



World Food  
Programme

SAVING  
LIVES

CHANGING  
LIVES

# Nigeria

## Annual Country Report 2025

---

Country Strategic Plan  
2023 - 2027

# Table of contents

<b>Overview</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Operational context</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Peace-Production for recovery</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Programme performance</b>	<b>14</b>
Strategic outcome 01	14
Strategic outcome 02	17
Strategic outcome 03	19
Strategic outcome 04	23
Strategic outcome 05	26
<b>Cross-cutting results</b>	<b>29</b>
Gender equality and women's empowerment	29
Protection and accountability to affected people	31
Environmental sustainability	34
Nutrition integration	36
<b>Partnerships</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Financial Overview</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Data Notes</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Annex</b>	<b>47</b>
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	47
<b>Figures and Indicators</b>	<b>48</b>
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	48
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	48
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	48
Annual Food Transfer (mt)	49
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	49
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	51
Cross-cutting Indicators	72

# Overview

## Key messages

1. **Peace and production** are central to advancing regional stability.
2. WFP reaffirmed its role as a **strategic partner** in Nigeria, connecting lifesaving assistance to recovery and resilience pathways through efficient, effective operations that help communities rebuild.
3. **Targeted investments** empowered women, youth, and local communities, boosting production and strengthening food systems in emerging pockets of stability.
4. Through **locally led solutions and strong national partnerships**, WFP expanded its reach, enhanced community capacity, and advanced sustainable, community-driven outcomes.

## Building locally-led pathways to resilience and stability.

Nigeria entered 2025 facing a severe multidimensional humanitarian crisis with conflict, displacement, climate shocks, and economic pressures converging to deepen hunger and malnutrition across the country. Despite marginal economic growth, these benefits were not evident for vulnerable households, whose resilience continued to erode under rising food prices, recurring displacements, and shrinking coping capacity.

Humanitarian needs surged to their highest level. An estimated 3.6 million people are displaced [1], and an estimated 27.2 million people were acutely food insecure [2] by year-end. Those most affected—including internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees, host communities, women headed households, children, and persons with disabilities—are repeatedly uprooted by recurrent violence, pushed out of their farms and often settling in congested camps with restricted access to essential services.

In this complex operating environment, WFP reaffirmed its role as a strategic humanitarian and development partner in Nigeria. Guided by its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2027 [3], WFP applied its comparative advantage to deliver at scale while advancing longer-term systems-oriented solutions in hard-to-reach conflict-affected areas. With trusted presence, technical expertise, and strong partnerships, WFP is positioned to support Nigeria's humanitarian response and contribute to national pathways toward resilience and sustainable, locally led solutions to hunger.

### WFP's achievements across the CSP

As funding constraints intensified globally, reprioritization became essential. In 2025, WFP undertook a comprehensive reprioritization exercise, including beneficiary verification in collaboration with state authorities, national partners, and the Food Security Sector. This enabled WFP to focus limited resources on households with the highest vulnerabilities to ensure the right assistance reached those with the highest levels of need, supporting the identification of areas suitable for transition to government led programme, reinforcing efforts to align humanitarian assistance with national systems strengthening.

Even with these strategic adjustments, resource constraints significantly limited the scale and duration of assistance during the critical lean season. WFP was only able to provide one month of scaled-up lean season support to 1.3 million people, compared to six months of lean season assistance provided to 1.8 million people in the previous year. Funding and commodity shortages also resulted in a three-month interruption of malnutrition supplementation in 150 nutrition facilities across several locations (affecting 300,000 children), contributing to a deterioration in nutrition outcomes at a period when food insecurity and acute malnutrition typically peak. Acute malnutrition levels worsened most sharply in areas where services were interrupted, with several locations shifting from Phase 3 to Phase 4 according to IPC Acute Malnutrition analysis [4].

With available resources, WFP prioritised the needs of the most vulnerable people. Across Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided unconditional resource transfers to 1.8 million people through a mix of e-vouchers, cash-based transfers and in-kind food, delivered as food assistance including for the flood response. Food repositioning in hard-to-reach

locations ensured rapid assistance to newly displaced people fleeing the conflict. In addition, nutrition top-ups for 131,800 households with pregnant and breastfeeding women and children aged 6-23 months helped prevent malnutrition.

A key result was the shift towards **Tom Brown (TmB)**, a locally produced nutrient dense blend, as an alternative to imported specialised nutritious foods, while strengthening local economies and reducing supply chain dependency. Early evidence from TmB monitoring shows a 99.6 percent recovery rate, indicating that this transition is effective in addressing moderate acute malnutrition.

WFP strengthened assistance-delivery efficiency through enhanced deduplication and identity management systems, ensuring that support reached the most vulnerable households. The expanded use of blockchain-enabled verification within SCOPE, combined with closer coordination with partners and adherence to strong data protection standards, enhanced programme accountability and generated nearly USD 6 million in saving, ensuring resources reach the right people [5].

Another key achievement was Nigeria's first anticipatory action activation where WFP played a central role and rapidly delivered multipurpose cash transfers to vulnerable households identified through the national social registry. By delivering assistance ahead of predicted shocks—rather than in the aftermath—households were able to act before the shock, protecting assets and reducing exposure to risk.

WFP also contributed toward national nutrition objectives by strengthening the foundations required for largescale rice fortification. In 2025, WFP focused on creating the enabling conditions for national adoption by fostering stronger government leadership, improving coherence across regulatory and policy frameworks, and reinforcing technical capacities within key institutions evident in Kano State commitment to integrate fortified rice into its school feeding programme and expanded laboratory capacity to analyse fortified rice. These efforts advanced Nigeria's readiness for a forthcoming mandatory rice fortification system, while navigating varying state-level capacities, and the continued need for private-public coordinated response to sustain nationally led nutritional impact.

Longterm resilience efforts also advanced as WFP continued to support households and communities to adopt locally led, climate-adaptive livelihood strategies to strengthen their incomes and resilience. Through multiyear investments in resilience-building projects, WFP supported smallholder farmers with climate-smart agricultural technologies, quality inputs, aquaculture units, household and communal gardens, and postharvest storage facilities. Multifunctional resilience hubs enable year-round production, value addition, and improved market linkages.

The WFP-led enabling services of the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service, Logistics Sector and Emergency Telecommunications Sector remained critical for humanitarian operations across the northeast. They sustained safe humanitarian access, efficient supply chains, and reliable connectivity, thereby enabling effective multiagency response in insecure and infrastructure-challenged locations.

Crosscutting priorities remained central to programme delivery in 2025, ensuring that assistance was safe, inclusive, nutrition sensitive, and environmentally responsible. Nutrition integration, Gender and Protection Mainstreaming and Environmental Sustainability were embedded across activities to strengthen programme quality, deepen community resilience, and contribute to sustainable food and nutrition outcomes.

### **WFP Strategic direction**

At the systems level, WFP deepened its role in food systems transformation and evidence-based policy engagement. In partnership with the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), WFP released the study "*Investing in Innovative Humanitarian Food Systems Solutions in Challenging Contexts*" [6] as well as its *policy brief* [7], which identifies investment pathways to align humanitarian response with value chain development and revive agricultural productivity in northern Nigeria. The findings informed WFP's adoption of the Food Systems Influence Index (FSII) and highlights that food systems retain pockets of functionality even in fragile areas offering potential for targeted value-chain investments to strengthen production.

WFP deepened engagement with national institutions and aligned interventions with federal and state priorities across emergency response, social protection, nutrition, agriculture, and school feeding. Through joint workplans, technical assistance, jointly signed MoUs and co-implementation, WFP supported government actors to strengthen policy coherence, operational readiness, and social assistance delivery systems. The Government's renewed commitment to fortified rice production and school feeding programmes further created opportunities for deeper collaboration and transition to nationally financed systems.

### **Contribution to the SDGs**

WFP's response is advancing national progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals. In 2025, WFP advanced SDG 2 (**Zero Hunger**) by preventing further deterioration of hunger and malnutrition, improving access to nutritious diets, and supporting agricultural recovery.

Through strong partnerships with Government authorities, UN agencies, civil society, and private sector, WFP reinforced **SDG 17 (Partnerships)** and strengthened national systems for social protection, nutrition, governance, emergency preparedness, and food systems transformation. Cross-cutting investments in gender equality, climate action, and economic empowerment also contributed to progress across SDGs 1, 5, 13 and 16, reflecting WFP's commitment to addressing the multidimensional challenges shaping Nigeria's humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

# 2,365,792

Total beneficiaries in 2025

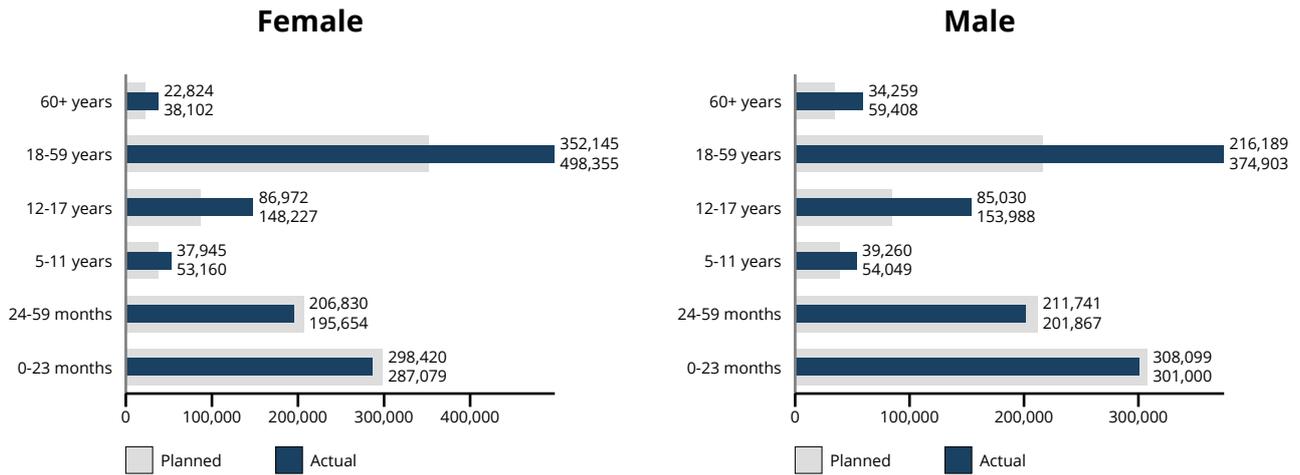


52% female

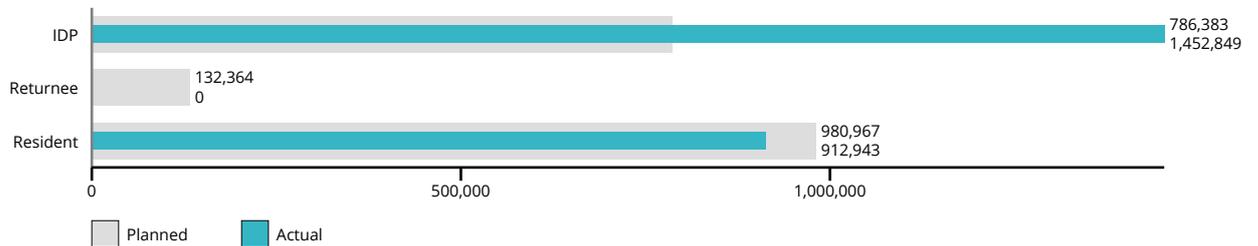


48% male

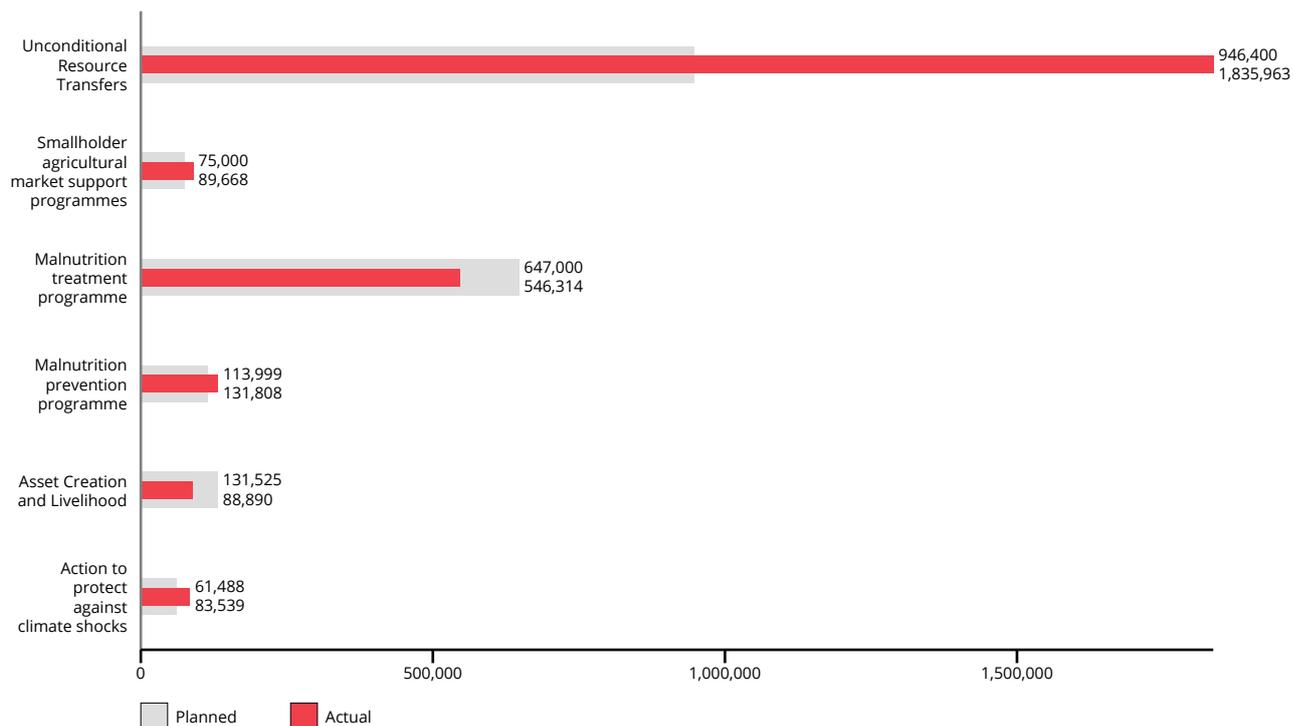
## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



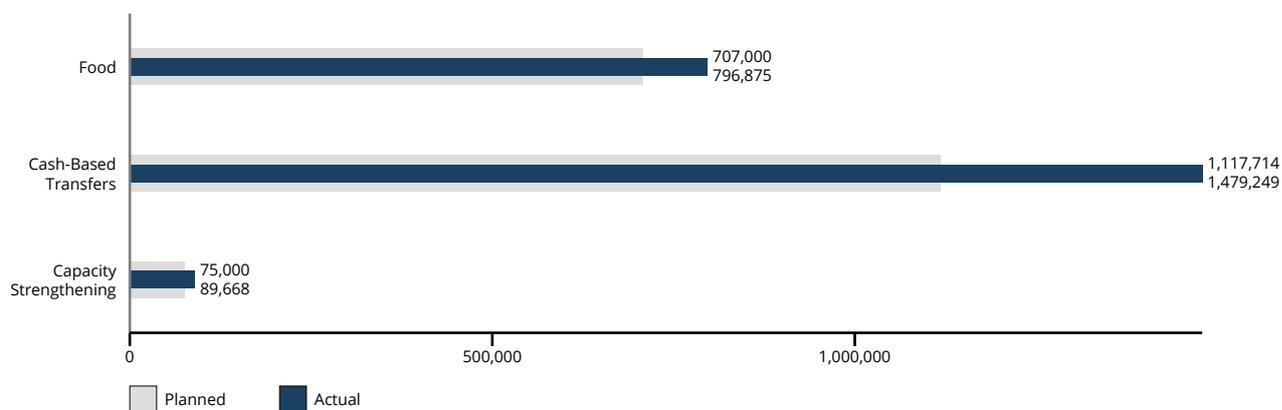
## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



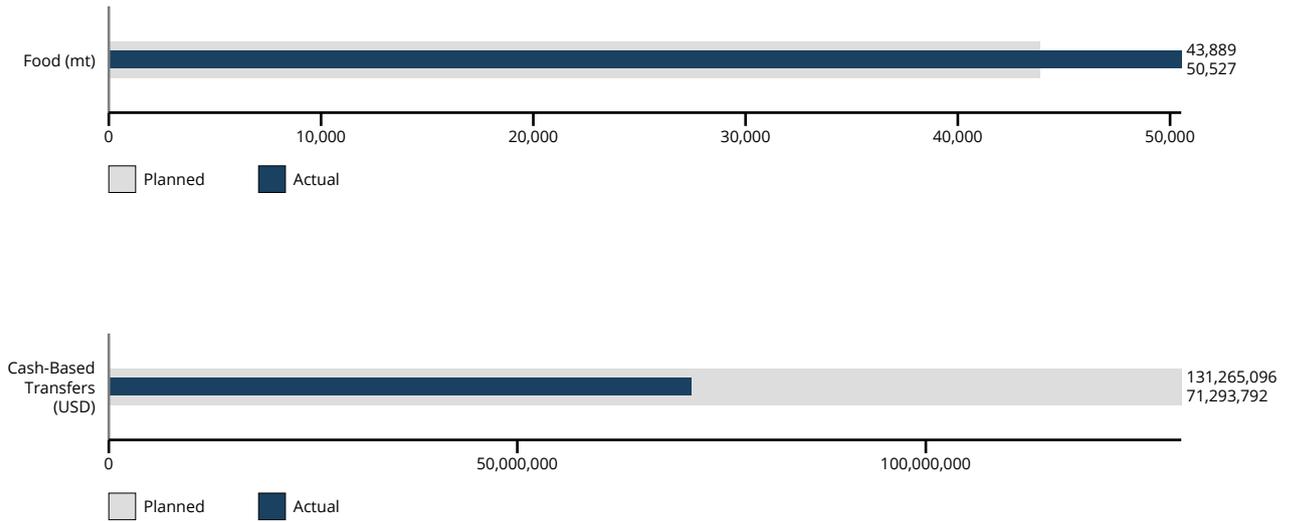
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



