



ISSUE BRIEF | dRPC/SP/SA/vol 2/Sept/2025

Donor Grants and Loans for Social Assistance (SA) and Social Protection (SP) in Nigeria, 2023–2026

by

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September 2025

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1.0 Context and Rationale

In Nigeria, social assistance (SA) refers to non-contributory benefits targeted at poor and vulnerable populations. These include unconditional and conditional cash transfers, food and nutrition support, school feeding, fee waivers or subsidies for health and education, cash-for-work/public works schemes, and shock-responsive top-ups during crises. Social protection (SP), however, is the broader system that encompasses SA as well as social insurance (e.g., health insurance, pensions, workplace injury compensation), labour-market interventions (e.g., wage subsidies, skills development/TVET), and social care services (e.g., care and protection for children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities). Together, these measures reduce poverty and vulnerability by stabilizing household consumption, preventing harmful coping strategies, protecting human capital, pooling risks associated with illness and old age, supporting income recovery, and—when linked to digital IDs, social registries, and accountable payment systems enabling timely, scalable, and inclusive responses to conflict, climate, and price shocks.

Since 2023, Nigeria's social protection landscape has come under severe strain. The government's removal of fuel subsidies and the unification of exchange rates triggered a sharp rise in inflation and reduced fiscal space for social programmes. Simultaneously, economic growth has failed to keep pace with population growth, while violent conflict and insecurity, particularly from armed groups, have displaced hundreds of thousands of people in states such as Borno, Benue, and Plateau. These dynamics have deepened vulnerability and placed new demands on the social protection system at precisely the time when national resources are constrained.

In this context, international development partners have become indispensable providers of financing and technical assistance for SA and broader SP initiatives. Donor funding reflects a dual objective: meeting urgent humanitarian needs while strengthening systems for long-term resilience. Consequently, donor-financed SA programmes not only provide the bulk of benefits but also serve as pilots for delivery systems that could be scaled nationally. The influx of these resources has been substantial, as illustrated in Box 1, and is central to Nigeria's emerging SP architecture. Understanding the role of donor funding in the SA/SP landscape between 2023 and 2025 is therefore essential for assessing the system's sustainability, equity, and responsiveness to shocks.

2.0 Methodology

A master register of donor-supported Social Assistance (SA) and Social Protection (SP) in Nigeria (2023–2026) was compiled from official sources: World Bank/AfDB/EU-NDICI/ECHO portals; UNDP/UNICEF/WFP/WHO/FAO documents; UNOCHA-FTS flows; USAID/FCDO/BMZ/KfW/GAC/Norway/Japan notices; and implementer pages. Entries captured the required fields (Programme ID, donor, instrument, title, sub-system, modality, executing agency, amount, dates, geography, targets, counterpart, co-financiers, status). Standardisation used consistent taxonomies: instruments (Loan/IPF, PforR, DPF, Grant, TA/Research, Appeal), sub-systems (SA, SP-

Box 1: Voices from Partners

Dr Ndiamé Diop, World Bank Country Director for Nigeria: ***“Investing in human capital is critical for Nigeria as it offers the best opportunity to unlock the enormous potential of Nigeria ... these new programmes will help accelerate education quality and support to vulnerable citizens,”*** said.¹

EU Delegation – Modestus Chukwulaka: ***“This comprehensive approach aims to not only alleviate suffering but also to safeguard the dignity of vulnerable people, especially women, children and those repeatedly displaced.”***²

AfDB – Beth Dunford: ***“The End School-Age Hunger Fund will work to secure a five-year commitment from the targeted countries ... long enough to establish a solid proof of concept to ensure the continuation of the initiative beyond the initial funding phase.”***³

EU – Amb. Gautier Mignot: ***“Investing in social protection means investing in our collective future ... while also being interoperable with other related databases.”***⁴

World Bank – Ousmane Diagana: ***“This financing package reinforces the World Bank's strong partnership with Nigeria ... fast-tracking poverty reduction ... scale up and expand protection to the poor.”*** World Bank Vice President for Western and Central Africa Ousmane Diagana.⁵

WFP – David Stevenson: ***“AfDB's support is timely and comes as a lifeline for those struggling to feed themselves amidst rising food prices and economic turmoil.”***⁶

systems, health protection, education safety, livelihoods/DRR), modalities (UCT/CCT/MPCA, food/in-kind, fee waiver/Hi subsidy, PW/FFA, MSME/inputs, cash-plus), with geography coded to State, LGA where published. Amounts recorded as stated; for pooled facilities/CSPs, facility or Nigeria-window totals were retained without prorating downstream grants; USD - NGN conversions used approval-month FX (or nearest reporting month) and were date-stamped.

Inclusion criteria: approvals or active operations within 2023–2026 and humanitarian actions directly delivering SA or protecting livelihoods. Exclusions: development activities without SA/SP content, unfunded appeals, unverifiable CSR. Analysis produced portfolio totals and shares by donor type, instrument, sub-system, modality, geography, and counterpart, and flagged 2025 close-outs; umbrella facilities were reported separately to avoid double counting. Limitations: undisclosed sub-award values in UN/INGO consortia, opaque in-kind counterpart from states, facility totals lacking Nigeria splits, shifting close dates.

3.0 Key findings

3.1 Nigeria's Donor SP and SA Funding Landscape (2023–2026)

Nigeria's donor funding landscape in 2023–2026 is a blend of large multilaterals, bilateral partners, and mission-driven NGOs/foundations (See Annex). The SA and SP financing landscape for the period is defined by a two-track architecture. On one hand, there are large, system-shaping operations—such as cash transfers, health and nutrition programs, and education safety nets—that aim to build lasting delivery systems and expand coverage nationwide. On the other hand, humanitarian and community-based responses continue to play a central role, cushioning households from the impacts of conflict, displacement, and climate-related shocks, particularly in fragile regions. Together, these tracks demonstrate both long-term system-building and immediate crisis-response logics within Nigeria's SP architecture.

