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**SPR Reading Guidance**



**Enhancing the resilience of chronically vulnerable populations  
in Niger**

**Standard Project Report 2016**

World Food Programme in Niger, Republic of (NE)



**World Food Programme**

# Table Of Contents

## **Country Context and WFP Objectives**

Country Context

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

## **Country Resources and Results**

Resources for Results

Achievements at Country Level

Supply Chain

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

## **Knowledge Management: WFP's promotion of national hunger solutions in Niger**

## **Project Objectives and Results**

Project Objectives

Project Activities

Operational Partnerships

Performance Monitoring

Results/Outcomes

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Story Worth Telling

## **Figures and Indicators**

Data Notes

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

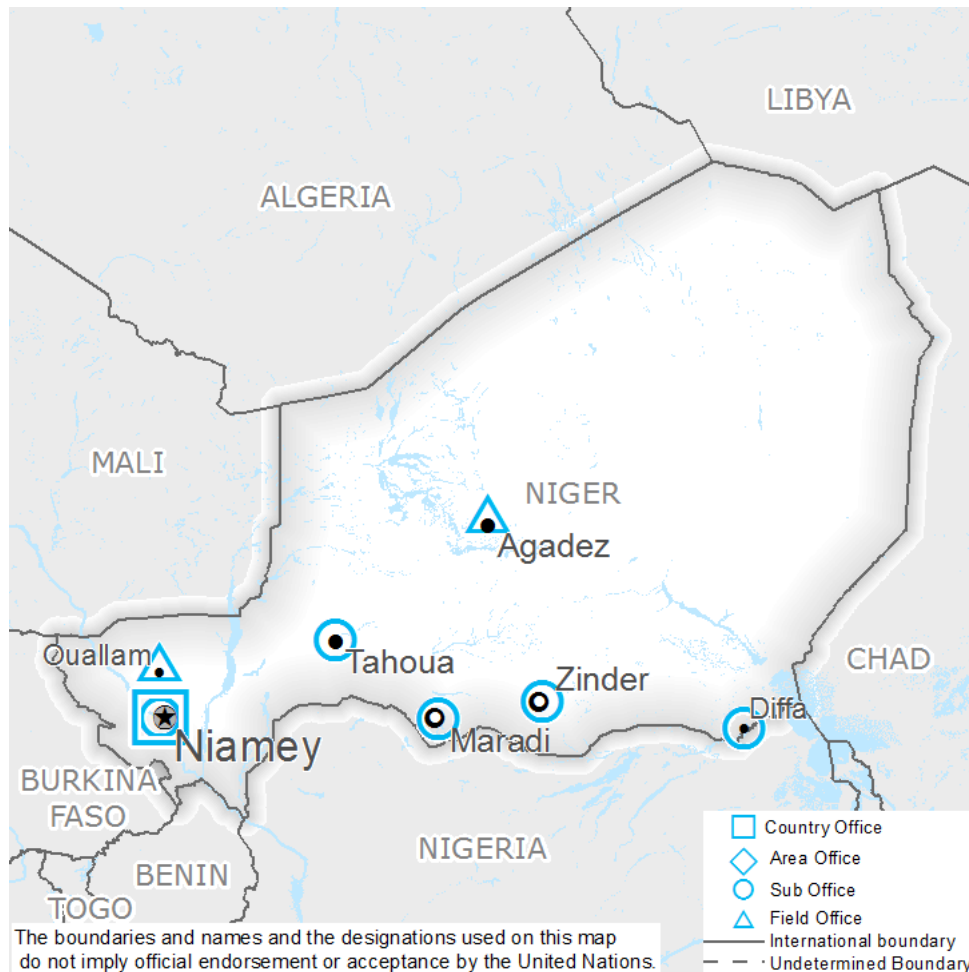
Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Project Indicators

Resource Inputs from Donors

# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Country Context

Niger is a land-locked, low-income and food-deficient country in the Sahel, with an estimated population of over 18 million. It ranks last (188 out of 188 countries) on the 2015 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index. Its annual population growth of 3.9 percent is one of the highest rates in the world.

In Niger, it is estimated that some 1.5 million people are affected by food insecurity [1]. From 2010 to 2016, nearly 20 percent of the population were not able to cover their food needs because of insufficient food availability associated with inadequate production due to drought, flooding, security constraints, demographic growth and other factors. This figure reaches nearly 25 percent during periods of poor rainfall.

Children chronically malnourished are calculated to be 46.6 percent, with a national global acute malnutrition rate of 10.3 percent for children aged 6-59 months, and some regions reaching more than 14 percent [2].

Four severe climate related food and nutrition crises since 2000 have exacerbated the vulnerability of poor households with low adaptive capacity. Seasonal variations of rainfall also affect food security and nutrition, even in good years. Furthermore, events in the region have strong influences on security, migration and humanitarian needs, with a special attention on the Lake Chad area for the moment. Economic and health related shocks further impede food availability and access, and resilience of communities and individuals.

The average years of schooling are 1.5 years whilst only 5.2 percent of the population has some secondary education. This drops to 2.4 percent for girls who have a clear disadvantage compared to boys (7.8 percent). Families' ability to cover food needs and better cope with shocks, is directly connected to improving school

enrolment and retention, particularly for girls.

Gender inequality in Niger is high: Niger ranks 188th out of 188 on the Gender Inequality Index [3]. Persistent gender disparities continue to challenge development, especially in literacy, mortality, morbidity, access to assets, gender-based violence and early marriage. Women, especially in rural areas, are overloaded by domestic chores and are particularly affected by food insecurity, with 24.4 percent of all households headed by women affected by food insecurity against about 11.9 percent of households headed by men.

The country is highly exposed to climate change, facing irregular rainfall, increase in average temperature, desertification and frequent climate shocks. With nearly 80 percent of the population working in the climate-sensitive rural sector, climate change has a negative impact on lives and livelihoods, which – given the low adaptive capacity in Niger – is expected to worsen unless resilience-building activities are implemented.