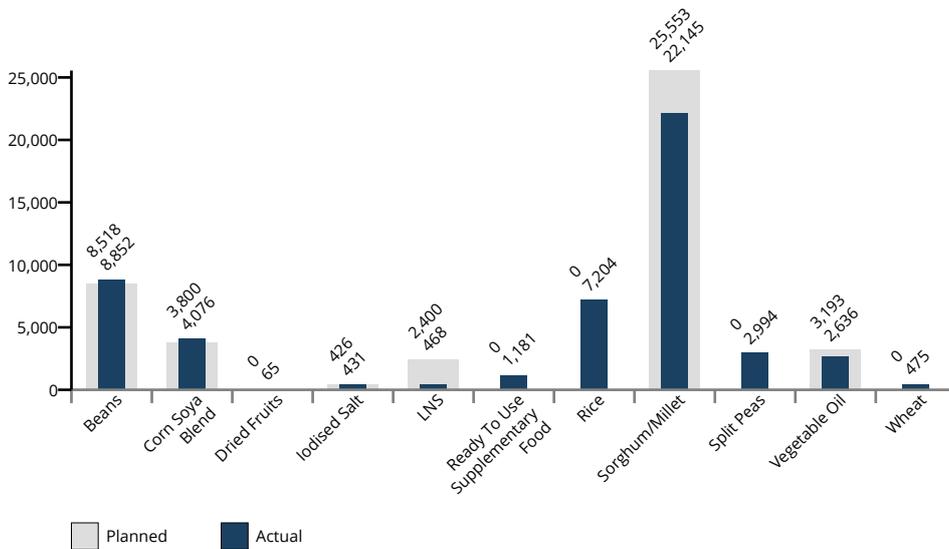
### Beneficiaries by Modality



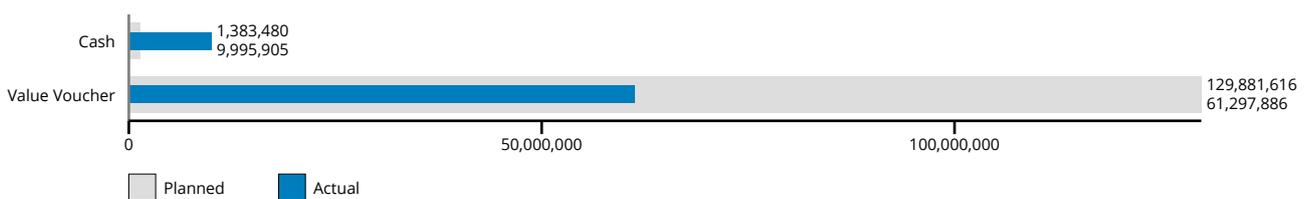
### Total Transfers by Modality



### Annual Food Transfer (mt)

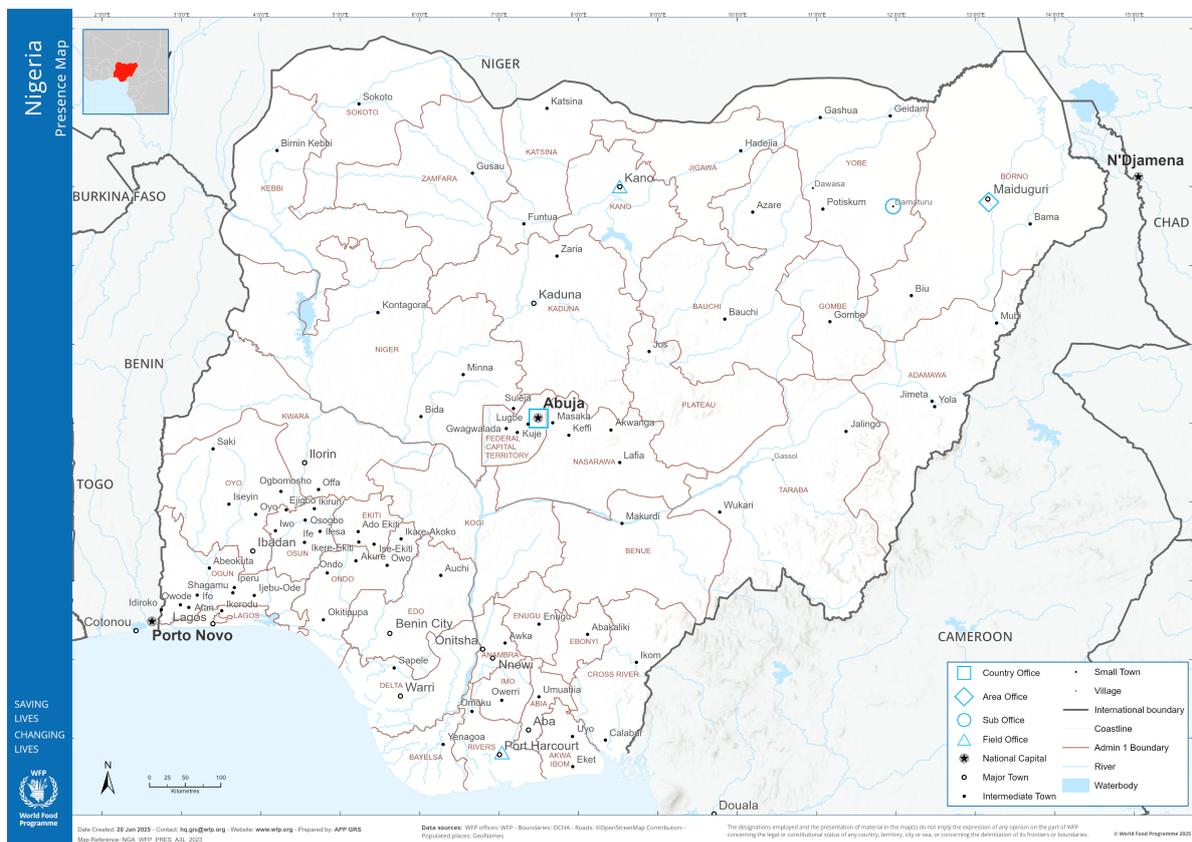


### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Operational context

## Multifaceted crises heighten needs and strain stability.



In 2025, the Nigerian economy expanded marginally by 3.9 percent in the first half of 2025, up from 3.5 percent in 2024, driven by strong performance in services and non-oil industries, and improvements in oil production and agriculture. This growth is projected to accelerate up to 4.2 percent by end of the year [1]. Foreign exchange (FX) environment stabilized in 2025, thanks to the Central Bank of Nigeria sustained FX interventions and reduced market demand for exchange. [2]

However, these macroeconomic gains are yet to manifest as meaningful improvements for households, who continue to face elevated levels of food insecurity. The operating environment remained complex and highly fluid throughout the year, marked by intensified insecurity in the northeast and northwest, sustained macroeconomic pressures, and overlapping climate extremes that continue to erode household resilience and strain already fragile food systems.

**Insecurity** has persisted for over a decade across the northeast and has spanned into the northwest and northcentral regions. Communities are increasingly exposed to recurrent attacks by armed groups, leading to rising protection concerns and disruption of livelihoods. These regions recorded a higher frequency of attacks in 2025, surpassing levels observed last year and resulting in recurring displacement, and further eroding household resilience. Recent analysis also indicates a worsening of fatalities and displacement dynamics, which increasingly constrained humanitarian access [3].

**Macroeconomic pressures** - including high inflation, currency depreciation, elevated unemployment, and poverty further constrained household purchasing power. While headline inflation trended lower toward year-end under revised consumer price index methodology and tighter monetary policy, food and transport price levels remained well above pre-crisis baselines [4].

Nigeria experienced a **dual climate related shock profile** in 2025, with prolonged dry spells disrupting planting windows and reducing yields, followed by widespread flooding that damaged homes, assets, farmland and critical

access routes. National assessments recorded extensive impacts of the weather extremes, including lower yields, significant loss of farmland, large displacements, and infrastructure damage across multiple flood prone zones [5].

**Humanitarian needs** continue to rise. The Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis, led by the Ministry of Agriculture, signalled the highest levels of food insecurity since the CH process began in Nigeria. The October 2025 results estimated that up to 34.7 million people could face acute food insecurity during the 2026 lean season without targeted interventions [6], including 15,000 people at risk of phase 5 (catastrophic) level in Borno State. Parallel IPC Acute Malnutrition (AMN) analysis for northern regions also reported 6.4 million children and 786,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women affected, with significant shares of LGAs in Phase 3 (Serious) or Phase 4 (Critical), and further deterioration anticipated at lean periods [7].

WFP continued to navigate the increasingly complex humanitarian environment, adopting innovative approaches to sustain life-saving support, build resilient food systems, and advance progress toward Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

Within this context, humanitarian food assistance remains critical for national and regional stability, protecting vulnerable households from deteriorating food security outcomes and reducing dependency on negative coping strategies such as survival migration or even recruitment in armed groups. Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided unconditional resource transfer to 1.8 million people in 2025, delivering emergency food assistance and integrated malnutrition prevention.

Humanitarian food assistance is helping WFP stimulate local markets, as beneficiaries purchased food directly from local retailers with 63 percent of food assistance in 2025 were delivered through cash-based transfers modality. For in-kind assistance, WFP relied on local procurement of food commodities, further strengthening domestic value chains with 29 percent of food procured in 2025 sourced directly from smallholder farmers.

WFP supported communities exposed to climate extremes through anticipatory action, providing cash assistance to households in flood-prone areas ahead of forecasted weather events to secure their assets and mitigate the impacts.

Building on the prospects to restore food systems in the North, which was once a breadbasket for the country, WFP, IFPRI and AfDB collaborated on the *Investing in Innovative Food Systems Solutions in Challenging Contexts* study, providing a clear pathway to enhance value chains, improve market functionality and reduce post-harvest losses, contributing directly to food systems transformation at scale [8]. The findings align with the global agenda for food-systems solutions, as outlined in WFP's Strategic Plan (2022-2025) and operationalized through the Resilient Food Systems Framework [9][10].

As the operational context evolves with emerging pockets of stability, so is WFP adapting its approach to expand community driven solutions. WFP and national partners piloted locally produced Tom Brown for MAM supplementation in children aged 6 to 59 months, delivered via cash-based transfer modality and leveraging existing community outreach structures like the mother-to-mother support groups to reduce reliance on imports.

WFP and its partners strengthened food systems through initiatives to localize supply chains, reduce post-harvest losses, strengthen value chains, and enhance lifesaving assistance as pathways to resilient food systems in affected regions. Under the Strategic outcome 3, WFP supported community-led infrastructure and resilience projects designed to strengthen sustainable food production. These efforts include climate adaptation measures (solar-powered irrigation, water harvesting and flood control), storage and transport improvements, and community asset creation to reduce post-harvest losses and stabilize livelihoods. Anchoring interventions within local governance and inclusive participation improves asset maintenance, social cohesion, and linkages to public services and private-sector actors.

WFP continued to strengthen national capacities in 2025 by deepening collaboration with federal and state institutions to enhance systems for food security, nutrition, and shock responsive social protection. Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP supported national actors through joint workplans, policy development, and targeted systems strengthening initiatives to reinforce institutional capabilities and operational readiness of government programmes in anticipatory action, emergency preparedness and response, social protection delivery, and accountability systems.

The evolving context required simultaneous lifesaving assistance, rehabilitation of disrupted food systems, and investments in national systems to strengthen long-term resilience. This sets the stage for WFP's integrated portfolio to continue to balance lifesaving assistance with community-led resilience, climate-adaptive programming, and capacity-strengthening of government institutions—to protect vulnerable households while transitioning towards nationally led pathways to Zero Hunger.

# Risk management

In a landscape shaped by insecurity, reduced funding and shifting priorities, WFP continued to apply proactive risk mitigation measures and ensure risk-informed decision making.

Access challenges remained a significant operational risk for WFP operations in 2025 due to insecurity and increasing the demand for military escorts. In response to access issues, WFP sustained close coordination with government and UN agencies to safeguard humanitarian access and ensure the safe movement of staff and humanitarian convoys. The Access Working Group continued to meet regularly to analyze access related incidents and develop risk mitigation measures. Further reviews are ongoing to identify alternative and innovative approaches for maintaining safe access.

WFP maintained transparent communication with donors throughout the risk management process, regularly sharing updates on access-related incidents and associated mitigation measures. Additional reviews are ongoing to identify alternative and innovative approaches to address the incidents.

WFP also continued to strengthen incident management protocols, with corporate guidelines adapted to local context, streamlined and standardised eliminating a duplication in efforts by the technical functional units. CP capacity building was further reinforced with spot checks using a corporate risk-based approach and addressing gaps with specific and targeted trainings.

The global funding situation in 2025 required WFP to prioritize activities to ensure compliance with corporate efficiency measures in response to a constrained funding outlook. WFP responded by establishing a task force that identifies cost-saving and efficiency measures, achieving gains across logistics transport, premises management, and CP contracting.

WFP continued to adapt and embed the Global Assurance Action Plan [11] into risk monitoring and internal control measures, addressing key risks related to targeting, identity management, protection, monitoring and feedback mechanisms, supply chain, and cooperating partner management. High-priority risks are assessed and tracked through the risk register, with mitigation measures reviewed quarterly.

## Lessons learned

Emerging pockets of stability create opportunities for targeted investments in production, processing, storage, and transport to serve as catalysts for revitalizing broader food systems.

WFP is leveraging these areas of relative stability as anchors for food-system transformation, and through the Food System Influence Index (FSII), WFP applies a multidimensional evidence-based approach to assess how food assistance interacts with local food systems. Findings confirm that flexible modalities can strengthen food systems and contribute to stability.

The 2025 Anticipatory Action pilot highlighted that proactive cash assistance, strong early-warning systems, and coordinated government-humanitarian action are critical for timely response and actual impact. The pilot generated lessons on the necessity to continue supporting a government-led AA system across targeting, transfer modalities, monitoring, and accountability, and to expand coverage in flood-prone areas using national capacities [12]. The pilot also presented potential for AA to contribute towards resilience-building through conditional cash-or food-for-work activities.

Nutrition programming also generated important learning in 2025. Early results from the Tom Brown pilot indicate that locally produced blend is more cost-effective, preferred by communities and less dependent on international supply chains compared to imported specialised nutritious foods, with strong potential to increase the programme reach and medium and large-scale commercial production.

# Peace-Production for recovery

## Unlocking Northern pathways to sustainable food systems.



© WFP/Nommiyid Chantu

A farm worker threshes rice for wages while a farmer supported by the WFP-UNICEF Joint Resilience Programme inspects the harvest in Yobe State.

Northern Nigeria, once the country's agricultural heartland, is now one of its most food insecure regions. Nearly two decades of conflict, displacement, climate shocks, and economic pressures have steadily eroded the foundations of local food systems.

Despite the rich soils, diverse agro-ecological zones, and enterprising communities, persistent shocks have pushed millions into vulnerability. Today, hunger affects at least 10 million people across the north. Farmers have been cut off from their fields, traders navigate insecurity along main routes, and supply chains have fragmented under the weight of insecurity and macroeconomic decline.

Yet, amid this fragility, the region shows remarkable potential. Across the northeast and northwest, pockets of relative stability are emerging. In certain areas, conflict has subsided just enough for farmers to cautiously return to their lands, for traders to restock markets, and youth-led enterprises to rebuild transport and processing services. These functional zones demonstrate that even in high-risk environments, food systems do not collapse uniformly. Instead, certain nodes retain or regain capacity, offering strategic entry points for recovery. It is within these pockets that WFP, alongside government and development partners, are demonstrating how peace and production can reinforce each other to lay foundations for resilience.

Humanitarian food assistance has long served as a critical lifeline, but a key question now facing governments and partners is how this assistance can catalyze recovery rather than solely address immediate needs. This question is particularly relevant in northern Nigeria, where WFP injected over USD 70 million into the economy in 2025 through cash transfers, e-vouchers, and local procurement. Maximizing this investment requires aligning humanitarian response with efforts to strengthen local markets, value chains, and food system resilience.

In stable areas, communities are beginning to rebuild. Farmers are planting crops, using both traditional methods and climate-smart practices. Women groups are resuming small-scale processing. Youth-led enterprises are reviving markets that have long been isolated. These localised gains, even where temporary, provide a platform for food system transformation if leveraged strategically.

WFP's evolving approach recognizes this. Using the Food System Influence Index (FSII), a decision-making-tool designed to assess how food assistance interacts with value chains, supply networks, and local agri-food actors—WFP is shifting from a household level to a holistic food-system perspective. FSII helps identify where investments can strengthen markets, where local procurement can stimulate production, and where investments in storage or processing can reduce losses and increase incomes.

Despite opportunities to harness this potential, the study identifies bottlenecks to production and market recovery. From **farmers** struggling with high input cost and access challenge, **traders** facing long detours from damaged roads or insecurity, while paying high transport fees and multiple informal taxes that erode profits to **processors** operating in inconsistent and high cost of energy supply and regulatory burdens that affect small firms and large industries alike. FSII highlight the importance of targeted investment in infrastructure, food production, processing, transport, and storage to address the structural bottlenecks that keep prices high and returns low.

WFP has identified strategic entry points where structured, blended financing, combining grants, concessional lending, and private investment, can transition northern Nigeria's food system from prolonged fragility toward inclusive and resilient growth.

One high-impact opportunity is **addressing postharvest losses**. Sorghum, millet, and legumes are critical to food security across the north, yet large volumes are lost annually due to inadequate storage. Investing in airtight grain silos in Yobe, for example, could reduce losses from 30 percent to as low as 2 percent. Economic analysis indicates that such an investment could generate a five-year net present value exceeding USD 28 million, while delivering significant social benefits: increased food availability, reduced vulnerability, and more stable incomes for thousands of smallholder farmers.

Another is **reviving the North's significant wheat-producing potential**. Presently, insecurity and supply chain disruptions force millers to rely heavily on expensive imports. Strengthening local wheat production and milling, leveraging the underutilised Maiduguri Flour Mills with its substantial installed capacity, presents a strong economic opportunity. With improved milling efficiency, locally milled wheat in Maiduguri is estimated to cost USD 360 per ton, at least 10 percent lower than imported flour. A functional mill could supply markets across the north, stimulate local wheat production, and reduce reliance on volatile global supply chains. Analysis indicates that sustaining such operations would require at least 60,000 metric tons of locally grown wheat annually, a target achievable with strengthened food production and improved access to farmlands.

The evidence is clear: Northern Nigeria has not lost its agricultural potential. Rather, it requires carefully designed investments linked with humanitarian assistance to rebuild resilient food systems. Peace and production offer the pathway to recovery. In the pockets where both are taking root, communities are not only surviving crises but slowly reclaiming prosperity. With targeted investments, strengthened partnerships, and continued market-based approaches, northern Nigeria can again serve as driver of national food security.