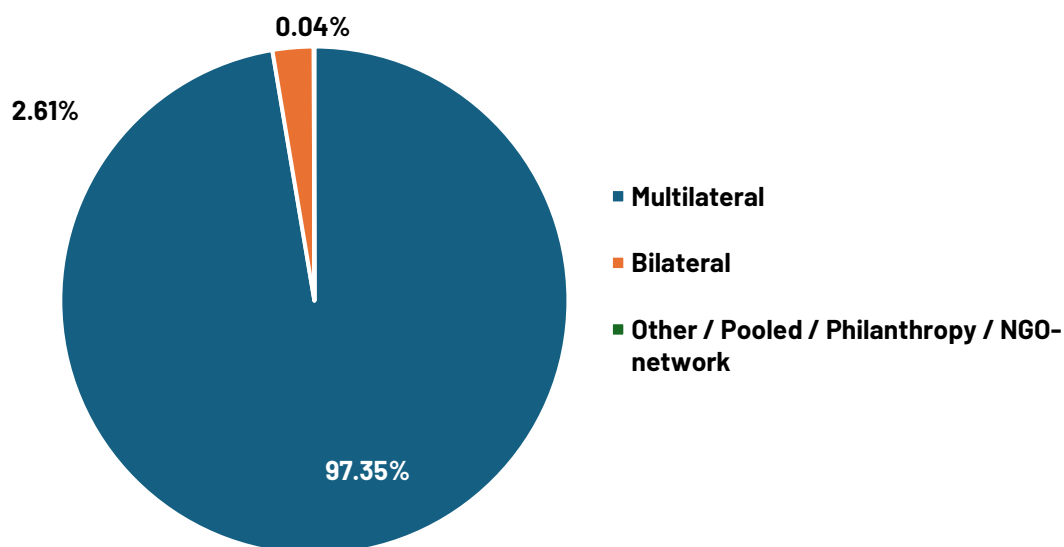
The compiled project pipeline for this period includes 78 identified initiatives with a combined value of US\$19.92 billion (₦29.89 trillion). Of this, US\$13.36 billion (₦20.04 trillion) is in the form of loans, while US\$6.56 billion (₦9.85 trillion) represents grants. This balance underscores Nigeria's heavy reliance on loan financing to sustain large-scale SA/SP investments, while grant funding remains critical for short-term humanitarian and pilot-scale interventions. The financing structure shows both scale and diversity, but also highlights long-term fiscal implications tied to debt sustainability.

Multilateral institutions overwhelmingly dominate in terms of financing volume, accounting for 97.35 percent of the total. The World Bank leads through a portfolio of operations such as RESET, NASSP-SU, ANRiN 2.0, AGILE, HOPE-EDU, and SOLID, while the World Food Programme's 2023–2027 Country Strategic Plan also represents a significant share of multilateral commitments.

On the other hand, the bilateral donors such as USAID, FCDO, and BMZ/KfW—make more modest contributions, totaling around US\$520.36 million (2.61 percent of the pipeline). Their role, however, is strategic, filling critical gaps in humanitarian response, market-systems programming, and context-specific resilience interventions. These funds are often delivered through consortia or partnerships with international NGOs. By contrast, funding from NGOs and philanthropic foundations is very small (around US\$7.42 million, or 0.04 percent), but tends to be nimble, catalytic, and targeted at innovation or advocacy within the SA/SP space.

Looking more closely at modalities, loan-financed programs largely emphasize national-scale cash transfers and the strengthening of delivery systems. For example, NASSP-SU dedicates a substantial portion of its US\$800 million envelope to direct transfers. In contrast, grant financing is concentrated in humanitarian modalities such as multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA), food aid, nutrition interventions, and localized safety nets for gender-based violence (GBV) response or education access. This division underscores a functional specialization: loans for system-building and large-scale coverage, grants for humanitarian relief and targeted vulnerable groups.

Figure 1: Distribution of Donor SA/SP Funded Interventions



Moreso, the geographic and co-financing dynamics reveal further layers of complexity. Humanitarian assistance is strongly skewed toward conflict and displacement hotspots, particularly the BAY states and parts of the Northwest, consistent with WFP's CSP targeting. By contrast, loan-based investments cover broader national systems, enabling reach across all states. Counterpart funding arrangements are strongest in loan-financed programs, such as NG-CARES AF, which is designed around state pre-financing with later reimbursement. Humanitarian grants generally do not include counterpart funding but rely instead on coordination with federal and state agencies such as NEMA and SEMA. Together, these trends illustrate how Nigeria's SA/SP financing rests on a hybrid of domestic commitment, multilateral system-building, and donor-driven humanitarian relief.

3.2 Funding Dynamics: Federal, State, and Donor Contributions (2023–2025)

The funding pattern for Nigeria's social protection architecture shows an evolving balance between state-level, federal, and donor contributions. In 2024, state governments collectively allocated about ₦1.09 trillion, which rose to ₦1.39 trillion in 2025, marking a growth of 27.32%. This moderate increase suggests states are gradually expanding their commitments, but the rise is relatively small when compared to the federal trajectory. The Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) moved from ₦2.06 trillion in 2024 to ₦3.27 trillion in 2025, a dramatic 58.3% increase.

When combined, state and federal contributions rose from ₦3.16 trillion in 2024 to ₦4.66 trillion in 2025—a 47.56% overall increase. This signals a strong upward momentum in domestic public financing, but with the federal government clearly outpacing states both in volume and growth. The federal level accounted for more than two-thirds of domestic allocations, consolidating its position as the main driver of system-building initiatives. States, while important for implementation, remain fiscally constrained and dependent on federal transfers or donor co-financing. This imbalance raises questions about the depth of state-level ownership of social protection programs.

In contrast, donor funding between 2023 and 2025 already stands at ₦20.04 trillion, far surpassing the combined domestic allocations of both states and the FGN for 2024–2025. This highlights a striking asymmetry: while domestic financing is growing, Nigeria's social protection landscape is still fundamentally underpinned by external resources. Donors dominate large-scale, system-shaping projects and humanitarian relief, with the FGN often providing counterpart contributions rather than full-scale funding. This dependency indicates both opportunities, leveraging donor resources for rapid scale-up—and risks, particularly around sustainability, transparency fiscal autonomy, and policy alignment once donor funding declines.

Meanwhile, donor financing typically covers a full cost-picture (delivery staff, logistics, monitoring, security) plus transfers but “overheads” are bounded and transparent in the UN system. WFP’s indirect support cost is 6.5% (with some 4% cases),⁷ and UNICEF/UNDP/UN-Women approved a harmonized 8% standard ICR from 1 Jan 2026 (effective rates in 2024 were 6.7–7.1%). These charges sit alongside *direct* support costs required to move assistance in hard terrain.⁸

3.3 Donor Supported SP and SA Programs suspended or closed out in 2025

Across 2025, Nigeria’s SA/SP portfolio shows a clear “funding-cliff” pattern: several time-bound humanitarian and recovery operations hit their planned end-dates just as needs remain elevated by inflation, conflict, and seasonal flooding. Most of the closures are not abrupt suspensions but the natural wind-down of 12–24-month awards designed for surge response or pilot reform work. The risk is a simultaneous tapering of cash and in-kind safety nets in the North-East and North-West alongside the wrap-up of livelihood market-systems support, which can leave households without transitional pathways from relief to recovery. Where projects close mid-year (e.g., Q1-Q2 2025 finish), the gap before successor financing can produce service discontinuities in transfer cycles, nutrition “cash-plus” packages, and shock-responsive top-ups unless bridging funds are arranged.