Finally, Niger must deal with significant capacity constraints. The country is confronted with limited national budgets for food security and nutrition. More general constraints on national capacity also impede the Government's response. Logistics and transport present an important challenge in this context.

[1] Emergency Food Security Assessment, August 2016.

[2] SMART survey, August/September 2016.

[3] Gender Inequality Index, Human Development Reports, UNDP, 2015.

## Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

The integrated response for resilience building requires a strong partnership which can ensure the complementarity and the multi-sectorial contributions of engaging actors. *Les Nigériens Nourissent les Nigériens* (3N, Nigerians Feed Nigerians) initiative provides the framework and the platform for the Government's renewed political commitment to long-term food security and nutrition supported by donors, international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs). It is also axed on key strategic and operational partnerships which have been developed by WFP with the United Nations (UN) Rome-based agencies (RBAs) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Over the past three years, resilience-building programmes are implemented with local, regional and national authorities, and different partners (UN agencies, NGOs, institutions with academic and technical expertise) to address vulnerability, food insecurity and malnutrition. PRRO activities contribute to the Government's *Plan de Développement Economique et Social* (PDES) 2012–2015, extended to 2016, and the 3N initiative and its 2016–2020 action plan. The Resilience Priority Paper provides the overarching strategic framework on resilience. The newly adopted Nutrition Security Policy and its action plan will support more strategic and targeted action to tackle the nutrition related challenges and support overall coordination. WFP actively participates and contributes to support the Government bodies: *Le Dispositif National de Prévention et de Gestion des Catastrophes et Crises Alimentaires* (DNPGCCA) that acts as disaster management authority and guides humanitarian interventions; *La Cellule de Coordination du Système d'Alerte Précoce et de Prévention des Catastrophes* (CC/SAP/PC) that monitors food security and nutrition for the early warning system; and *La Cellule Crises Alimentaires et de Gestion des Catastrophes* (CCA/GC) that coordinates partners' activities. Once the preliminary yearly harvest results are known, national response options are planned based on WFP, CCA/GC and the local network, *Cellule Filets Sociaux* (CFS), activities in order to coordinate interventions and support social safety nets. Annual joint vulnerability assessments are undertaken by the Government, with the technical and financial support of the European Union, WFP, UNICEF, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS).

Since 2012, WFP liaises with Save the Children International, Oxfam and the Cultural and Humanitarian Association, to promote the household economy approach and outcome analysis for vulnerability analysis and the targeting process through the DNPGCCA, Early Warning System, *Cadre Harmonisé* and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). WFP contributes to the Unified Social Register working group regularly and shares lessons through the Cash Learning Partnership (CaLP) with NGOs, FAO and UNICEF to enhance resilience. School meals, nutrition and agricultural production are entry points for a package of interventions in areas affected by chronic vulnerabilities, notably in the so called '*Communes de Convergence*'. WFP's interventions overlap with a part of these communes and integrate others considered to be particularly vulnerable. To this effect, WFP's interventions take place in 37 communes throughout Niger with an integrated approach to self-reliance and resilience building activities. In this context, the government's National School Feeding strategy framed school meals as a cardinal entry point to build safety nets that help to ensure that every child – even those from the poorest

households – has access to education, health and nutrition. In line with this strategy, WFP school meals programme helps households break the cycles of poverty and hunger and better cope with shocks and stresses, while supporting children to concentrate in class, build their potential and develop into healthy adults. It connects with the local purchase programme, preferring whenever possible to purchase locally. This contributes greatly to the integrated approach to build self-reliance and resilience.

WFP activities are integrated in a multi-sectorial and multi-actors framework linking emergency and development activities in a holistic approach. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2014–2018 and the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) guide partners' interventions. WFP and FAO co-lead the Global Food Security Cluster and WFP is an active member of the nutrition and education clusters.

A resilience technical working group strengthens UN coherence on the implementation of the joint High Commissioner 3N (HC3N-UN) *Commune de Convergence* approach, which guides resilience intervention in collaboration with RBAs – FAO, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and WFP – and UNICEF. The implementation of the approach is supported by strong operational partnerships, especially with RBAs and UNICEF, which have been reinforced by joint projects and funding proposals. Joint programme aiming at Rural Women Economic Empowerment (RWEE) implemented with FAO, IFAD and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), and the joint programme supporting development of the Maradi region in collaboration with eight other agencies including UN Women and United Nations Population fund (UNFPA) allow more inclusive interventions prioritising gender and women empowerment.

A nutrition working group is also in place where WFP, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and UNICEF discuss nutrition strategies for refugees, to ensure coherence and complementary between actors.

WFP continues to play a key role in supporting the coordination of the lean season response. In 2016, coordination meetings were held with all actors throughout the response, including non-WFP partners, to avoid duplication, ensure good coverage of different zones and guarantee quality of the programme through timely sharing of distribution monitoring and food basket monitoring outcomes. WFP will do the same in 2017, also aiming to enhance coordination in the different regions. Coordination with the different government actors remains a particular focus. A fruitful collaboration has continued between WFP and the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) supported Cash Alliance. The first combined post-distribution monitoring (PDM) assessment took place during the lean season of 2015, and further alignment of strategy and harmonisation of tools were carried out in 2016. In 2017 WFP will continue to co-lead the Global Food Security Cluster Information Management Tool, initiated in 2015 with 15 humanitarian actors and the Government, to improve the coordination and efficiency of the response.

In and out of camp populations receive assistance under the Diffa emergency response activities. Refugee and displaced response interventions are discussed with the main government counterpart, *Commission Nationale d'Eligibilité au Statut de Réfugié* (CNE) and UNHCR.