# 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 provided unconditional transfers to **1.8 million vulnerable people**, delivering **USD 60 million** in e-vouchers and **45,000 metric tons** of in-kind food.



Delivered **specialised nutritious foods** to **131,808** (for malnutrition prevention) and **546,314 PBWGs** and **children** (for MAM treatment).



**7,500 mother-to-mother support groups** empowered to produce locally made Tom Brown flour, accounting for **16.5 percent** of total MAM reach.



**Blockchain-based deduplication** saved WFP **USD 6 million**, improving efficiency and enabling support to the right people.



Digital Innovations Toolbox - **SCOPE**, **CODA** and **plugPAY** enable seamless registration, verification, and monitoring across operations.



Partnered with **12 national actors** and **487 retailers** to strengthen local capacity and supply locally-produced foods.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP leveraged nutrition sensitive unconditional resource transfers as pathway to strengthen resilience and national actors' capacity — a combined approach that provides lifesaving assistance to address imminent risk and support early recovery after shocks to reduce humanitarian dependency over time.

WFP provided unconditional food assistance to 1.8 million vulnerable people across the northeast (Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states) and northwest (Katsina and Sokoto states). Response activities combined electronic vouchers, unrestricted cash and in-kind food modalities, adapted to evolving security context and market conditions, enabling the transfer of over USD 60 million as cash-based transfer and 45,000 MT in-kind food commodities to targeted population.

To ensure the nutrition sensitivity of its assistance, WFP complemented unconditional food assistance with specialised nutritious foods for 131,808 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs) and children aged 6-23 months. The nutrition top-ups delivered alongside in-kind assistance or electronic vouchers helped prevent malnutrition among targeted PBWGs and children.

With recurring displacement throughout the year, WFP pre-positioned food commodities in 10 hotspot locations on a monthly basis across Borno State to ensure lifesaving assistance is timely delivered to new arrivals, covering food needs where access is restricted due to insecurity and weather extremes. Thanks to the proactive food prepositioning, WFP provided emergency food assistance to 14,000 new arrivals fleeing from hard-to-reach locations, while they awaited official government placements in camps.

Following the 2024 devastating floods, WFP provided dry food rations and multipurpose cash through the end of May 2025, in collaboration with the Borno State Government and other partners. As part of government-led harmonised return packages, within which UNHCR provided essential non-food items and WFP delivered food assistance, WFP provided dry food rations to 122,000 most-affected people across eight communities. An additional 94,000 people categorised as households with minimal damage, received multipurpose cash from WFP, while the Government and

other partners provided assistance to households experiencing moderate to severe damage. Across additional ten hard-to-reach Borno locations, WFP distributed food rations to over 12,000 flood-affected people who were not receiving monthly food assistance.

WFP continued its collaboration with the Food Security Sector (FSS) to regularly review transfer values, maintaining beneficiaries purchasing power and adapting to evolving market dynamics. In line with FSS guidance on Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket and Cash-based Transfer (CBT) value for Food Assistance [2], WFP increased **the transfer value by 27 percent** per person per month in 2025 to maintain 65 percent of the SMEB amid rising food inflation.

In 2025, WFP collaborated with national stakeholders and development partners and conducted a Cropland Change Analysis (CCA) to generate evidence-based overview of cropland dynamics between 2017-2025 across ten states using Sentinel-2 satellite imagery. This analysis identified the changes in cultivated areas, showing over 130,000 hectares of stable cropland area, nearly 1,900 hectares gained and 1,535 hectares lost over the period. Findings from the CCA strengthened food security and early warning analysis across affected regions and were integrated into the Cadre Harmonisé, enhancing the evidence base for food security assessments, resilience programming and inter-agency coordination.

Through the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP), WFP provided specialized nutritious foods for the management of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among 546,314 PBWG and children aged 6-59 months across 335 health facilities, achieved in close collaboration with partners and state primary health care agencies. In 2025, WFP and partners gradually transitioned to **local solutions** for the management of MAM, reaching 90,000 children, 16.5 percent of the reach for TSFP. WFP supported caregivers in over 7,500 mother-to-mother support groups to process local grains, procured with WFP e-vouchers, into nutrient-dense blended flour, called **Tom Brown (TmB)**. The transition to TmB stimulates local economies by supporting beneficiaries and participating retailers, while strengthening localisation and reducing reliance on foreign nutritious supplement.

WFP's life-saving response was resourced at 77 percent, despite the downward adjustment of the 2025 funding requirements. Due to funding shortfalls, WFP could only scale-up lean season response for one month, instead of the planned three, reaching 1.3 million people in July only. The limited scale-up was guided by the vulnerability criteria established by the Food Security Sector under the HNRP and aligned with corporate prioritization guidelines. This approach prioritised areas facing high levels of food insecurity (IPC/CH Phase 4 or Phase 3 with aggravating factors) and elevated malnutrition, where immediate life-saving assistance was most urgently needed.

With limited resources available, WFP prioritized its response and consequently reduced the number of nutrition facilities to be reached by 45 percent during the lean season. WFP was unable to supply these facilities for three months until additional funding was secured. Nutrition analysis conducted at the time indicated deteriorating nutrition conditions in some locations. In the northeast, for example, nearly one-third of the LGAs are experiencing Critical (Phase 4) levels of acute malnutrition [2].

Positively, the report shows improved nutrition situations in locations where WFP maintained support as these areas moved from phase 3 to phase 2. Communities using the locally produced **TmB** —such as in Nguru, Konduga, and Mafa— or **RUSF** as seen in Damboa, Monguno, Magumeri and Yusufari, recorded at least a 5 percent reduction in the prevalence of acute malnutrition. These findings reminded Nutrition Sector partners of the impact of MAM supplementation programmes and the need to sustain implementation at scale.

WFP monitoring indicates recovery rate for MAM supplementation using the TmB was sustained at 99.6 percent indicating the effectiveness of TmB blended flour in the recovery of under-5 children from moderate acute malnutrition. Overall recovery using the combined RUSF and TmB modalities remained above sphere standard of 75 percent recovery reaching 86.98 percent in 2025 [3]. Achievement declined by 11.2 percent compared to previous year, largely due to increased defaults recorded during the RUSF pipeline break caused by funding-related interruptions in 2025 lean season.

WFP also implemented the first-ever Anticipatory Action pilot intervention funded by CERF. Using data from the **government-owned social registry**, WFP identified beneficiaries in flood prone areas and registered them in **SCOPE** to enable end-to-end global assurance and facilitate immediate response. Within 72 hours of the flood trigger activation, WFP utilised plugPAY to disburse cash to over 83,500 vulnerable people, enabling them to take early actions ahead of the impending shock. Supported families were able to relocate to safer areas, construct protective barriers around their homes, purchase food, or restore essential household assets after the floods. Through this coordinated response, WFP leveraged the government systems and operationalize the **humanitarian development nexus** by addressing imminent flood risk and building resilience against shock.

WFP prioritised **digitisation** in delivering food assistance to ensure the right assistance reach the right people, while creating an entry point towards financial inclusion for beneficiaries. Across the northeast, WFP utilised **SCOPE** to deliver food assistance redeemable by beneficiaries across accredited retail outlets. In the northwest, WFP continued to deliver food assistance through unrestricted cash transfers using - **plugPAY** - an innovative digital payment solution to

disburse funds directly from WFP’s bank account to beneficiaries’ own accounts and wallets.

WFP Nigeria also adopted the use of **CODA**, a cost-efficient cloud-based technology that digitizes malnutrition programmes, for effective nutrition data analysis and individual case management. With its potential to strengthen collaboration with nutrition stakeholders including, UNICEF and governments, CODA is helping to eliminate paper-based nutrition records, providing real-time data access for improved data quality and evidence-based decision making.

In 2025, WFP implemented a systematic blockchain deduplication process integrated into SCOPE across modalities and operational areas, in coordination with partner agencies to enhance programme cost-efficiency. This robust identity management systems were accompanied by cross-agency coordination and capacity building on data protection and privacy, to ensure compliance with organizational standards and reinforce responsible data handling practices. WFP actions taken to identify and remove duplicate enrolments saved almost USD 6 million in 2025 which were reallocated to reach additional people in need.

To advance localisation, WFP partnered with 12 national partners to deliver food assistance to affected communities leveraging their extensive local networks while strengthening their operational capacities. For effective food delivery, WFP contracted 487 local retailers to supply locally sourced foods to beneficiaries, providing beneficiaries with flexibility of choice while boosting the local economy.

### 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

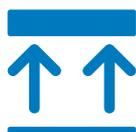
## Strategic outcome 02: Nutritionally vulnerable people in Nigeria benefit from better access to healthy diets, and complementary services to improve their nutrition status in line with national targets by 2027.



WFP donated **two blending equipment** to government-owned mills to boost fortified rice production



**7 state-owned and private mills** positioned to produce **218,000 MT** of fortified rice



WFP drives **national readiness for rice fortification** with expanding state-level adoption



Strong **public-private collaboration** accelerating Nigeria's shift to fortified rice.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP aims to improve the nutrition status of vulnerable populations in line with national targets by strengthening access to **healthy diets** and providing **complementary nutrition services** that support progress toward national nutrition objectives. In 2025, this outcome was fully funded, enabled by a multi-year contribution carried over from the previous year.

The **Promoting Rice Fortification in Nigeria (PRiFN)** project supports the Government of Nigeria in addressing micronutrient deficiency through rice fortification. Initially focused on school aged children through the national School Feeding Programme, the project has since evolved into a **market-based approach** targeting the wider population.

Nigeria is expanding from the pilot-scale fortification toward national readiness, enabled by strong policy foundations, increasing state-level adoption, and expanded local production capacity for Fortified Rice Kernels (FRK). In 2025, PRiFN-enabled support to seven mills (two government-owned and five private mills), to strengthen their fortified rice production capacity, positioning them to produce up to 218,000 MT once market demand expands. Notably, the Lagos state-owned mill has committed to produce at least 10 percent of its total production output as fortified rice.

With WFP's support through PRiFN, the country is scaling up fortified rice production with stronger government ownership, broader adoption across states, and strengthened national technical capacity — evident in the expansion to Kano State where WFP secured the government's commitment to incorporate fortified rice into the state's **school feeding programme**.

In collaboration with partners, including the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, TechnoServe and DSM-Firmenich, WFP provided training for government and private-owned laboratories as a step towards enhancing local capacity to analyse FRK in alignment with the Code of Practice. Active participation of the private sector, through fortified rice production and laboratory analysis, continues to strengthen sustainability. This joint effort also helped finalise the National Industrial Standard for Fortified Rice Kernel, which is in the final administrative approval stages, to standardise the quality of imported and locally produced FRK.

Informed by previous assessments and training, and under the leadership of the Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, WFP engaged rice millers from the six Nigeria geopolitical zones to ensure nationwide participation in the PRiFN project. This engagement is strengthening quality assurance, food safety compliance, and sustainable production capacity for local millers in the country. WFP also donated blenders to two Government owned rice mills in Lagos and Kebbi States to strengthen the process.

A strong indication of government ownership is the leadership provided by the Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare as well as the Standards Organization of Nigeria recognition of the need to establish National Industrial Standards for Fortified Rice Kernels —a process at its final approval stage. A similar standard is planned for milled rice as the country prepares to transition from voluntary to mandatory rice fortification.

A key lesson learned is the positive impact of strong stakeholders' engagement and commitment, which contributed to project success. The established multisectoral Technical Advisory Committee ensured that technical considerations were identified early and that the appropriate expertise supported the project implementation roadmap. Collaboration among government, private sector and development partners further promoted policy coherence and facilitated adoption of project activities.

The long-term plan is to embed rice fortification within national policy, regulatory frameworks, and market systems so that it continues sustainably beyond the initial investment by development partners. This requires a transition from partner driven approaches to **government-led strategies, increased private sector adoption, and consumer demand**. The transition strategy will focus on a gradual handover to the private and public sector. As fortified rice becomes available on the open market, it will be widely accessible to a broad range of consumers including institutional markets and individuals.

#### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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).	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

## 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.



**Seven multifunctional resilience hubs** supported by water reservoirs enabled year-round production and income generation.



**Nearly 90,000 smallholder farmers** provided agricultural inputs for dry and wet seasons, boosting climate-adaptive food production.



**985 hectares of land** established, restored or reforested and **2,315 community assets** built or maintained to strengthen food systems.



**90,755 dignified jobs** created or enhanced; 73 percent were for young women.



**Grain-as-collateral scheme** and four storage facilities expanded access to credit, improved preservation and reduced post-harvest losses by **22** percent.

Strategic Outcome 3 delivers a Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) nexus approach gradually transitioning from lifesaving assistance to early recovery, resilience, and peacebuilding. In practice, WFP enables households to withstand immediate shocks through food assistance, while investing in communal and individual livelihood assets, using a gender-transformative and nutrition-integrated approach. This outcome adopts holistic food systems —strengthening production, processing, storage, markets, and nutrition behaviour— to ensure a coherent **farm to fork** support through initiatives such as climate-smart agriculture, value chain support, post-harvest handling, financial inclusion and community infrastructure rehabilitation or construction.

This SO benefited from fully funded multi-year contributions that helped deliver strong outcome-level results without losing out on transformative gains from the previous years. These resources helped WFP to plan beyond short-term emergency cycles, align interventions with agricultural seasons, and collaborate with other UN agencies including FAO, IFAD and UNICEF.

WFP complemented immediate food assistance with longer-term strategies that enhance self-reliance of conflict-affected populations. These efforts helped reduce dependency on humanitarian assistance by restoring food systems, rebuilding community and household assets, creating jobs opportunities especially for youth and women, and fostering inclusive and resilient food systems along the agricultural value chain.

### Sustainable food production and resilience-building

In 2025, WFP strengthened resilient food systems across the northeast and northwest states by supporting climate-adaptive crop production, value-addition, and market linkages for smallholder farmers. In 2025, 89,668 smallholder farmers received farm inputs for both dry and wet season cultivation. This includes certified seeds that produced over 130,000 seedlings, 25,866 kg of agrochemical soil nutrients, and solar-powered hand pumps and panels to boost year-round food production. To scale livelihood opportunities, WFP established seven resilience hubs across

the northern region in Yobe, Kano and Sokoto States, integrating crop production, poultry, aquaculture, harvest aggregation, and storage facilities.

These solar-powered hubs serve as multifunctional centres for climate-smart training, processing, and market access, supporting farmers to build their resilience. Supported by water reservoirs across over 875 hectares, the hubs enabled year-round production of wheat, rice, millet, sorghum, legumes and vegetable. At least 116,800 smallholder farmers continued to benefit from extension services and training on post-harvest management, financial literacy and market access strategies, with surplus from harvests sold to generate income for their communities. WFP upheld environmental safeguards through solar-powered irrigation systems and the promotion of drought-tolerant crops, alongside protection measures like safe access routes and confidential complaints mechanisms.

To reduce post-harvest losses, WFP distributed 3,000 hermetic storage bags and installed eight multi-purpose milling machines, which are managed and maintained by 1247 farmers' associations to ensure improved crop preservation and community-managed processing services. WFP also supported participating communities to construct four postharvest storage facilities and provided them with 45 post-harvest equipment units, to further improve grain preservation and increase the associated economic and social benefits. These efforts sharply reduced post-harvest losses among targeted smallholder farmers by 22 percent in 2025, marking a significant improvement in harvest preservation.

WFP further strengthened communal food production by establishing four aquaculture centres in Maiduguri, Mafa and Jere LGA of Borno State and Bade LGA of Yobe State, with a combined capacity of 20,000 fingerlings, providing sustainable income generation for 200 households, including 50 headed by women. In 2025, WFP strengthened value-addition opportunities at the aquaculture facilities and supported the sustainable management of 2 mt of fish stock, enhancing local capacities in aquaculture pond management and fish production, fish-feed formulation and fish preservation, enabling participating households to increase their income sources.

WFP resilience-building approach also strengthened natural resources management through targeted investments in land restoration, water infrastructure, and productive assets that support climate-adapted livelihoods. WFP supported household-level food production by establishing 320 household gardens and four school gardens across 26 hectares of communal gardens and orchards, improving access to diverse nutritious foods while promoting climate-adaptive agricultural practices. Through climate-resilient land management practices, 50 hectares of degraded farmland were restored, and communities reforested 40 hectares of land through tree planting and using half-moon and Zai-pits technique to strengthen land afforestation and land rehabilitation.

Water access improved with 399 community water points constructed or rehabilitated, while market connectivity enhanced through 2 km of feeder roads and trails built or repaired. In addition, 163 community social infrastructures were constructed or rehabilitated, strengthening essential community assets and enabling households to rebuild and maintain their livelihoods in the face of recurring shocks.

WFP further supported early recovery across flood-affected communities by rehabilitating key social infrastructure, including 100 market sheds, a water reservoir and six boreholes that now provide irrigation across 70 hectares of farmland. These investments restored essential community assets and improved access to water for agricultural production. Flexible long-term funding enabled WFP to respond rapidly to shocks—such as early recovery from Maiduguri floods—by prioritizing resources for immediate lifesaving cash assistance while simultaneously restoring community infrastructure, thereby accelerating early recovery and strengthening resilience to future climate-related shocks.

### **Youth-led enterprise development**

To support livelihood diversification and economic empowerment, WFP established 3,500 small enterprises, linking them to local markets through exhibitions, market linkage interventions, and vocational skills development. Participants acquired practical skills in trades such as barbering, cap making, welding, tailoring, and briquette production, enabling them to generate income, transition toward more stable livelihoods, and reduce reliance on humanitarian assistance.

To enhance aggregation and market readiness, WFP also worked with 117 cooperatives, 147 farmer groups, and 261 savings associations, enabling farmers—particularly women and youth—to better bulk, store, and market their produce. Financial inclusion and market linkages effort reached 10,525 participants, who accessed USD 613,000 in loans and accumulated USD 12.5 million in savings, enabling households to use grain as collateral and diversify income opportunities. These targeted interventions strengthened smallholder resilience, improved marketable surpluses, and expanded economic pathways across supported communities.

Partnerships with micro-finance institutions promoted the use of grains as collateral, expanding access to credit and other financial services, and empowering households to diversify and strengthen their livelihoods. Through collaboration with Yobe Microfinance Bank, a total revolving fund of NGN 100 million (USD 70,000) was available to 2025 participants cohort under the Mastercard Foundation Youth empowerment programme (Youth in Work - YiW),

enabling beneficiaries to access affordable credit and invest in productive activities.