On U.S. funding specifically, the 2025 picture is mixed. Several lines are scheduled to end within the calendar year—most notably the rural resilience activity that has underpinned market systems and household recovery in BAYG states and short-cycle disaster response grants for flood-affected areas—while the one-year emergency food and nutrition package routed through WFP is also time-limited to 2025. Taken together, those closures imply roughly US\$88 million of USAID-backed humanitarian and livelihoods support rolling off during 2025, excluding multi-year awards. At the same time, USAID’s pipeline is not uniformly contracting: the five-year OVC social welfare investment continues through 2029 and will sustain case management and household economic strengthening for vulnerable children and caregivers. Net-net, social assistance delivered through food/CVA channels tightens quickest; social services for OVCs remain funded; and the development side loses an anchor for market-based recovery unless a successor instrument is stood up.

After a freeze of most USAID aid to Nigeria in January 2025 under President Trump, the U.S. has re-entered the humanitarian space with a US\$32.5 million grant to WFP for 2025, targeted at conflict-affected NE/NW states. The move reverses months of retrenchment that had left WFP cutting coverage and closing nutrition sites; Reuters reported U.S. funding previously made up the majority share of Nigeria’s humanitarian financing before the freeze, and that services—including 150 nutrition centres—were being shut as needs spiked. The new tranche is therefore a policy inflection, but still far below prior levels, so coverage remains fragile. The WFP line will reach 764,000 people via in-kind food and cash/vouchers, with complementary nutrition top-ups for 41,600 pregnant & breastfeeding women and 43,200 children—a targeted, lifesaving scope designed to stabilize the worst-hit LGAs. This helps arrest immediate pipeline breaks but, by size, cannot restore all services lost during the freeze or close Nigeria’s 2025 humanitarian funding gap.

The re-entry suggests selective, transaction-by-transaction U.S. engagement rather than a wholesale return to pre-freeze volumes. This funding could be treated as bridge funding: strong for acute lean-season/IPC hotspots, but insufficient to rebuild full MPCA/nutrition pipelines or reopen all closed clinics without additional co-financing from other donors (ECHO, UK) and domestic shock-responsive programs. This may provide short-term stabilisation of food and nutrition access in priority districts, not system-wide recovery.

Outside USAID, several non-U.S. donor lines also reach their endpoint in 2025, with different implications for SA/SP. The FCDO-funded multisector nutrition action closes by March 2025 in Borno and Yobe, removing a key source of one-off cash top-ups linked to nutrition/WASH packages. The We-Fi-financed affirmative procurement reform concludes in 2025, which matters for the systems side of social protection (women-owned MSMEs’ access to public contracts) rather than for direct transfers. Japan’s support to UNDP’s MSME/Kaizen initiative ends in 2025 as planned; importantly, this is not a USAID withdrawal—it is a Japan-funded window closing on schedule. Several consortium sub-awards to INGOs in the North-West

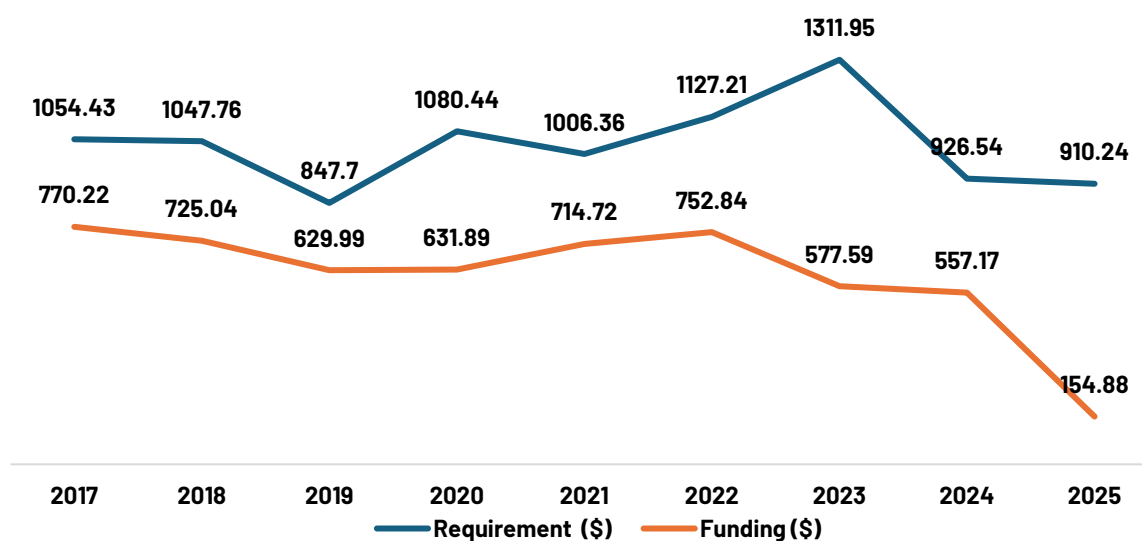
also end in 2025, which can tighten multipurpose cash and essential services for newly displaced households unless follow-on tranches are confirmed.

3.4 2025 Close-outs & Continuity Risks

A funding cliff looms in 2025 as several time-bound donor awards for social assistance and protection in Nigeria’s BAY states (Borno, Adamawa, Yobe) and Northwest region conclude, risking significant gaps in critical transfers and services. Key programs facing termination include short-cycle food and cash/voucher assistance (e.g., WFP’s one-year package), market-systems and rural recovery initiatives, and nutrition-focused cash-plus interventions in Borno and Yobe (MINA), set to end in March 2025, threatening to disrupt support for vulnerable populations unless new funding is secured.

Operational risks for donor-funded social assistance and protection programs in Nigeria (2023–2026) include interrupted transfer cycles and outpatient care linkages for severe and moderate acute malnutrition (SAM/MAM) if cash-plus programs pause, market-systems backsliding due to lapsed MSME and input pipelines, heightened lean-season vulnerability without bridging funds before Q2–Q3, and capacity attrition among last-mile partners post-program wind-down; these risks are compounded by funding shortfalls, with a recent report indicating that in 2025, only 17% of the required \$910.24 million is funded (\$154.88 million), compared to 60.1% of the \$926.54 million required in 2024 (\$557.17 million), underscoring the urgent need for sustained and timely donor support to maintain program efficacy and coverage.

Figure 2: Humanitarians Action Analysis of Needs and Response (\$)



3.5 Mitigation concrete actions.

One critical mitigation strategy is securing bridge financing through mechanisms such as the UN’s Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the EU’s ECHO in-year top-ups. These flexible resources, combined with no-cost extensions of existing projects where performance is strong, can prevent gaps in delivery when donor cycles or new approvals lag. Timing is especially important—aligning new program starts with the lean-season ensures that assistance is available at the period of peak food insecurity, thus maximizing the value-for-money and impact of limited funds.