WFP and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) have an agreement in place to avoid duplication of assistance through sharing and coordinating food needs of refugees and returnees. Both WFP and ICRC use geographical distribution method of zones of intervention. Refugees and displaced populations – returnees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) – as well as host populations in areas of high insecurity are assisted by ICRC, resources permitting. WFP has complemented ICRC's food basket to facilitate assistance to vulnerable populations following a 'transfer agreement' in 2015 and 2016. The same approach will be promoted in 2017 to ensure an efficient response in areas with high levels of insecurity.

WFP and UNICEF are working on a joint action plan, together with the Ministry of Health and other actors, to improve the nutrition situation in the Diffa region. The objective of this joint plan is to ensure a comprehensive nutrition response in and out of camps, including the linkages with water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and health sectors.

## Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

WFP implements both resilience and emergency operations in Niger. The former, through the PRRO – along with relief assistance to Malian refugees, included until 2015 under the Malian regional emergency operations – and the latter, through emergency operations in the Diffa region as part of the regional emergency response (EMOP 200777). Furthermore, United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) special operation provides air services to the humanitarian community in the country.

Activities are carried out through a multi-sectorial integrated community-based approach to household and community resilience with the objective to reduce the impact of seasonal stresses and prevent malnutrition. The

PRRO aims at triggering change and preparing for progressive phase-out through three inter-related and mutually reinforcing pillars: i) an integrated resilience package that supports the identification of successful scalable models; ii) strengthening of national capacity; and iii) building strategic partnerships.

The integrated response comprises of Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) creation programmes coupled with nutrition prevention and treatment activities. It also includes school meals and related programmes such as school vegetable gardens, local milling and processing initiatives, and the promotion of local production of smallholder farmers and local purchases. Activities are implemented in the pre- and post-harvest period to assist rural communities in revitalising infrastructure, improving agricultural production and diversifying rural incomes.

WFP aims to bridge the gap between humanitarian and development assistance through the combination and adoption of sequenced assistance to protect achievements during the most difficult period over the year, and build resilience and self-reliance over time. Critical building blocks are now in place to create a path for change in Niger and building resilience has become a major focus of the global, regional and country level discussions.

Current operations are characterised by strong leadership and engagement of the government, including a renewed political commitment, which favours long-term food security and nutrition. These efforts are supported by donors, international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and key strategic and operational partnerships.

Preparation for hand-over focuses on capacity strengthening and partnerships. Technical assistance is provided to government institutions at a centralised and decentralised level through trainings, joint field monitoring and support to policy and strategy development. Support is also provided to improve nutrition targeting, monitoring and evaluation, community based activities, assistance modalities, outreach health services and women leadership.

Efforts made during PRRO 200583 will be continued in 2017 with the beginning of the new project. Building on current operations, WFP will continue to respond to the needs of poor women, men, girls and boys through an integrated and geographically concentrated safety net approach that applies participatory seasonal programming and combines protective, preventive and promotional actions. Capacity development progressively ensures effective leadership and ownership by government and communities in preparation for future hand-over. In 2017, by further fostering its partnership, WFP will support government efforts to build national knowledge and ensure an evidence base for decision-making.

As for emergency activities, they are carried out within the Lake Chad Basin regional emergency response, EMOP 200777. Through the Regional EMOP, WFP aims to meet the urgent food and nutrition needs of vulnerable people and communities in crisis. In particular, it aims to stabilise the nutrition situation of crisis-affected children through robust prevention programmes adapted to nutrition indicators of population groups, and to ensure the food needs of crisis-affected populations, with implementation modalities adapted to specific local contexts. In 2017, WFP will further support recovery and resilience building efforts, especially in stabilised crisis areas. Conditional activities are gradually being integrated in the response as a means of transition from emergency to recovery where the situation allows. The shift aims at promoting livelihood's activities of the first generation of internally displaced persons (IDPs) living in secured areas and where local environment is conducive to promotion of agro-pastoral activities. It is expected that, unless conditions change, the group of beneficiaries involved in conditional activities will transition to being assisted through a new scheme and no longer be part of the emergency response.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

Throughout 2016, WFP struggled to secure funding for all operations. WFP's main operation in Niger, PRRO 200583, continued to suffer from large resource shortfalls: it was funded at around 25 percent of the budgeted needs of USD 205 million. Furthermore, earmarking of funds for specific activities sometimes did not allow to cover gaps when it was most needed. To assure that activities could be carried out to reach the most vulnerable population in Niger, WFP adjusted the operational and geographical targeting as well as the content of the package. Notwithstanding these difficulties, WFP was able to continue providing assistance to the people most in need and not lose the commitment or gains achieved throughout the three years of implementation of self-reliance and resilience building activities.

Focusing on municipalities prioritised by the government and the United Nations (UN) and those with strategic partnerships – the PRRO was scaled down from 119 to 37 municipalities. These WFP identified municipalities partly overlap with the 35 government identified *Communes de Convergence* and partly take into account the municipalities considered particularly in need and vulnerable to shocks and where strategic partnerships were created. This geographical focus allowed to secure an integrated and multi-sectoral approach. The aim was to concentrate resources and interventions and to ensure better integration of activities with a higher impact on self-reliance and resilience, to secure a holistic response to the multi-dimensional nature of vulnerability. During the lean season the same communities assisted under food assistance-for-assets (FFA) programme (either in the form of food or cash transfer) benefited from WFP unconditional targeted assistance through in-kind and cash-based transfer (CBT). However, the contingency measures in place during the lean season in 2014 and 2015, assisting additional transitory seasonal food insecure households, were not carried out in 2016 due to funding constraints.

On the asset creation activities, WFP continued to assist the same number of communes identified as most in need. However due to insufficient funding, from March to May 2016, the beneficiaries worked part-time and received half-rations of food assistance.

Funding constraints also affected nutrition, in particular moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment activities. As of May 2016, rations were cut by half, followed by re-targeting to include only malnourished children aged 6-23 months and pregnant women. Additionally, pregnant and lactating women received a half-ration under blanket feeding assistance during the lean season.