YiW programme made strong progress in 2025, recording significant success in programme delivery. The programme reached 90,755 new participants, 99.8 percent of whom were young entrepreneurs, reflecting WFP's continued commitment to youth economic empowerment. Women accounted for 73 percent of supported youth to ensure effective gender-responsive approaches. Enterprise support also expanded reaching 1,247 youth-led businesses in 2025, 62 percent of which were led by young women. Since the youth empowerment programme commences in 2022, YiW has reached 194,520 youth, 18 percent above programme target, reflecting sustained programme performance.

YiW continued to strengthen pathways for inclusive, youth-driven economic growth. Across skills development components, the programme delivered market-relevant training 84,400 youths in entrepreneurship and financial literacy, Good Agricultural Practices, post-harvest management and modern processing, packaging and marketing techniques. These investments improved productivity, enhanced market readiness, and supported the transition into viable enterprises. Enterprise support also accelerated, with over 1,000 youth-led businesses receiving coaching, formalization support, equipment, and linkages to buyers and financial institutions.

Business Plan development pitches evolved into an Innovation Challenge programme that engaged nearly 1,000 emerging enterprises and prepared the groundwork for seed capital distribution planned in 2026. The YiW programme will continue to strengthen youth empowerment by expanding access to skills, enterprise support and market opportunities that enable sustainable livelihood growth.

These integrated nutrition-sensitive livelihoods, youth empowerment and resilience interventions contributed to significant improvements in household coping capacity and wellbeing. The proportion of households not resorting to livelihood-based coping strategies increased from 18.8 percent in 2024 to 64.8 percent in 2025, indicating reduced vulnerability and improved self-reliance. The proportion of the people in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits rose to 40.2 percent, reflecting the impact of land restoration and natural resource management activities. With an expanded reach of integrated preventive nutrition programmes, minimum dietary diversity also surpassed annual targets, reaching 67.9 percent in 2025.

### **Strengthening Social Cohesion through livelihood interventions**

WFP also embedded activities that were aimed at promoting social cohesion into its resilience building interventions. One of such initiative was the support of peace and environmental health clubs in community schools as a pathway to fostering creative and innovative peacebuilding and environmentally sustainable approaches by young pupils and their trained teachers who served as mentors.

Beyond school-based engagement, another of such targeted peacebuilding facilitated community-level peace dialogues with community structures. These inclusive forums enabled communities to collectively identify conflict triggers—especially those linked to land use, water access and seasonal grazing—and jointly develop solutions that reduced tensions and strengthened trust. As part of these efforts, two livestock drinking troughs were constructed near the resilience hubs, located along grazing paths to provide safe water access for herders while protecting surrounding farmlands. Communities have since taken ownership to jointly manage and maintain the troughs, reinforcing shared ownership and reducing the likelihood of disputes.

### **Cross-cutting integration**

Achieving a GaM score of 4, resilience-building activities offered a strong platform for integration of gender and age consideration across interventions. Available contributions enabled targeted support for women and youth, through empowerment initiatives, financial literacy and financial inclusion and the establishment of Village Savings and Loans Associations allowing beneficiaries, particularly women, to access small loans, save collectively, and benefit from mutual support structures. In 2025, savings across participating communities enabled them to build their resilience, manage shocks, invest in or expand their income-generating activities, and reduce reliance on negative coping strategies, further reinforcing the sustainability and community ownership of resilience outcomes.

Other cross-cutting thematics such as Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and environmental sustainability, are systematically integrated into resilience-building programmes to ensure inclusive, safe, and sustainable outcomes. Through the multi-year grants, WFP improved procurement efficiency, and supported high-level policy advocacy for Nigeria's National Food Systems Transformation Plan, ensuring that field-level delivery is linked to national systems.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide support on gender transformative, climate-smart, youth-inclusive food production, post-harvest and commodity quality management and marketing to smallholder farmers	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

## 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.



Supported Government to **finalise and launch the Cash and Voucher Assistance Policy**, strengthening national standards for cash-based interventions.



A **co-creation workshop** enabled national agencies to set priorities and register over **890,000 vulnerable people** for national identities.



WFP linked **300,000 vulnerable people** to **financial services**, promoting financial literacy and access to government social protection schemes.



WFP helped review the **Home-Grown School Feeding policy**, preparing states for the programme's relaunch in 2026.

Strategic Outcome 4 contributes to strengthening government capacity and creating a supportive policy environment so Nigeria can meet its Zero Hunger target by ensuring national institutions have the knowledge, skills, and systems required to effectively design, implement, and manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes.

Full funding in 2025 enabled WFP demonstrate the critical role of systems strengthening and that sustaining strong results under this SO requires continued donor investment to enhance and institutionalize national systems for long-term impact.

In 2025, WFP adopted an iterative self-assessment and conducted strategic mapping to align its capacity and system strengthening interventions with the federal governance system in Nigeria. This approach involved joint workplans with respective Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) at both national and sub-national levels of government including the supra-national agencies with mandates on emergency management, disaster response and social safety nets administration in the country. Priority areas for each level of government were identified through agency self-assessments and formalized through joint workplans. Some partnerships also strengthened through jointly signed memoranda of understanding outlining WFP's continued support to system strengthening throughout the CSP period.

Notable achievements under Strategic Outcome 4 advanced institutional coherence for food and nutrition access through multi-sectoral and inter-ministerial technical and system strengthening support across the full spectrum of food system transformation —including policy formulation and operationalization, food security and livelihood coordination, shock responsive social protection, anticipatory action, food fortification, warehouse management, resilience building in conflict settings, social registry expansion and updates, as well as management information systems through hardware and software solutions.

### National level policy coherence

WFP worked with the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Alleviation to strengthen policy coherence and to finalise the review and subsequent launch of the National Cash and Voucher Assistance Policy and Implementation Plan [1]. This policy provides an implementation framework and harmonized standards for cash-based interventions in Nigeria thereby laying groundwork to operationalise the nexus through cash and voucher modalities.

WFP supported a two-day Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSE) policy review for Programme Managers from all states. The exercise helped state officials — responsible for implementing the HGSE programme — to deepen their understanding of the policy in preparation for the Government's planned resumption of school feeding in 2026.

WFP successfully convened a co-creation workshop with 35 staff of the National Social Investment Programme Agency to define 2025 priority areas. Outcomes from the workshop led to the facilitation of national identity registration for

890,183 vulnerable people across Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe states. WFP also conducted financial inclusion sensitization and supported 300,000 of these individuals to open bank accounts by linking them with financial service providers, thereby strengthening their financial literacy. With valid means of identity, vulnerable people can have their information updated in the social register, enhancing their eligibility for inclusion in government programmes.

### **Social-protection systems**

Nigeria has the highest number of out-of-school children globally with at least 18 million children not in school [2]. WFP, in collaboration with the Borno State Government, piloted a back-to-school intervention to encourage vulnerable households to return their children to school. WFP provided conditional cash transfers to 1,540 households, to re-enroll 1,740 out-of-school children in food insecure families. Targeted households were subsequently linked to WFP's livelihood programmes to maintain school attendance while improving household income-generating capacity. While the impact assessment is being planned, early indications suggest that government stakeholders recognize the importance of targeted social assistance for school re-enrolment.

WFP aligned its operation with national development plan and strengthened social protection systems as a key driver to enabling government institutions to better respond to food and nutrition needs. Working closely with federal and state governments, UN agencies, and academic institutions, WFP helped enhance policy coherence and strengthen systems for anticipatory action and emergency preparedness and response. These efforts also improved the design, delivery, accountability and coordination of social protection programmes, and laid the foundation for efficient social assistance and advancing the triple nexus in Nigeria.

WFP is leading efforts to institutionalize shock-responsive social protection (SRSP) in the country, addressing a critical gap identified in the Revised National Social Protection Policy. WFP supported Borno and Niger States to develop Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for SRSP and Emergency Preparedness and Response Frameworks. The SOPs were developed following capacity strengthening sessions that was facilitated for 80 government officials across 20 state agencies, improving multisectoral collaboration and coordination among institutions responsible for emergency preparedness and response.

WFP also advanced efforts to ensure that Nigeria's social protection programmes become increasingly nutrition-sensitive. In partnership with the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), WFP published the Social Protection Pathways to Nutrition case study for Nigeria [3]. The study examined the design and implementation of key social protection instruments to identify enablers and barriers influencing nutrition outcomes. The findings provide evidence-based insights to help policymakers address the barriers identified and leverage the enablers within social protection systems to guide future reforms for national food and nutrition security goals.

### **Anticipatory action**

WFP provided technical and logistical support to several federal government agencies during the formulation of the National Framework for anticipatory action (AA) for floods, which was validated by the Vice President in April 2025. The joint government and multi-agency AA framework is designed to deliver proactive coordinated assistance to people vulnerable to floods.

WFP together with OCHA and Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) facilitated the national AA simulation exercise and demonstrated targeting methodologies using the state's social register thereby providing hands-on learning and knowledge transfer for participating federal and state agencies. WFP began providing cash assistance within 72 hours of the flood-trigger activation, reaching more than 83,500 people for the anticipatory action support. WFP also joined other participating UN and government agencies to conduct an after-action review and identify lessons for future response. The exercise highlighted that efficient stakeholder coordination, timely response, and effective community engagement—including gender-sensitive approaches—are critical to mitigating the impact of floods.

Finding from post-distribution monitoring indicated that those who received anticipatory cash were better prepared and demonstrated significantly higher food security outcomes. Households were more than 50 percent more likely to maintain acceptable food consumption following the floods, underscoring the effectiveness of early assistance in reducing the impact of the shock. The majority of beneficiaries (93 percent) reported that the assistance was well-timed, and most used the cash within two weeks of receipt. Early warning information reached 80 percent of respondents, mainly through radio, and 47 percent reported using the information to inform preparedness actions. Overall, the timely and effective anticipatory action intervention helped mitigate the immediate food security impacts of flooding and reducing reliance on negative coping strategies.

The After-Action Review highlighted key strategic considerations for strengthening future AA [4]. First, the institutionalization of anticipatory action within national policies and budget frameworks remains essential to ensure timely, scalable, and sustainable responses, enabling approaches that are locally led, locally implemented, and locally financed. Second, harmonized data systems and coordinated targeting processes are critical for effective delivery.

Drawing from these findings, recommendations for strengthening future AA include enhancing transparency and inclusivity in targeting, improving the link between early warning systems and actionable household preparedness measures, and increasing investment in continuous monitoring and adaptive learning to optimize programme responsiveness to community needs.

WFP will continue to strengthen the enabling environment for AA at national and state levels by supporting the development of shared protocols, memoranda of understanding, and unified beneficiary databases to reduce duplication, accelerate assistance delivery, and strengthen linkages between the national social registry and AA interventions.

**Emergency response and feedback system**

WFP supported Borno, Adamawa, Yobe and Katsina governments to establish online and solar-powered Community Feedback Mechanism centres —critical channels for communities to provide and receive feedback to strengthen national institutional systems. The intervention also included IT equipment installed to provide the infrastructure needed for the systemic integration of the CFM, targeting state institutions responsible for providing emergency response and social protection of cash transfers. By integrating CFM into government programmes, WFP is supporting agencies to enhance programme responsiveness and service delivery, ensuring interventions are aligned with community needs. At the national level, WFP signed a MoU with the National Emergency Management Agency to institutionalize collaboration. WFP will continue to train government staff through ongoing mentoring and hands-on coaching.

In partnership with FAO, WFP organised a workshop for 25 Borno State Emergency Management Agency (BoSEMA) staff on efficient, transparent, and accountable food distribution in Borno. This was aimed at improving resource management efficiency while prioritizing the food needs of affected populations.

WFP provided comprehensive capacity strengthening and equipment support to NRCS, a government-affiliated humanitarian organization with nationwide presence. WFP delivered specialized training on cash transfer programming for 45 NRCS staff and conducted in-depth capacity building on warehouse management and operations for additional 86 staff in Kano and Port Harcourt. To reinforce operational efficiency, WFP donated warehousing and CFM equipment, significantly enhancing NRCS capacity on accountability systems and supply chains. These efforts further positioned the organization to respond more effectively and at scale to emergencies, ensuring timely assistance to vulnerable communities across the country.

**WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

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

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



**Logistics, ETS, and UNHAS** provide essential enabling services that solve access and connectivity challenges for humanitarian actors.



Logistics Sector convened **53 organizations** through **coordination meetings** to resolve logistics gaps.



New **UNHAS and UN Clinic medevac system** enabled safe evacuation from deep-field locations, delivering a cost-efficient response.



ETS expanded secure connectivity to **two additional sites** for enhanced field communication.



**Enabling services advanced transition plans** to transfer systems and services to national institutions for sustainable, long-term ownership.

In northeast Nigeria, access constraints due to fragile infrastructure and insecurity impede the delivery of assistance to crisis-affected communities. Humanitarian actors rely on the enabling services—logistics, emergency telecommunications, and air transport—to maintain access and ensure continued support to people in need.

Together, the Emergency Telecommunication Sector (ETS), Logistics Sector, and the United Nation Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) address the two most pressing operational challenges: **access and connectivity**. While the Logistics Sector and UNHAS facilitate physical access to vulnerable populations, ETS provides digital access for coordination, communication, and security.

The Strategic Outcome was fully funded against its requirements **to enable the operations of the humanitarian community**, with funding levels varying across activities. Timely and sustained contributions helped maintain these critical enabling services, directly contributing to improved humanitarian coordination, faster response times, and enhanced staff safety.

### United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)

In 2025, UNHAS remained essential to humanitarian response with more than 150 registered agencies relying on air services to deliver life-saving assistance amid insecurity and climate-related constraints. Operating in an increasingly volatile environment—characterized by rising attacks, use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs), illegal checkpoints, and the threat of drone use by non-state armed groups—UNHAS continued to provide a vital lifeline, transporting passengers and cargo to 11 critical locations.

With limited funding at the start of the year, UNHAS implemented cost-efficiency measures to sustain operations and maintain service quality to the humanitarian community. The cost saving measures include restructured flight schedules, discontinued fixed wing service, and phasing out the use of Additional Crew Members (ACMs).

In 2025, UNHAS reached 74 percent of its annual passenger transport target, while cargo transport exceeded plans to reach 118 percent. High cargo performance was largely attributed to lower target set compared with the previous year due to funding constraints, prioritised cargo operations, and the introduction of cargo cost-recovery.

In this context of insecurity, air service is critical for timely and secure air transport. UNHAS conducted seven security relocation flights from three high risk locations of Rann, Damboa and Banki evacuating over 60 humanitarian actors to a secure environment. UNHAS also facilitated 14 special flights to support agency-dedicated humanitarian mission. Of these, two flights— to Makurdi and Kainji — were operated as ad-hoc requests to support high-level field missions.

UNHAS discontinued contracts for dedicated air ambulance capacity and established a new arrangement with the UN Clinic in Maiduguri to leverage its medical staff for medical evacuation. This collaboration has enabled UNHAS to evacuate five critical and non-critical patients from field locations supported by onboard UN Clinic paramedics as well as to deliver cost-efficient response.

UNHAS also discontinued the fixed-wing service, which connects passengers weekly between Abuja, Maiduguri, and Yola. The suspension was informed by low demand along those routes and to the availability of commercial alternatives, aligned with WFP aviation service exit strategy. With the availability of commercial flights, UNHAS does not anticipate any significant impact on humanitarian access and maintains a standby contract with access to the fixed wing aircraft within 48 hours for flight charters, security, and other operational flight requests.

As an additional cost-efficiency measure, UNHAS phased out ACMs in 2025, and their functions absorbed by Aviation Focal Points (AFPs) from user organizations. Supported through UNHAS training and oversight, the AFPs assumed responsibility for passenger and baggage handling at field locations. The transition provided additional seat capacity, reduced staffing requirements, and improved operational efficiency.

UNHAS's annual user satisfaction recorded a 98 percent passenger satisfaction with its services in 2025, with strong ratings for flight reliability and the range of destinations served.

### **Emergency Telecommunication Services (ETS)**

ETS continued to deliver essential connectivity and communication services to enable humanitarian operations across Nigeria.

The results in 2025 were driven by strategic partnerships, timely donor support, and refined deployment strategies. Local telecom companies provided infrastructure and technical expertise, humanitarian partners facilitated field access and coordination, and government agencies supported regulatory compliance and integration of communication systems into national emergency frameworks.

ETS expanded connectivity to two new critical deep-field locations—Pulka and Damboa—providing secure internet at humanitarian hubs and delivering reliable communications systems and tools essential for operational safety. This achievement surpassed 2024 coverage levels, as connectivity services are now available across 12 operational sites. While some targets—including equipment upgrades and frequency licensing—faced delays due to procurement bottlenecks and regulation challenges, ETS continue to deliver robust communication and connectivity services in 2025. Insecurity in certain locations further restricted physical access, which slowed installations.

Infrastructure development was a cornerstone of ETS achievements in 2025. Despite insecurity and persistent logistics and infrastructure challenges in remote locations, ETS deployed innovative solutions including satellite connectivity, remote monitoring systems, and temporary antenna setups for vehicle-mounted radios. ETS also streamlined licensing processes through strengthened partnerships and delivered virtual training sessions as an alternative to access restrictions. These measures ensured continuity of critical communication services and reinforced ETS's role as a key enabler of humanitarian coordination in Nigeria.

ETS also facilitated capacity-building sessions for humanitarian partners and government counterparts, strengthening emergency preparedness and resilience capacities. These efforts resulted in improved coordination among humanitarian actors, better access to life-saving information, and enhanced operational efficiency in hard-to-reach areas.

Achieving 92 percent user satisfaction, ETS achieved strong ratings for its reliable deep-field internet and security communications complemented by responsive helpdesk services that remains a critical lifeline for humanitarian partners.

In 2025, several lessons emerged from ETS operations in Nigeria. ETS will continue strengthening engagement with regulatory authorities and enhance partners' capacity to manage systems locally, as strong collaboration with partners, flexible technology solutions and effective use of remote monitoring systems proved essential for deploying connectivity in deep-field locations despite access constraints and for maintaining service continuity. ETS also plans to diversify procurement channels, prioritize satellite-based solutions for high-risk areas and accelerate automation for network monitoring.