A longer-term mitigation pathway lies in transitioning caseloads onto Nigeria’s national social protection platforms, notably NG-CARES Additional Financing and NASSP-SU. These federally backed systems are better placed to guarantee continuity once donor projects phase out. Strategic alignment and capacity-building within these platforms ensure that beneficiaries do not experience service disruptions, while also fostering sustainability and state ownership. This transition, however, requires effective coordination and budget prioritization at both federal and subnational levels.

Mitigation in social assistance requires clear and equitable rules for scaling down support, particularly in contexts where funding shortfalls or program closures are unavoidable. Leveraging the national social registry and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) provides a transparent basis for decision-making, ensuring that the most vulnerable households—especially those in high-risk wards—remain prioritized. Such tools reduce the risks of exclusion and strengthen accountability in the allocation of limited resources. Maintaining tailored interventions like “cash-plus” support for households dealing with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) is also critical, as abrupt withdrawal of such assistance can undermine nutritional gains and reverse progress in child survival outcomes.

Beyond targeting, operational continuity is key to sustaining community trust and program efficiency. Establishing framework agreements for e-voucher vendors ensures that delivery systems remain intact and can be quickly activated when successor funding becomes available. This approach minimizes delays in restarting programs, maintains established vendor networks, and reduces the transaction costs of renegotiation. By guaranteeing continuity in supply chains and beneficiary access, these mechanisms help safeguard program credibility and protect households from disruptive gaps in support, thereby reinforcing the resilience of social assistance systems during transitions.

4.0 Recommendations

1. **Strengthening Cash Delivery Systems:** A central recommendation is to build a single “bridge-to-system” lane for cash transfers, thereby reducing fragmentation between humanitarian and development channels. The NG-CARES Additional Financing (AF) can serve as the primary absorption pathway for humanitarian multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) in contexts where markets are functional, ensuring smoother alignment with state-led delivery systems. Meanwhile, acute-shock top-ups should be routed through the NASSP-SU platform, leveraging its established rails for payment and targeting to minimize frictions. This dual-track approach provides immediate flexibility while simultaneously reinforcing long-term institutional capacity.
2. **Protecting Human Capital and Embedding Linkages:** Human capital outcomes must be safeguarded by linking cash assistance directly to education and nutrition goals. Leveraging platforms such as HOPE-EDU and ANRiN 2.0 provides a strategic opportunity to embed conditional cash transfers (CCT) and “cash-plus” linkages that incentivize school attendance, particularly for girls, and improve child nutrition. Integrating these human development objectives into shock-responsive social protection not only addresses immediate vulnerabilities but also prevents long-term deprivations that perpetuate cycles of poverty.
3. **Localized Resilience and Livelihood Recovery:** In displacement-affected hotspots, resilience should be localized by coupling cash assistance with livelihood and cohesion investments. Pairing SOLID’s interventions in self-reliance, economic inclusion, and social cohesion with time-limited cash transfers can accelerate recovery for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities alike. This blended approach reduces dependence on recurring humanitarian aid by enabling households to rebuild assets and engage in productive activities, thereby shrinking future humanitarian caseloads.
4. **Co-financing and State Accountability:** To sustain scale and ownership, donor and federal financing should be complemented by predictable state contributions through formalized co-financing compacts. Mirroring the NG-CARES AF’s pre-finance and reimbursement logic, states can be incentivized to commit upfront resources to social protection expansions. Publishing annual “state co-finance scorecards” would enhance transparency, create peer pressure across states, and strengthen accountability for sustaining programs beyond donor lifecycles.
5. **Maintaining a Shock-Responsive Contingency Window:** Finally, the system must retain flexibility to respond to sudden crises such as floods, conflict escalations, or food price spikes. Under frameworks like the WFP Country Strategic Plan (CSP) and UNICEF appeals, a modest standing contingency ceiling for rapid cash and voucher assistance should be institutionalized. Such a “shock window” would protect critical outcomes—particularly nutrition gains under MINA-type cash-plus models, while avoiding delays associated with new resource mobilization during emergencies.

Annex

Program me ID	Donor	Instrum ent	Programme Title	SP Sub-system	Modality (e.g., UCT, CCT, food, PW, fee waiver, HI subsidy)	Executing Agency (FGN/State/UN/INGO)	Amount (USD/NGN)	Approval-Close (YYYY-YYYY)	States/L GAs	Target Population	Counterpart Funding (Y/N; who; %/USD)	Co-financiers	Status
WB-RESET DPF ⁹	World Bank (IDA/IBRD)	Development Policy Financing (DPF)	RESET: Reforms for Economic Stabilization and Enabling Transformation	Social assistance policy response within macro reform package	Budget support tied to reforms incl. scaling up targeted cash transfers to cushion subsidy reforms	FGN (Federal Ministry of Finance/Budget & Economic Planning)	Part of US\$2.25bn package (incl. RESET & ARMOR operations)	2024-2026	National	Low-income households affected by inflation/subsidy reforms	Yes - FGN budget executes CT scale-up under policy program	-	Active
NG02 (CSP)	WFP (multi-donor)	Grants	WFP Nigeria Country Strategic Plan 2023-2027	SA (humanitarian)	CBTs (cash/e-vouchers), in-kind food, nutrition	WFP Nigeria (UN)	USD 2.561bn (plan)	2023-2027	NE (Borno, Yobe, Adamawa), NW + hotspots	IDPs/returnees/hosts; women & children	No	Multiple donors	Ongoing
UHC/LC/ FU/2025 / 008/015 ¹⁰	WHO	TA / Research (RFP)	Ops research on vulnerable-pop coverage in SHI & ATM integration	Social insurance	HI subsidy design; enrolment ops	WHO (HQ/NG)	N/A	2025-2025	Anambra ; Ebonyi; Gombe; Kwara; Lagos	Vulnerable groups in SHI pilots	N/A	-	Open RFP (Aug-Sep 2025)
P176935 (IDA-70190) ¹¹	World Bank (IDA)	Loan (IPF)	National Social Safety Net Program - Scale Up (NASSP-SU)	Social assistance + systems	ESR-CT; ER-CT (cash transfers)	NCTO; NASSCO (FGN)	US\$800m	2021-2025	National (36 states + FCT)	Poor & vulnerable HHs	No (IDA 100%)	-	Ongoing / restructured
P167156 (IDA-65390) ¹²	World Bank (IDA)	Loan (MPA - Phase 1 "IMPACT")	Immunization Plus & Malaria Progress by Accelerating Coverage & Transforming Services	Health protection	Subsidised PHC; immunization; malaria services	FMoH/NPHCDA /NMEP (FGN & States)	US\$650m (Phase 1)	2021-2025	National rollout (states per ESMP)	Children <5; pregnant women; PHC users	N/A (IDA credit)	-	Ongoing / restructured 2024
HOPE-EDU	World Bank (IDA) + GPE co-finance	Investment loan	Hope for Quality Basic Education for All	Human capital (education)	System strengthening	FGN/States	\$500 m + \$52.18 m co-finance	2025 - TBD	Participating states	Public primary school students & teachers	Not specified	Global Partnership for Education (\$52.18 m)	Active
SOLID ¹³	World Bank (IDA)	Investment loan	Solutions for the Internally Displaced and Host Communities	Social protection, livelihoods	Livelihoods, infrastructure, social cohesion	FGN / States / LGAs	\$300 m	2025 - TBD	Selected LGAs in Northern Nigeria	IDPs & host communities (~7.4m people)	Not specified	Builds on MCRP support	Active

