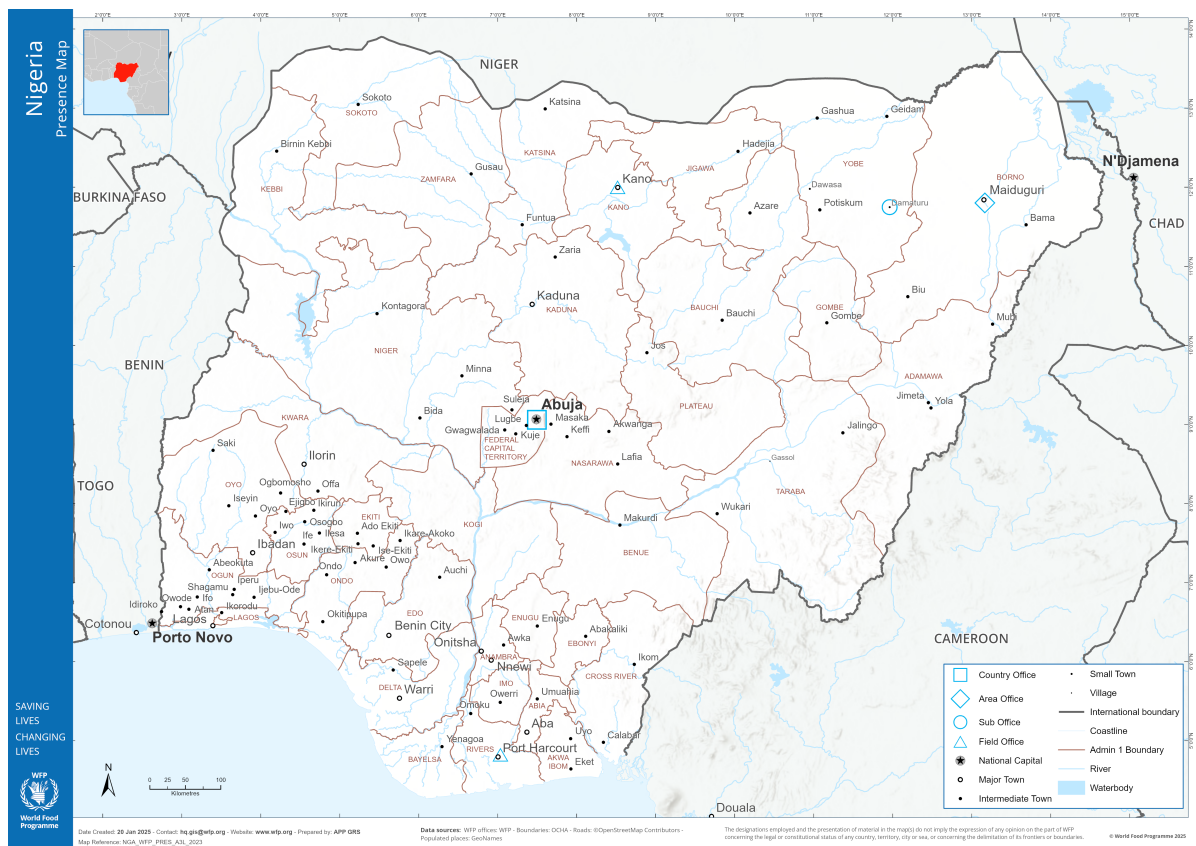
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



In early 2024, Nigeria experienced significant economic changes that profoundly impacted the livelihoods and living conditions of the population. The major influencing factors were the removal of fuel subsidies and the floating of the USD currency to the market since May of 2023. These changes have led to increased prices of essential commodities and a spike in the USD exchange rates throughout 2024, particularly affecting essential food items such as sorghum, millet, maize, and wheat.

Alongside these economic challenges, Nigeria also faced a notable increase in crime rates, involving opportunistic criminals who would resort to theft due to limited options for meeting their basic needs. This rise in petty crime posed a considerable security risk as it contributed to social unrest and further exacerbated the economic challenges faced by the population. Removing subsidies from fuel resulted in a significant rise in prices of essential commodities across Nigeria. This price surge substantially impacted most of the population, affecting economic access to basic necessities. The higher cost of living and reduced purchasing power created a sense of economic instability and discontent. The drastic food inflation exacerbated the economic hardships on the already struggling population, which prompted calls for demonstrations by different Nigerian entities, such as the National Labor Congress (NLC).

The instability persisted in the following months, accompanied by repetitive calls for demonstrations, which were associated with several reports of attacks against governmental and private warehouses. In response, WFP developed an ad-hoc security plan to enhance the security measures at all WFP warehouses in Nigeria. The nationwide calls for demonstrations, later named "end bad governance," triggered violent protests that lasted for 10 days, starting on 1 August 2024. This resulted in people breaking into the WFP warehouse in Maiduguri and looting approximately 200 mt of WFP food commodities.

Armed conflict in the northeast of Nigeria continues to force people to flee insecure areas, hindering farmers to access farmlands and plant crops, and disrupting livelihood activities, including food supply chain. Borno state was the epicentre of the insurgency with the highest number -76 percent- of the 2.3 million internally displaced people in northeast Nigeria [1]. In the northwest as well, the growing insecurity characterized by abductions and killings prevented farmers from accessing their farms thus hindering livelihood activities.

In addition to the conflict, unprecedented mass floods hit Nigeria hard, killing over 300 people and affecting an estimated 1.2 million people in 31 states [2] and 70,000 hectares of cropland destroyed just before harvests leading to massive food losses, estimated at 166,000 metric tons. In September 2024, the Maiduguri flooding severely affected

WFP's access to people in need within Maiduguri and outskirts while WFP continued providing food assistance in the northwest.

The combined impact of limited household food stocks, high reliance on the market, lower purchasing power, floods, high staple prices, and the disruption of livelihood activities due to the persisting conflict in the northern regions exacerbated the already alarming food security and nutrition situation.

In July 2023, the President of Nigeria declared a state of emergency on food security. The declaration along with the government's plans to boost domestic food production and provide a social safety net through cash transfers to vulnerable people continued in 2024. Other interventions included the provision of fertilizer to farmers, the distribution of grains to the most vulnerable families, the launch of the IDP durable solutions plan in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states and the formulation of the Nutrition 774 Programme (N-774), an execution framework which provides a holistic approach to addressing malnutrition in Nigeria.

WFP contributed to conduct the Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis - which was used to inform the programming of assistance to crisis-affected and food-insecure individuals in the northeast and some northwestern states of Nigeria. The March 2024 CH analysis estimated that of the 31.7 million people projected to face crisis or worse food insecurity outcomes during the June to August 2024 lean season period, 4.8 million were in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. These findings guided the prioritization of assistance to internally displaced people (IDPs), new arrivals and the most vulnerable local government areas with individuals in CH phase 4. The results were therefore crucial for prioritizing beneficiaries for the extended post-lean season response which runs from October 2024 to January 2025.

WFP collaborated with the Vice President's Office, the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Reduction and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security as well as the State Governments in addressing food security and nutrition challenges, focusing on areas where capacity gaps existed, such as distribution of agricultural inputs, social transfers, school feeding and emergency preparedness and response.

WFP is encouraged by the prospects to restore food systems in the north, which was once a breadbasket for the country. WFP has developed an "Out of Conflict into Solutions" strategy, knowing that the solution will be peace and production. Zero Hunger nationwide is also important especially as the impacts of inflation are felt across the country, and malnutrition is increasing fast. As part of its Country Strategic Plan, and in addition to providing emergency food assistance, WFP is implementing a multi-year project focused on resilience building and social cohesion through high impact asset creation. To address these challenges, a Zero Hunger Village initiative was conceived. The integrated approach incorporates recovery and transformative resilience components with peacebuilding thereby establishing a Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus approach. This initiative is designed to restore productive household and communal assets while supporting smallholder farmers for increased productivity and more inclusive, resilient and sustainable food systems. Constructed assets include alternative solar powered source of energy, water storage capacities on the farms, poultry houses and hatchery, aquaculture, warehouses and market sheds. WFP has streamlined its operations to improve cost efficiency and has fully digitized food assistance using SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform. This achievement is in line with WFP's global assurance minimum measures on identity management and ensures that beneficiary identities are monitored in real time, which help mitigate potential financial losses.

Risk management

WFP Nigeria continues to operate in a high-risk setting. High food inflation, potential fraud by cooperating partners (CPs) and service providers, funding constraints, in addition to safety and security hazards for beneficiaries and staff were among the risks to WFP operations in 2024.

WFP diversified its funding streams by adopting innovative financing strategies in alignment with its Partnerships Action Plan (PAP). WFP also organized multiple trainings for staff, cooperating partners, community-based structures and service providers on accountability, protection, and fraud risk management themes. This was complemented with information sharing and capacity strengthening sessions on WFP's conflict of interest and whistle-blowers policies. An enhanced oversight and spot checks of cooperating partners ensured that resources were efficiently and effectively utilized.

A risk committee regularly monitored the risks to ensure proper handling and resolution of fraud risks. To mitigate local food inflation, WFP paused domestic food procurement leading to implementation delays in early 2024. WFP is in consultation with the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security to resume local food procurement considering the economic contributions from this investment.

Monitoring, community feedback, vulnerability-based targeting, supply chain, cooperating partner, and identity management, were priority areas identified for action under WFP's global assurance project. WFP met 92 percent of the benchmarks, with plans to expand monitoring coverage and complete the pending United Nations Implementing Partner Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (UNIP-PSEA) capacity assessments. Balancing competing priorities with operational needs was a key challenge faced during the period.

WFP also accepted and provided responses to both the internal and external audit reports and is in the process of addressing any outstanding actions. At the end of 2024, WFP conducted a review of operations to track programme achievement and integrate lessons learned throughout the year into future planning.

Lessons learned

WFP is facilitating a study to understand the structure and functioning of food systems in northern Nigeria, focusing on conflict-affected northeast Nigeria. The study also aims to identify policy changes, institutional innovations, and investments that can strengthen food systems and contribute to agriculture-based recovery.

WFP is also developing a Food Systems Influence Index (FSII) to assess the systemic impacts of WFP's interventions, focusing on localization, farmer income, and investment in sustainable practices. FSII considers the impact of various transfer on the food systems, as measured by origin of the food, farmer income, and investments. The FSII will function as an analytical layer within the transfer modality and delivery mechanism selection complementing existing tools and metrics by focusing on upstream and food systems dynamics.

In 2025, the country office will implement the two studies recommendations by:

- Continuing to catalyse the **Zero Hunger movement** by supporting partnerships with the Government, private sectors, philanthropists, and creative industries; and building strategic partnerships for an investment/blended finance fund.
- Identifying food **value chain impact investment opportunities**.
- Developing a comprehensive **Food System Influence Index (FSII) Methodology and Guidelines** - finalize the methodology and guidelines for the FSII to ensure consistency and practical application.

Can yams build resilience?



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WFP is enhancing livelihoods and supporting climate-resilient agriculture in Northeast Nigeria

For eight years [1], Nigeria has faced a severe food crisis, now affecting the second-highest number of people globally. This crisis is particularly ironic in the northern states, where agriculture and food production have historically been the backbone of livelihoods. Many remember the iconic groundnut pyramids in Kano—symbols of a thriving agricultural past. Today, however, conflict, land degradation, and extreme weather have disrupted food systems in states like Borno and Zamfara, leaving millions food insecure.

Malama Jummai, a resident of Gwio-Kura in Yobe State, is one of the many beneficiaries of WFP's integrated approach to addressing food insecurity. Once struggling to make ends meet, Malama now runs a thriving food processing business. "Before WFP's support, I could only fry three tubes of yam daily, earning just NGN 700 (less than USD 1), which wasn't enough to feed my family," she recalls. With cash assistance and business management training from WFP, her daily income has soared to over NGN 7,000. "I can now send my daughter to school and have even employed 10 people in my business," she proudly shares [2].

Malama's story reflects the broader challenges faced by millions in northern Nigeria, where 79.4 percent of the population lives below the poverty line. Her improved income is a testament to WFP's efforts to empower vulnerable communities through financial literacy, business development, and social cohesion.

WFP's strategy combines lifesaving food assistance with long-term food systems initiatives to restore productivity and resilience in conflict-affected areas. In Gwio-Kura, WFP supports Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs), where members pool resources to create a rotational loan service. These self-sustaining groups, supported by WFP's training, provide financial security and foster economic growth.

In Mamudo community, Yobe State, WFP partnered with the state government to install a solar-powered irrigation system, benefiting 1,000 smallholder farmers. This innovation enables year-round cultivation, producing over 7,000 tons per farming cycle. The proceeds have improved household incomes, enabled children to attend school, and diversified diets—a critical step in combating malnutrition.

Malnutrition remains a pressing concern in northern Nigeria, with projections indicating a 23 percent increase in acutely malnourished children by April 2025, affecting 5.4 million children and 787,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG). In 2024, WFP provided nutritious foods and USD 2.5 million in cash-based transfers to over 40,000 children and 12,500 PBWG. These efforts, combined with gender-sensitive programming, have improved dietary diversity for women and girls by 9.5 percent between 2023 and 2024.