WFP school meals programme likewise suffered from insufficient funding. Planned take-home rations were not provided throughout the whole period of the project. A distinction between priority (35 percent) and non-priority (65 percent) communes had to be made.

With the start of the school year in October 2015 (2015/16), WFP provided assistance to all priority communes but only 50 percent of the planned number of days of school meal distributions were carried out. Furthermore, meal rations were revised, particularly for breakfast. This affected children's attendance (drop of 2 percent), especially of nomadic pupils, and provoked overall absenteeism in the evening. Complementary activities (school mills, gardens) were also negatively affected.

With the flexible donor support, WFP benefited from multilateral contributions as well as an effective utilisation of the WFP internal advance financing mechanism, which permitted timely purchase and delivery of food and cash. Focus on joint projects under the '*Commune de Convergence*' (C2C) approach in addition to other joint projects with strategic partners including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), optimised the use of resources in reaching the critical mass and generated additional resources.

Regarding the emergency operations in the Diffa region, the activities fall under the regional emergency operations of the Lake Chad Basin, launched by WFP in January 2015 for countries dealing with the growing displaced population arriving from Nigeria. The Regional EMOP 200777 went through various budget revisions as needs increased and was extended until the end of 2017 (budget revision eight). After several attacks in the Diffa region, WFP continued to gradually scale up its operations. Refugee operations in the Lake Chad Basin under the Regional EMOP 200777 continued to expand. Funding constraints were compounded by security and access issues which did not allow for the full implementation of planned activities. For example, it was not possible to increase geographical coverage or increase targeted beneficiaries in communes where WFP was already operating. In 2016, coordination between partners was enhanced in Diffa and Niamey. This allowed to optimise the response, avoiding duplication. Emergency school meals were also provided, however not all targeted children were reached. In particular, difficulty of access to certain areas of the region hindered the implementation of a coordinated plan with

the Government to relocate children in difficult areas in order to guarantee their education. This strategy is ongoing and will be carried out throughout 2017.

In 2016, a fully funded WFP-managed United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) special operation allowed WFP to respond to challenges posed by vast distances, a lack of safe and reliable air service as well as poor road conditions in Niger, which make travel to affected populations very difficult. Throughout the year, UNHAS provided safe, efficient, and effective air transport services from its main hub in Niamey to five regions in Niger (Agadez, Diffa, Maradi, Tahoua and Zinder), serving over 114 humanitarian organizations comprising non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations agencies, donors, the diplomatic community and the Government. For example, humanitarian stakeholders are using the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) to access beneficiaries in locations where static operations cannot be established due to insecurity. UNHAS is a critical part of this response to ensure uninterrupted access to the affected population.

## Achievements at Country Level

Under the PRRO, WFP supports the Government in implementing a multi-actor and multi-sectorial, integrated community-based approach to building household and community resilience, supporting the same vulnerable beneficiaries through a flexible combination of conditional and unconditional food assistance activities over a three-year period. In line with the *Les Nigériens Nourrissent les Nigériens* (3N) initiative – United Nations joint *Commune de Convergence* (C2C) approach, in which humanitarian and development partners bring their efforts together in 35 targeted vulnerable communes, and further targeting the communities most in need, WFP carried out activities in 37 municipalities throughout Niger. WFP's three-pronged approach (3PA) [1] participatory planning tools, namely: Integrated Context Analysis (ICA), Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) and Community-based Participatory Planning (CBPP) were used in collaboration with other actors under this approach with the leadership of the Government. This approach also contributed to support women and girls' equal participation in decision-making processes in their communities.

This WFP integrated effort is recognised by many actors, namely the Government and donors, with positive preliminary results and trends emerging from several internal and external assessments, and has the potential to be put at scale within the country.

As a concrete example, baseline (2014) and midline (2016) survey results highlighted that in 90 percent of cases the assets created by WFP were made productive, and in September 2016, 88 percent of surveyed households said that they had access to the assets created. Continuous assistance has also limited the use of negative coping strategies (from 31 percent in 2014 to 10.4 percent in 2016) and protects the livelihoods of very poor households. Quantitative survey conducted by the *Réseau National des Chambres d'Agriculture du Niger* (RECA) also showed an increase in agricultural production at the food assistance for assets (FFA) sites, confirming positive results. Furthermore, mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM), phone call surveys to beneficiaries in the Diffa region, continued on a regular basis. Collection of food consumption score and food prices took place.

According to anthropological qualitative survey conducted by the *Laboratoire d'Etudes et de Recherche sur les Dynamiques Sociales et le Développement Local* (LASDEL) in integrated sites in July 2016, WFP intervention has contributed to increase the attendance level in health centres, improve breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices and strengthen the nutritional status of children. The adolescent girl pilot project has also demonstrated positive results, including decreasing anaemia rates (61.7 percent to 59.9 percent for boys and 63 percent to 57.9 percent for girls between 2013 and 2015) and improving school performance, and is to be scaled up under the new PRRO in 2017.

The promotion of local production and purchases through the integrated school meals initiative via the Purchase from Africans for Africa (PAA) programme, driven by the High Commissioner 3N Initiative and the Minister of Primary Education, is also part of the PRRO. The Government developed the national strategy of local purchase from smallholder farmers with close support of WFP. WFP's support to school meals programme helped move from traditional school meals based only on food distributions to a national school meals agenda integrating local purchases with social safety net objectives as well as complementary activities, such as awareness sessions on key family practices and access to school mills and vegetable gardens.

Some cross-cutting positive trends of WFP's resilience activities include: improvement of communities ability to ensure their food and nutrition security; development of economic activities; increase of income; reduction of economic migration; women's empowerment; improvement of social cohesion; and environment protection.