Program ID	Donor	Instrument	Programme Title	SP Sub-system	Modality (e.g., UCT, CCT, food, PW, fee waiver, HI subsidy)	Executing Agency (FGN/State/UN/INGO)	Amount (USD/NGN)	Approval-Close (YYYY-YYYY)	States/LGAs	Target Population	Counterpart Funding (Y/N; who; %/USD)	Co-financiers	Status
ECCAP (Yobe State)	AfDB	Loan + co-finance	Yobe State Environmental & Climate Action Project	Climate resilience, livelihoods	Afforestation, MSME grants, PES	AfDB & Yobe State	\$50m loan + \$30m co-finance; total ≈ \$101.3m	2024-2029?	Yobe (NE)	Vulnerable rural populations, women, youth	Yes - Yobe State \$4.52m; Beneficiaries \$16.82m	BADEA	Ongoing
SAPZ Phase II	AfDB	Investment facility	Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones	Livelihoods, value-chain	Agro-processing infrastructure	AfDB & FGN/States	\$500m+ mobilized; up to \$2.2b total	2022-2025?	Multiple states (Phase I: 5)	Farmers, rural communities	TBD	Arab Bank, Afreximbank, others	Active
YEIB Initiative	AfDB	Loan	Youth Entrepreneurship Investment Bank	Livelihoods, MSME	MSME financing	AfDB & YEIB	\$100m	2024-2026?	Nationwide	Youth, women entrepreneurs	TBD	-	Active
IBSDLEIP	AfDB	Investment project	Inclusive Basic Service Delivery & Livelihood Empowerment	SA, livelihoods	Services + livelihoods	AfDB & FGN/States	N/A	2016-ongoing	Northeast states	Vulnerable populations, IDPs	Yes (documented)	-	Ongoing
EGET-SP	AfDB	Loan	Economic Governance & Energy Transition Support Program	Indirect livelihoods via energy	Clean energy access	AfDB & FGN	\$500m	2024-2025	Nationwide	Rural households	TBD	-	Active
UNN Institute	UNICEF	Capacity building (academic institute)	Policy capacity	Training & research	UNICEF & UNN	N/A	2024-ongoing	Enugu (national impact)	Young policymakers, academics	UNN	-	Active	UNN Institute
UNIZIK Institute	UNICEF	Capacity building (academic institute)	Policy capacity	Training & research	UNICEF & UNIZIK	N/A	2025-ongoing	Anambra (national impact)	Young policymakers, academics	UNIZIK	-	Active	UNIZIK Institute
China EXIM/UNICEF MOU	China EXIM & UNICEF	Partnership MOU	Health & WASH services	Integrated service delivery	UNICEF & Nigeria Gov't	N/A	From Feb 2025	FCT	Children, vulnerable families	GON	China EXIM	Planned/Active	China EXIM/UNICEF MOU
RSF-NG Window ¹⁴	UNDP + multi-donors	Grant (Facility)	Regional Stabilization Facility - Nigeria Window	Livelihoods protection; SA (basic services)	Cash-for-work; MSME grants; housing/shelter; basic services	UNDP + Borno/Adamawa/Yobe Govts	-(multi-donor pool)	2019-ongoing	Borno; Adamawa; Yobe (e.g., Ngarannam;	IDPs/returnees; host communities	Yes (Borno State in-kind housing)	Germany; EU; UK; NL; Sweden; Nigeria	Ongoing

Program me ID	Donor	Instrum ent	Programme Title	SP Sub-system	Modality (e.g., UCT, CCT, food, PW, fee waiver, HI subsidy)	Executing Agency (FGN/State/U N/INGO)	Amount (USD/NGN)	Approval-Close (YYYY-YYYY)	States/L GAs	Target Population	Counterpa rt Funding (Y/N; who; %/USD)	Co-financiers	Status
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NWPF-Katsina ¹⁵	UNDP + Germany (+ State) ¹⁶	Grant	North-West Prevention Facility - Katsina	Livelihoods protection	MSME grants/loans; skills; business training	UNDP + Katsina (KASEDA)	\$13m (MoU)	2023-ongoing	Katsina (incl. Jibia LGA)	MSMEs; youth; vulnerable HHs	Y (Katsina State; delivery)	Germany (BMZ)	Ongoing
NJFP ¹⁷	UNDP + FGN + EU	Grant (youth placement)	Nigeria Jubilee Fellows Programme	Labour-market intervention	12-month paid placement; monthly stipend (₦100,000)	UNDP + FGN + private hosts	–	2021-ongoing	36 states + FCT	Recent graduates	N/A (pooled; hosts/partners)	EU; private sector	Ongoing
Japan-UNDP MSME/Youth ER (NE) ¹⁸	Government of Japan → UNDP	Grant	Youth-owned business growth (Kaizen) - NE Nigeria	Livelihoods protection	Start-up grants; vocational skills; Kaizen training	UNDP Nigeria	–	2024-2025	Adamawa; Borno; Yobe	Youth MSMEs; conflict-affected	N/A	Government of Japan	Ongoing
RSF-Ngarannam Returns	UNDP + multi-donors	Grant (Facility)	RSF Nigeria - Ngarannam "Homecoming"	Livelihoods protection; basic services	Housing/shelter; market & services; livelihood restart	UNDP + Borno State Govt	US\$100,000 (facility plan - Phase I)	2023-ongoing	Borno (Mafa LGA, Monguno, Banki LGA)	Returnees/IDPs; host HHs	Yes (Borno State; in-kind)	Germany; EU; UK; NL; Sweden; Nigeria	Ongoing
HAC-2025-NG	UNICEF	Grant (appeal)	Humanitarian Action for Children - Nigeria 2025	SA + SRSP	HCT; shock-responsive services	UNICEF + partners	US\$255m (appeal)	2025-2025	NE/NW/NC (8 states)	5.4m people (3.8m children)	No	Multiple donors	Appeal active
UCB-pledge-2024	UNICEF + FGN	Policy/T A	Universal Child Benefit pledge (SPECS 2024)	SA policy	UCB policy design	FGN + UNICEF	TBD (policy; no budget yet)	2024-2026	National	All children (policy)	N/A	Partners (incl. EU)	Pipeline
WEE-APR-WA	AfDB/We-Fi	Grant	Women's Economic Empowerment through Affirmative Procurement Reform in West Africa	SP systems (gender-responsive public procurement)	MSME access to public procurement; policy reform	UN Women (RO WCARO & Nigeria CO)	\$4,000,000 (regional; NG share TBD)	2023-2025	National (policy); pilot states TBC	Women-owned/led MSMEs	N/A	AfDB (We-Fi TF)	Ongoing
LEAP-W/A	Ford Foundation	Grant	LEAP - Leaders for Ending GBV by Advancing Advocacy, Social Norms & Policy (W/A)	SA (GBV prevention; services strengthening)	Community prevention; advocacy; support to WROs	UN Women (Nigeria + Ghana/Senegal)	\$3,050,000 (regional; NG share TBD)	2023-2026	Multi-state (per workplan)	Women & girls; WROs	N/A	Ford Foundation	Ongoing