Since its launch, WFP's integrated approach has transformed lives in Yobe State, and plans are underway to replicate these successes in Borno State by 2025. With sustained funding, WFP aims to expand these initiatives to stable areas in the northwest, leveraging partnerships with state governments to strengthen food systems, enhance resilience, and reduce dependency on humanitarian aid.

WFP's ultimate goal is to restore food systems, empower communities, and build self-reliance. By addressing vulnerabilities across the food value chain, WFP is not only saving lives but also creating opportunities for sustainable

growth. For beneficiaries like Malama Jummai and her community, this means a brighter future—one where they can thrive despite the challenges of conflict and climate change.

Through its holistic approach, WFP is proving that even in the face of immense challenges, hope and resilience can flourish.

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.



WFP supported **1.8 million people** to meet their basic food needs in 2024



Within 24 hours of the floods in Maiduguri, WFP was providing daily hot meals to the over **12,000 people affected**



WFP adapted its cash transfer values and food procurement processes **to mitigate drastic food inflation in Nigeria**

Strategic outcome 1 aimed to address the immediate food needs of food-insecure internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees, and host community members in crisis-prone and conflict-affected areas and to enhance their resilience through early recovery activities during and after shocks. Unconditional resource transfers for food insecure people in crisis-affected areas were layered with resilience building and country capacity strengthening support to provide lifesaving assistance while reducing the humanitarian needs over time.

In 2024, WFP provided unconditional resource transfers using in-kind and cash-based modalities to 1.8 million people including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs) and children 6-23 months that also received additional nutrition assistance in the form of top ups in-kind or vouchers. However, the food needs and the factors that drive them, outpaced the humanitarian assistance available. Based on available and forecasted funding, WFP adopted a prioritization strategy to ensure that crisis response support was provided to the most vulnerable people. Local government areas with crisis or above levels of food insecurity and internally displaced people living in camps or newly arriving from inaccessible areas as well as those with existing gaps in the presence of food security actors were prioritized for emergency food and nutrition assistance.

WFP leveraged both traditional and innovative resource mobilization approaches to garner support for its operations in 2024. This resulted in cash and in-kind contributions like the Wheat Grain from Ukraine Initiative that supported the scale-up of food assistance to 1.8 million people - including 9,294 individuals (1,687 refugee families) - across the northeast and northwest during the peak of the lean season. Across both operational areas, beneficiary verification and registration processes were channelled through SCOPE in alignment with WFP's end-to-end global assurance framework. In the northwest, WFP worked with the State Office of Coordinating Unit for the Social Registry; the State Ministries of Humanitarian Affairs and State Emergency Management Agencies across the three states to obtain a social registry which was then utilized as entry point for the registration and targeting processes through SCOPE.

Prepositioning of food and the adoption of business continuity processes in its operations ensures that WFP is dynamic to rapidly respond in the event of an emergency. After the devastating floods in Maiduguri, WFP responded within a few hours, providing daily hot meals to 64,850 people (12,970 families) until the flood waters started to recede, and conditions were safe enough for flood affected people to return home. To support the food and nutrition needs of flood affected people in the immediate periods following the closure of the temporary camps, WFP complimented the take-home package provided by the Government with cereals and pulses that were delivered to 46,550 people (9,310 families). The flood response included a nutrition package of specialized nutritious food (SNF) for nutritionally vulnerable groups including children aged 6-23 months and PBWGs. Overall, WFP supported 111,400 people in Maiduguri with both hot meals and take-home dry rations during the floods.

Against this increasing trend of food insecurity coupled with the devastating floods, the lean season response was extended until January 2025 with a scale-down of beneficiaries only starting in February 2025 instead of in October 2024. WFP also started to engage in strengthening national early warning and anticipatory actions to mitigate future flood risks and thus reduce the cost of a humanitarian response later.

WFP provided moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) supplementation for children aged 6-59 months and PBWGs through the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) in 327 health facilities across northeast and northwest Nigeria. Preparations are underway to supplement MAM children at lower mortality risk using a local nutrient-dense food called Tom Brown. The supplementation package also included community health and nutrition activities delivered by community nutrition mobilizers. Additionally, the CODA [1] pilot is being implemented in four health facilities in the northeast, supporting the full CMAM [2] continuum and PBWGs.

In 2024, WFP used multiple purpose cash (MPC) transfers - through PlugPay - as a modality for food assistance in the northwest. PlugPay was selected as the preferred platform for the added benefits of transparently and efficiently delivering the unrestricted cash transfers directly to the bank account of the beneficiaries. In areas where most beneficiaries did not have bank accounts, WFP worked with its cooperating partners to provide linkages to financial service providers who facilitated account opening and national identity numbers (NIN) registration processes for the targeted beneficiaries. The MPC transfers were later replicated as part of the early recovery activities in flood response for one-off payment to 64,250 people with damaged housing. In areas with functional helipads, UNHAS provided the critical humanitarian cargo services to sustain the delivery of specialized nutritious foods for children and PBWGs in remote locations where roads and bridges collapsed during the floods. However, food trucks had to take long detours to reach the food distribution points resulting in longer lead times which delayed the commencement of some food distribution cycles. Food vendors in e-vouchers locations also struggled to maintain and restock their food supplies. Nevertheless, WFP maintained the food distribution cycles despite these access challenges.

WFP remained committed to ensuring that the food entitlements of beneficiaries in 2024 remained nutritionally adequate despite inflation and market dynamics. WFP aligned with the recommendations of the Food Security Sector Taskforce to review the cash transfer values for food assistance upwards by 50.3 percent (to NGN 11,800) approximately USD 7.6 per person a month in an effort to mitigate the eroded purchasing power of the previous transfer value provided to families. Although the transfer value was increased with June distribution cycle, it soon sank below the envisaged 65 percent of the inflation-adjusted food SMEB (Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket) due to continuous food inflation. Similarly, challenges with market supply and restrictions for local procurement compelled WFP to rely on international procurement for in-kind assistance. However, longer lead times for international procurement and resultant lack of resources led to insufficient pulses for in-kind food distributions for some months in 2024.

The cascading effects of these challenges have had humanitarian consequences. In 2024, the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption scores remained below the previous year and the CSP target. Only 17.76 percent of supported households had acceptable food consumption scores in 2024, compared to 36.4 percent in 2023.

A closer look at the 2024 data by transfer modalities highlights the effects even more. A higher proportion of e-voucher recipients - 43.7 percent - had poor food consumption scores compared to only 16.7 percent for recipients of in-kind food assistance. Inversely, more households receiving food assistance via in-kind modalities (about 26.9 percentage points more) had acceptable food consumption scores compared to those receiving e-vouchers due to high food prices. WFP is already working with the Food Security Cluster/Sector to review the transfer values for the 2025 food distribution cycles.

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.



WFP facilitated the endorsement of the **Code of Conduct for milled fortified rice** in Nigeria.



Through the PRiFN, **WFP integrated fortified rice** into the **daily school feeding menu** in Kebbi State.



WFP delivered targeted **capacity strengthening** support on regulations for rice fortification to **2 national food regulatory agencies**

Strategic outcome 2 ensured that nutritionally vulnerable populations in Nigeria had improved access to healthy diets and complementary services, enhancing their nutrition status in alignment with national targets.

The rice fortification project —Promoting Rice Fortification in Nigeria (PRiFN)— is a strategic response to Nigeria’s widespread micronutrient deficiencies. WFP supported the fortification of rice — a staple consumed at an average of 77 grams per day— to enhance the nutritional well-being of school-aged children and the broader community.

The Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (FMOHSW) led the PRiFN, with WFP as the lead technical partner. Through the rice fortification project, WFP worked in collaboration with multiple stakeholders and cooperating partners such as Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), TechnoServe, Partners for Food Solutions, and DSM-Firmenich to support the government’s micronutrient deficiency control strategies. WFP’s backing of PRiFN was guided by the long-term strategic objective of fostering an environment that encourages the widespread adoption and expansion of fortified rice within the government safety net programmes and the broader market.

While the PRiFN aimed to reduce micronutrient deficiencies nationwide, its initial focus was on high-burden states with significant potential for impact. In its first phase, the project successfully launched fortified rice production in Kebbi State and integrated it into the school feeding programme. Now in its second phase, PRiFN is scaling up efforts by expanding production and distribution through medium- and large-scale rice millers, with plans to replicate the pilot model in Kano State. This targeted geographic expansion not only addressed immediate nutritional needs but also laid the foundation for the broader adoption of fortified rice across Nigeria.

In alignment with the project’s objectives, WFP supported the FMOHSW in hosting the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) meeting on rice fortification. The meeting brought together key stakeholders, including policymakers, private sector representatives in the rice value chain, professional bodies, development partners [1] and food fortification regulatory agencies — the National Agency for Food and Drug Administration Control (NAFDAC), the Federal Competition and Consumer Protection Commission (FCCPC), as well as the Standards Organization of Nigeria (SON). The Committee was tasked with developing the project’s annual work plan based on the national roadmap for rice fortification in Nigeria.

Additionally, WFP facilitated systems strengthening initiatives to enhance the capacity of rice mills in Nigeria. WFP conducted comprehensive assessments of seven rice mills, in addition to the Wacot Rice Mill. The assessment covered production processes, facilities’ equipment, staff expertise, food safety and quality assurance (FSQA), standard operating procedures (SOPs), and certifications. Addressing capacity gaps identified, WFP collaborated with partners to train 26 technical and operational staff from 15 rice mills. WFP also facilitated a two-day training for SON and NAFDAC officers in the Kano and Kebbi state. The training covered rice fortification concepts, technological requirements, quality and food safety compliance, and included a hands-on session on qualitative testing of fortified rice and fortified rice kernels (FRK). A total of 33 participants (4 females, 29 males), including representatives from the Kebbi State Ministry of Health, participated in this training.

In 2024, the PRiFN achieved significant milestones at both national and state levels. Nationally, the project secured the endorsement of the Nigerian Code of Practice for milled fortified rice. In Kebbi State, the project successfully integrated fortified rice into the daily school feeding menu while also renewing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the state government. In Kano State, despite challenges such as the suspension of the National Homegrown School Feeding Programme (NHGSFP) and data gaps, the project engaged 38 boarding schools. Technical capacity was further improved by training rice millers, media personnel, state nutrition officers, and regulatory officials, along with conducting cooking demonstrations to showcase the benefits of fortified rice.

Lessons learned from the 2024 activities underscored the need for continuous advocacy for the resumption of the NHGSFP and on subsidized pricing, streamlined logistics and distribution systems, robust monitoring and accountability measures, and sustained capacity strengthening among all stakeholders. In Kebbi, recommendations included deeper engagement on pricing policies, strengthening supply chain mechanisms through centralized hubs, and intensifying community awareness campaigns. In Kano, the focus was on overcoming data collection challenges and ensuring the affordability of fortified rice by leveraging existing boarding school feeding programme and enhancing collaboration with state authorities.

Overall, the PRiFN has demonstrated notable progress in creating systems to improve nutrition through fortified rice production and consumption. With its strategic stakeholder engagement, ongoing capacity building, and a clear roadmap for expansion, the project is well positioned to sustainably enhance public health outcomes in Nigeria in 2025 and beyond.

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.



Despite multiple shocks, less **beneficiaries reported adopting crisis and emergency coping strategies** in 2024 compared to 2023.



73 percent of the participants of WFP's **youth-in-work intervention** reported an **increase in their income** due to the programme.



WFP leveraged the improved autonomy reported by **89 percent** of the participants of its livelihood programme as evidence base to **target more women**.

Strategic outcome 3 delivered a **Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) nexus approach** that incorporated lifesaving assistance with early recovery, resilience, and peacebuilding components. WFP worked to provide climate-smart solutions to support sustainable livelihoods and social cohesion using a holistic food systems lens. This was critical for vulnerable households and communities - particularly women and young people across the northeastern states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe and northwest states of Sokoto, Jigawa, Katsina and Zamfara whose recovery from conflict was prevented by surging inflation coupled with prolonged dry spells and floods.

WFP also advocated for and provided technical advice to strengthen an enabling environment for food systems focused national policies like the National Food Systems Transformation Plan. This high-level policy advocacy is in synergy with field level initiatives that fall under the two overarching activities. At state and community levels, WFP supported communal and individual livelihood asset creation and restoration, income enhancement and diversification, as well as smallholder farmer and agricultural value chain strengthening activities.

Multiyear funding for resilience building initiatives was a cost-effective approach that built upon the transformative gains from activities implemented in previous years to achieve sustainable results. In 2024, WFP was enabled by the continuation of two separate multi-year grants to expand its resilience portfolio with more activities and locations. These activities were aimed at enhancing local food systems with more opportunities for youth and women - with linkages to smallholder farmer's support provided in previous years.

The devastating floods in Maiduguri was an unexpected disaster that affected millions of lives and properties. Enabled by donor flexibility to immediately provide lifesaving food assistance to flood-affected people, WFP also mobilized in-house resources for direly needed early recovery initiatives targeted at the most affected communities. These interventions included the restoration of critical communal infrastructure like roads and WASH facilities through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities, while providing multipurpose cash assistance to support the immediate needs of affected families. These early recovery initiatives are scheduled for implementation in the first quarter of 2025 in alignment with the end of the flood emergency response activities.