Since January 2016, WFP assisted Malian refugees under the PRRO after the end of the emergency response, as the humanitarian situation within Niger for Malian refugees started to stabilise. A number of discussions on a new strategy took place and is still ongoing with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



(UNHCR), focusing on targeting on the basis of vulnerability, and strengthening and developing the livelihoods of Malian refugees to help build their resilience. Furthermore in 2016, WFP Niger launched its first e-voucher distribution through SCOPE, WFP's digital beneficiary and transfer management platform – an innovative mechanism for remote distributions, moving from paper to electronic vouchers.

Regarding the Lake Chad emergency response, in 2016 WFP continued to support vulnerable refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and host population out of camps, and refugees in camps. The food security response was linked from the start to WFP's blanket feeding activities to ensure that the most vulnerable children aged 6-23 months receive the micronutrient and caloric value needed to prevent an increase in malnutrition and mortality. Furthermore, vulnerable schoolchildren were reached through emergency school meals.

WFP first established the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) special operation in 2008 to complement humanitarian efforts in response to security challenges across the northern and eastern parts of the country. Since then, UNHAS has been recognised as the safest and most reliable means through which humanitarian staff can gain prompt access to fragile populations in the country.

In 2016, some 114 user organizations comprising non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations agencies, donors, diplomatic missions and the Government rely on UNHAS to implement and monitor humanitarian activities in Niger.

[1] Three-pronged approach (3PA) is an innovative programming approach developed by WFP in consultation with governments and partners. The aim is to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of programmes in resilience building, productive safety nets, disaster-risk reduction and preparedness.

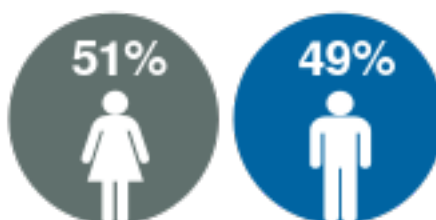
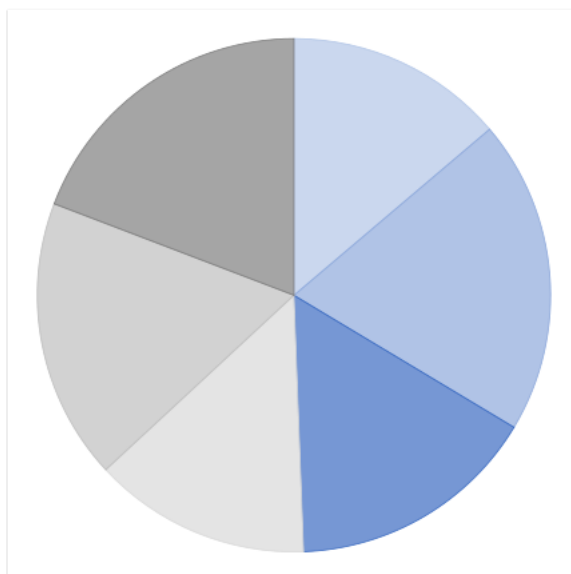


## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	242,231	240,476	482,707
Children (5-18 years)	347,548	310,688	658,236
Adults (18 years plus)	277,337	337,017	614,354
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2016</b>	<b>867,116</b>	<b>888,181</b>	<b>1,755,297</b>

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)



## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Regional EMOP	15,362	1,535	5,239	2,996	178	25,309
Single Country PRRO	19,987	2,353	5,213	12,438	197	40,188
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>35,349</b>	<b>3,888</b>	<b>10,451</b>	<b>15,434</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>65,497</b>

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

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Regional EMOP	2,166,861	-	-
Single Country PRRO	4,441,815	1,117,873	-
<b>Total Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>6,608,677</b>	<b>1,117,873</b>	-

## Supply Chain

WFP local purchases aimed to stimulate the local economy and support local smallholder farmers. Purchases from local sources also enabled WFP Niger to reduce lead time compared to international procurement. In 2016, WFP's procurement of local commodities increased significantly. Most local purchases concerned cereals, pulses and small quantity of salt. WFP Niger supplied Plumpy'Sup from the *Société de Transformation Alimentaire* (STA). Furthermore, WFP continued to purchase commodities from smallholder farmers for its programmes, in particular for school meal activities. This helps to strengthen a convergence of efforts to stimulate local economy, agricultural investment and ultimately self-reliance and resilience of local population.

In addition to the purchase itself, WFP provided technical support to farmers' organizations in collaboration with other agencies, namely the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The objective was to ensure inclusion of the poorest farmers and their access to the institutional market. WFP used the global commodity management facility (GCMF) to buy commodities from smallholder farmers as well as from commercial suppliers. WFP aims to continue on this path and further enhance capacity development of smallholder farmers, farmers' organizations and the government counterparts to promote local purchase initiatives in Niger. Internationally and regionally procured commodities arrived in land-locked Niger through the ports of Cotonou, Benin and Lomé, Togo. Transport from port was exclusively handled by forwarding agents sub-contracting commercial transporters. Dispatch to final distribution points was handled by a combination of cooperating partners, commercial transporters and the WFP fleet. WFP's fleet in Niger consists of one truck per region. They serve to reach particularly challenging destinations or when the tonnages are too small to be commercially interesting. It sometimes occurred that, due to congestion of ports or long road times, food could arrive late. In these occasions, WFP resorted to dispatches from internal warehouses, to counter the effects of the delay.

Storekeepers and tally clerks are assigned by the Government and are important participants of WFP Niger capacity development programme. In 2016, as an important part of capacity development activities, day labourers were included in the trainings delivered in all regions of the country.

As far as warehouse capacity is concerned, a large part consists of mobile storage units (Wiik halls and Rubb halls), which however proved to adapt poorly to the heat and violent winds in the country. To improve storage conditions, WFP is progressively replacing mobile tents with more robust mobile storage units of aluminium (Flospan). In 2016, five Flospan tents were already set up. This is an important addition to improve storage capacity and conditions for the conservation of specialised nutritious food.

On the other hand, WFP also started the construction of five concrete warehouses in four extended delivery points (EDP). This will help to improve the storage conditions of specialised nutritious food, which should not be stored in the mobile warehouses.

The Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System (COMPAS) was successfully replaced by the new Logistics Execution Support System (LESS). The new system offers advantages such as real-time tracking of goods, a more efficient tracking system from the production phase to partner hand-over, and increased transparency of the supply chain. The installation went smoothly, without major disruptions and was up and running since May 2016.

WFP Niger was able to avoid any significant losses in 2016 for storage and handling. Compared to 2015, losses have decreased and this can be attributed to the improved tracking of expiry of food now possible with LESS.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	2,279	-	2,279
Iodised Salt	281	136	417
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	130	-	130
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,690</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>2,826</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>95.2%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	

## Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Beans	818
Corn Soya Blend	2,982
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	2,317
Rice	1,995
Sorghum/Millet	6,413
Vegetable Oil	931
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,456</b>

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In order to ensure an effective capitalisation of experience and evidence-based project implementation, different externally-led innovative analyses were carried out beyond the external evaluation of PRRO and EMOP. The focus was not only on improving WFP's operations, but also searching for effective scalable models to be transferred to the Government and sustainable hunger solutions. Moving towards nationally owned safety nets to facilitate the development of effective government-owned responses to long-term hunger, WFP put strong focus on following dimensions: targeting, knowledge management and learning, partnerships, capacity development, government leadership and ownership, gender, climate change and coordination.

Geographical targeting of PRRO is in line with the *Commune de Convergence (C2C)* approach that defines the commune as an entry point. However, given the limited resource, there is a need to converge efforts to reach the critical mass at the commune level. Furthermore, WFP will converge its efforts by developing synergies with other actors at the site level to strengthen the integrated approach.

Regarding beneficiary targeting, the evaluation of the EMOP [1] found that targeting both displaced and host populations for food assistance contributed to equity, reduction of tensions between them, and alignment with the national framework. Targeting the same beneficiaries for more than one year of PRRO intervention showed positive trends. A reduction of the percentage of "very poor" amongst the beneficiary households of PRRO multi-year assistance was observed by, amongst others, the target study on households progress carried out in 2016 which shows that 56 percent of households used to be "very poor" became "poor" in some integrated sites.

Development of leadership and ownership generated by the use of participatory planning tools, i.e. Seasonal Livelihoods Programming (SLP) and Community-based Participatory Planning (CBPP), was observed in the past

years. WFP will further support and accompany the government counterparts and community to promote these tools, and strive to integrate them into the national procedure in collaboration with other United Nations (UN) agencies and partners.

Strategic partnerships, collaboration with Rome-based agencies (RBAs) – in the domain of land rehabilitation and value chain for food security and with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in nutrition sector – enabled WFP to increase efficiency and effectiveness of its operation. Partnerships with academia (University of Agronomy) and institutions with agricultural expertise, such as the *Réseau National des Chambres d'Agriculture du Niger* (RECA), contributed to improve the quality of food assistance for assets (FFA) activities. The collaboration with a local research institute, *Laboratoire d'Etudes et de Recherche sur les Dynamiques Sociales et le Développement Local* (LASDEL) allowed to capture positive qualitative trends linked to the PRRO resilience integrated approach. WFP will further strengthen these existing partnerships and also strive to create new partnerships especially in the areas such as gender, nutrition, land tenure, environment and climate change.

Following recommendation received of the lessons learned exercise, gender was further mainstreamed throughout programmes, and partnerships were reinforced, for example through the joint WFP, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) programme with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), in which the agencies worked together on rural women's economic empowerment. The study on linkages between FFA creation activities and gender showed that beneficiaries perceived an improvement of women's empowerment and nutritional status. Women were greatly involved in the FFA activities and benefited also from seed distributions including the ones for vegetable gardening of partners, namely FAO and IFAD. The village committees ensured that criteria for very poor households took into account women's access to assets and basic social services and specific needs, as well as women's status and social position in making decisions at household and community level. Women's consultations in the design process of FFA activities succeeded in influencing the types of assets created and increasing their control over these assets (for example, participating in community redistribution of asset generated revenue, or distribution of land).

Better knowledge managing and developing national capacities are essential to move beyond an implementation approach for WFP and towards nationally owned hunger solutions. Knowledge management and innovation have been given priority in line with the 2015 external evaluation recommendations. WFP strengthened its internal capacity in the area, adopted a knowledge management strategy and launched several capitalisation exercises. It invested also in capacity development in support of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), by not only focusing on strengthening operational capacities in its sectors of intervention, but also investing in supporting national processes contributing to the prioritisation of the Zero Hunger agenda. The support to the development of the Investment Plan of the *Les Nigériens Nourrissent les Nigériens* (3N) initiative, National Nutritional Security Policy and its action plan, National Local Purchase from Smallholder Farmers Policy and its standard operating procedures, as well as the reflection on a social protection and national safety nets programme constitute important pillars to prepare the transfer and progressive exit. In light of the context in Niger, it will need to be coupled more with emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction, for which WFP has also provided important support to the Government. Investments in this area will need to be scaled up, and new elements, such as climate insurance and collaboration with the African Risk Capacity (ARC) [2], will be integrated at the national as well as decentralised and community level to ensure sustainability.

Regarding climate change, analyses are being carried out with the aim of identifying climate risks, finalising a gap analysis and mapping all initiatives tied to climate change carried out in the country. WFP will continue along these lines in the new PRRO starting in 2017, focusing on policy and advocacy, capacity development and skills development and trainings, knowledge management and production of information materials regarding climate issues.

Particularly under the Regional EMOP, strong coordination at the national and regional level, between all the different actors, is key to ensure timely, efficient and effective implementation of assistance. Good relationship with the national counterparts plays an important role. Further efforts on strengthening coordination and collaboration with other actors will be made in order to better accompany the recovery phase and develop synergies to support self-reliance.

[1] External evaluation carried out in April 2016 and published in February 2017.