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WPHF-NG	Women's Peace & Humanitarian Fund (WPHF)	Grants (multiple)	WPHF Nigeria Country Window (CSO grants)	SA (protection/livelihoods in crises)	CSO sub-grants; protection; livelihoods support	UN Women (WPHF Secretariat)	\$3-4 million (cumulative to 2024)	2016-ongoing (includes 2023-2026 calls)	Conflict-affected states (BAY, etc.)	Crisis-affected & displaced women/girls	N/A	Multi-donor pooled fund	Ongoing
P013527001	Global Affairs Canada	Grant	Renewed Women's Voice & Leadership - Nigeria (RWVL-N)	Livelihoods protection / SA enabling	Sub-grants to WROs; VSLA; capacity-building	ActionAid Nigeria (INGO)	CAD 15,000,000	2025-2030	8 states + FCT	Women & girls; Women's Rights Orgs (WROs)	No	-	Active
JSDGF-AFTI-NG-2025	UN Joint SDG Fund ¹⁹	Grant (Joint Programme)	Agri-Food System Transformation & Innovation (AFTI)	Livelihoods / food systems (SP-adjacent)	Digital agrifood platform; B2B market linkage; nutrition education	FAO/IFAD/WFP /UNICEF + NFSTSF (Govt)	US\$2,400,000 (US\$2.0m JSDGF + US\$0.4m UN co-funding)	2025-2027	National (target areas)	Smallholders ; women & youth; school-age children	N/A (UN co-funding only)	UN agencies (US\$0.4m)	Active
BHA-WFP-2025	USAID/BH A ²⁰	Grant	WFP Food & Nutrition Assistance (Nigeria 2025)	SA (humanitarian)	In-kind food; e-vouchers/CVA; nutrition supplements ²¹	WFP	US\$32.5m	2025-2025	NE/NW focus	IDPs/returnees (~764k ppl)	No	-	Announced Sep-2025.
FTF-RRA-2019	USAID/Fee d the Future ²²	Coop. Agreement ²³	Feed the Future Nigeria Rural Resilience Activity (RRA)	Livelihoods protection	MSD; grants; COVID cash top-ups	Mercy Corps + IFDC + SCI	US\$49m	2019-2025	Adamawa, Borno, Gombe, Yobe	Smallholders /MSMEs; IDPs/hosts	No	-	Closing 2025.
720BHA23GR00016	USAID/BH A ²⁴	Grant	Humanitarian Assistance in Nigeria (FHI 360)	SA (humanitarian)	Multi-sector (incl. MPCA/health/WASH)*	FHI 360	US\$8.0m	2023-2024	NE (multi-LGAs)	Conflict-affected HHs	No	-	Completed.
BHA-IOM-FLOOD-2024 ²⁵	USAID/BH A	Grant	IOM Flood Relief & DRR Support	SA (disaster response)	Shelter/NFIs; DRR; services	IOM	US\$6.5m	2024-2025	National flood hotspots	Flood-affected HHs	No	-	Announced Sep-2024.
THRIVE-OVC-2024 ²⁶	USAID/PE PFAR (via USAID)	Coop. Agreement (NOFO)	Transforming Health & Resilience for Individuals Through Vibrant Empowerment (THRIVE)	SA (OVC social welfare)	Case mgmt; HES; referrals	Local orgs (to be awarded)	Up to US\$65m (North+South)	2024-2029	National (2 awards)	OVC; caregivers	No	PEPFAR	Solicitation 2024 (pipeline)
GB-GOV-1-301362 ²⁷	FCDO (UK)	Grants via UN/INGOs	Humanitarian Assistance & Resilience	SA (humanitarian)	MPC, in-kind food, nutrition supplies, protection CVA	UN: WFP, UNICEF, OCHA; ICRC; CARE;	£105,505,691 spend to date	2022-ongoing (addendum in 2025)	North-East (BAY states)	IDPs, returnees, host communities	No (humanitarian grants; coordinate)	-	Ongoing

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		(umbrella programme)	Programme (HARP) – Nigeria	cash/food), Livelihoods		CLEAR Global; INSO	(DevTracker)			; women & children	d with NEMA/SEMA)		
GB-GOV-1-300826 ²⁸	FCDO (UK)	Service contract (TA/market systems) ²⁹	Propcom+ – Supporting economic development in conflict & climate-affected regions	Livelihoods & economic inclusion (links to shock-responsive SP)	Market systems, agri-MSME support, climate-smart livelihoods (no direct cash transfers)	Palladium International Ltd; with FGN/private partners	£55,062,460	2023-2029	North-East & other fragile/climate-affected areas	Poor & vulnerable rural households; women farmers	No (TA/market systems; no counterpart specified)	–	Ongoing
GB-GOV-1-300495 (DFID 8562) ³⁰	FCDO (UK)	Service contract (health systems)	Lafiya – UK Support for Health in Nigeria ³¹	Social insurance/health financing (SP)	HI subsidy pilots, fee waivers, systems strengthening, FP commodities	Palladium-led consortium; FMOH; SMoH (Borno, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Yobe)	£100,000,000 (contract)	2020-2027	Federal; Borno, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Yobe	Poor/vulnerable; women & children	Y (State health budgets complement programme)	–	Ongoing
– (UNICEF project under FCDO funding) ³²	FCDO (UK) → UNICEF	Grant	MINA – Multisectoral Integrated Nutrition Action (Borno & Yobe)	SA (nutrition + cash top-ups)	One-off cash transfers (e.g., NGN 21,000) to caregivers; nutrition/WASH package	UNICEF; coordination with WFP	US\$7,260,081 (plus US\$432,459 health support)	2023-2025 (to Mar-2025)	Borno, Yobe (24 LGAs)	Mothers/caregivers of U-2s; malnourished children	No (humanitarian grant)	–	Ongoing /closing 2025
P174114-AF (2025)	³³ World Bank (IDA)	Loan – PforR (AF)	NG-CARES Additional Financing	SA + livelihoods	Scale-up of social transfers, PW, grants	FMBEP + 36 states + FCT	US\$500m	2025-TBD	36 states + FCT	Poor/vulnerable HHs & communities	Y (States pre-finance; reimbursed)	–	Approved 31-Mar-2025
P170664	World Bank (IDA) ³⁴	Loan – IPF	Adolescent Girls' Initiative for Learning & Empowerment (AGILE)	SP (education safety)	CCT to girls; school grants; fee support	FME + State MoEs	US\$500m	2020-2025/26	7 init. states (Borno, Ekiti, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Plateau)	Adolescent girls (in/out-of-school)	N (IDA)	–	Ongoing
P179281 (AF to	World Bank (IDA)	Loan – IPF (AF)	AGILE – Additional Financing (scale-up)	SP (education safety)	CCT to girls; school grants (expanded)	FME + State MoEs	US\$700m	2023-2028	+11 states	Adolescent girls incl. OOS/married	N (IDA)	–	Approved 21-Sep-