In periods like the lean season when food consumption gaps are highest, families are more likely to deplete their livelihood assets as coping strategies. WFP's food assistance for assets activities (FFA), employed a targeted approach to achieve combined outcomes for nutrition and resilience. For example, participants of FFA activities established nurseries in 10 communities across Yobe state that produced 235,810 drought-tolerant trees such as moringa, neem and fruit trees. Anecdotal evidence on the high economic and nutritional value of these trees informed their selection. During the period under review 15,986 hectares of land, benefiting from irrigation infrastructure such as the solar-powered irrigation system were rehabilitated in Yobe state. In addition, 6 hectares of community gardens and orchards with fruit trees were established by the participants of FFA activities. WFP provided cash transfers to targeted families in exchange for their participation in various communal asset restoration initiatives.

In 2024, WFP supported 47,750 beneficiaries through FFA. This included the provision of value vouchers to prevent stunting for 3,267 children (6-23 months) and 4,809 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. WFP also provided startup kits, cash input and capacity strengthening that created employment opportunities for 74,572 beneficiaries (75 percent of whom were women) along different nodes of local agricultural value chains. Additionally, WFP reached 73,573 smallholder farmers [1] with inputs like improved and drought tolerant seeds, trainings on good agricultural practices, post-harvest integrated pest management (IPM), and post-harvest storage materials during the wet and dry season farming periods. These inputs were provided with the aim of protecting the farm yields and reducing the

post-harvest losses of the beneficiaries despite the harsh climatic conditions. A total of 9,986 hectares of land were cultivated with crops including sorghum, millet, groundnut, cowpeas and sesame.

Collaboration with local and community stakeholders, including government authorities in all phases of WFP programme process has ensured local ownership, alignment with existing structures, and the sustainability of programme gains. Community-based Participatory Planning (CBPP) and the Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) proved to be effective tools in this regard.

In 2024, WFP used the SLP as an entry point to engage in a comprehensive consultative process that enhanced consensus and alignment on development priorities across stakeholders. During the consultations, stakeholders analysed the increasing incidents of security, climatic and economic shocks, as well as their impact on the vulnerability levels of community members. An average 70 percent of community members across the assessed locations were identified as either poor or very poor. This information was pivotal in beneficiary targeting and activity designs for the year.

Donor support during the reporting period also paved way for a series of capacity strengthening activities that were aimed at leveraging the potential multiplier effects of cooperating partners, community leaders, and government agencies. WFP facilitated context-adapted training of trainers for over 80 participants focusing on participatory community planning, resilient livelihood asset creation technologies and sustainable land restoration and farming approaches [2].

In alignment with localization efforts and the HDP nexus approach, WFP also collaborated with local government extension agents to ensure that supported smallholder farmers received regular guidance and mentorship. These agents acted as key channels for disseminating knowledge from WFP-facilitated trainings, cascading it to the grassroots smallholder farmers they supported.

The results of an assessment of WFP's youth employment project, indicated that 73 percent - 24,325 programme participants, 45 percent of whom were women- reported an increase in their income due to the programme interventions in 2023 [3]. The assessment also shows that 89 percent of those who reported increased income declared increased power to make decisions on household income. Building on these results, WFP adjusted its livelihood programme intervention model to focus more on creating business opportunities for young women as part of the targeted youth along different agricultural value chains. WFP also facilitated financial literacy trainings and linkages between participants and financial service providers as pathways to boosting financial inclusion for the participants -especially for women and young girls- majority of whom did not have a bank account. Entry points such as village savings and loans associations embedded in programme activities have shown great success over the years. In 2024, the project engaged the participation of 76,875 people, 74 percent women and 92 percent youth. A report of the ongoing assessment of the project's outcomes is anticipated in the first quarter of 2025.

Since COVID-19, families are increasingly adopting food consumption based coping strategies. Families have been known to reduce portion sizes, eat less preferred meals and reduce the quantity of adult meals as strategies to cope with the continued shocks. From 6.7 percent in 2019, the proportion of households adopting these consumption-based coping strategies was over 22 percent in 2024. However, providing resilience integrated packages of interventions targeting women and children among the most vulnerable population groups has helped to mitigate the intensity of this trend. The potential for a complete reversal if such interventions can be provided at scale is obvious in the reduction of households adopting more extreme forms of these food-based strategies. Despite multiple shocks, household reliance on crisis and emergency coping strategies fell from over 35 percent in 2023, to about 24 percent in June 2024. This is in continuation of the downward trend of this indicator since November 2018.

The value of this integrated approach to food assistance is even more obvious when the modality of assistance is considered. Households receiving cash-based transfers (CBT) had a better consumption-based coping strategy index value (at 19.35) when compared to 23.4 for in-kind beneficiaries. To leverage the gains observed, WFP used multipurpose cash as a modality for assistance in 2024. One of the objectives of WFP's multi-purpose cash assistance programme activities is to reduce the need of affected households to apply livelihood coping strategies and, if possible, to prevent the need to apply any crisis and/or emergency coping strategies. By integrating the cash-based assistance with livelihood strengthening interventions, WFP aims to enhance the resilience of households and communities to withstand the continued shocks.

While individual livelihood support initiatives (such as provision of livestock, tools, and start-up kits) were impactful, striking a balance with communal activities tied to food security and livelihoods can foster shared benefits, strengthen community bonds, and contribute to broader resilience.

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.



WFP supported the provision of **foundational identity documents** to **170,000 people** in remote locations including those internally displaced.



WFP provided **trainings and complementary ICT equipment and software** to enhance sub-national institution capacities.

Strategic outcome 4 focused on expanding WFP's role from an operational partner of choice in Nigeria to one of a strategic enabler. In Nigeria, WFP is leading efforts to institutionalize Shock Responsive Social Protection in the country, addressing a critical gap identified in the Revised National Social Protection Policy. While Nigeria's extensive social registry supports cash transfers for chronic poverty, acute vulnerabilities caused by shocks (floods, droughts, inflation, and conflicts) remain insufficiently addressed. By contextualizing its five-step SRSP framework, WFP has completed three key stages in Nigeria: raising awareness and establishing an SRSP Technical Working Group with key national stakeholders; conducting a capacity needs assessment to identify institutional gaps; and strengthening capacities through peer learning missions and the development of integrated SRSP protocols. These protocols define roles and responsibilities among government agencies, operationalizing a Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus approach.

WFP also provided technical support to the government in developing a Social and Behavioural Change (SBC) strategy that links cash transfers to improved nutrition outcomes, with specific guidance for national and state-level implementation. By facilitating the development of integrated SBC protocols and stakeholder engagement, WFP is supporting Nigeria to establish pathways to enhance nutrition outcomes and gender equality within the flagship Household Uplifting Programme. WFP also leveraged the National Social Investment Protection Programme (NSIP) as a pathway to strengthen national systems to mitigate one of the main drivers of food insecurity in Nigeria - poverty. NSIP is a package of social investment interventions including policy and social cash transfers among others. In 2024, WFP integrated this approach through thematic trainings and comprehensive technical support targeted at enhancing the policy environment in Nigeria for the achievement of national targets for food security.

One target of the national social protection programme was to ensure the enrolment of at least 60 percent of the most vulnerable population. According to the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index Survey [1], the incidence and intensity of multidimensional poverty in Nigeria is highest in the northern states - 65 percent of the people affected by multi-dimensional poverty in Nigeria reside in this region. Persisting conflict and compounding challenges of climate change and dire macro-economic conditions have worsened the vulnerabilities of people in these states. In 2024, WFP built upon the multilateral partnerships from providing lifesaving assistance to enhance the building blocks for the delivery social protection in government frameworks across three northern states. For example, WFP delivered food assistance in Katsina and Zamfara states under the ECOWAS enabled, and Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Alleviation (FMHAPA) funded project. In both states, WFP collaborated with the State Office of Coordinating Unit for the Social Registry, the State Ministries of Humanitarian Affairs, and the State Emergency Management Agencies to update the social registers which were validated and utilized for providing targeted food assistance to the most vulnerable people. These updated state social registers constituted a crucial evidence base to developing targeted and impactful government-led social protection programmes.

Inclusive and comprehensive foundational identity systems are another crucial pre-requisite for access to social safety nets, financial services, and other essential social infrastructures. However, people in remote locations including internally displaced people faced multiple challenges that increase the risk of their exclusion from these systems. In 2024, WFP partnered with the National Identity Management Commission to ensure the enrolment of internally displaced people in Bama LGA of Borno state for National Identification Numbers (NINs). By December, over 170,000 vulnerable people including those that were internally displaced had been enrolled for NINs. WFP integrated the NIN registration support with sensitization on financial literacy that was aimed at enhancing financial inclusion for people in rural areas.

In 2024, WFP worked with the FMHAPA to develop an implementation plan for the National Cash and Voucher Assistance Policy. This was done by seconding a consultant to the ministry, who provided technical mentorship and

guidance on the delivery methods to achieve defined cash and voucher objectives. WFP also facilitated a multi-stakeholder workshop during which the Government and other stakeholders reviewed the implementation plan and agreed on a collaborative approach for the delivery of cash and voucher assistance. Following the adoption of the National Cash and Voucher Assistance Policy, the implementation plan was required to drive actions for the development of institutional frameworks that provide an enabling environment for social and humanitarian cash assistance in Nigeria - thus facilitating the availability, accessibility, and utilization of food by vulnerable families.

Enabled by increased donor support in 2024, WFP facilitated multiple state and local level focused technical support to government institutions, following requests from state governments to cascade prior national capacity strengthening support on emergency preparedness and disaster response to state structures in operational areas.

To enhance the impact and sustainability of these trainings, WFP led co-creation engagements that facilitated an understanding of the capacity gaps and ensured that trainings were aligned with state level development and humanitarian priorities. WFP proceeded to provide the trainings and supported the development of tools to enhance capacities for anticipatory action and disaster preparedness across the institutions responsible for emergency response at state level. WFP facilitated three separate trainings in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states with 75 government personnel trained in total. The trainings focused on food security assessment, risk analysis, information management, and communication in emergency as well as best practices for conducting multi-sectoral/sectorial rapid assessment and early warning systems.

Integrated humanitarian assistance, efficient disaster preparedness and social protection are essential elements in mitigating rising food insecurity in Nigeria. WFP's country capacity strengthening initiatives provided the bridge between these elements. However, more support is required to optimize the potential gains from this activity. In alignment with its partnership action plan, WFP enhanced donor engagement to scale up funding for this strategic objective during 2024. This resulted in the mobilization of more donor support for capacity strengthening work compared to 2023. Enabled by these resources, WFP enhanced system strengthening activities at sub-national levels. In 2025, WFP will continue to advocate for partnerships to build upon these investments and advance the results from this strategic outcome.

In 2024, WFP supported the strengthening of state level systems and institutions of social protection by providing technical skills trainings on best practices for cash transfer design, delivery, and assurance mechanisms. WFP also facilitated trainings on community feedback mechanisms (CFM) to strengthen accountability to affected populations and enhance public trust in government-led social assistance and safety net programmes. These trainings were conducted in Sokoto and Katsina states where 60 government personnel were trained. In both states, WFP also provided ICT equipment and CFM software worth more than USD 300,000 to support the cascading of the skills from WFP-led trainings into institutional structures.

WFP continued to advocate for the resumption of the National home-grown school feeding programme (NHGSFP) which has been suspended since February 2024. With the NHGSFP, school children from poor families are assured of at least one nutritious meal per day. This advocacy was done through the social protection development partner's group, the UN Resident coordinators office and directly with the FMHAPA. Upon appointment of a national programme manager for school feeding, WFP collaborated with the Government for a one-day inter-ministerial stakeholders' workshop which was attended by representatives from ministries, departments and agencies including Ministers and representatives from the Federal Ministries of Education, Agriculture, Water, Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Alleviation, and the CEO of the National Social Investment Programme. A consensus was reached on the importance of resuming school feeding in Nigeria. The workshop also facilitated agreement on the roles and responsibilities for strengthening the implementation school feeding upon its resumption. In anticipation of the planned resumption of the HGSFP in 2025, WFP supported two high level personnel from the Government of Nigeria (GoN) to participate in the Global Child Nutrition Forum in Osaka, Japan. The forum presented a platform for peer learning and the exchange of knowledge and experience among the government representatives and their global counterparts.

The Government has committed to restarting the NHGSFP through a series of pilots across the six geopolitical zones [2]. WFP will provide technical support during the roll out of the pilot. Engagement with the Government indicates that support will be required to integrate smallholder farmers into the design of the HGSFP and to ensure that the school meals are nutritionally adequate. Timely and comprehensive monitoring is also necessary to ensure efficiency of the HGSFP upon resumption.

Additionally, WFP collaborated with the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) to conduct a case study on the pathways to nutrition-sensitive social protection. The study was intended to identify opportunities to strengthen the links between social protection and nutrition. The case study is ongoing and is expected to provide rationale for optimizing national social protection policies and programmes for enhanced nutrition outcomes.

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.



UNHAS transported a **record-high 407 mt of humanitarian cargo** to deep-field locations in 2024.