A transition strategy is in place, aligned with WFP's broader localization agenda. The handover plan outlines a phased transfer of ETS-managed connectivity and communication services to national institutions and humanitarian partners. This includes strengthening technical capacities of government agencies, integrating ETS systems into national

emergency response frameworks, and advocating for government-funded maintenance of critical infrastructure. The transition plan will continue to advance national self-sufficiency in emergency telecommunications, reinforced by continued technical assistance and knowledge-sharing from WFP.

### Logistics Sector

The Logistics Sector provides a collaborative platform for humanitarian partners to address logistics challenges that impede the delivery of life-saving assistance to people in need.

The Sector leads coordinate sector-wide engagement among partners by convening regular bilateral and collective forums to address logistic bottlenecks. In 2025, coordination remained a cornerstone of activities, with 11 meetings held and attended by partners from 53 organizations, including specialized sessions of the Importation Working Group. These engagements strengthened collaboration, enhanced information-sharing and improved collective problem-solving across the humanitarian community.

The Sector offers digital solutions to improve operational efficiency, including access constraint maps, snapshots, and operational overviews through its information management services. To promote transparency and knowledge sharing, the Sector maintains a dedicated webpage hosting key resources such as meeting minutes, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), operational maps, and links to essential logistics guidance materials.

The Logistics Sector provided common logistics storage and transportation services, where local capacity is unavailable or overstretched. In 2025, the Sector exceeded its operational targets: handling of storage facilities, available across six operational locations, 31,510 m<sup>3</sup> (10,867 MT) of humanitarian cargo from 45 organizations processed and stored—26 percent above the planned target. The Sector also consolidated the airlift of 410.21 m<sup>3</sup> (166.21MT) of emergency relief items for 30 humanitarian partners, achieving 185 percent of its transport target.

To enhance operational capacity, the Sector continued to loan essential logistics equipment including Mobile Storage Units (MSUs), prefabs, and generators to partners and government agencies. During the year, the Sector loaned 33 MSUs and 4 prefabs to 20 organizations, significantly augmenting field-level logistics capabilities for timely humanitarian response.

Capacity-building remains a priority area for advancing localization. In 2025, the Sector conducted six training sessions for 359 humanitarian workers, including 22 percent female participants. Training topics included warehousing, humanitarian fleet management, cold chain management, logistics information exchange, and MSU installation. These sessions strengthened technical skills and promoted best practices among humanitarian actors.

The Logistics Sector achieved 95 percent annual user satisfaction, reflecting strong users' endorsement of its coordination efforts, information management, and delivery of common logistics services.

For 2026, the Sector plans to implement a progressive transition strategy where common services will gradually shift to a cost-recovery model, ensuring long-term sustainability while continuing to effectively support humanitarian operations.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Gender dynamics continue to significantly shape food security outcomes in Nigeria. Women provide at least 60 percent of agricultural labour yet face systemic barriers to accessing productive resources such as land, credit, and modern inputs, largely due to discriminatory inheritance laws and lack of collateral [1]. Women earn less than men and have limited control over household income, as decision making over crop choices and food allocation is often male dominated [2]. Lower literacy rates among women further limit adoption of improved farming techniques. In conflict-affected areas, these challenges are heightened by food insecurity and increased exposure to gender-based violence. Overall, entrenched social norms and structural inequalities perpetuate gender gaps in economic empowerment and resource access, making women disproportionately vulnerable to food insecurity.

WFP integrated gender-transformative approaches across its programme design, implementation, and monitoring to address systemic inequalities. WFP prioritised evidence generation through the Integrated Cross-Cutting Context Analysis and Risk Assessment (**ICARA**) and targeted gender analyses, including the 2024 Maiduguri flood assessment, which highlighted how crises exacerbate vulnerabilities for women-headed households, adolescent girls, and persons with disabilities. These findings informed multi-sectoral strategies to reduce risk and promote resilience. Notably, findings from gender assessments in livelihood programmes led to community dialogues that engaged men on empowering women, fostering shifts in social norms and improving women's access to land, participation in programmes, and household decision-making.

WFP leveraged resilience structures such as Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) to strengthen women's leadership, with 75 percent of WFP supported VSLAs in the northwest led by women. Targeting strategies prioritized female-headed households in pilot resilience programmes (58.2 percent), increasing their economic empowerment. Women's participation in food processing and income-generating activities improved household stability, supported children's education, and reduced intra-household tension. Subsequent gender assessments confirmed positive norm shifts, with men reporting greater willingness to share agricultural decision-making.

To enhance participation, WFP established farmer service centres designed in consultation with women, incorporating childcare spaces to address time constraints. Other gender-sensitive approaches, including awareness sessions on restrictive norms, female-friendly spaces, and integration of dedicated female volunteers across interventions. Engagement with women leaders facilitated women's registration for foundational identity documents such as the National Identification Number and the Bank Verification Number, enabling legal identity and financial inclusion—critical for accessing banking services, digital payments, and WFP assistance.

Community Feedback Mechanisms integrated gender-segregated help desks to ensure inclusive communication and accountability. Leadership training and empowerment sensitization increased women's representation in programme governance structures, while gender training for staff and partners reinforced capacity to implement gender-transformative approaches.

WFP also supported the use of Tom Brown, a locally produced nutritious food, as part of its gender-responsive nutrition strategy. This approach addressed critical barriers faced by women, who travel long distances to access clinics for ready-to-use nutritional supplements thereby exposing them to protection risks. The locally made nutrient-rich Tom Brown produced by the women reduced these risks, improved dietary diversity for children, and strengthened household resilience. Tom Brown also created livelihood opportunities for women involved in the production and distribution, strengthening their participation in household and community decision-making. This not only tackled malnutrition but also advanced resilience, protection, and gender equality, ensuring that nutrition interventions contribute to both immediate health gains and long-term social transformation.

WFP also assessed two gender indicators in the CSP to track parity in economic empowerment and leadership participation. The findings indicated both progress and persistent gaps in gender equality across programme outcomes. Women reported slightly higher overall economic empowerment (44 percent) compared to men (42

percent), with youth aged between 18-29 years leading improvements. However, financial gains show a significant gender gap with men (77 percent) consistently reporting higher gains than women at 67 percent.

Both women and men reported a high level of personal control over their decisions, with 89 percent indicating greater freedom and shared decision-making within households. These patterns also call for targeted interventions to close financial inclusion gaps for women and strengthen agency among older women, while sustaining momentum for youth empowerment.

Data on leadership participation reveal structural barriers to women's voice and influence. While 50.8 percent of women beneficiaries confirmed membership in WFP programme governance structures, meaningful participation remains low and highly gendered. Of the women assessed, only 30 percent reported meaningful participation, in contrast to 52 percent among men. Women also reported lower levels of consultation through community meetings, with only 33 percent of women indicating they were consulted. On the other hand, 52 percent of men reported their engagement, highlighting a noticeable gender gap in community consultation processes. WFP will continue to address gender gaps in leadership and decision-making through parity targets, women leader's mentorship and gender-responsive consultation mechanisms.

WFP convened a two-day multi-stakeholder dialogue titled *"Reimagining Food Systems and Humanitarian Solutions: A Gender-Responsive and Localization Approach"*, bringing together government, civil society, academia, and development partners to co-design strategies for resilient, inclusive food systems in Northeast and Northwest Nigeria. The dialogue built on the joint WFP-IFPRI-AfDB food system study report and policy brief, which highlighted how gender inequalities, weak market linkages, and fragmented governance undermine food security in fragile regions and recommended evidence-based, gender-responsive investments. Through the workshop, stakeholders explored translating these recommendations into practical, context-specific actions co-developed with local actors to advance localization and gender integration within humanitarian and development programming.

# 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**

Protection risks across northern states were significantly heightened by the increasing prevalence of armed conflict and violence, poverty and underdevelopment, climate extremes, economic strain, and growing competition over scarce natural resources. These intersecting factors disproportionately affect the most vulnerable people —women, girls, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities— by driving harmful survival strategies such as survival sex, and child marriage, as well as serious mental health impacts as identified by the ICARA [1].

To mitigate these risks, WFP implemented various protection mainstreaming programmes through community engagement, community feedback mechanisms (CFMs), protection monitoring and response as well as intersectoral collaboration.

The ICARA highlighted the need for conflict-sensitive programming and emphasized that programme delivery in conflict-affected regions should address the complex web of power dynamics, identity-based tensions, and structural inequities that shape how assistance is received. WFP has now met the required standards to identify and document conflict sensitivity risks and is implementing appropriate mitigation measures. The interconnected nature of conflict dynamics, protection risks, and gender dimensions demands integrated approaches to ensure context-appropriate assistance.

From the assessment, WFP developed a risk matrix that identified key actions: a disability inclusion plan, pathways for key messages dissemination, enhanced conflict sensitivity in programme and ensure capacity building for cooperating partners, with a focus on GBV and child protection.

WFP supported the development of a disability inclusion action plan to ensure people with disability can fully access and participate in WFP activities (such as targeting, verification, SCOPE registration and redemption).

## **Protection mainstreaming and community engagement.**

WFP's protection monitoring utilizes corporate monitoring tools to track protection risks and identify mitigating actions. The combined monitoring, reporting and actioning process addressed risks related to distributions, targeting, registration and verification across programmes to ensure safe and dignified access, and accountability to the affected people (AAP).

WFP prioritized community engagement and participation by guiding cooperating partners to establish and train 1,138 local community members to serve in project management committees, crowd control teams, complaint management committees, nutrition mobilizers, health extension workers and community volunteers across various implementation areas. These community-based structures strengthen WFP's engagement by supporting protection/gender mainstreaming during redemptions, providing feedback and facilitating community mobilization to enhance inclusion, acceptability and ownership.

WFP disseminated information on its assistance to the affected people through cooperating partners and community-based structures including community leaders, government officials, and LGA authorities, while integrating the ICARA recommendations on measures to reach people with disabilities and female-headed households. The key messages communicated changes in modality, changes in food basket, redemption dates, beneficiary verification, registration processes, lean season plans, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and fraud reporting mechanisms.

WFP's FSOM exercise indicated strong protection outcomes, with 99.8 percent of beneficiaries assessed reporting no safety concerns arising from their engagement in WFP programmes, and 95.6 percent reported being treated with respect—both exceeding the 90 percent performance targets.

WFP will continue strengthening efforts to ensure beneficiaries receive clear and accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA. To address existing gaps, WFP will continue community engagement efforts and provide accessible information about programmes, including expanding the use of multilingual and disability-inclusive communication channels, and work closely with partners to improve the consistency and reach of programme information across intervention areas. WFP has also introduced media advocacy including, radio drama, jingles and

public announcement to run in 2026 across Borno, Yobe and Katsina.

### **Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and partner capacity strengthening.**

WFP also contributed to strengthening safeguarding systems by supporting the development and rollout of the Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) Risk Mapping and Mitigation Package, a core PSEAH Championship initiative that enhances the ability of operational clusters to identify and mitigate SEA risks.

WFP delivered PSEA-related trainings to nearly 1,200 staff, partners, enumerators, government representatives, auxiliary staff and the PSEA community engagement and localization networks in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. Additionally, protection mainstreaming and AAP trainings were provided to 1,100 stakeholders, including a five-day training for 196 cooperating partner's staff co-facilitated with the GBV and Child Protection AoR, with a focus on protection mainstreaming, gender, community feedback mechanisms, referrals and coordination. WFP continued to provide technical guidance through one-on-one mentorship to partners so they can translate knowledge into practice. To enhanced PSEA safeguards, WFP developed a standard operating procedure to guide the delivery of PSEA messages through community engagement.

WFP also piloted the PSEA at the Frontline multilingual communication package in Katsina State, disseminating messages through town hall engagements with community leaders, humanitarian partners, government security sector, and focused group discussions with communities participating in WFP intervention. Through this collaboration, WFP reached 80 participants and strengthened community awareness of PSEA, clarified available reporting pathways, and validated IEC materials to ensure cultural relevance.

WFP Nigeria has made significant progress in mitigating sexual exploitation and abuse risks within its partnership portfolio, having successfully completed the UN IP PSEA capacity assessment with 25 of the 28 NGO cooperating partners in line with corporate requirement in 2025. The remaining three assessments are scheduled for completion in 2026, to ensuring full coverage for the partners. Building on this achievement, WFP will transition to the next phase by implementing the Capacity Strengthening Implementation Plan, thereby reinforcing partner compliance with safeguarding standards and enhancing accountability mechanisms across all partnerships.

WFP developed a referral guide to promote inter-sectoral collaboration and coordination, strengthen AAP and help ensure that no one is left behind when delivering humanitarian assistance. The guide incorporates a standard case management process to ensure data confidentiality and respect for dignity. Other external coordination mechanisms to facilitate protection mainstreaming include the PSEA-Network, Community Engagement Accountability and Localization (CEAL) network, Food Security Sector and Protection Sector, including the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR). WFP also provided a three-day PSEA training for coordination partners across the PSEA and CEAL networks.

### **Accountability to Affected Populations and Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM).**

Informed by consultations with affected populations, WFP focused on measures feedback follow-up to ensure accountability to affected communities. WFP established **two-way toll-free hotline** operated by a multilingual gender-segregated team. **Help and feedback desks** were setup at every distribution site, particularly in hard-to-reach locations with limited or no mobile network. **Feedback committees** serve as an option, so communities have access to at least three CFM channels. Where connectivity allows, a **dedicated mailbox** allows communities to write to WFP directly. Across the multiple channels available, communities can choose how and when they provide feedback.

All 68 LGAs across WFP operational areas in northeast and northwest had access to at least one CFM channel for providing feedback, compared to only 54 percent the previous year. In 2025, the hotline and helpdesks were the most popular channels, receiving 63 percent and 36 percent respectively. Overall, the CFM diverse channels received 50,416 feedback, 56 percent of which from women.

The CFM user satisfaction rate rose to 97 percent (compared to 89.6 percent in 2024) and the case resolution rate stayed above 95 percent, up from 85 percent, with some improvements identified in resolution timeframes. WFP's FSOM exercise showed 91 percent beneficiaries report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance and 99.8 percent reported no safety concerns from their engagement in WFP programmes.

WFP's standard SugarCRM [2] module helps with efficient case handling and compliance with WFP data protection and confidentiality standards, but challenges persist with manual feedback consolidation and time-consuming analysis. With support from HQ, WFP is now working on the adoption of the standard Mobile Operational Data Acquisition (MoDA) [3] intake form which will allow automatic integration of cases into SugarCRM.

As part of the Global Assurance Project (GAP) [4], WFP secured a grant dedicated to advance CFM standardization in Nigeria and upgraded its CFM call management software to strengthen quality assurance efforts. To further strengthen helpdesk functionality and improve feedback handling at the field level, WFP trained and mandated cooperating partners to establish and manage helpdesks as a requirement in their Field Level Agreements. As a result, help and

feedback desks are now present across 100 percent of monitored sites in 2025—a significant increase from 89 percent in 2024. WFP will continue strengthening their functionality and accessibility, including gender-segregated spaces, clear signposting, and equipped with standardized tools.

**Strengthening national systems and Inter-Agency collaboration.**

To strengthen national capacity on CFM, WFP is supporting government institutions and national NGOs to establish or enhance their Grievance Redress Mechanisms, ensuring they are accessible, inclusive, safe and dignified. So far, WFP has provided a complete CFM solution in five states, reinforcing its role as a key partner in strengthening transparency, accountability, and effective social protection delivery.

WFP is further expanding its CFM services to support other UN agencies to deliver common services, including WHO and FAO, to strengthen collective accountability to affected populations across Nigeria. A draft inter-agency agreement is currently under review and will become operational once finalized.

# 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)

Delayed onset of rains and an early cessation of the wet season continued during the year, particularly across northern regions. These weather extremes significantly disrupted main season crop production, exacerbating food security challenges and undermined the resilience of farming communities. Nigerian Meteorological Agency predicted late onset and early cessation of the rainy season in 2025 across most parts of the northern states which is likely to create water stress and affect smallholder farmers and the food system. [1]

WFP safeguards its programmes by institutionalizing environmental and social protection measures. As part of its Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework, WFP implemented a screening process to ensure that ESS obligations were integrated in its contractual agreements with cooperating partners. The ESS was mandated as a contractual requirement with stipulations specified in the calls for expression of interest. Furthermore, the WFP utilized a three-pronged approach that integrates multi-layered consultations across the federal, state and community levels as part of the design, planning and implementation of programme initiatives. This process leveraged synergies and complementarity with national, state and local priorities, ensuring that WFP programmes tailored to local context and needs of the affected people in operational areas. As part of the contextualising process, WFP engaged with communities through participatory planning which has led to the integration of communal perspective throughout the programme lifecycle including in identifying the socio-economic impacts of programme activities.

WFP integrated the resilience building initiatives with activities that promoted the adoption of natural resource management measures. This included enhancing the use of eco-friendly cooking fuel options to dissuade deforestation and reduce risk associated with wood collection by providing briquette making machines and briquettes to 131 households. To increase the vegetative cover, WFP supported communities to establish tree nurseries where they raised over 130,000 tree seedlings planting across households, communities and school gardens. WFP supported the rehabilitation of 50 hectares of degraded land using half-moon and Zai-pits technique and over 5-kilometers of riverbank to control soil erosion and hold rainwater for sustainable food production.

WFP is advancing environmental and social sustainability by integrating longer-term, self-reliance strategies that reduce dependence on humanitarian assistance while restoring food systems and strengthening resilience to future shocks. Through shock-responsive asset creation, livelihood support, smallholder farmer assistance, anticipatory cash transfers, and income-diversification initiatives, WFP helps regenerate community and household assets, expands opportunities for women and youth, and promotes inclusive, climate-smart food systems. In 2025, these integrated approaches resulted in the cultivation of 875 hectares of agricultural land by nearly 90,000 smallholder farmers, anticipatory cash assistance to more than 83,000 people to protect assets ahead of flooding, and the establishment of irrigation schemes to enable year-round production. WFP also distributed 874 solar-powered water pumps to farming clusters, improving water access, enhancing productivity, and reducing reliance on fossil-fuel pumps.

Collectively, these interventions support environmentally sustainable agriculture, strengthen local value chains, and build resilient livelihoods across WFP operational areas.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

Since 2022, WFP has operationalised the Environmental Management System (EMS) and committed to identify, manage and reduce the environmental impact from its operations. In 2025, WFP continued to identify and integrate environmental protection measures through responsible waste management and the adoption of renewable energy sources to reduce the carbon footprint of its operations.