Program me ID	Donor	Instrum ent	Programme Title	SP Sub-system	Modality (e.g., UCT, CCT, food, PW, fee waiver, HI subsidy)	Executing Agency (FGN/State/UN/INGO)	Amount (USD/NGN)	Approval-Close (YYYY-YYYY)	States/L GAs	Target Population	Counterpa rt Funding (Y/N; who; %/USD)	Co-financiers	Status
P170664) 35									(total ≈18)	/with disabilities			2023; disbursi ng
P507935 36	World Bank (IDA)	Loan – IPF	Accelerating Nutrition Results in Nigeria 2.0 (ANRiN 2.0)	SP – nutrition/he alth	Nutrition services at PHC; MNCH package	FMoH + SPHCDA (States)	US\$80m	2025–TBD	Select states (TBD)	Pregnant/lac tating women, adolescent girls, U-5	N (IDA)	–	Approve d 31-Mar-2025
COOPI/N G/BHA/ NW/202 3	USAID/BH A	Grant	Integrated Emergency Response to Displaced Populations (NW)	SA	MPCA; WASH; Protection; Health; Nutrition	INGO (COOPI) in IRC-led consortium	N/A (public)	2023–2025	Zamfara; Sokoto; Katsina	IDPs & host HHs	No	IRC (lead); ALIMA; LHI; GISCOR	Ongoing
COOPI/N G/WFP/ YOBE/FS –CT	WFP	Grant (UN pass-through)	Food Assistance & Cash-Based Transfers (Yobe)	SA	GFD (in-kind); CBT; MPCA; Livelihoods/IGA	INGO (COOPI)	N/A (public)	2023–2025	Yobe (selecte d LGAs)	IDPs; returnees; host HHs	No	WFP multi-donor window	Ongoing
COOPI/N G/BHA/S OK/MPC A	USAID/BH A	Grant	MPCA & Integrated Services for Displaced People (Sokoto)	SA	MPCA; WASH; Protection	INGO (COOPI) in consortium	N/A (public)	2024–2025	Sokoto (e.g., Goronyo; Rabah)	IDPs; lactating mothers; PWD; FHH	No	IRC (lead); LHI; others	Ongoing
NGO2 ³⁷	Multiple donors via WFP ³⁸	Grants (CSP)	Nigeria Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023–2027	SA + SP systems	GFD; CBT/e-vouchers; nutrition (BSFP/TSFP); FFA; school meals	WFP; FGN/States	USD 2,561,080,3 99	2023–2027	NE (Borno, Adamawa, Yobe), NW; selected border states	IDPs, returnees, host communities , refugees, vulnerable HH	Yes: FGN/State s (TA/HGSF), % TBD	Pooled (USAID, ECHO, CERF, Japan, etc.)	Ongoing (Rev. 01/2024)
BMZ-KfW-NE Resilienc e II ³⁹	Germany (BMZ via KfW)	Grant	UNICEF–WFP Resilience & Peacebuilding (Phase II)	SA + livelihoods	CCT; livelihoods; nutrition; WASH; education support	WFP & UNICEF; Borno & Yobe Govts	€20,000,0 00 (~USD 23,294,000)	2025–TBD	Borno & Yobe (Bama, Konduga ; Potiskum, Jakusko)	>200,000 people	N (state partnershi p)	UNICEF	Launche d Jul-2025
EU-SUSI-2024 ⁴⁰	EU (NDICI/INT PA)	Grant	Supporting Sustainable Social Protection Systems in Nigeria (SUSI)	SP systems + SRSP	Systems/MIS; registry; policy; capacity	UNICEF + ILO + FGN	€13,000,00 0	2024–2027	Abia; Benue; Oyo; Sokoto; + federal	Poor/vulnera ble HH; children; PWDs	No (govt in-kind)	–	Active

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EU-SPADS-2024 ⁴¹	EU (NDICI/INT PA)	Grant	Support for Protection, Assistance & Durable Solutions (SPADS) ⁴²	SA + livelihoods	Livelihoods; protection; local action plans	DRC + PHI + JIPS + gov't	Part of €60m package (share n/d)	2024-2027	Sokoto; (conflict-affected LGAs)	IDPs & hosts	No	–	Active
ECHO-NG-2025-PORTFOLIO ⁴³	EU (ECHO)	Grants (multi-partner)	EU Humanitarian Aid to Nigeria 2025	SA (food/CVA/basic services)	GFD; CBT/e-vouchers; nutrition; WASH; protection; health; education-in-emergencies	WFP, UNICEF, IRC, DRC, NRCS/IFRC, etc.	€35,100,000 (initial 2025)	2025-2025	NE/NW/NC hotspots	IDPs/returnees/hosts	No	–	Allocated (May-2025)
ECHO-NG-2025-BP-DREF ⁴⁴	EU (ECHO via IFRC DREF)	Grant	Benue/Plateau IDP Emergency Assistance	SA (rapid response)	MPCA; NFIs; WASH; basic health; PSS	Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS)	€250,000	2025-2025	Benue; Plateau	2,500 HH (15,000 people)	No	IFRC (DREF)	Ongoing (Aug-2025)
NRC-BHA-E2R-2023 ⁴⁵	USAID/BHA	Grant (Coop. Agreement)	Emergency to Reliance (E2R)-Adamawa	SA + livelihoods	MPCA; shelter; WASH; protection	NRC (INGO) + Adamawa State	USD 19,500,000	2023-2025	Adamawa (e.g., Yola, Mubi, Michika)	IDPs, returnees, hosts	No	–	Ongoing (FY23-25 award).
NRC-ECW-MYRP-II-2024 ⁴⁶	ECW (via UNICEF)	Grant	Education in Emergencies MYRP II (NE Nigeria)	SP (education safety nets)	EiE services; WASH-in-schools; MHPSS	UNICEF (lead) + NRC + partners	USD 15,000,000 (programme total; NRC share n/d)	2024-2027	Borno, Adamawa, Yobe	Crisis-affected girls/boys	No	Donor consortium	Active.
MBRGI-FAO/2024-NG	Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum ⁴⁷ Global Initiatives	Grant	Emergency agriculture-based livelihoods (NE)	SA + livelihoods	Agri-inputs; small livestock; home-gardens	FAO (UN)	USD 1,000,000	2024-2025	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	Vulnerable farming HH	No	–	Implemented 2024-2025
7F10827-PH3 (FAO) ⁴⁸	Switzerland (SDC)	Grant	Food security & livelihood assistance to conflict-affected HH (NE) ⁴⁹	SA + livelihoods	Rainy/dry-season inputs; goat/poultry kits; FFS; fisheries; LPSF ("Tom Brown")	FAO (UN)	CHF 2,500,000	2024-2027	Borno, Adamawa, Yobe	IDPs/returnees/hosts; women	No	–	Ongoing