The Logistics Sector provided **84 logistics assets** to 26 organizations **across locations without warehouse and common storage facilities.**



Support provided by the ETS enabled **internet connectivity and security communications** for **133 humanitarian organizations.**

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP continued to enable access for humanitarian and development actors to reach and operate in hard-to-reach locations amidst the disruption of movement along main supply routes due to attacks by non-state armed groups and weakening of road infrastructure. The operating context in the northeast continues to be volatile with the varied challenges of insecurity, deteriorating infrastructure, and devastating climate crises. WFP-led common services in logistics, emergency telecommunications, and air transport provided reliable and essential infrastructures for humanitarian actors across northeast Nigeria.

Contributions received under strategic outcome 5 resourced over 100 percent of the needs-based plan, making it possible for the humanitarian community to reach and operate in crisis-affected areas. However, some activities were only initiated in the third quarter due to delayed contributions. With gains obtained from currency devaluation, late contributions, and delays in procuring equipment for specific activities caused by certain government policies, only 66 percent of contributions received were actualised. The unspent balance will be spent on activities planned for the first quarter of 2025.

United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) operated fixed-wing flights between Abuja, Maiduguri, and Yola and helicopter services to 11 hard-to-reach locations: Bama, Banki, Damboa, Damasak, Damaruru, Dikwa, Gwoza, Pulka, Ngala, Monguno, and Rann. These services ensured the safe and reliable transport of humanitarian actors and the delivery of humanitarian cargo to crisis-affected populations.

By working closely with partners, UNHAS maintained its role as an essential enabler for the humanitarian community in 2024 and identified the most required location, which informed the planning of flight schedules for high-demand destinations.

In 2024, UNHAS transported 96.6 percent of passengers of its annual target of 36,000 passengers due to reduced passenger mobility following cost recovery fee adjustments and overall funding reduction. A Steering Committee decision in July 2024 to assess the impact of the cost recovery led to a joint OCHA-UNHAS study, which revealed the direct impact of the cost recovery on passengers' movements. In response, UNHAS implemented adjusted cost recovery fares for national and international NGOs to mitigate these challenges and encourage greater utilization of the services.

To facilitate the lean season response, UNHAS extended a no-cost cargo policy for life-saving supplies to reach affected communities in inaccessible areas. Thanks to the no-cost services, cargo transportation surged beyond targets. With UNHAS' critical role during the 2024 flood responses, an all-time high of 407 mt of humanitarian cargo was transported to support emergency response in deep-field locations. UNHAS also maintained 100 percent preparedness for medical evacuations and security-related emergencies.

UNHAS faced significant funding gaps in 2024. In November, through intensified advocacy efforts, UNHAS received additional donor funding to sustain operations, maintaining its flight services to support critical humanitarian missions through the first quarter of 2025. Drawing on lessons learned in 2024, UNHAS aims to maintain these services to similar destinations, with flexible scheduling and rapid deployment, and to explore network expansion based on evolving needs for humanitarian operations.

Findings from the 2024 exit strategy evaluation, assessing the commercial air transport market, operational performance, and stakeholder feedback, reaffirmed UNHAS' critical role as the safest and most reliable transportation, addressing access gaps for humanitarian operations in northeast Nigeria.

In alignment with its transition strategy, UNHAS is undertaking activities including local capacity strengthening, infrastructure projects, strategic partnerships, and plan phased withdrawal to support service continuity.

To alleviate logistics bottlenecks faced by humanitarians in northeast Nigeria, the Logistics Sector has continued to facilitate coordination, access to common storage facilities, air cargo consolidation, and provision of logistics assets and equipment to humanitarian actors, acting only as last-resort most-critical logistics options where local capacity is absent to address these needs.

Beyond providing coordinated responses and information sharing on common logistics needs, WFP also provided the best available solutions to logistics challenges for 92 organizations in 2024. The sector held seven coordination meetings to discuss solutions to common logistics challenges in humanitarian operations, including an online meeting in September following the floods. The Sector also developed and shared live access maps with the humanitarian community to support humanitarian operations amid challenging road conditions and possible military operations. Other coordination support included providing logistics partners with vendor information for critically needed supplies, such as sources of boat hires to address access road challenges and other challenges identified, including those associated with cargo clearance and armed escorts, to the appropriate response organizations to address them. National NGOs and government actors in 2024 accounted for 52 percent of partners accessing logistics services - common storage and air cargo consolidation services, coordination, training, logistics asset loans and information management and international NGOs and UN agencies among the other actors.

The Logistics Sector received and stored 8,875 mt cargo for 41 humanitarian organization in the six common storage facilities located at Bama, Banki, Damasak, Dikwa, Monguno and Ngala. By maintaining a stock of logistics assets such as mobile storage units, diesel generators and prefabricated buildings, the Sector swiftly deployed 13 mobile storage unit (MSUs) for partners responding to the 2024 flood emergency and the lean season response needs to store and provide the required health, food, nutrition, and protection interventions. In 2024, across locations without common storage and warehouse, the Sector loaned 84 logistics assets to 26 organisations.

The Logistics Sector experienced a significant surge in requests for common services and air cargo consolidation as 2024 witnessed increased road damages and bridge collapses, constraining access along main supply routes. This increase can also be partly attributed to most organisations leveraging the UNHAS no-cost cargo delivery from July to November 2024. Through a coordinated Logistics-UNHAS common airlift service, 392 mt of humanitarian cargo was consolidated and transported via air cargo transport to 11 access-constrained field locations for 30 logistics partners to curb persistent insecurity, climate crisis-related road and bridge collapse and other infrastructure challenges associated with road transport. The Sector storage facility initiated a shift from fossil fuel-dependent diesel generators to a hybrid renewable energy system powered by solar energy. This transition, which began in 2023, has already reached 70 percent completion and is expected to continue progressing through 2025.

The Sector trained 270 humanitarian workers from 58 organisations in 2024 on different topics, including warehouse management, explosive ordinance awareness, MSU installation and humanitarian procurement.

Lessons learnt in 2024 have highlighted the increasing need for the Sector to address challenges associated with importing humanitarian supplies, particularly pharmaceuticals, with regulatory complexities and prolonged approval processes affecting critical response. The Logistics Sector will in 2025 develop a coordinated approach to imports and clearance of humanitarian supplies. Flood-related lessons identified in 2024 include better stock prepositioning, increased demand for alternative access and transport solutions where roads and bridges are damaged and better preparedness efforts when flood alerts are issued. The Sector will coordinate efforts at state and community level to provide knowledge, tools, and resources so partners can better prepare for emergencies.

The Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) has been managing information and communication technology (ICT) common services for humanitarian responses in northeast Nigeria since 2016. The ETS provided the humanitarian community with security communications services, telephony (voice communications), customer services (IT helpdesk), internet connectivity, coordination, and information management support across Damaturu, Maiduguri, and Yola and in seven humanitarian hubs of Borno State. These shared services were provided as a last resort in areas where local service providers were either unreliable or non-existent. These services enabled humanitarian actors to work efficiently using advanced information management and technology tools in an infrastructure-challenged environment. In 2024, the ETS provided 2,890 humanitarian workers from 133 United Nations agencies and NGOs with security communications and internet connectivity services.

The ETS contributed to the safety and security of humanitarian workers in northeast Nigeria by providing security communications infrastructure and training on radio use for humanitarians. In 2024, the ETS trained 154 responders to use handheld, mobile, and base radios to ensure their safety in the field while delivering humanitarian assistance to the affected populations. To further enhance the security and efficiency of the security communications architecture, the ETS rolled out a new code plug and consequently reprogrammed both the core and end-users' devices, offering new functionalities and more flexibility. As part of the roll-out of this new programme, all radios, mobiles, handhelds, and repeaters totalling 182 devices were reprogrammed across Maiduguri and Damaturu.

In 2024 during the flood crisis in Maiduguri metropolis, the ETS deployed the newly introduced innovative "portable" high bandwidth satellite-based internet solution for emergency connectivity the CrisisNet kit to support partners

responding to the flood crisis with reliable internet connectivity. Additionally, the CrisisNet Kit was deployed in Yola and Damaturu to support the Humanitarian Emergency preparedness training coordinated by the United Nations Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA). This CrisisNet Kit provided rapid emergency connectivity for humanitarian responders, anytime and anywhere.

Between January and June 2024, ETS conducted maintenance of the solar system powering its infrastructure in Dikwa humanitarian hub by installing new batteries and solar panels. Consequently, the ETS setup the Dikwa Security Operations Centre (SOC) to re-establish communication between United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) and the humanitarian workers following the destruction of the equipment in 2016. In February, ETS initiated the deployment of new firewall devices to ensure data protection and mitigate potential disruptions to service availability as the previous ones had reached end-of-life. Additionally, ETS commenced the migration of part of its infrastructure to the cloud with the aim to enhance flexibility and reliability of its services.

In Bama LGA, the ETS operationalised the pilot service for communities' project by deploying a wireless public announcement system in one of the IDP camps. In collaboration with the communities, the ETS set up the public announcement system to reliably broadcast crucial information on security, disaster events or humanitarian activities to the camp residents.

The ETS maintained an automated electronic dashboard that ensured real-time monitoring of services and enabled the sector to respond rapidly to service requests and adjust equipment settings remotely. In 2024, the ETS produced monthly Information Management products, including Dashboards, Situation reports, Infographics, Communication pieces, and Factsheets, to keep humanitarian actors informed about ETS activities.

Through coordination of the Local ETS Working Group meetings, participation in inter-sector forums, field missions, and training events, the ETS monitored its performance and collected user feedback to improve service quality, mitigate risk and work with other humanitarian actors. The user satisfaction survey conducted in 2024 found a 94 percent satisfaction with ETS services.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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

A combination of factors such as traditional gender roles, societal norms, insecurity, and climate change is contributing to gender inequality in Nigeria. This situation has resulted in disparities and limited opportunities in various areas, including health, education, economic empowerment, and political representation. Additionally, women are disproportionately affected by food and nutritional insecurity, reflecting the significant gender disparities.

Women and girls, typically the primary caregivers and food providers, face severe vulnerabilities due to conflict, economic instability, and climate change, which disrupt their traditional livelihoods and deepen existing inequalities. This situation restricts their access to resources, education, and decision-making power, particularly in addressing food insecurity. Consequently, women increasingly shoulder the responsibility of meeting their families' nutritional needs, often to the detriment of their health and well-being.

To address the root causes of gender inequalities, WFP designed and implemented gender-transformative programmes to improve access for women and girls to achieve food security. Informed by previous assessments on specific issues challenging the participation of women in decision-making community-based structures within the communities, WFP Nigeria developed a comprehensive guideline - now used as a gender mainstreaming tool - on culturally sensitive approaches to engaging women in these communities to participate in WFP programmes.

To drive gender-transformative impacts in livelihoods and resilience-building, WFP advanced women's leadership and decision-making in achieving food security. The programme initiatives equipped women with the skills and confidence to work, start businesses, and manage their finances effectively through existing community structures. Despite the persistent and entrenched inequalities shaped by gender and cultural norms, support from the WFP has facilitated increased engagement of women in income-generating activities. Traditional gender roles continue to exert significant influence on societal expectations, wherein men are primarily viewed as providers and women are assigned domestic responsibilities. Due to restrictive gender norms, such as limitations on mobility, women often pursue lower-income livelihood options, including tailoring and petty trading, while men participate in higher-paying enterprises such as production and retailing. WFP monitoring reports showed that 42 percent of women reported leadership position in 2024 compared to their male counterpart. Similarly, less women (47.75 percent) reported economic empowerment than men (52.25 percent).

In the Mamadu community in Potiskum, Yobe State, WFP is strengthening local food systems with expanded value chain livelihood opportunities for youths, with at least 65 percent female youth benefiting. Training on zero-energy cooling systems (ZECS) has improved the quality and consumption of fruits and vegetables, benefiting household nutrition and income generation. Participants, especially young women responsible for managing food supplies, reported that ZECS has reduced post-harvest tasks, allowing them to focus more on their education, future job opportunities and enhancing personal growth and household well-being, contributing to better nutrition, economic stability, and gender equity in the agricultural value chain.

Smallholder farmers are contributing to food security across northeast and northwest communities. WFP took a gender-sensitive lens to enable access to agricultural inputs like improved seeds and training in climate-smart agriculture and post-harvest management for 3,646 smallholder farmers, comprising an equal male-female ratio. Emphasizing gender equality, the combined initiatives empowered women, who typically handle most food production and household tasks, by enhancing their participation in farming activities and decision-making skills. These collective approaches resulted in an impressive crop yield of 3,062.80 tons, with women producing 45 percent. While the yield disparity is attributed to differences in access to production resources, women's contribution is notable. This achievement highlights opportunities in narrowing the gap for women's participation in agricultural production through WFP interventions. Furthermore, it emphasizes the vital roles both men and women play in food and nutrition security.