WFP implemented full waste segregation of recyclables, non-recyclables, and organic waste across all offices improving accuracy of waste characterization data and staff compliance. WFP contracted and onboarded certified recycling vendors to ensure safe treatment of operational and hazardous waste and obtained recycling certificates and disposal reports to demonstrate environmental accountability. Third-party staff received targeted training on waste handling, hazardous material disposal, workplace hygiene, and EMS compliance, ensuring alignment with WFP's safeguard requirements. These initiatives collectively enhanced the sustainability, minimized environmental risks, and supported WFP's commitment to preventing unintended harm to people and the environment.

WFP prioritised continuous sensitization of staff and service providers to minimize damages and waste during commodity handling. In managing food-related waste, priority is given to environmentally responsible disposal methods, including sale of food deemed unsafe for human consumption as animal feed, where permitted by local regulations. To further strengthen sustainability, WFP has undertaken a market assessment to identify potential recycling opportunities resulting in an established shortlist of suppliers, which will continue to guide operational practices especially on food packaging materials to ensure responsible resource management.

Environmental sustainability remains a central pillar of WFP supply chain and procurement strategy. In 2025, government-eased restrictions on local procurement allowed WFP sourcing significant volumes of commodities locally for operations in Nigeria, Chad and Sudan. This shift reduced emissions associated with ocean transport and supported a more efficient regional supply chain.

Routes are optimized to ensure the shortest possible distance from source to final delivery points, with preference given to suppliers located near WFP operating hubs. Wherever feasible, food commodities are delivered directly to final distribution points to minimize multiple handling and trips. Truck load capacity is also optimized to produce the tripartite effect for WFP operations by improved cost-efficiency, enhancing operational effectiveness- delivery speed and reliability - and thereby reducing the associated carbon footprint.

Following an earlier energy assessment across operational sites, WFP pursued renewable energy solutions to reduce dependence on diesel. The initial project, proposed in 2024, stalled due to internal capacity constraints, design compliance issues, and compatibility challenges. Although procurement began in 2025, subsequent analysis revealed that the financing model would not generate sufficient returns to cover loan repayments, leading to project cancellation and fund reimbursement.

WFP reaffirmed its commitment to environmental sustainability in 2025 by securing decarbonisation funding to transition the Kano warehouse to a solar power, with the requesting office required to contribute 25 percent of project costs. Installation reached 40 percent completion by year-end and is expected to be finalized in the first quarter of 2026. The solar transition will reduce carbon emissions by an estimated **2,000 kg of CO2 annually (2mt)**, lower operating costs, and create a quieter working environment. [2] Building on progress in Kano, WFP plans to replicate the initiative at its Maiduguri warehouse once additional resources become available, further expanding the organisation's shift toward low-carbon, energy-efficient operations.

WFP will continue to optimise environmental sustainability in operations through the hybrid system that combines power from the national grid with generators as backup, to reduce fuel consumption and carbon emissions that harm the environment. Where resources become available, WFP will continue to gradually reduce the CO emissions across its facilities.

# Nutrition integration

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

WFP integrates nutrition across all aspects of its programming adopting a holistic approach that combines nutrition-sensitive interventions with evidence-based policy advocacy, technical assistance, and capacity strengthening for state and national stakeholders to ensure sustainable impact.

At the community level, WFP integrates nutrition-sensitive activities into emergency food assistance so WFP-planned households with pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) and children aged 6 to 23 months receive additional nutrition-specific top-ups for malnutrition prevention through cash-based transfers and in-kind modalities. Through the top-ups, children and PBWGs receive specialised nutritious food or fresh food voucher tailored to their unique nutrition needs within the first 1,000 days between conception and a child's second birthday as a window of opportunity for lifelong health.

WFP through its ongoing partnership with Government Primary Health Care Authority, delivered supplementation for the management of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in the northeast and northwest. In 2025, the Targeted Supplementation Feeding Programme (TSFP) which traditionally provides ready-to-use supplementary foods (RUSF) for children under 5 years commenced transitioning to a locally produced, nutrient-dense foods commonly known as Tom Brown (TmB)- a blend of cereals, groundnuts and soyabean delivered through a cash-based transfer delivery mechanism. This locally led alternative reduces heavy dependency on imported specialised nutritious food where supply chain challenges hinder programme effectiveness. WFP leverages existing community outreach structures to transition treatment sites from RUSF to TmB, ensuring the provision of a comprehensive health package and the continuum of care for children.

Mainstreaming nutrition into livelihood programming strengthened household-level dietary diversity and resilience. Livelihood programmes supported the production of nutritious foods for household consumption and generate income, thereby linking food security with nutrition outcomes. The integrated interventions improved minimum diet diversity for women and girls from 34.2 percent in 2024 to 45.2 percent in 2025 - increased by 11 percent. These complementary activities facilitated a gradual transition to self-reliance and directly and indirectly address the underlying drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition.

WFP ensure programmes delivered across communities meet the nutrition objectives by complementing food assistance with social and behavioural change communication, sensitisation activities, and peer-to-peer learning opportunities to promote improved dietary practices. Together with CPs and government partners, WFP is increasing the adoption of good nutrition practices, better health services attendance and improved dietary practices among families through WFP regular malnutrition screening, cases referral, cooking demonstrations and sensitization for men and women on key nutrition practices for families.

At the national level, WFP supported the integration of rice into Nigeria's food fortification programme fostering stronger government and private sector commitment to scaling up fortified rice production. Food fortification address micronutrient deficiencies in staple foods by adding essential nutrients such as iron, zinc, folic acid, and vitamins B1, B3, B6, and B12 and thereby improving access to essential micronutrients and addressing malnutrition for all consumer groups. In 2025, a notable achievement in food fortification landscape was the donation of blending machines to state-owned rice mills in Kebbi and Lagos, strengthening local capacity for fortified rice production.

# Partnerships

## Adaptive partnership strategies amid funding constraints.

### Partnership strategies

In 2025, WFP worked with partners to address both immediate crisis response needs while advancing long-term food insecurity through a food systems approach, particularly in the conflict-affected northeast. In response to a global decline in humanitarian funding, WFP recalibrated its partnership strategy for diversified and sustainable support. This included stronger engagement with International Financial Institutions (IFIs) such as the African Development Bank, expanded outreach to Nigeria's private sector, and deepened collaboration with government actors at federal, state, and local levels.

These efforts included proactive dialogue and high-level field visits (including with the Minister for the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Reduction (FMHAPR), Deputy Chief of Staff and the Director General of African Development Bank), to showcase WFP's impact and reinforce shared responsibility for food insecurity solutions.

As part of this strategic shift, WFP collaborated with AfDB and IFPRI to publish a study, "Investing in Innovative Humanitarian Food Systems Solutions", identifying priority investment opportunities to revive northern Nigeria's food production. Launched at the 31st Economic Summit in October 2025, this initiative marks a significant step in WFP's engagement with Nigeria's dynamic business environment. Following the release, WFP and AfDB are exploring pathways to operationalize the approach in collaboration with the Government. WFP also engaged the World Bank and Islamic Development Bank, sharing operational updates and expressing readiness to strengthen food security through data and field presence.

To strengthen local markets, WFP and its partners facilitated a transfer modality review that led to the creation of a Food Systems Influence Index (FSII), formally adopted in November 2025. The FSII enables WFP to select assistance modalities more flexibly, ensuring they contribute to develop local food systems.

WFP leverages national NGOs deep understanding of the local context and presence in hard-to-reach areas, to expand access and strengthen delivery, supporting local and state governments in conducting food security assessments, targeting, food assistance distribution and monitoring. Similarly, WFP partners with INGOs, drawing on their strong experiences to strengthen government technical, institutional and administrative capacities while providing specialized services and innovative approach to programme delivery.

WFP and partners also improved access to financial services and government-led social protection for vulnerable people in remote areas. WFP in collaboration with the Nigerian Identity Management Commission (NIMC) registered crisis-affected people in Borno and Yobe states for a national identification number (NIN)—a prerequisite for accessing government social protection. NIN registrations were integrated with bank accounts openings, expanding beneficiaries' access to financial services.

Strengthening Nigeria's institutional capacity remained a central focus. Using a food systems approach, WFP and its partners supported smallholder farmers adopt best practices to improve agricultural practices and reduce post-harvest losses, helping to attract and sustain public and private investment. The Mastercard Foundation, for example, committed a five-year funding to boost smallholders' farmers production, reduce post-harvest losses, and empower women and youth.

WFP continued to work closely with the FMHAPR, which coordinates across the Agriculture, Health, Finance, Education, and Trade ministries to integrate social protection nationwide. Aligned with Federal System structure - with coverage across national and sub-national tiers of government, WFP strengthened partnership with FMHAPR providing wider strategic engagement that now include international research centres, IFIs and other UN agencies.

As custodian of the national social register and key social safety nets—including home-grown school feeding and cash transfers—FMHAPR has partnered with WFP since 2022 on co-funded food security projects in northwest Nigeria. WFP's strategy in the northwest prioritizes government ownership and sustainability by relying on state social registers, joint planning, and tailored hand-holding support to strengthen local systems. This is formalized through MOUs outlining roles and contributions, such as the rice-fortification MOU with Kebbi State and nutrition and social register MOUs with Katsina State.

At the state levels, WFP collaborated with key Ministries, Departments and Agencies to develop joint work plans in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa aligned with state development and humanitarian priorities. Partnership in 2025 extended to MDAs including National and State Emergency Management Agencies (NEMA/SEMA), State Primary Health Care Development Boards, State Bureau of Statistics, Women's Affairs ministries, Lake Chad Basin Authority, State Agriculture and Natural Resource, State Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning and others.

With the Federal Ministry of Health, and state Primary Health Care (PHCs) in northeast and northwest, WFP provided MAM supplementation children aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. In mid-year, WFP and state partners commenced transitioning from the use of imported specialised nutritious food to locally produced Tom Brown mix, now used across 13 LGAs in northeast and northwest. WFP also collaborated with the Ministry to expand food fortification, addressing micronutrient deficiency for school feeding programmes and wider market distributions.

As part of a coordinated whole-of-system approach, WFP continued to operationalize its strategy of government ownership and sustainability, working through social registers and strengthening state systems.

## Focus on localization

In 2025, cooperating partners, mainly national NGOs and government partners remained central to WFP localisation efforts. WFP worked with 18 national partners, expanding their responsibilities to strengthen local ownership. Longer-term contracts and flexible agreements strengthen collaborative and sustainable partnerships built on shared interests and mutual trust. With 42 percent of total partners' Field-Level Agreement resources directed to local actors, WFP demonstrated its commitments to strengthening locally-led action and empowering national systems.

WFP mapped partner capacities to leverage community-level expertise while identifying areas requiring improvement. To address technology and data management gaps, WFP deployed capacity building teams to strengthen partner's skills across digital platforms such as Partner Connect, UN Partner Portal and its PSEA module, and invoicing systems. These investments improved reporting and partnership performance.

WFP enhanced risk management through frequent spot checks, which revealed gaps in delegation-of-authority structures and weak HR compliance, limited staff capacity, and resource constraints, affecting programme delivery quality.

WFP mitigated these risks through increased supervision, monitoring, bilateral meetings and tailored training in high-risk areas such as commodity accounting, fraud prevention, ethics, and crowd management. Partners are introducing standardized authority frameworks, digital personnel systems, strengthened recruitment processes, digital archiving and quarterly internal audits, improving accountability across operations.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, WFP co-leads one of the six UN Investment Pathways to deliver the SDGs - Food Systems, as part of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. Together with the Rome-Based Agencies and UNICEF, WFP continued implementing the Agri-Food System Transformation and Innovation project to support the Government in advancing national food systems transformation.

In 2025, WFP partnered with UN agencies including FAO, UNICEF, INGOs, and government agencies through the Food Security Sector to conduct critical food and nutrition assessments such as the Cadre Harmonisé and the Essential Needs Analysis. These assessments informed strategic planning by classifying the severity of food and nutrition insecurity and guiding evidence-based prioritization for affected populations. This joint analysis strengthened preparedness, delivered life-saving assistance and reduced harmful coping strategies such as child labour and unsafe migration.

WFP maintained strong engagement across interagency coordination platforms, including Food Security Sector, Inter-Sectoral Working Group and Cash Working Group, ensuring harmonised approaches and effective targeting of the most vulnerable.

Alongside other UN agencies (ILO, UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, etc), WFP worked in the Social Protection Development Partners Group providing technical and operational guidance to strengthen national social safety nets. These efforts are critical to addressing food insecurity and mitigating protection risks in conflict-affected communities.

WFP also joined the Government-led and CERF-funded AA Core Technical Working Group, working closely with OCHA, the Office of the Vice-President, and NEMA. The working group developed the national AA framework and advocated for increased investment in preparedness. In the 2025 AA response, WFP led in the early warning/trigger and delivery sub-clusters, providing anticipatory cash assistance to at-risk communities. The successful pilot strengthened the shift toward locally led, locally financed AA programming and resulted in a renewed NEMA-WFP partnership to strengthen joint emergency preparedness and response beyond 2025.

# Financial Overview

## Delivering results amid constrained resourcing outlook.

A second budget revision of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2023-2027) was approved to adapt to a reduced resourcing outlook [1]. As a result, WFP adjusted target beneficiary figures to prioritize assistance for the most vulnerable populations in camps and host communities facing acute food insecurity, as classified under Cadre Harmonisé Phase 4 and above.

The 2025 budget was revised downward from USD 475 million to USD 308 million, while the overall CSP budget decreased by 17 percent. During 2025, available resources were USD 256 million across five Strategic Outcomes (SO), representing 83 percent of the Country Portfolio Needs (CPN). This included directed contributions (42 percent), multilateral contributions (3 percent) and a carry-over of USD 141 million (55 percent) from the previous year. The carryover was critical in sustaining activity implementation during the first quarter of 2025. Funding improved in the second half of the year enabling scale up assistance across the northeast and northwest during the peak of the lean season.

Activities under SO2, SO3 and SO4 received the most funding against the 2025 requirement exceeding 100 percent of requirements. SO2 benefited from a multi-year contribution carried over from the previous year while SO3 was mainly supported by multi-year contributions from two donors. SO4 received 100 percent of its implementation plan, primarily from prior-year carry-over balances and additional resources confirmed in 2025.

Crisis Response activities under SO5 were funded at over 100 percent of CPN, while lifesaving activities under Strategic Outcome 1 were resourced at 77 percent following the downward adjustment of the country portfolio funding requirements.

Along with delivering life-saving humanitarian assistance, WFP advanced strategic partnerships to strengthen food systems and resilience. A Joint UN initiative funded by the SDG Fund was launched in collaboration with IFAD, FAO, UNICEF, and WFP, and coordinated by the Government of Nigeria, to transform Nigeria's food systems into more resilient, inclusive, and sustainable systems. The programme is implemented over a 24-month period from April 2025 to March 2027, with USD 350,000 received for the first year of implementation.

WFP Nigeria is also partnering with the Mastercard Foundation to implement a five-year project aimed at strengthening local food systems and creating value chain employment opportunities for youth. Since 2022, this project has been implemented across states in Northeast and Northwest Nigeria—Adamawa, Borno, Yobe, Kano, Jigawa, Sokoto, and Zamfara—and will continue until the end of the CSP in 2027. Furthermore, through the Government of Nigeria, WFP secured USD 1 million from African Development Bank (AfDB), a first-time contribution allocated for lifesaving activities.

Most contributions received were earmarked at activity level representing 82 percent of confirmed contributions (with 65 percent earmarked for life-saving activities). Contributions earmarked at the SO level represented 14 percent, while only 4 percent were provided as fully flexible funding. To bridge pipeline gaps and sustain humanitarian air services, WFP utilized the advance financing mechanism, drawing USD 4.7 million to procure commodities from global management facilities.

Total expenditures of USD 191 million accounted for 76 percent of the available resources with the highest expenditures against the Crisis response activities (lifesaving and Global Partnerships). SO1 accounted for 79 percent of expenditure, SO2 accounted for 0.2 percent, SO3 at 10.5 percent, SO4 at 0.3 percent and SO5 at 10 percent of total expenditures. Given the reduced funding projections, WFP implemented cost-saving measures including revising the Country Portfolio budget to prioritize the most vulnerable population and expanding the use of the cash-based transfer modality instead of in-kind distributions to maximize the number of people reached.

Despite these measures, further prioritization of beneficiaries is anticipated in the first quarter of 2026, as USD 59 million carryover balance into 2026 is significantly lower than balance carried over into 2025.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 214,906,535	 134,113,045	 166,987,056	 143,859,376
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.	 214,906,535	 134,113,045	 166,987,056	 143,859,376
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).	 190,993,304	 119,923,912	 141,545,081	 128,255,808
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.	 23,913,231	 14,189,133	 25,441,975	 15,603,568
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	 880,593	 893,664	 846,719	 414,895
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.	 880,593	 893,664	 846,719	 414,895

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).	880,593	893,664	846,719	414,895
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	29,299,895	23,562,274	31,220,581	19,057,857
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.	29,299,895	23,562,274	31,220,581	19,057,857
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.	24,380,856	19,163,767	24,103,690	16,793,643
Activity 05: Provide support on gender-transformative, climate-smart youth inclusive food production, post-harvest and commodity quality management, and marketing to smallholder farmers.	4,919,039	4,398,507	7,116,891	2,264,214
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	1,175,136	998,815	1,231,958	404,469
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.	1,175,136	998,815	1,231,958	404,469

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.	1,175,136	998,815	1,231,958	404,469
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	29,992,231	25,780,855	30,825,023	18,514,797
SO05: The humanitarian community in Nigeria is enabled to reach and operate in areas of crisis throughout the year.	29,992,231	25,780,855	30,825,023	18,514,797
Activity 07: Provide common logistic services to the Government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations.	1,619,129	1,022,557	1,040,260	666,799
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.	1,837,129	1,121,373	1,195,909	671,905
Activity 09: Provide UNHAS services to all humanitarian partners.	26,020,020	23,343,316	27,609,930	16,825,163
Activity 10: Provide on demand services to humanitarian actors.	515,953	293,609	978,924	350,930
Non-SDG Target	0	0	2,156,269	0

Total Direct Operational Costs	 276,254,390	 185,348,654	 233,267,606	 182,251,393
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 13,280,541	 11,890,610	 16,464,616	 8,856,892
Total Direct Costs	 289,534,932	 197,239,264	 249,732,221	 191,108,285
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 18,784,621	 12,800,243	 6,304,804	 6,304,804
Grand Total	 308,319,553	 210,039,507	 256,037,026	 197,413,089

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). North-east — Mobility Tracking Round 50 IDP and Returnee Atlas (July 2025)

<https://dtm.iom.int/reports/nigeria-north-east-mobility-tracking-round-50-idp-and-returnee-atlas-july-2025?close=true> and North-west and North-central Displacement Report Round 17 (July 2025) <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/nigeria-north-west-and-north-central-displacement-report-round-17-july-2025?close=true>

[2] Food Security Cluster (2025). Cadre Harmonisé. Food and Nutrition Insecurity (FNI) <https://fscluster.org/nigeria/document/results-food-and-nutrition-insecurity-0>

[3] Nigeria country strategic plan (2023–2027). <https://www.wfp.org/operations/ng02-nigeria-country-strategic-plan-2023-2027>

[4] IPC Acute Malnutrition Situation Oct–Dec 2025. Nigeria (Northeast, Northwest and North Central).