[2] ARC: African Risk Capacity, is an institution of the African Union focused risks analysis tied to climate shocks such as drought.

# Knowledge Management: WFP's promotion of national hunger solutions in Niger

Within the framework of WFP Niger's vision to reinforce its focus and positioning on capacity development and partnerships, moving beyond WFP's role as implementer, knowledge management became a key feature to accompany WFP's paradigm shift. In fact, this orientation is based on the recognition that knowledge is essential, not only to improve the performance of WFP, but also to support the development and scale up of national hunger solutions.

It is within this framework that WFP Niger decided to put knowledge management at the centre of its strategy. A knowledge management unit was created and developed a knowledge management strategy articulated around three dimensions.

The first dimension relates to internal knowledge management to ensure getting the right knowledge, in the right place, at the right time to improve evidence building, efficiency and effectiveness of WFP Niger's policies and programmes and strengthen capacity of its staff. The vision is to promote a culture of learning and innovation. In 2016, it thus involved trainings and information management and sharing, but also capitalization exercises including lessons learned and best practices publications, amongst others, on certain innovations such as local purchases from smallholder farmers or breaking the intergenerational malnutrition cycle by targeting adolescent girls.

The second dimension is knowledge management with the external actors, namely Government, other agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and donors with the objectives of capitalizing results obtained by the resilience community, and sharing WFP's experience, lessons learned and good practices and learning from other partners. It includes participation in knowledge management platforms and initiatives, like the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)-funded Sahel Resilience Learning (SAREL) project or the Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced (RISE) network. Within this pillar, WFP also ensures joint coordinated approaches, between joint Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)/WFP capitalization and training exercises carried out in 2016 to relay the success and good practices from the field. It led to the identification of four best practices of this joint FAO/IFAD/WFP collaboration which will be captured in practice notes at the beginning of 2017. Furthermore, partnerships with academic, research and technical institutions, such as the *Réseau National des Chambres d'Agriculture du Niger* (RECA) in the domain of land rehabilitation technique to improve quality of assets created through food assistance for assets (FFA), and with the *Laboratoire d'Etudes et de Recherche sur les Dynamiques Sociales et le Développement Local* (LASDEL) to conduct social-anthropological studies, allow WFP to further develop the knowledge and bring opportunities to identify good practices to be scaled up and replicated.

Lastly, seeking replicable and scalable models which can be transferred to the Government by testing WFP approach and models, ensuring the strengthening of national systems and capacities in order to develop a progressive exit strategy is the third dimension. This leads to government-owned sustainable hunger solutions in the long-term. WFP put special attention on conceiving its programmes in a way to not only implement but also promote learning and capacity development by capitalizing on WFP's experience to develop scalable efficient and effective models. In 2016, local purchases from smallholder farmers constituted an important area of support, not only in terms of policy but also capitalizing on WFP's Standard Operating Procedures to support the development of Government procedures.

To facilitate the knowledge sharing component, WFP also invested in making the knowledge available in a light and accessible format, by launching its "knowledge series", composed of four pagers summarising key policy issues, capitalization exercises and analyses and surveys.

# Project Objectives and Results

## Project Objectives

WFP PRRO in Niger implemented a multi-sectorial integrated community-based approach to household and community resilience and self-reliance in fragile ecosystems, contributing to: Strategic Objective 1 by reducing the impact of seasonal stresses and preventing a peak in acute malnutrition and mortality, focusing on children under 2 as part of a safety net for households; Strategic Objective 3 by increasing access to assets and food through land regeneration, water harvesting and local purchases; and Strategic Objective 4 by supporting integrated safety nets: treating acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women, and implementing community-based interventions to prevent malnutrition and improve access to education. The joint government and WFP multi-sectorial and integrated programming was geographically targeted and aimed to support the same vulnerable beneficiaries by implementing a flexible combination of conditional and unconditional food assistance year-round.

WFP's relevance and added value intended to bridge the gap between humanitarian and development assistance. Through this combination of objectives and the adoption of sequenced assistance, WFP aimed to build self-reliance and resilience over time and protect achievements during the most difficult periods of the year. The objective was to lift the very poor out of poverty and bring them back into the system with an increased self-reliance. WFP strategy looked beyond implementation of its package per se, investing in capitalisation, partnerships and capacity development in a spirit of supporting the development and scale up of nationally owned hunger solutions.

In 2016, PRRO was characterised by strong leadership and engagement of the Government, including a renewed political commitment, which prioritised long-term food security and nutrition. These efforts were supported by donors, international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and key strategic and operational partnerships with, amongst others, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) – that along with WFP make up the UN Rome-based agencies (RBAs) – and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Furthermore, WFP improved its partnerships with national entities, such as *Réseau National des Chambres d'Agriculture du Niger* (RECA) and *Laboratoire d'Etudes et de Recherche sur les Dynamiques Sociales et le Développement Local* (LASDEL). Subsequently, an evidence-based approach was adopted in order to improve efficiency and effectiveness of operations and support nationally owned hunger solutions with the ultimate aim of progressively hand over the responsibility to the Government.



## Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	3,198,452
Direct Support Costs	89,727,828
Food and Related Costs	492,444,381
Indirect Support Costs	56,805,273
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	226,133,231
<b>Total</b>	<b>868,309,164</b>

## Project Activities

In 2016, WFP prioritised its activities in 37 communes, implementing the integrated geographically concentrated approach aiming to build self-reliance and resilience of the very poor, lifting them out of poverty. WFP continued to operationally target the same very poor households in the most vulnerable municipalities. The objectives, following

an integration of locally relevant integrated intervention packages, are guided by priorities identified in a participatory way through the three participatory planning tools (three-pronged approach).

WFP assistance package combined conditional transfers for the asset creation and local purchases, with unconditional safety nets to address nutrition, education and seasonal shocks.