The introduction of Purdue Improved Crop Storage (PICS) bags has been a profound addition that enabled farmers to adopt wet farming practices and utilise effective harvest storage. Smallholder farmers utilised these airtight bags to

reduce post-harvest losses and sell or consume their produce during lean seasons. For women, who often manage multiple responsibilities, this alleviated the immediate pressure to process or sell crops, enabling them to plan the process and allocate their time to other productive activities or family care. Reports from women in Yobe State illustrate that these initiatives enhance their well-being and economic contributions. The integration of PICS promoted sustainable farming practices and encouraged a more balanced distribution of labour and responsibilities, thereby bolstering food security through a transformative approach.

Recognising women's barriers to economic opportunities, WFP leveraged existing community structures and available financial institutions to support women in opening accounts with formal institutions and creating their own village savings and loan associations. Through inclusive financial systems that facilitated access to services, women accessed loans, improved their savings, and built on their social relations.

In 2024, leading by example, WFP advanced efforts to strengthen women's participation across WFP operations. Examples are the inclusion and active participation of female retailers and the female internship programme that provided nine young women with foundational work experience across WFP programmes and prepared them for their career journey. Consequently, three of these interns advanced to roles as United Nations Volunteers. WFP also continued strengthening the capacities of staff, cooperating partners, and vendors for gender mainstreaming and gender sensitivity in field operations.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

In Nigeria, heightened protection and humanitarian needs were characterized by damaged infrastructure, repressed local economies, loss of livelihoods and gross violations of human rights by all parties to the conflict [1]. In 2024, protection risks were increased by severe floods which affected 34 states across Nigeria, with the northeast and northwest being most affected.

Women and girls are at higher risk of gender-based violence (GBV), abduction, rape, forced child marriage, and other violations. Moreover, children are at risk of forced recruitment into armed groups when unaccompanied and separated from families.

WFP conducted periodic risk assessments to understand protection-related issues and inform programmatic decisions. Risks identified included food distribution points distances, de-prioritisation of vulnerable groups, child protection and GBV, among others. WFP and Cooperating Partners implemented preventive and corrective actions to ensure interventions did not inadvertently expose beneficiaries to these risks.

In addition, a pilot project "Engaging Men in Accountable Practices" was launched to mitigate, prevent and respond to GBV risks. Assessment findings also led to new action plans, which will be introduced in WFP programmes to ensure optimum accountability to affected people (AAP), gender, and protection mainstreaming. To further improve the protection mainstreaming and conflict sensitivity across its programmes, WFP is planning for an Integrated Context Analysis and Risk Assessment (ICARA) in 9 local government areas across Borno, Sokoto, Yobe and Zamfara states [2].

In 2024, WFP improved on the commitment to ensure the empowerment and participation of affected people. WFP guided CPs in training project management committees in crowd control, community engagement and monitor retail outlets. These community-based structures complemented WFP engagement by providing feedback and supporting protection mainstreaming. The community's active participation increased acceptance, ownership, and sustainability. For instance, positive feedback to wheat distributions during 2024 was observed to be localized based on differences in local cuisine. This led WFP to modify the modalities for food assistance, delivering the wheat to locations where it was preferred and utilizing e-vouchers in other areas.

To strengthen safety and security at distribution sites, WFP trained 48 CP protection and security officers in crowd control, safe distributions, protection, gender, and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse PSEA [3]. The trained staff, in turn conducted field-based training to retailers, shop monitors, crowd controllers, project management committees and community nutrition mobilizers, reaching 884 participants.

There are more barriers to accessing food for vulnerable people exposed to conflict. In 2024, WFP combined protection mainstreaming, SCOPE and identity management expertise to develop guidelines for meaningful and safe access to assistance for vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, the elderly, children, and persons who are critically ill. Timely referrals and collaborations enabled the placement of at least 150 minors in the care of identified willing and suitable caregivers to avert child protection risks. WFP increased monitoring at WFP-accredited retail outlets, escalating and addressing any child protection-related risks. WFP promoted disability inclusion by assessing the vulnerability of persons with disabilities and prioritising those with the most food security needs for WFP assistance [4].

A series of trainings on protection mainstreaming, AAP, PSEA, peacebuilding, conflict sensitivity, psychosocial support was conducted for 1,804 stakeholders, including WFP and CP staff, the protection sector, PSEA network, the food security and livelihood sector and government stakeholders. The engagements combined internal and external training skills on WFP activities, field coordination, protection mainstreaming, gender, community engagement and disability inclusion. WFP also continued to provide technical guidance through one-on-one mentorship to partners. An inter-agency training on UN protocol for PSEA/Victims assistance was also facilitated for 704 frontline UN staff.

To implement the three components of AAP (inclusion, information and knowledge management, and community feedback mechanisms), WFP disseminated timely information on assistance to the affected populations through partners, community-based structures, leaders, government officials, and other local government authorities. The key messages included modality changes, food basket components and beneficiaries' entitlement, redemption dates, pipeline breakages, consent for registration, targeting and prioritisation, SCOPE registration processes, and PSEA and

fraud reporting mechanisms. However post-distribution monitoring (PDM) results showed a decrease in number of beneficiaries who reported accessing information about WFP programmes, including PSEA from 71.99 percent in 2023 to 63.68 percent in 2024. This finding on beneficiaries' access to information informed corrective actions and follow-up with CPs for improved dissemination.

Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) remained an integral part of WFP programmes. WFP continued to enhance CFM functionality across all activities to ensure the people we serve, and the broader affected communities have access to at least one of the five CFM channels to facilitate safe and two-way communication with WFP. The dedicated CFM channels included the toll-free hotline accessible in five local languages, complemented by help and feedback desks at distribution sites, including in hard-to-reach locations without mobile network or a dedicated mailbox. Help and feedback desks were present across 89 percent of distribution sites in 2024, slightly improving from 77 percent in 2023.

WFP strengthened the gender sensitivity of its CFM and provided safe access for women to freely raise concerns of a sensitive nature. Over half of the feedback was raised by women thanks to female help and feedback desks, women feedback committees, and a gender-balanced team of hotline representatives.

WFP recorded 50,216 feedback in 2024, down 39 percent from the previous year. At 52 percent, hotlines were the most popular feedback channel, complemented by the help and feedback desk, which received 47 percent of the feedback in 2024.

In 2024, thanks to CFM representatives' proactive access to information, WFP achieved a 61 percent first-case resolution. Of the escalated actionable cases, WFP has resolved and closed 85 percent.

As part of a joint resilience project with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP supported the UN interagency PSEA network to receive and escalate actionable SEA cases to the concerned agency. Beyond this, WFP has received formal requests from UNICEF, World Health Organization (WHO), and The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to leverage WFP CFM for their operations.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Nigeria is highly vulnerable to climate shocks characterised by prolonged dry spells, erratic rainfall patterns, and intense extreme weather events such as floods and heat waves.

These weather extremes have severely disrupted agricultural activities, damaged crops and undermined the resilience of farming communities nationwide. The reporting period was marred with early dry spells and late-season flooding, negatively impacting main-season production. According to secondary reports, the peak of flooding in September affected over 3.8 million hectares of farmland, with the highest impact in northeast and northwest of Nigeria.

To ensure CSP activities are screened for environmental and social risk as part of the Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework, WFP conducted a two-day capacity-strengthening workshop on environmental and social safeguards. The exercise harnessed the skills and knowledge of the context from WFP staff, cooperating partners, and Government participants to mainstream the environmental cross-cutting approach in FLAs, plans, and MOUs ensuring conformity with the do-no-harm approach. Participants screened activities under each strategic outcome using the risk screening tool as a capacity-strengthening outcome.

An associated Environmental and Social Risk Management Plan was developed which comprised of an action plan with roles and responsibilities for mitigating the environmental risks clearly articulated for both WFP and its cooperating partners. Starting in 2024, WFP initiated a screening process to ensure that obligations for Environmental and Social Safeguarding (ESS) are integrated in its contractual agreements with cooperating partners and contractors with 12.9 percent coverage achieved within the year. Going forward, WFP is mandating ESS considerations in its contractual processes with stipulations specified in the calls for expression of interest.

WFP also institutionalized a code of conduct and community feedback mechanism which serve as additional accountability frameworks against which communities can identify and communicate grievances if or when they occur.

To further advanced considerations for environmental safeguarding and conservation in the delivery of its livelihood enhancing initiatives, WFP facilitated a capacity strengthening bootcamp on land conserving techniques for local stakeholders and participants of its horticulture and agricultural productivity enhancing initiatives. Transformative local techniques like the use of small, semi-circular bunds "half-moon with zai pits" to hold rainwater and control erosion were taught to the bootcamp participants.

Commitment to environmental safeguarding was also demonstrated by WFP staff, who led by example to plant 150 economic trees with the Borno State government in commemoration of the 2024 World Environmental Day.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Nigeria launched the Environmental Management System (EMS) during the second quarter of 2022 and since then it has been working on making its operations more sustainable in line with its environmental action plan. WFP continued to improve on environmental sustainability across internal operations to reduce its environmental footprint. Improvements included implementing sustainable infrastructure design and environmental protection measures through responsible waste management and promoting smarter and more efficient energy use [1].

WFP connected its premises in Maiduguri and Damaturu to the national grid for electric power while using generators as back up. The hybrid system reduced monthly expenses for generators running on fossil fuel by 50 percent, provide a quieter working environment, and limited carbon emissions that harm the environment.

Once installed, solar power and the grid may completely replace generators in WFP facilities in Maiduguri, Damaturu, and Kano by June 2025. Some challenges with implementing the solar power project as planned in 2024 included limited internal capacity, design compliance, and compatibility challenges. WFP is addressing these challenges and aims to transition to a more sustainable energy in 2025.

Moreover, WFP promoted sustainable procurement in activity implementation. Where local regulations permit, WFP focused on local food procurement, reducing the carbon footprint arising from international procurement. Despite the government's restriction on local procurement, WFP prioritised cash-based transfers so that beneficiaries can purchase food commodities directly from the local markets, thus strengthening the sustainability of local food production systems and boosting the local markets. Furthermore, WFP selects suppliers geographically closer to delivery points to reduce carbon emissions.

As a requirement, WFP Nigeria ensured environmental sustainability clauses were embedded in all launched tender documents. WFP ensured suppliers adhere to such provisions as they demonstrate a commitment to sustainability through certifications like ISO 140001, a globally recognised standard for Environmental Management Systems, designed to help organisations of all sizes and industries reduce their environmental impact.

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

As a strategic shift informed by the need to address the root causes of malnutrition, WFP adopted an integrated approach to promoting nutrition-sensitive programming through evidence-based policy advocacy, technical assistance, and capacity strengthening for state and national stakeholders.

At the community level, WFP delivered an integrated package of food assistance for malnutrition prevention alongside social and behavioural change messaging. WFP conducted sensitisation activities on nutrition to support groups and provided peer-to-peer learning opportunities. Under unconditional resource transfers, WFP provided nutrition top-up assistance through cash-based transfers and in-kind modalities to prevent malnutrition. Children aged 6 to 23 months and Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls who received the general food assistance also got additional food rations to meet their unique nutrition needs. The 1000-day period between conception and a child's second birthday is a window of opportunity when access to a nutrient-rich and diverse diet can have lifelong positive effects.

By mainstreaming nutrition into livelihood programming, WFP contributed to improved healthy dietary practices at the household level. Using the nutrition top-ups delivered either through in-kind or cash-based modalities, WFP mainstreamed nutrition in the general food assistance. WFP's livelihood programmes were designed to support the production of nutritious foods for household consumption and income generation. The complementary activities showed a gradual transition to self-reliance thus addressing the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition directly and indirectly.

To supplement malnutrition, WFP implemented an accessible nutrition supplementation programme at over 350 health facilities and within the communities for malnourished children and PBWG. The programme was implemented in collaboration with cooperating partners, state primary health care development agencies and the Ministry of Health.

Linked to these prevention and treatment programmes, WFP implemented a comprehensive community nutrition package that included screening and referral for acute malnutrition, Infant and Young Child Feeding support groups, and cooking demonstrations. The WFP mother-led MUAC intervention educated mothers on screening their children for early detection and self-referral to the nearest health facility, thus increasing the survival rate of children with malnutrition.

At the national level, WFP piloted rice fortification with micronutrients to increase access to necessary minerals and vitamins, especially for adolescent girls and boys. Since 2023, WFP has collaborated with key partners to advance Nigeria's rice fortification agenda, aligning resources and strategies to bolster government's efforts. A pilot mapping in Kebbi State identified 207 schools across 12 Local Government Areas, serving 204,014 students, requiring 546.1 metric tons of rice per term. Encouragingly, 98 percent of these schools expressed willingness to adopt fortified rice. WFP renewed its partnership with Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition GAIN and the Kebbi State government as well as partnership with TechnoServe and the Kano state government, paving the way for further advocacy, new partnerships, and food fortification program expansion.

Wacot Rice Mill resumed industrial-scale fortified rice production with support to meet blending efficiency standards. Initial production met the needs of 17 schools and benefited 30,000 students. By the end of 2024, 72 schools had purchased fortified rice, reaching an estimated 92,288 children. However, challenges persisted, including low offtake (9.65 MT out of 67.5 MT produced), mainly due to the suspension of the National HGSFP and delays in implementing the reviewed NGN 150 rate per child per meal for Kebbi State's school feeding program. WFP monitoring has ensured quality control and assessed impact, underscoring the need to address these barriers for further progress.