<https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1159808?iso3=NGA>

[5] A total of 27,565 duplicates identities was identified and deactivated across multiple modalities and assistance activities. This saved USD 6 million in transfers to duplicate beneficiaries, ensuring resources were used to provide assistance to the right vulnerable people.

[6] AfDB, IFPRI, WFP (2025). Investing in innovative food systems solutions in challenging contexts - A food supply chain mapping and analysis.

<https://reliefweb.int/report/nigeria/investing-innovative-food-systems-solutions-challenging-contexts-food-supply-chain-mapping-and-analysis>

[7] AfDB, IFPRI, WFP (2025). Policy Brief. Investing in Innovative Food Systems Solutions in Challenging Contexts.

<https://reliefweb.int/report/nigeria/policy-brief-investing-innovative-food-systems-solutions-challenging-contexts>.

## Operational context

[1] World Bank. (2025). From Policy to People: Bringing the Reform Gains Home: Nigeria Development Update. Washington, DC.

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/nigeria/publication/nigeria-development-update-ndu>

[2] Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) exchange rate. <https://www.cbn.gov.ng/rates/ExchRateByCurrency.html>

[3] ACAPS (2025). Conflict dynamics and humanitarian implications in North East, North West, and North Central Nigeria (Thematic Report, 18 Nov 2025).

<https://www.acaps.org/en/countries/nigeria>

[4] World Bank. (2025). Nigeria Development Update: From Policy to People – Bringing the Reform Gains Home (October 2025).

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/nigeria/publication/nigeria-development-update-ndu>

[5] National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). (2025). Statements cited in Nigeria – Floods Anticipatory Action Framework Update: Situation Report 2.

<https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/nigeria/nigeria-floods-anticipatory-action-framework-update-situation-report-2-15-22-september-2025>

[6] Food Security Cluster (2025). Cadre Harmonisé: Food and Nutrition Insecurity (FNI) <https://fscluster.org/nigeria/document/results-food-and-nutrition-insecurity-0>

[7] IPC Acute Malnutrition Situation Oct–Dec 2025. Nigeria (Northeast, Northwest and North Central).

<https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1159808?iso3=NGA>

[8] AfDB, IFPRI, WFP (2025). Investing in innovative food systems solutions in challenging contexts - A food supply chain mapping and analysis.

<https://reliefweb.int/report/nigeria/investing-innovative-food-systems-solutions-challenging-contexts-food-supply-chain-mapping-and-analysis>

[9] WFP Strategic Plan 2022–2025. <https://www.wfp.org/publications/wfp-strategic-plan-2022-25>

[10] WFP Resilient Food Systems for Climate Action, 2024. <https://www.wfp.org/publications/resilient-food-systems-climate-action>

[11] WFP Global Assurance Project (GAP) sets the standards and measures apply from the start of assistance through to the end of every distribution cycle to ensure the right people receive the right assistance. Nigeria is identified as “high-risk” country and joined GAP in August 2023 to adopt and implement the outlined priority areas.

[https://executiveboard.wfp.org/document\\_download/WFP-0000166513](https://executiveboard.wfp.org/document_download/WFP-0000166513)

[12] Anticipatory Action Hub, 2025. <https://www.anticipation-hub.org/news/nigerias-national-after-activation-review-advancing-anticipatory-action-for-floods-in-adamawa-state>

## Peace-Production for recovery

[1] AfDB IFPRI, WFP (2025). Investing in innovative food systems solutions in challenging contexts - A food supply chain mapping and analysis

<https://reliefweb.int/report/nigeria/investing-innovative-food-systems-solutions-challenging-contexts-food-supply-chain-mapping-and-analysis>

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] Food Security Sector (FSS) transfer value guidance. [https://fscluster.org/ne\\_nigeria/document/guidance-note-minimum-expenditure-basket](https://fscluster.org/ne_nigeria/document/guidance-note-minimum-expenditure-basket)

[2] IPM malnutrition analysis.

<https://reliefweb.int/report/nigeria/nigeria-northeast-and-northwest-ipc-acute-malnutrition-analysis-october-2025-september-2026-published-3-december-2025>

[3] The Sphere Handbook 2018. <https://spherestandards.org/handbook/editions/>

For output indicator A.8, WFP planned 33 million rations but distributed 9 million due to the shift to cash assistance reflected under indicator A.3.1, with USD 3.2 million transferred against a planned USD 1.38 million—to reach 131,808 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and children for malnutrition prevention.

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] The National Cash and Voucher Assistance (NCVA) Policy provides a framework for the delivery of CVA to persons affected by crises.

<https://reliefweb.int/report/nigeria/national-cash-and-voucher-assistance-ncva-policy-and-implementation-plan>

[2] Nigeria out of school children: <https://www.unicef.org/nigeria/media/7746/file/UNICEF%20Nigeria%20Cheat%20Sheet%20Out-of-school%20Children.pdf>

[3] Chazaly C., Ocampo A., et al. (2025). Social Protection Pathways to Nutrition Case studies: Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria. <https://doi.org/10.71958/wfp131208>

[4] Nigeria's National After-Activation Review: advancing anticipatory action for floods in Adamawa State.

<https://www.anticipation-hub.org/news/nigerias-national-after-activation-review-advancing-anticipatory-action-for-floods-in-adamawa-state>

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] University of Reading: Behind Every Meal: Uncovering the Gender Dynamics of Hunger in Rural Nigeria.

<https://research.reading.ac.uk/global-development/behind-every-meal-uncovering-the-gender-dynamics-of-hunger-in-rural-nigeria/>.

[2] IFPRI: Women at the center: Strengthening empowerment in fragile food systems.

<https://www.ifpri.org/blog/women-at-the-center-strengthening-empowerment-in-fragile-food-systems/>

[3] Integrated Context Analysis and Risk Assessment (ICARA) is a tool that allows WFP better understand conflict sensitivity, gender, protection risks, and other contextual factors in conflict, ensuring humanitarian aid is delivered safely, effectively, and reaches the most vulnerable populations.

## Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] Integrated Context Analysis and Risk Assessment (ICARA) is a tool that allows WFP better understand conflict sensitivity, gender, protection risks, and other contextual factors in conflict, ensuring humanitarian aid is delivered safely, effectively, and reaches the most vulnerable populations.

[2] SugarCRM is WFP's corporate global Customer-Relationship-Management (CRM) digital solution for CFM that captures and manages requests and feedback in one place.

[3] MODA is a data collection platform to manage deep field data collection and helps WFP make evidence-based decisions.

[4] One of the measures of the global assurance standards relates to CFM: "Put safe, accessible, secure, and inclusive channels for meaningful two-way communication in place and address people's feedback and concerns". This measure aligns with Standard 1: WFP consults with and listens to the people it assists and respects their privacy. Nigeria joined the Global Assurance Project (GAP) in August 2023, alongside 31 other countries identified as "high-risk" and prioritized for adoption.

## Environmental sustainability

[1] Nigerian Meteorologic Agency 2025 Seasonal Climate Prediction: <https://nimet.gov.ng/scp>.

[2] Total CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions (Tons)=Fuel Consumed × Emission Factor: CO<sub>2</sub> emission factor for diesel is 2.4 to 2.8 kg of CO<sub>2</sub> per litre; average 800litres consumed annually at facility.

## Financial Overview

[1] Nigeria country strategic plan (2023–2027) Revision 02 approved by the ED in December 2025. <https://www.wfp.org/operations/ng02-nigeria-country-strategic-plan-2023-2027>

# 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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	894,578	1,145,215	128%
	female	1,005,136	1,220,577	121%
	total	1,899,714	2,365,792	125%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	308,099	301,000	98%
	female	298,420	287,079	96%
	total	606,519	588,079	97%
24-59 months	male	211,741	201,867	95%
	female	206,830	195,654	95%
	total	418,571	397,521	95%
5-11 years	male	39,260	54,049	138%
	female	37,945	53,160	140%
	total	77,205	107,209	139%
12-17 years	male	85,030	153,988	181%
	female	86,972	148,227	170%
	total	172,002	302,215	176%
18-59 years	male	216,189	374,903	173%
	female	352,145	498,355	142%
	total	568,334	873,258	154%
60+ years	male	34,259	59,408	173%
	female	22,824	38,102	167%
	total	57,083	97,510	171%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	980,967	912,943	93%
Returnee	132,364	0	0%
IDP	786,383	1,452,849	185%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	61,488	83,539	135%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	131,525	88,890	67%
Malnutrition prevention programme	113,999	131,808	115%
Malnutrition treatment programme	647,000	546,314	84%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	75,000	89,668	119%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	946,400	1,835,963	193%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	8,518	8,852	104%
Corn Soya Blend	3,800	4,076	107%
Dried Fruits	0	65	-
Iodised Salt	426	431	101%
LNS	2,400	468	19%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	1,181	-
Rice	0	7,204	-
Sorghum/Millet	25,553	22,145	87%
Split Peas	0	2,994	-
Vegetable Oil	3,193	2,636	83%
Wheat	0	475	-
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	0	0	0%
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
Sorghum/Millet	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%

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

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Value Voucher	117,120,000	61,133,634	52%
Cash	1,383,480	3,239,721	234%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	0	6,756,184	-
Value Voucher	12,761,616	164,252	1%

## 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.1.2 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	26,156	41,727
			Male	25,844	41,229
			<b>Total</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>82,956</b>
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	41,600 41,600	48,852 48,852
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	473,202	917,981
			Male	473,198	917,982
			<b>Total</b>	<b>946,400</b>	<b>1,835,963</b>
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female	30,744	41,769
			Male	30,744	41,770
			<b>Total</b>	<b>61,488</b>	<b>83,539</b>
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	1,685	857.5
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	37,477	45,627.66
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,383,480	3,239,721
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	112,320,000	60,406,247

A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Number	1,844,640	2,506,170
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	340,704,000	317,996,717
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	33,696,000	9,402,428

**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 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	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	299,400	239,406
			Male	300,600	240,365
			<b>Total</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>479,771</b>
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	47,000 47,000	66,543 66,543
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	4,726	4,041.81
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	4,800,000	727,386
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	4,515	3,822.78

**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 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	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	100	100

G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	61,488	83,539
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	300	150
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	3	3
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	18	3

### 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	40	>55	>55	45.2	34.23	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	32.7	>50	>50	49.2	18.85	WFP survey
	Male	37.9	>50	>50	58.7	17.33	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	37	>50	>50	53.2	17.76	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	59.6	<44	<44	43.2	62.15	WFP survey
	Male	56.4	<44	<44	35.6	59.28	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	57	<44	<44	40	60.02	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	7.7	≤7.7	≤7.7	7.6	18.85	WFP survey
	Male	5.7	≤5.7	≤5.7	5.7	23.39	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6	≤6	≤6	6.8	22.21	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.3	>5	>5	0.7	0.14	WFP survey
	Male	4.7	>5	>5	0.4	0.15	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	4.6	>5	>5	0.6	0.14	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	25.2	>30	>30	43.2	12.43	WFP survey
	Male	27.7	>30	>30	39.3	13.92	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	27.1	>30	>30	41.6	13.53	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	70.6	<65	<65	56.1	87.43	WFP survey
	Male	67.6	<65	<65	60.3	85.94	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	68.3	<65	<65	57.8	86.32	WFP survey

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	32.2	>30	>29.2	20.3	4.61	WFP survey
	Male	29.6	>30	>32.2	34.2	7.23	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	30.2	>30	>30.2	26.1	6.55	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	53.7	>50	>50	76.5	55.31	WFP survey
	Male	46.3	>50	>50	63.4	50.24	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	48.1	>50	>50	71	51.35	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14.1	<20	<14.1	3.3	40.08	WFP survey
	Male	24	<20	<24	2.4	42.53	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	21.6	<20	<21.6	2.9	41.9	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	59.4	>60	>60	32.6	51.54	WFP survey
	Male	59.9	>60	>60	31.9	47.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	59.8	>60	>60	32.3	48.84	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	35.7	>35	>35	53.1	40.78	WFP survey
	Male	34.2	>35	>35	50.8	43.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	34.5	>35	>35	52.1	42.87	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5	<5	<5	14.3	7.68	WFP survey
	Male	6	<5	<5	17.3	8.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5.7	<5	<5	15.6	8.29	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	16.8	<10	<10	14.1		WFP survey
	Male	15.8	<10	<10	10.7		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	16	<10	<10	12.6	15.13	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	12.6	<12.6	<12.6	24.3	12.43	WFP survey
	Male	11.4	<11.4	<11.4	22.3	9.47	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	11.6	<11.6	<11.6	23.5	10.24	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	12.6	<6.6	<6.6	16.2	14.39	WFP survey
	Male	14.1	<4.4	<4.4	11.5	13.28	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	13.9	<15	<15	14.3	13.57	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	40.1	≥24.8	≥24.8	25.6	37.43	WFP survey
	Male	44.9	≥13.7	≥13.7	25	50	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	44	≥15	≥15	25.4	46.74	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	34.7	≥53.5	≥53.5	33.9	35.75	WFP survey
	Male	29.6	≥64.3	≥64.3	41.1	27.25	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	30.5	≥50	≥50	36.9	29.45	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: CH - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>							
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	4.5	>70	>70	53.9		WFP survey
	Male	2.3	>70	>70	48.8		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	3	>70	>70	51	44.9	WFP survey
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	3.5	>70	>70	51.8		WFP survey
	Male	1.9	>70	>70	38.4		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	2.4	>70	>70	44.1	20.41	WFP survey
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	3.1	>70	>70	9.5		WFP survey
	Male	1.8	>70	>70	9.1		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	2.2	>70	>70	9.3	0	WFP survey

1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	1.39	>70	>70	36.3		WFP survey
	Male	0.88	>70	>70	27.8		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	1.04	>70	>70	31.4	6.12	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: CH/PBWG - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>							
1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	59.7	>70	>70	67.3	68.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40.3	>70	>70	67.2	45.8	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	75	>70	>70	67.2	114.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female		>66	>66	63.4	34.62	WFP survey
	Male		>66	>66	58.5	38.95	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	67.6	>66	>66	61.4	38.06	WFP survey
1.1.9: Proportion of households that cannot afford the lowest-cost nutritious diet	<b>Overall</b>	30		≤30	Not collected	0	WFP programme monitoring

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
-------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	--------

**Target Group: CH - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition**

1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female		<3	<3	0.01	0.05	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<3	<3	0.01	0.06	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>		<3	<3	0.01	0.05	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female		<15	<15	0.12	0.98	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<15	<15	0.12	1.01	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>		<15	<15	0.12	1.05	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female		<0.15	<0.15	0.04	1.02	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<0.15	<0.15	0.04	1.09	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>		<0.15	<0.15	0.04	0.72	WFP programme monitoring

**Target Group: CH/PBWG - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition**

1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female		=100	=100	55	62.04	WFP survey
	Male		=100	=100	45	41.36	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	70	=100	=100	74	103.4	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> NTA CH - <b>Location:</b> Nigeria - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	99.3	>75	>75	86.98	97.95	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.4	>75	>75	86.98	98.74	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	99.3	>75	>75	86.98	98.18	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	
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 04: 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	2	2	
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	8	
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	4	4	
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	4	5	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	4	4	
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	4	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.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	2	2	

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	2	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 06: 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 Male <b>Total</b>	6,156 6,083 <b>12,239</b>	
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 <b>Total</b>		11,464 11,328 <b>22,792</b>
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 Total	8,160 8,160	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	1,713,516	164,252

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 Male <b>Total</b>	65,763 65,762 <b>131,525</b>	44,446 44,444 <b>88,890</b>
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD		6,756,184
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	11,048,100	

**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 08: 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 agricultural market support Activities	Female	45,000	53,801
			Male	30,000	35,867
		<b>Total</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>89,668</b>	

#### 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	4,815	324
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	615	399
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.12: Total annual capacity, installed, restored or maintained for energy generation or storage	Food assistance for asset	Megawatt	119,206.27	16,779.72
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	9,451	2,315
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.14: Total number of hectares of areas brought under restoration/improved ecosystems and/or climate-resilient management practices	Food assistance for asset	Ha	167	50
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 tons of fish stock brought under sustainable management practices	Food assistance for asset	metric ton	8	2
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	111	26
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.2: Hectares of land forested	Food assistance for asset	Ha	310	40

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	1,006	875
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.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repaired	Food assistance for asset	Km	2	2
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.5: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Km	20	15
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.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals	Food assistance for asset	Km	12	0
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	179	163
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	274	154
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.11: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Communication and lighting)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	4,504	4,504
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.12: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Productive uses)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	4,504	1,242
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	24,448	14,576
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Food assistance for asset	Individual	4,313	2,500
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Food assistance for asset	Individual	11,269	13,239

**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 08: 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	1,870	467
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	2,392	650
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.10: Number of agrodealers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	146	138
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	362	117
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	435	147
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	447	261
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.7: Number of warehouse receipt systems supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	650	650
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.9: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5	75
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	10,050	281
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3,895	45
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	13	4
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Kilograms	234,427	42,171
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	8	2
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2	9

F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.2: Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	7	4
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.1: Number of end buyers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	338	338
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.2: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2,263	2,249
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.3: Number of input suppliers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	133	130
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.4: Number of transporters supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	424	424
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	4	2
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.6: Number of processors supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	4,346	5,346
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	30	20
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)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	10,567	3,347
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	13,838	10,525
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\$	8,637,195	613,000
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\$	16,357,190	12,498,300
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	2,492	3,028