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NOR-FAO/2025-NE	Norway MFA	Grant	Addressing food insecurity (NE)	SA + livelihoods	Inputs; resilience support (per MoU)	FAO (UN)	USD 1,400,000	2025-TBD	NE (BAY +)	Vulnerable HH in conflict areas	No	–	Approved Jun-2025
AFTI-NG/2025 (FAO+Partners)	UN Joint SDG Fund	Grant (Integrated Policy)	Agri-Food System Transformation & Innovation (AFTI)	SP systems + livelihoods	Systems & policy for food systems; SP linkages	FAO, IFAD, WFP, UNICEF + FGN	USD 2,400,000 (UN co-fund: USD 400,000)	2025-2027	National; pilots per workplan	Farmers/SM Es; vulnerable groups	No	UN co-fund USD 0.4m	Ongoing ⁽⁵⁰⁾
FAO-HRP-NG-2025 (Agriculture) ⁵¹	Multiple (appeal)	Appeal (HRP)	FAO Nigeria 2025 Agriculture HRP requirement	SA + livelihoods	Seeds/tools; irrigation; livestock; extension; cash-for-agri inputs	FAO (UN)+ Govt counterparts	USD 51,500,000 (requirement)	2025-2025	NE focus (BAY)	1.9 million people (planned)	No	–	Funding requirement (active)
P179447 (NFWP-SU) ⁵²	World Bank (IDA)	Loan - IPF (Scale-Up)	Nigeria for Women Program Scale Up	Livelihoods & economic inclusion	WAGs; community investment funds; livelihood collectives; digital savings	FMWA + States (national expansion, phased)	US\$500,000,000	2023-2028	National (phased)	Unbanked/low-income women (18+)	Y/N (Govt in-kind; loan-financed core)	–	Ongoing; closes 31-Dec-2028
UN Trust Fund ⁵³	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)	Grant (Trust Fund)	UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women and Girls	Gender-based violence response and prevention sub-system	Flexible grants for multi-sectoral services, prevention, organizational strengthening	Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Women-led NGOs	\$150,000-\$800,000 per project; up to \$20 million total	2026-2029 (4-year projects)	National /multi-country	Women and girls survivors of violence; marginalized groups	No government counterpart funding; CSOs apply directly	–	Call for proposals (open)

Endnote

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- ³<https://businessday.ng/news/article/afdb-approves-50m-trust-fund-to-end-hunger-among-school-age-african-children/#:~:text=Beth%20Dunford%2C%20AfDB%E2%80%99s%20vice%20president,%E2%80%9D>
- ³<https://www.thecable.ng/eu-donates-e13m-for-expansion-of-social-protection-system-in-nigeria/>
- ⁴<https://www.thecable.ng/eu-donates-e13m-for-expansion-of-social-protection-system-in-nigeria/>
- ⁵<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2024/06/13/supporting-nigeria-homegrown-reforms-new-world-bank-financing-for-inclusive-growth-and-revenue-diversification>
- ⁶<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2025/04/02/support-for-human-capital-in-nigeria-world-bank-approves-new-financing-for-education-nutrition-and-economic-resilience#:~:text=Initially%20designed%20to%20respond%20to,and%20foreign%20exchange%20rate%20unification>
- ⁷<https://www.unicef.org/executiveboard/media/32596/file/2025-SRS-Joint-cost-recovery-report-EN-2025-07-15.pdf>
- ⁸<https://www.unicef.org/executiveboard/media/32596/file/2025-SRS-Joint-cost-recovery-report-EN-2025-07-15.pdf>
- ⁹<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2024/06/13/supporting-nigeria-homegrown-reforms-new-world-bank-financing-for-inclusive-growth-and-revenue-diversification>
- ¹⁰<https://www.ungm.org/Public/Notice/275566>
- ¹¹<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/717321706545772846/pdf/Nigeria-National-Social-Safety-Net-Program-Scale-Up-Project.pdf>
- ¹²<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/loans-credits/2020/02/18/nigeria-immunization-plus-and-malaria-progress-by-accelerating-coverage-and-transforming-services-impact-project-as-phase-1-of-the-nigeria-improved-child-survival-program-for-human-capital-multiphase-programmatic-approach-mpa>
- ¹³<https://punchng.com/world-bank-approves-300m-loan-for-idps-host-communities/>
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- ³¹ https://www.contractsfinder.service.gov.uk/Notice/c80ebef0-f783-4396-b155-f58c1c72324c?utm_source=chatgpt.com
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- ³³ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2025/04/02/support-for-human-capital-in-nigeria-world-bank-approves-new-financing-for-education-nutrition-and-economic-resilience>
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- ⁴⁵ <https://www.highergov.com/grant/720BHA23CA00018/>
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About dRPC

The development Research and Projects Centre (dRPC) is a non-profit organization dedicated to advancing sustainable development, research, and capacity building across Nigeria and beyond. Established to bridge the gap between policy, practice, and community impact, dRPC focuses on generating evidence-based solutions to address socio-economic challenges. Through collaborative partnerships with governments, academic institutions, civil society organizations, and international development agencies, dRPC drives initiatives in areas such as health, education, livelihood, poverty and economic empowerment, democracy and good governance, climate action, peace and humanitarian, and gender equality.

The organization conducts rigorous research, implements innovative projects, and provides technical assistance to support informed decision-making and inclusive development. With a commitment to empowering local communities, dRPC emphasizes participatory approaches, ensuring that marginalized groups, including women and youth, are central to its programs. Over the years, dRPC has built a reputation for delivering high-impact interventions that align with global development goals, such as the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).