WFP extended capacity-strengthening initiatives to millers, regulatory agencies, and stakeholders to ensure a sustainable supply of fortified rice. Technical assessments in Kebbi and Kano states revealed gaps in equipment and training, prompting targeted interventions. Over 150 individuals, including millers and regulatory officers, were trained on rice fortification standards, food safety, and blending practices. To further raise awareness about nutrition and proper food handling practices, WFP expanded its reach through community outreach, including cooking demonstrations, reaching 667 individuals.

Partnerships

In 2024, WFP partnered with the Nigerian government and donor community to conduct a dual emergency response and transformative action strategy in line with the 2024-2025 humanitarian response plan. WFP and its partners continued to support Nigeria to alleviate the food and nutrition crisis exacerbated by socioeconomic and climatic issues. With millions of Nigerians in a precarious situation, the state of emergency on food security declared by the Government in 2023 remained a cause for concern in 2024, particularly due to drastic food inflation resulting from the removal of fuel subsidy.

WFP and the Nigerian Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Alleviation - through a contribution from ECOWAS - provided lean season assistance to vulnerable populations in Katsina and Sokoto states (northwest). Eight twinning donor partners—Canada, Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, Norway, Republic of Korea, Sweden, and the United Kingdom — facilitated the donation of 25,000 mt of Ukrainian wheat which supplemented this contribution.

Floods in 2024, the worst in over a decade, affected 31 out of 36 states. With a swift support from donors, WFP and the Borno state government provided an immediate flood response enabling vulnerable people to cope with the impact of the devastating floods. WFP also collaborated with the Yobe state government to deliver complementary food assistance.

WFP UNHAS air services have been instrumental during the floods. In 2024, commercial airlines faced significant challenges due to the inflation and the volatility of fuel prices and did not operate in the northern region of Nigeria. Thanks to contributions from partners, UNHAS was able to continue providing air services for timely assistance to the most vulnerable communities in remote and hard-to-reach areas.

Through collaborative effort, WFP enhanced access to financial services and government-led social protection for vulnerable people in remote areas. WFP also worked with the Nigerian Identity Management Commission (NIMC) to register crisis-affected people in Borno and Yobe states for a national identification number (NIN), which is required for access to the government-led social. NIN registrations were integrated with bank accounts openings, granting beneficiaries access to financial services in addition to social protection programmes.

WFP had several contracts with financial service providers to diversify cash transfer solutions, including plugPAY, a WFP internal digital mass payment system fostering digital financial inclusion for vulnerable populations including women, people living with disabilities and the elderly. WFP and the Government implemented action plans initiated in late 2024 for sustainable solutions to internal displacement. In Yobe State, a shared action plan was formulated with the Emergency Management Agency and the Coordinating Office for Durable Solutions.

In Kebbi state, 207 schools integrated locally fortified rice to their school-provided lunches (reaching 204,014 schoolchildren), with support from WFP and the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) to improve national rice fortification for school feeding.

In October 2024, WFP and the Centre for Community Development and Research Network (CCDRN) distributed agro-processing equipment to beneficiaries in Yobe state in the northeast, and Jigawa state in the north, to augment livelihoods and improve post-harvest practices.

A strong emphasis has been put on strengthening Nigeria's institutional capacity strengthening to promote long-term solutions. WFP and its partners used an integrated food system approach to livelihood assistance to help smallholder farmers adopt best practices to improve agricultural yields and reduce post-harvest losses. The Mastercard Foundation committed a three-year funding to help smallholders enhance agricultural income, reduce post-harvest losses, and empower women and youth in millet and sorghum value chains. WFP also led a technical discussion on "Shock Responsive Social Protection" at the cash and voucher assistance and social protection taskforce group, and shared updates on its technical support to the government-led initiative for achieving the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

In Borno, a collaborative initiative with the state government sought to revive food value chains in stable areas. By aligning strategies and leveraging shared priorities, WFP maximized impact and promoted long-term solutions, particularly around joint priorities related to fragility, resilience, and livelihoods.

WFP and its partners facilitated a transfer modality review to boost the food system, which has resulted in the creation of a Food Systems Influence Index (FSII) to be implemented in 2025.

WFP, with the support from its partners, has fully digitised in-kind transfers in December 2024, incorporating a Real Time Biometric Identification (RTBI) system for beneficiary registration, payment instrument tracking, and payment processes.

As the leading UN agency for food assistance and zero hunger in Nigeria, WFP continued to promote joint programming, advocacy and technical engagement with the Government, UN agencies, private donors, and international financial institutions. Private donor contributions to WFP have doubled annually in the first three years of the CSP. In 2024, private sector's funding to WFP operations in Nigeria has tripled compared to the previous year, mostly thanks to contributions received from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Focus on localization

WFP Nigeria took deliberate actions to ensure success of its localization agenda, with 15 local NGOs and 14 International NGOs. While WFP Nigeria was aware that engaging local NGOs increases risks stemming from low staff capacity which would impact on quality of delivery, limited resources of local NGOs impacting timely procurement processes. Other challenges from working with local NGOs included spending more supervision time on the NGOs, performing regular monitoring and spot checks and paying more attention to their invoices. WFP Nigeria took deliberate steps to mitigate these gaps. These actions included a clear capacity strengthening plan with tailored training to reinforce knowledge and provide skills in areas that are high risk such as commodity accounting, warehouse management, invoicing, fraud and corruption, ethics and crowd control. WFP Nigeria also adopted other risk management actions including executing more spot checks across all contracted NGOs to ensure that risk was reduced.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2024, WFP worked with the United Nations Country team (UNCT) to support the effort of the government of Nigeria to enhance the national social safety nets programme.

WFP also contributed to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023 - 2027) in Nigeria, which is now in its second year. WFP ensured its programmes were aligned with the commitments of the UNSCF and provided reports on jointly achieved results to demonstrate the value added from the UN's presence in Nigeria.

WFP contributed to the joint UN support for the food system transformation approach in Nigeria together with FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) through the National Convenors office at the Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning.

Furthermore, WFP leveraged areas of complementarity with other UN agencies to streamline funding and implementation pipelines. For example, WFP and UNICEF are aligning their complimentary mandate to improve resilience, malnutrition treatment and social cohesion across vulnerable population groups. WFP also collaborated with UNICEF to roll-out a joint pilot of the new WHO guidelines on malnutrition management. The pilot is a multi-year initiative to prevent and manage the surging cases of acute malnutrition. In the coming period, WFP will work with UNICEF on a planned intervention for out-of-school children. WFP also plans to provide cash-based food assistance to supported families with out of school children, while UNICEF will complement with reading and writing materials, and an NGO will monitor school attendance.

Additionally, WFP collaborated with FAO for joint resilience activities. WFP also provided food assistance to newly arrived internally displaced persons using demographic information and registrations conducted by Internal Organization for Migration (IOM). In Madagali, WFP collaborated with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to provide food assistance to refugees during the floods.

Financial Overview

The first budget revision of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2023 - 2027) was approved in April 2024, driven by the significant devaluation of the local currency and consequently reducing the cost of food to be procured locally. WFP Nigeria adjusted the previously estimated costs of food and transfer values provided during the CSP design to better align the budget with the current state of the local market. Consequently, the 2024 budget of the CSP was revised downwards by 21 percent from USD 560 million to USD 442 million and the overall CSP budget by 14 percent from USD 2.5 billion to USD 2.2 billion. In 2024, WFP mobilized USD 321 million across five strategic outcomes, representing 73 percent of the needs-based plan (NBP).

The start of 2024 was marked by a low level of resources to implement activities. To sustain operations, WFP utilised resources carried over from the previous year. This led to the prioritisation of needs and a reduction in the number of people assisted. WFP prioritised support to the most vulnerable and internally displaced persons living in garrison camp locations with limited livelihood opportunities.

Resources availability improved, with most donor contributions confirmed in the third quarter of 2024. This allowed WFP to scale up operations and provide unconditional resource transfers to reach 1.8 million people across the northeast and northwest at the peak of the lean season. Additional funds mobilised from donors and WFP's internal resources enabled immediate response interventions to support the flood-affected people following the collapse of the Alau Dam in northeast Nigeria.

The main funding source during the year was the directed contributions from donors, representing 68 percent of the total allocated resources. The 4 percent received from multilateral contributions helped WFP to avoid pipeline breaks due to the late confirmation of contributions and cover underfunded activities using other flexible funding. During the reporting period, WFP received internal advance financing of USD 22 million, which was used to purchase commodities from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) to boost supply chain efficiencies and enable value-for-money procurement of commodities ahead of the start of the lean season.

In order not to further aggravate the rising food inflation, WFP decided to suspend the local purchase of cereals and pulses and shifted to cash-based transfers and procurement from international markets. This shift impacted the implementation of activities during 2024. To bridge the gap in the food supply, WFP utilised a very timely in-kind contribution of 25,000 mt of wheat from Ukraine to meet food requirements during the lean season response.























Most contributions received were earmarked for crisis response interventions, with 66 percent of the Implementation Plan (IP) received under Strategic outcome 1. Strategic Outcome 5 was resourced at 100 percent. Due to delayed contribution confirmations, the implementation of Emergency Telecommunication and the Logistics Sector activities under Strategic outcome 5 only started in the third quarter of the year. As a result, expenditure levels remained low compared to the available resources, and unspent balances are carried over into 2025.

Strategic outcome 2, with its multisectoral and gender-transformative nutrition-sensitive programmes, was fully funded through a multi-year contribution from a single donor to help communities achieve better nutrition, health, and education outcomes for ongoing activities in 2024 and beyond. Strategic outcome 4 received 100 percent of the implementation plan needs, mainly from carryover balances from the previous year and the contribution from the Government of Nigeria to strengthen the capacity of national actors.

Strategic outcome 3, for resilience-building, was also fully funded, including multi-year contributions which resulted in significant carry-over balances into 2025. Government restrictions on implementing resilience activities in some southern Borno locations impeded planned activities in 2024. However, following government dialogues and donor approval, the scope of operations will be extended to northern Borno and Yobe to include early recovery programmes in 2025.





















Late donor contributions in 2024 delayed the lean season response and led to a high level of unspent balance to be carried over into 2025. Additionally, the local currency devaluation witnessed in the year resulted in low actual expenditures against the implementation plan and the NBP. WFP will carry over USD 141 million unspent balances credited to these strategic outcomes to cater for activities to be implemented in 2025.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 337,305,260	 246,640,175	 212,629,551	 125,853,649
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.	 337,305,260	 246,640,175	 212,629,551	 125,853,649
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).	 291,482,922	 215,997,792	 184,099,249	 112,601,263
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.	 45,822,338	 30,642,383	 28,530,303	 13,252,386
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	 440,119	 324,542	 1,311,522	 417,858
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.	 440,119	 324,542	 1,311,522	 417,858

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).	440,119	324,542	1,311,522	417,858
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	27,468,875	16,975,338	32,292,375	7,823,738
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.	27,468,875	16,975,338	32,292,375	7,823,738
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.	21,697,612	13,811,909	25,966,976	5,896,846
Activity 05: Provide support on gender-transformative, climate-smart youth inclusive food production, post-harvest and commodity quality management, and marketing to smallholder farmers.	5,771,264	3,163,429	6,325,399	1,926,891
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	2,081,656	1,061,590	1,660,062	661,247
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.	2,081,656	1,061,590	1,660,062	661,247

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.	2,081,656	1,061,590	1,660,062	661,247
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	33,863,176	22,027,497	37,976,294	25,082,355
SO05: The humanitarian community in Nigeria is enabled to reach and operate in areas of crisis throughout the year.	33,863,176	22,027,497	37,976,294	25,082,355
Activity 07: Provide common logistic services to the Government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations.	2,102,377	1,264,919	1,586,437	697,087
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.	1,803,334	986,875	1,733,062	744,897
Activity 09: Provide UNHAS services to all humanitarian partners.	29,441,511	19,347,094	33,952,804	23,229,989
Activity 10: Provide on demand services to humanitarian actors.	515,953	428,608	703,992	410,383
Non-SDG Target	0	0	6,888,331	0

Total Direct Operational Costs	 401,159,086	 287,029,143	 292,758,136	 159,838,846
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 13,889,656	 11,466,221	 17,006,057	 8,401,556
Total Direct Costs	 415,048,742	 298,495,364	 309,764,193	 168,240,402
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 26,943,470	 19,373,226	 11,838,542	 11,838,542
Grand Total	 441,992,212	 317,868,590	 321,602,735	 180,078,945

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Food Security Information Network. Regional report on food and nutrition security for West Africa and the Sahel 2024. Available at: <https://www.fsinplatform.org/sites/default/files/resources/files/RRSAN2024-IB-EN.pdf>

[2] WFP is operational in Adamawa, Borno, Jigawa, Katsina, Kano, Sokoto, Yobe and Zamfara states

[3] OCHA. Nigeria: Maiduguri and Jere Floods Flash Update 3 (September 2024). Available at: <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/nigeria/nigeria-floods-maiduguri-mm-c-and-jere-floods-flash-update-3-18-september-2024>

[4] OCHA. Nigeria: Floods - Situation Report No. 5 (November 2024). Available at: <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/nigeria/nigeria-floods-situation-report-no-5-1-november-2024>

Operational context

[1] IOM. Nigeria Northeast Mobility Tracking Round 48, IDP and Returnee Atlas (November 2024). Available at: <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/nigeria-north-east-mobility-tracking-round-48-idp-and-returnee-atlas-november-2024>

[2] OCHA. Nigeria Floods Situation Report No.2 (October 2024). Available at: <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/nigeria/nigeria-floods-situation-report-no-2-6-october-2024>

Can yams build resilience?