## 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: ACL - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>							
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	46.2	>68.7	>68.7	57.3	32.57	WFP survey
	Male	59	>68.6	>68.6	51	24.32	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	56.8	>68.2	>68.2	55.6	25.38	WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	53.8	<22.4	<22.4	32.8	52.16	WFP survey
	Male	41	<24.2	<24.2	33.7	58.78	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	43.2	<23.7	<23.7	33.1	57.93	WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	<9	<9	9.9	15.27	WFP survey
	Male	0	<7.2	<7.2	15.2	16.89	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<8.1	<8.1	11.3	16.68	WFP survey
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	21.2	≤8	≤8	9.6		WFP survey
	Male	17.2	≤8	≤8	13.3		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	17.9	≤8	≤8	10.8	19.88	WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	<20.5	<20.5	13.8	7.12	WFP survey
	Male	1.64	<20.8	<20.8	16.9	9.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	1.4	<17	<17	14.6	9.45	WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	38.46	<10	<10	5	16.54	WFP survey
	Male	45.9	<11.4	<11.4	4.4	17.49	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	44.6	<12	<12	4.8	17.37	WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	30.77	≤19.7	≤15.1	15.7	53.18	WFP survey
	Male	39.34	≤15.1	≤15.1	15.7	54.58	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	37.8	≤15	≤15	15.7	54.4	WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	30.77	>49.9	>52	65.5	23.16	WFP survey
	Male	13.11	>52.7	>52.7	63	18.13	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	16.2	>55	>55	64.8	18.78	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices</b>							
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 1. Total Low CABS	<b>Overall</b>	7.73	=25	=25	42.1	7.73	WFP survey
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	<b>Overall</b>	14.16	=37.5	=37.5	21.7	14.16	WFP survey
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	<b>Overall</b>	78.11	=37.5	=37.5	36.2	78.11	WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	<b>Overall</b>	25	<25	=25	17.5	19.78	WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	<b>Overall</b>	37.5	≥37.5	=37.5	43	47.49	WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	<b>Overall</b>	37.5	≥37.5	=37.5	39.5	32.73	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>							
4.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female			>70	84		WFP survey
	Male			>70	81		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	68	>70	>70	83		WFP survey

4.3.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female		≥12.5	≥12.5	40.2		WFP survey
	Male		≥12.5	≥12.5	40.2		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	40	≥12.5	≥12.5	40.2	33.33	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>							
4.3.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	40	>55	>55	67.9	28.55	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	37.3	>10	>10	19.8	0	WFP survey
	Male	7	>10	>10	10	0.19	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	11.7	>10	>10	17.2	0.16	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23.2	>25	>25	34.1	8.4	WFP survey
	Male	16.1	>25	>25	37.3	11	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	17.2	>25	>25	35	10.66	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	39.5	<55	<55	46.1	91.6	WFP survey
	Male	76.9	<55	<55	52.6	88.81	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	71.1	<55	<55	47.8	89.17	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	48	>30	>30	37.8	6.87	WFP survey
	Male	21	>30	>30	38.9	9.76	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	25.2	>30	>30	38.1	9.39	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.1	>50	>50	59.8	61.83	WFP survey
	Male	30.1	>50	>50	56.1	52.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	32.7	>50	>50	58.8	53.35	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.9	<20	<20	2.4	31.3	WFP survey
	Male	49	<20	<20	5	38.14	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	42.1	<20	<20	3.1	37.26	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	76.2	>70	>70	31.2	63.36	WFP survey
	Male	38.6	>70	>70	26.7	70.72	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	44.4	>70	>70	30	69.77	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23.8	>25	>25	34.2	27.74	WFP survey
	Male	60.9	>25	>25	47.5	23.31	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	55.1	>25	>25	37.7	23.88	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<5	<5	34.6	8.91	WFP survey
	Male	0.6	<5	<5	25.8	5.97	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0.5	<5	<5	32.3	6.35	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: CH - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>							
4.3.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	3		>70	41.8		WFP survey
	Male	1.8		>70	49.4		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	2.4	>70	>70	47.2		WFP survey
4.3.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	1.7		>70	26.4		WFP survey
	Male	1		>70	31.3		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	1.3	>70	>70	29.9		WFP survey
4.3.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	0.7		>70	12.8		WFP survey
	Male	1		>70	5.1		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0.9	>70	>70	7.4		WFP survey

4.3.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	0.67		>70	17.8		WFP survey
	Male	0.26		>70	20.2		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0.44	>70	>70	19.5		WFP survey
<b>Target Group: CH/PBWG - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>							
4.3.9: Proportion of households that cannot afford the lowest-cost nutritious diet	<b>Overall</b>	30	≤30	≤30	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: CH/PBWG - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting</b>							
4.3.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	46.28	=50	=50	62.2	46.28	WFP survey
	Male	56.37	=50	=50	47	56.37	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	55.18	=50	=50	56.8	55.18	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: CH_PBWG - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>							
4.3.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female		=100	=100	69.3	40.38	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	=100	76.8	26.92	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	56	=100	=100	73.2	67.3	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 05: Provide support on gender-transformative, climate-smart youth inclusive food production, post-harvest and commodity quality management, and marketing to smallholder farmers.</b>							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: SMS - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities</b>							
4.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	Not collected			Not collected		
	Male	Not collected			Not collected		
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected	>0	=0	Not collected		
4.3.30: Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	<b>Overall</b>	30.57	<20	<20	8.5	30.57	WFP survey

<b>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.</b>	<b>Root Causes</b>
--	--------------------

**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 12: 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.21.2: 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.21.6: Social protection system building blocks supported-Registration and enrolment	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.7: Social protection system building blocks supported-Engagements and communication	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	600	674

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

CSP Output 09: People vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition in Nigeria benefit from strengthened social protection and access to nutrition sensitive complementary services, including home-grown school feeding, to improve their food security and nutritional status.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	0
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	23	17

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	16	19
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	9	9
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.8: Number of supranational institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	1
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	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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	10	
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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	10	4
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	School Based Programmes (CCS)	US\$	617,182	0

### 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)</b>							
5.4.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥6	≥6	6	0	Secondary data
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)</b>							
5.4.38: Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥2	≥2	2	2	Secondary data

5.4.41: 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	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥3	≥2	2	0	Secondary data
5.4.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥15,000,000	≥15,000,000	8,300,000	0	Secondary data
5.4.45: 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	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥8	≥8	6	0	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> CS - <b>Location:</b> Nigeria - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)							
5.4.40: Emergency preparedness capacity index	<b>Overall</b>	2.1	≥3	≥3	2.4	2.4	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> SPS - <b>Location:</b> Nigeria - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)							
5.4.39: Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	Not collected	0	Secondary data

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 13: 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	30	61	
H.16: Number of organizations engaged in cluster coordination activities/forums	H.16.2: Number of organizations engaged with the Emergency Telecommunication Clusters (ETC)	Service Delivery	Number	100	135	
H.17: Number of destinations/service locations served	H.17.1: Number of locations where Logistics Cluster (LC) was established	Service Delivery	Number	7	7	
H.17: Number of destinations/service locations served	H.17.2: Number of locations where Emergency Telecommunication Clusters (ETC) were established	Service Delivery	Number	10	12	
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.1: Logistics Clusters (LC) established	Service Delivery	Yes/No	Yes	Yes	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Service Delivery	MT	60	166	
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 14: 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.2.2: Emergency Telecommunication Clusters (ETC) established	Service Delivery	Yes/No	Yes	Yes	
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 15: 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	150	163
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	0	70
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	24,000	20,000

#### 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 16: 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.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Service Delivery	MT	250	0

### 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
-------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	--------

**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Nigeria - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Coordination

8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	<b>Overall</b>	96	≥96	≥96		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
-------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	--------

**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Nigeria - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Service Delivery

8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	<b>Overall</b>	94	≥94	≥94	92	94	WFP survey
--	----------------	----	-----	-----	----	----	------------

#### Activity 09: Provide UNHAS services to all humanitarian partners.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
-------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	--------

**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Nigeria - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Technical Emergency Response Air Transport Service support and planning solutions

8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	<b>Overall</b>	89	≥90	≥90	99	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> ALL - <b>Location:</b> Nigeria - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	50		=50	91		WFP survey
	Male	50		=50	90		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	100		=100	181		WFP survey
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	47.75		=52	44		WFP survey
	Male	52.25		=48	42		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	100		=100	43		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> ALL - <b>Location:</b> Yobe - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	<b>Overall</b>	100	≥100	Not applicable	Not applicable	100	WFP survey
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable	100	WFP survey

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female			≤6			
	Male			≤6			
	<b>Overall</b>	6.7	≤6	≤6	154	493	WFP survey
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Approaching	Exceeding	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	<b>Overall</b>	Partially meets standard	Meets standard	Meets standard	Exceeds standard	Partially meets standard	Joint 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> ALL - <b>Location:</b> Nigeria - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	96.4	≥96	≥96	99.91	98.56	WFP survey
	Male	96.7	≥97	≥97	99.59	96.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	96.4	≥96	≥96	99.77	97.22	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female			≥96	92.52	97.02	WFP survey
	Male			≥96	91.08	98.01	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	96	≥65	≥96	91.89	98.01	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female			>90	96.46	98.92	WFP survey
	Male			>90	94.49	97.56	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	97	>90	>90	95.6	97.82	WFP survey

## Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Approaching	Exceeding	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	<b>Overall</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP survey
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	<b>Overall</b>	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.5: 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)	<b>Overall</b>	4,031	≥4,000	≥4,000	2,604	5,821	WFP survey

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
<b>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).</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: ALL - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female			≥73	29.94	67.72	WFP survey
	Male			≥73	19.72	62.73	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	73	≥70	≥73	25.5	63.68	WFP survey

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
<b>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).</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: ALL - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	100	12.96	WFP programme monitoring
<b>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.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: CH/PBWG - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
<b>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).</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: ALL - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
<b>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.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: ALL - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	88.89		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 05: Provide support on gender-transformative, climate-smart youth inclusive food production, post-harvest and commodity quality management, and marketing to smallholder farmers.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: ALL - Location: Nigeria - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities</b>							

CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	100		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> CH/PBWG - <b>Location:</b> Nigeria - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female			≥6	30.33	48.67	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			≥6	30.33	32.45	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	6	≥6	≥6	30.33	40.56	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © Nommiyid Chantu

Smallholder farmers boost sustainable production and strengthen food systems across emerging pockets of stability in the northern region.

**World Food Programme**

Contact info

Guy Adoua, Country Director A.i.

[guy.adoua@wfp.org](mailto:guy.adoua@wfp.org)

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

# Financial Section

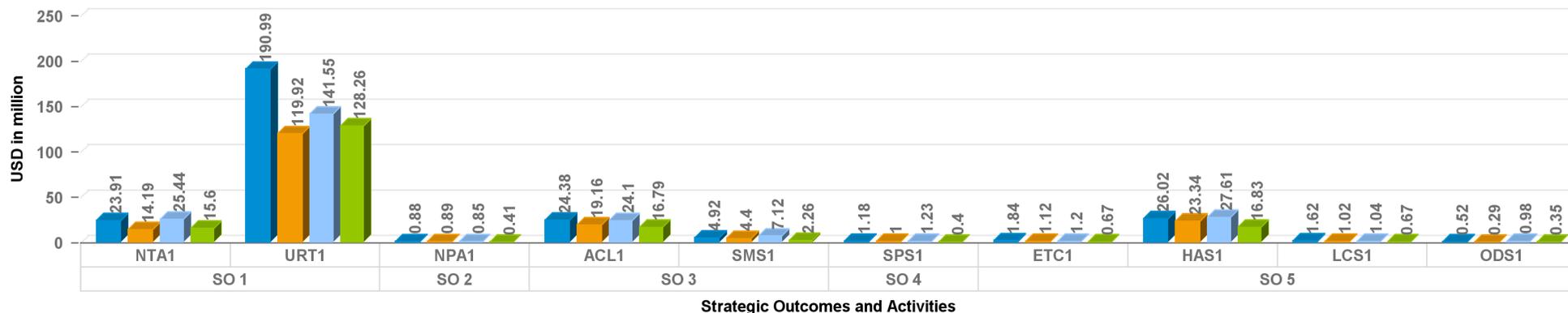
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



■ Country Portfolio Needs  
 ■ 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.

# Annual Country Report

## Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	23,913,231	14,189,133	25,441,975	15,603,568
		: 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).	190,993,304	119,923,912	141,545,081	128,255,808
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>214,906,535</b>	<b>134,113,045</b>	<b>166,987,056</b>	<b>143,859,376</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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).	880,593	893,664	846,719	414,895
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>880,593</b>	<b>893,664</b>	<b>846,719</b>	<b>414,895</b>
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.	24,380,856	19,163,767	24,103,690	16,793,643
		Provide support on gender-transformative, climate-smart youth inclusive food production, post-harvest and commodity quality management, and marketing to smallholder farmers.	4,919,039	4,398,507	7,116,891	2,264,214
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>29,299,895</b>	<b>23,562,274</b>	<b>31,220,581</b>	<b>19,057,857</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
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.	1,175,137	998,815	1,231,958	404,469
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,175,137</b>	<b>998,815</b>	<b>1,231,958</b>	<b>404,469</b>
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.	1,837,129	1,121,373	1,195,909	671,905
		Provide UNHAS services to all humanitarian partners.	26,020,020	23,343,316	27,609,930	16,825,163
		Provide common logistic services to the Government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations.	1,619,129	1,022,557	1,040,260	666,799
		Provide on demand services to humanitarian actors.	515,953	293,609	978,924	350,930
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>29,992,231</b>	<b>25,780,855</b>	<b>30,825,023</b>	<b>18,514,797</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

# Annual Country Report

## Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,156,269	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,156,269</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>276,254,390</b>	<b>185,348,654</b>	<b>233,267,606</b>	<b>182,251,393</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>13,280,541</b>	<b>11,890,610</b>	<b>16,464,616</b>	<b>8,856,892</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>289,534,932</b>	<b>197,239,264</b>	<b>249,732,222</b>	<b>191,108,285</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>18,784,621</b>	<b>12,800,243</b>	<b>6,304,804</b>	<b>6,304,804</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>308,319,553</b>	<b>210,039,507</b>	<b>256,037,026</b>	<b>197,413,089</b>



Michael Henning RC

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

---

### Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, available resources, and operational challenges

### Available Resources

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

### Expenditures

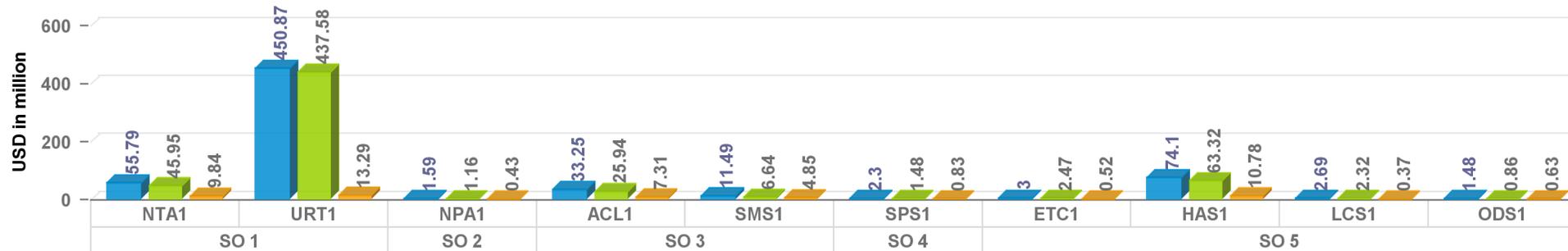
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (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.

# Annual Country Report

## Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

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

# Annual Country Report

## Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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).	810,992,076	435,352,441	15,512,841	450,865,282	437,576,010	13,289,272
		Provide malnutrition treatment activities, alongside gender-transformative social and behaviour change communication to children 6-59 months of age, and pregnant and nursing mothers.	106,047,235	55,786,904	0	55,786,904	45,948,497	9,838,407
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>917,039,311</b>	<b>491,139,345</b>	<b>15,512,841</b>	<b>506,652,186</b>	<b>483,524,506</b>	<b>23,127,679</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

# Annual Country Report

## Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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).	1,593,116	1,594,668	0	1,594,668	1,162,844	431,824
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>1,593,116</b>	<b>1,594,668</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,594,668</b>	<b>1,162,844</b>	<b>431,824</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

# Annual Country Report

## Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	71,360,860	33,248,524	0	33,248,524	25,938,477	7,310,047
		Provide support on gender-transformative, climate-smart youth inclusive food production, post-harvest and commodity quality management, and marketing to smallholder farmers.	15,874,979	11,490,598	0	11,490,598	6,637,921	4,852,677
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>87,235,838</b>	<b>44,739,123</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44,739,123</b>	<b>32,576,398</b>	<b>12,162,725</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

# Annual Country Report

## Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	5,607,870	2,302,530	0	2,302,530	1,475,041	827,489
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>5,607,870</b>	<b>2,302,530</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,302,530</b>	<b>1,475,041</b>	<b>827,489</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

# Annual Country Report

## Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	5,312,314	2,996,987	0	2,996,987	2,472,984	524,004
		Provide common logistic services to the Government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations.	6,025,152	2,694,662	0	2,694,662	2,321,200	373,462
		Provide on demand services to humanitarian actors.	1,547,860	1,483,485	0	1,483,485	855,490	627,994
		Provide UNHAS services to all humanitarian partners.	84,254,134	74,104,024	0	74,104,024	63,319,256	10,784,767
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>97,139,460</b>	<b>81,279,157</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81,279,157</b>	<b>68,968,931</b>	<b>12,310,227</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,156,269	0	2,156,269	0	2,156,269
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>2,156,269</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,156,269</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,156,269</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>1,108,615,596</b>	<b>623,211,091</b>	<b>15,512,841</b>	<b>638,723,932</b>	<b>587,707,720</b>	<b>51,016,213</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

# Annual Country Report

## Nigeria Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			39,838,347	31,520,072	1,079,817	32,599,889	24,992,166	7,607,724
			1,148,453,943	654,731,164	16,592,658	671,323,822	612,699,885	58,623,936
			74,545,137	31,442,162		31,442,162	31,442,162	0
			1,222,999,080	686,173,326	16,592,658	702,765,984	644,142,047	58,623,936

This donor financial report is interim

*Michael Hemling*  
 Michael Hemling  
 CHIEF, CFORC  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

---

### Country Portfolio Needs

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