[1] FSIN & GNAFC. Global Report on Food Crises (2024). Available at: <https://www.fsinplatform.org/report/global-report-food-crises-2024/>

[2] WFP Nigeria on X. Resilience, the foundation to survival amid crisis and rising food insecurity. A video post featuring an interview with Malama Jummai. Available at: https://x.com/WFP_Nigeria/status/1887068376633118862

Strategic outcome 01

[1] WFP Innovation Accelerator. CODA, Simplified Solutions for Complex Programmes. Available at: <https://innovation.wfp.org/project/coda>

[2] CMAM is the community-based management of acute malnutrition

OUTCOME INDICATORS: The source data for the proportion of households that cannot afford the lowest-cost nutritious diet is based on the Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis. The country office facilitated this analysis in 2022. Follow-up values for the indicator will be updated on the next round.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] The Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, The Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning, the Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment in Nigeria, private sector representatives in the rice value chain (the Association of Small and Medium Scale Modular Rice Millers of Nigeria, Chartered Risk Management Institute), professional bodies (Nutrition Society of Nigeria, Nigerian Institute of Food Science and Technology), and development partners (including Dsm-firmenich, TechnoServe, and the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition) participated in the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) meeting on rice fortification.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] WFP supported 73,573 smallholder farmers in 2024, 42 percent of whom were men and 58 percent were women.

[2] Technical staff from WFP Nigeria country office, the Maiduguri area Office and the Damaturu sub-office facilitated a 12-day training of trainers bootcamp on climate-smart and innovative agricultural practices in Yobe state. The training participants (which included representatives from the community, government agencies and academic institutions) were taught to use adaptive planting methods like the half-moon with zia pits to reclaim land lost to desertification.

[3] The programme interventions resulting in the achievements observed in the youth employment project include smallholder farmer support, individual capacity strengthening and enterprise development support.

[4] Output Indicator: Food was not utilized as a modality for FFA under Activity 4. The value of cash and e-vouchers provided for this activity are captured under Indicator A.3.4

Strategic outcome 04

[1] National Bureau of Statistics. Nigeria Multidimensional Poverty Index (2022). Available at:

https://ophi.org.uk/sites/default/files/2023-12/2022%20Nigeria%20Multidimensional%20Poverty%20Index_%20Statistical%20Snapshots.pdf

[2] The six geopolitical zones in Nigeria are the North Central, North East, North West, South West, South East and the South South zones. Nigeria Embassy Berlin Website (2025).

Available at:

<https://nigeriaembassygermany.org/Government.htm#:~:text=Nigeria%20is%20divided%20administratively%20into,%2DEast%20Zone%E2%80%94Abia%2C%20Anambra>

Strategic outcome 05

Output Indicators: 392 mt corresponds to the volume of cargo transported by the Logistics Cluster. 407 mt of cargo was transported by UNHAS.

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] Protection Sector North-East Nigeria. Protection Sector Strategy North-East Nigeria (2024-2025). Available at:

<https://reliefweb.int/report/nigeria/protection-sector-strategy-north-east-nigeria-2024-2025>.

[2] The ICARA is planned across Bade, Bama, Gusau, Gwoza, Jakusko, Jere, Konduga, Shagari and Potiskum local government areas. The assessment which will entail a desk review of existing information and primary data collection will facilitate a deeper understanding of the current dynamics between conflict, protection and gender as well as identify opportunities to mitigate the harmful linkages.

[3] WFP provided crowd control trainings for cooperating partner protection and security officers in alignment with WFP crowd control standard operating procedures.

[4] WFP continued to ensure safe and meaningful access to WFP assistance in line with the do-no-harm principle through established community-based structures and Cooperating partners.

Environmental sustainability

[1] WFP has commenced tracking and separating the waste generated from operations within the country office premises, with plans to cascade this initiative across other offices within Nigeria in the coming period.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable**: used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected**: used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,312,218	1,184,219	90%
	female	1,302,464	1,194,385	92%
	total	2,614,682	2,378,604	91%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	268,881	324,200	121%
	female	267,958	308,902	115%
	total	536,839	633,102	118%
24-59 months	male	305,539	241,545	79%
	female	299,956	235,073	78%
	total	605,495	476,618	79%
5-11 years	male	153,882	48,440	31%
	female	142,310	47,962	34%
	total	296,192	96,402	33%
12-17 years	male	176,917	147,497	83%
	female	173,055	138,348	80%
	total	349,972	285,845	82%
18-59 years	male	365,446	368,082	101%
	female	387,516	432,178	112%
	total	752,962	800,260	106%
60+ years	male	41,553	54,455	131%
	female	31,669	31,922	101%
	total	73,222	86,377	118%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,385,782	1,383,433	100%
IDP	1,006,652	917,118	91%
Returnee	222,248	78,053	35%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	95,985	47,750	49%
Malnutrition prevention programme	435,392	625,637	143%
Malnutrition treatment programme	1,006,962	637,747	63%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	200,000	73,573	36%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	1,157,000	1,829,991	158%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	12,407	2,534	20%
Corn Soya Blend	3,844	904	24%
Iodised Salt	620	282	45%
LNS	6,586	1,772	27%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	1,598	-
Rice	0	4,104	-
Sorghum/Millet	49,626	4,702	9%
Split Peas	0	387	-
Vegetable Oil	4,454	1,446	32%
Wheat	0	23,865	-
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			
Cash	0	20,867	-
Value Voucher	158,280,264	70,206,166	44%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	0	1,634,302	-
Value Voucher	8,153,271	408,284	5%

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
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 lactating 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	578,499	914,997
			Male	578,501	914,994
			Total	1,157,000	1,829,991
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		21,073
			Male		20,821
			Total		41,894
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		21,336
			Total		21,336
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	59,626	38,307.27
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD		20,867
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	137,745,522	67,703,071
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	416,520,000	439,660,237
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 Male Total	39,234 38,766 78,000	26,043 25,733 51,776
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 Total	65,000 65,000	35,973 35,973
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	10,099	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	17,024,742	2,503,094

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	490,114 492,076 982,190	315,442 316,707 632,149
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 Total	24,772 24,772	5,598 5,598
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	7,813	3,284.41
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	3,510,000	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	7,701	3,276.75

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 lactating 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
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	200
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	0	5
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	10,148	9,990
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.15: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Food assistance for asset	Number	240,000	235,810
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.7: Number of animal husbandry assets constructed/rehabilitated /maintained (dip tanks, cattle crush, chicken houses, goat houses, etc...)	Food assistance for asset	Number	6	2

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 lactating mothers).

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	15.13	17.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	32.7	>50	>50	18.85	29.1	WFP survey
	Male	37.9	>50	>50	17.33	38.5	WFP survey
	Overall	37	>50	>50	17.76	36.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	59.6	<44	<44	62.15	56.7	WFP survey
	Male	56.4	<44	<44	59.28	49.8	WFP survey
	Overall	57	<44	<44	60.02	51.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	7.7	≤6	≤6	18.85	14.2	WFP survey
	Male	5.7	≤6	≤6	23.39	11.7	WFP survey
	Overall	6	≤6	≤6	22.21	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	0.14	0	WFP survey
	Male	4.7	>5	>5	0.15	0.9	WFP survey
	Overall	4.6	>5	>5	0.14	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	12.43	11.8	WFP survey
	Male	27.7	>30	>30	13.92	13.2	WFP survey
	Overall	27.1	>30	>30	13.53	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	87.43	88.2	WFP survey
	Male	67.6	<65	<65	85.94	86	WFP survey
	Overall	68.3	<65	<65	86.32	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	4.61	11.4	WFP survey
	Male	29.6	>30	>30	7.23	14.2	WFP survey
	Overall	30.2	>30	>30	6.55	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	55.31	64.7	WFP survey
	Male	46.3	>50	>50	50.24	65.3	WFP survey
	Overall	48.1	>50	>50	51.35	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	40.08	23.9	WFP survey
	Male	24	<20	<20	42.53	20.6	WFP survey
	Overall	21.6	<20	<20	41.9	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	51.54	48.1	WFP survey
	Male	59.9	>60	>60	47.9	63	WFP survey
	Overall	59.8	>60	>60	48.84	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	40.78	44	WFP survey
	Male	34.2	>35	>35	43.6	30.1	WFP survey
	Overall	34.5	>35	>35	42.87	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	7.68	7.9	WFP survey
	Male	6	<5	<5	8.5	6.9	WFP survey
	Overall	5.7	<5	<5	8.29	7.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	12.6	<6.6	<6.6	14.39	11.2	WFP survey
	Male	14.1	<4.4	<4.4	13.28	21.1	WFP survey
	Overall	13.9	<15	<15	13.57	18.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	12.6	<15.1	<15.1	12.43	19.6	WFP survey
	Male	11.4	<17.6	<17.6	9.47	10.3	WFP survey
	Overall	11.6	<20	<20	10.24	12.4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	40.1	≥24.8	≥24.8	37.43	37.1	WFP survey
	Male	44.9	≥13.7	≥13.7	50	42.5	WFP survey
	Overall	44	≥15	≥15	46.74	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	35.75	32	WFP survey
	Male	29.6	≥64.3	≥64.3	27.25	26.1	WFP survey
	Overall	30.5	≥50	≥50	29.45	27.4	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	40	>55	>55	34.23	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)	Overall	3	>70	>70	44.9	3	WFP survey

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	2.4	>70	>70	20.41	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)	Overall	2.2	>70	>70	0	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	Overall	1.04	>70	>70	6.12	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		68.7	59.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40.3	>70		45.8	40.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	75	>70		114.5	61.94	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households that cannot afford the lowest-cost nutritious diet	Overall	30		≤30	0		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female		>66	>66	34.62		WFP survey
	Male		>66	>66	38.95		WFP survey
	Overall	67.6	>66	>66	38.06	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CH - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female				0.98		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				1.01		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		<15	<15	1.05		WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female		<3	<3	0.05		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<3	<3	0.06		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		<3	<3	0.05		WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female				1.02		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				1.09		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		<0.15	<0.15	0.72		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)	Female				62.04		WFP survey
	Male				41.36		WFP survey
	Overall	70	=100	=100	103.4	55.61	WFP survey
Target Group: NTA CH - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	99.3	>75	>75	97.95	99.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.4	>75	>75	98.74	99.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.3	>75	>75	98.18	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
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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
	All	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	183,392	321,119
			Male	168,608	216,769
			Total	352,000	537,888

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	6	24
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	0
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	2	2
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	7	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	8	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	2	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	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.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	5	7
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	1	2

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	23,874
			Male	44,153	23,876
			Total	95,985	47,750
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		1,634,302
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	7,032,218	

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	1,643
			Male	2,680	1,624
			Total	5,392	3,267
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	4,809
			Total	6,471	4,809
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	1,121,054	408,283

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	39,729
		agricultural market support Activities	Male	80,000	33,844
			Total	200,000	73,573

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	202	202
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	9	9
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	3,904	889
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.15: Total tonnes of fish stock brought under sustainable management practices	Food assistance for asset	metric ton	30,000	13,800
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.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	6	6
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	16,088	15,986
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	9,882	9,882
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	6,750	6,750

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	569	174
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	1,327	406
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.10: Number of agrodealers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10,528	2,271
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	553	91
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.3: Number of unions/federations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	0	1
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.5: Number of farmer service centers supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	20	0
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.6: Number of saving associations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	80	229
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.7: Number of warehouse receipt systems supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	105	1
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10,528	3,123
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	18,641	16,418
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	810	816
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	0	27
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	0	6
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.1: Number of end buyers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	7,145	7,213
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.3: Number of input suppliers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	539	1,785
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.5: Number of financial service providers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	0	4

F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.6: Number of processors supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	45,204	41,898
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	0	20
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	2,000	5,724
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\$	27,329	27,329
G.6: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.6.1: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	963	963

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ACL - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	17.9	≤8	≤8	19.88	16.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	46.2	>68.7	>68.7	32.57	33.9	WFP survey
	Male	59	>68.6	>68.6	24.32	33.7	WFP survey
	Overall	56.8	>68.2	>68.2	25.38	33.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	53.8	<22.4	<22.4	52.16	61.5	WFP survey
	Male	41	<24.2	<24.2	58.78	61.7	WFP survey
	Overall	43.2	<23.7	<23.7	57.93	61.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	<9	<9	15.27	4.6	WFP survey
	Male	0	<7.2	<7.2	16.89	4.6	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<8.1	<8.1	16.68	4.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	38.46	<10	<10	16.54	2.8	WFP survey
	Male	45.9	<11.4	<11.4	17.49	12.5	WFP survey
	Overall	44.6	<12	<12	17.37	10.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	<20.5	<20.5	7.12	2.1	WFP survey
	Male	1.64	<20.8	<20.8	9.8	1.1	WFP survey
	Overall	1.4	<17	<17	9.45	1.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	30.77	≤19.7	≤19.7	53.18	54.8	WFP survey
	Male	39.34	≤15.1	≤15.1	54.58	64.4	WFP survey
	Overall	37.8	≤15	≤15	54.4	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	23.16	40.3	WFP survey
	Male	13.11	>52.7	>52.7	18.13	22.1	WFP survey
	Overall	16.2	>55	>55	18.78	26.3	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices							
Climate adaptation benefit score: 1. Total Low CABS	Overall	7.73	=25		7.73		WFP survey
Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	Overall	14.16	=37.5		14.16		WFP survey
Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	Overall	78.11	=37.5		78.11		WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	25	<25	=25	19.78	25	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	37.5	≥37.5	=37.5	47.49	37.5	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	37.5	≥37.5	=37.5	32.73	37.5	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	40		≥12.5	33.33		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	0	WFP survey
	Male	7	>10	>10	0.19	0	WFP survey
	Overall	11.7	>10	>10	0.16	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	8.4	4.2	WFP survey
	Male	16.1	>25	>25	11	23.1	WFP survey
	Overall	17.2	>25	>25	10.66	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	91.6	95.8	WFP survey
	Male	76.9	<55	<55	88.81	76.9	WFP survey
	Overall	71.1	<55	<55	89.17	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	6.87	12.7	WFP survey
	Male	21	>30	>30	9.76	14.7	WFP survey
	Overall	25.2	>30	>30	9.39	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	61.83	68.2	WFP survey
	Male	30.1	>50	>50	52.1	74.1	WFP survey
	Overall	32.7	>50	>50	53.35	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	31.3	19.1	WFP survey
	Male	49	<20	<20	38.14	11.2	WFP survey
	Overall	42.1	<20	<20	37.26	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	63.36	55.8	WFP survey
	Male	38.6	>70	>70	70.72	73.9	WFP survey
	Overall	44.4	>70	>70	69.77	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	27.74	43.5	WFP survey
	Male	60.9	>25	>25	23.31	24.6	WFP survey
	Overall	55.1	>25	>25	23.88	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	8.91	0.7	WFP survey
	Male	0.6	<5	<5	5.97	1.5	WFP survey
	Overall	0.5	<5	<5	6.35	1.3	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	40	>55	>55	28.55	32.5	WFP survey
Target Group: CH/PBWG - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of households that cannot afford the lowest-cost nutritious diet	Overall	30		≤30	0		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: CH/PBWG - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	46.28	=50	=50	46.28		WFP survey
	Male	56.37	=50	=50	56.37		WFP survey
	Overall	55.18	=50	=50	55.18		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				40.38		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				26.92		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	56	=100		67.3	59	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.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SMS - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	30.57		<20	30.57		WFP survey

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.21.8: Social protection system building blocks supported-Monitoring, evaluation and learning	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.9: Social protection system building blocks supported-Design of programme features	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.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	276	276

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.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	40	60
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	7	7
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	3	3

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥5	≥0	0		Secondary data
Target Group: All - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	Overall	0	≥3	≥0	0		Secondary data
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥3		0		Secondary data
Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0		≥2	2		Secondary data
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Overall	0	≥2,000,000	=0	0		Secondary data
Target Group: CS - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall	2.1	≥3	≥3	2.4	2.93	WFP survey
Target Group: SPS - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							

Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	Secondary data
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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	80	92	
H.17: Number of destinations/service locations served	H.17.1: Number of locations where Logistics Cluster (LC) was established	Service Delivery	Number	15	17	
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	80	392	
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	No	
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	155	155
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	6	6
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	36,000	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

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Coordination							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	96	≥90	≥90	95		Joint survey

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.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Service Delivery							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	94	≥80	≥80	94		WFP survey

Activity 09: Provide UNHAS services to all humanitarian partners.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Technical Emergency Response Air Transport Service support and planning solutions							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall				99		WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Yobe - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	41	≥41	≥41	51		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	58	≥58	≥58	49		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - a- Number of men/women reporting leadership position (Meaningful participation)	Female				228		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				317		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				545		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - b- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be part of decision making (Meaningful participation)	Female				228		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				317		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				545		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - c- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be consulted	Female				26		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				67		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				93		WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>d- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be informed</i>	Female				304	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				334	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				639	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	47.75	≥50	≥50	47.75	WFP survey
	Male	52.25	≥50	≥50	52.25	WFP survey
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100	WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Partially meets standard	Meets standard	Meets standard	Partially meets standard		WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Exceeding	Meeting	Meeting		WFP programme monitoring
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Overall	6.7	≤6	≤6	493	1.2	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 lactating mothers).							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	98.56		WFP survey
	Male	96.7	≥90	≥90	96.9		WFP survey
	Overall	96.4	≥90	≥90	97.22	99.71	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female				98.92		WFP survey
	Male				97.56		WFP survey
	Overall	97	>90	>90	97.82	98.01	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female				97.02		WFP survey
	Male				98.01		WFP survey
	Overall	96	≥65	≥65	98.01	68.01	WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP survey
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Exceeding	Meeting	Meeting		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	≥4,000	≥4,000	5,821	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 lactating mothers).							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	Female				67.72		WFP survey
	Male				62.73		WFP survey
	Overall	73	≥70	≥70	63.68	71.99	WFP survey

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 lactating mothers).							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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		12.96		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration 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 lactating mothers).							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CH/PBWG - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female				48.67		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				32.45		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6	≥6	≥6	40.56	6.3	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © @ WFP/Ozavogu Abdul

Fatima happily feeds her daughter with Super Cereal in Katsina. WFP's food assistance supports the nutritional and basic food needs of households.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

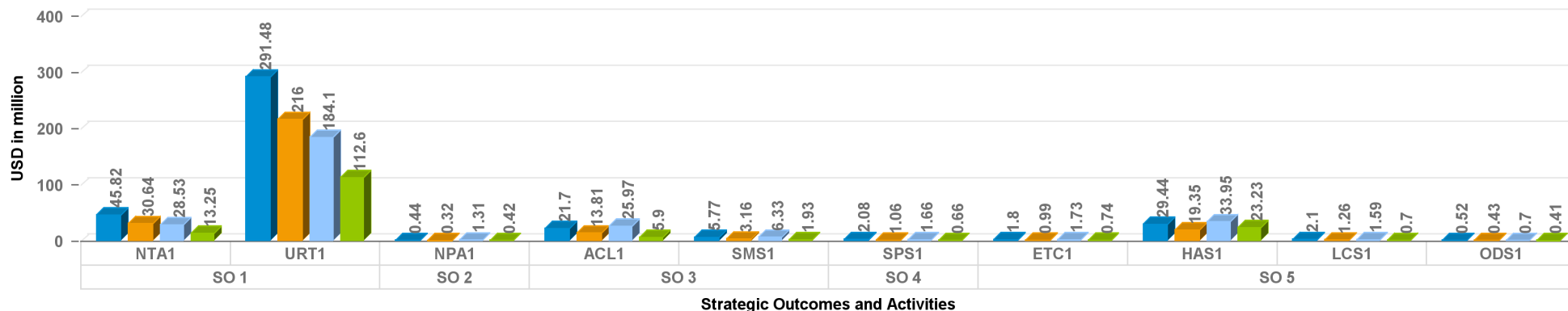
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan
 ■ Implementation Plan
 ■ Available Resources
 ■ Expenditures

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 lactating 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
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 malnutrition treatment activities, alongside gender-transformative social and behaviour change communication to children 6-59 months of age, and pregnant and nursing mothers.	45,822,338	30,642,383	28,530,303	13,252,386
		: 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 lactating mothers).	291,482,922	215,997,792	184,099,249	112,601,263
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			337,305,260	246,640,175	212,629,551	125,853,649

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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).	440,119	324,542	1,311,522	417,858
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			440,119	324,542	1,311,522	417,858
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.	21,697,612	13,811,909	25,966,976	5,896,846
		Provide support on gender-transformative, climate-smart youth inclusive food production, post-harvest and commodity quality management, and marketing to smallholder farmers.	5,771,264	3,163,429	6,325,399	1,926,891
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			27,468,875	16,975,338	32,292,375	7,823,738

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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.	2,081,656	1,061,590	1,660,062	661,247
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			2,081,656	1,061,590	1,660,062	661,247
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.	1,803,334	986,875	1,733,062	744,897
		Provide UNHAS services to all humanitarian partners.	29,441,511	19,347,095	33,952,804	23,229,989
		Provide common logistic services to the Government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations.	2,102,377	1,264,919	1,586,437	697,087
		Provide on demand services to humanitarian actors.	515,953	428,608	703,992	410,383
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			33,863,176	22,027,497	37,976,294	25,082,355

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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	6,888,331	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	6,888,331	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			401,159,086	287,029,143	292,758,136	159,838,846
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			13,889,656	11,466,221	17,006,057	8,401,556
Total Direct Costs			415,048,742	298,495,364	309,764,193	168,240,402
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			26,943,470	19,373,226	11,838,542	11,838,542
Grand Total			441,992,212	317,868,590	321,602,735	180,078,945


 Michael Herling
 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

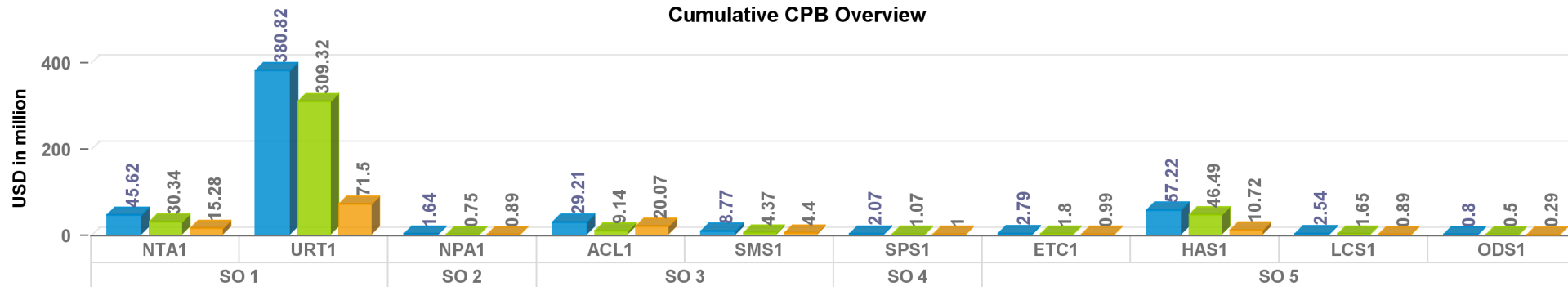
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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 lactating 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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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 lactating mothers).	619,998,772	365,305,324	15,512,862	380,818,186	309,320,201	71,497,985
		Provide malnutrition treatment activities, alongside gender-transformative social and behaviour change communication to children 6-59 months of age, and pregnant and nursing mothers.	82,134,004	45,622,846	0	45,622,846	30,344,929	15,277,917
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			702,132,776	410,928,170	15,512,862	426,441,032	339,665,130	86,775,902

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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
2.2	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).	712,523	1,641,613	0	1,641,613	747,949	893,664
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			712,523	1,641,613	0	1,641,613	747,949	893,664

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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.	46,980,003	29,214,964	0	29,214,964	9,144,834	20,070,130
		Provide support on gender-transformative, climate-smart youth inclusive food production, post-harvest and commodity quality management, and marketing to smallholder farmers.	10,955,940	8,772,215	0	8,772,215	4,373,707	4,398,508
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			57,935,943	37,987,179	0	37,987,179	13,518,541	24,468,637

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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.	4,432,734	2,069,387	0	2,069,387	1,070,572	998,815
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			4,432,734	2,069,387	0	2,069,387	1,070,572	998,815

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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.	3,475,185	2,789,244	0	2,789,244	1,801,079	988,165
		Provide common logistic services to the Government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations.	4,406,023	2,543,752	0	2,543,752	1,654,401	889,350
		Provide on demand services to humanitarian actors.	1,031,907	798,169	0	798,169	504,560	293,609
		Provide UNHAS services to all humanitarian partners.	58,234,114	57,216,909	0	57,216,909	46,494,094	10,722,815
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			67,147,229	63,348,074	0	63,348,074	50,454,134	12,893,940
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	6,888,331	0	6,888,331	0	6,888,331
Subtotal SDG Target			0	6,888,331	0	6,888,331	0	6,888,331
Total Direct Operational Cost			832,361,206	522,862,754	15,512,862	538,375,616	405,456,326	132,919,289
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			26,557,806	23,659,979	1,079,796	24,739,775	16,135,274	8,604,501

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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
		Total Direct Costs	858,919,012	546,522,733	16,592,658	563,115,391	421,591,600	141,523,791
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	55,760,515	25,137,358		25,137,358	25,137,358	0
		Grand Total	914,679,527	571,660,091	16,592,658	588,252,749	446,728,958	141,523,791

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Henling
 Chief, CFORC

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