The asset creation activities were a central part of the approach, with a special attention on land restoration, water mobilization under the watershed projects, agro-forestry activities and assisted natural regeneration. Over the three-year period of PRRO implementation, along with the physical asset creation activities, with its partners WFP ensured the provision of technical assistance to increase land productivity. During the post-harvest season from January to May, and from November to December 2016, WFP ensured conditional food or cash transfers to support asset creation. This assistance is necessary to compliment the insufficient food availability generated by harvests and to promote new techniques of land restoration. Compared to the very ambitious initially planned beneficiaries, due to funding constraints WFP was forced to considerably reduce the number of targeted households. In May 2016, the number of targeted beneficiaries for food assistance for assets (FFA) activities was brought down to just slightly over 200,000. Due to funding constraints, from March to May 2016, beneficiaries received full rations but working for a reduced number of days. The daily household food ration consisted of 3,500 g cereals, 700 g pulses and 140 g vegetable oil. The monthly household cash transfer was XOF 32,500 (USD 67). These amounts covered 13 days of physical work instead of 25. Collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) played a significant role under the land rehabilitation activities, ensuring availability of quality seeds, technical assistance and infrastructure, to support sustainability of results. WFP also facilitated access to land for the very poor, supporting discussion with the communities and land owners and formalisation of access security when relevant.

This productive asset support was coupled with a local purchase component, which enlarged market opportunities for the smallholder farmers and provided a tool to help their progressive reintegration into the productive system. In 2016, following the development of specific standard operating procedures, WFP increased its local purchase from smallholder farmers to 7,500 mt. WFP also significantly expanded the network of farmer organizations it works with, from 21 organizations with 7,430 farmers in 2014 to 150 organizations with over 40,000 farmers in 2016. Beyond operational results, WFP and FAO played a catalytic role supporting the Government to develop a National Strategy for the Local Purchase and its operational plan. WFP furthermore supported the Government to guarantee smallholder farmers' access to institutional markets, such as the National Security Stock. A special attention was put on targeting women and supporting their empowerment, with the support of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women).

This conditional support was combined with safety nets aiming to ensure access to food and nutrition for schoolchildren, adolescent girls and other populations at risk, helping to create stability and build resilience. It combined three key pillars: schools meals, nutrition and lean season support.

On school meals, WFP provided meals to schoolchildren in 1,247 primary schools, of which 30 percent were nomadic, throughout the country, particularly in the prioritised communes. Every morning, children were provided with a porridge of SuperCereal with sugar and oil. At lunch time, a hot meal of cereal, pulses, oil and salt was provided, and nomadic children received an identical hot meal in the evening. Due to insufficient resources, WFP was obliged to reduce assistance during 50 percent of the planned school meal distribution days, affecting in particular non-priority communes. Meal rations were also diminished. During monitoring visits it was noted that this affected children's punctuality to class and attendance (drop of 2 percent), especially of nomadic pupils, even though an increase in absenteeism in the evening was noted for all schools, both nomadic and sedentary. As part of the integrated approach, complementary activities, such as school gardens, school animal herding and installation of grain mills, were carried out in part of the priority communes where asset creation, nutrition and local purchase activities were carried out throughout 2015 and 2016. This helped to increase the quality of education and bring co-benefits in terms of behavioural change. This also helped to improve women's empowerment, since as they were the main actors engaged in these income generating activities. Moreover, in the last trimester of 2016, WFP also provided support to a government implemented school meals programme financed by the World Bank-managed Global Education Partnership fund. This programme allowed to bring assistance to an additional 559 schools as a result of an agreement signed between WFP and the Ministry of Education in the context of promoting quality of the educational environment. It allowed to target around 43,000 additional school pupils who received full rations from October through December 2016. This programme will continue throughout the 2016/17 school year.

The government played a leading role in all phases of implementation of the school meal activities, coupled with the promotion of adequate classrooms, quality teaching and providing books and notebooks. WFP coordinated with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), in particular in the *Commune de Convergence*. Activities of UNICEF were complementary to the government's actions and helped to integrate coverage of basic school needs.



On nutrition, WFP supported government health services to provide moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment all year round with targeted supplementary feeding following the National Protocol all over the country. However, the funding shortfalls and late arrivals of commodities posed significant challenges for WFP's timely supply of commodities to all 1,342 health centres. This led to delayed or incomplete rations, with only half rations of SuperCereal for undernourished pregnant and lactating women as of May, and half rations of Plumpy'Sup for malnourished children aged 6-59 months as of June 2016. Full rations were re-introduced for a narrower target (malnourished children aged 6-23 months and pregnant women) from August onwards, in line with the "First 1,000 days" concept and government priorities after validation by the Ministry of Health.

To create an incentive for caretakers to keep children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admitted to in-patient therapeutic feeding centres supported by UNICEF, caretakers received hot meals composed of cereals, pulses, oil and SuperCereal, provided by WFP throughout the year.

The integrated nutrition and food security response included awareness raising sessions held at distribution points, covering Key Family Practices (which include Infant and Young Children Feeding Practices) with the support of UNICEF. Moreover, all mothers and children were screened with the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) and those found acutely malnourished were referred to the nearest health facility to receive treatment.

During the lean season from June to September, WFP provided targeted food assistance through unconditional food and cash-based transfers (including value vouchers) to the same households targeted for FFA creation activities. During this period, the agricultural campaign is carried out and thus, as per the government's action plan, no FFA activities are implemented. Instead, distributions prove essential to assure the population stays to attend the fields and does not resort to negative coping mechanisms such as seasonal migration.

Alongside these activities, specialised nutritious foods (SNFs) were distributed for vulnerable groups to prevent acute malnutrition and mortality. Children aged 6-23 months in the beneficiary households received a ration of SuperCereal Plus, for the prevention of malnutrition programme. Pregnant and lactating women in the beneficiary households received daily rations of SuperCereal and oil. Planning figures for pregnant and lactating women were based on prevalence of underweight among women of reproductive age using Body Mass Index (BMI) as no other national data was available, whereas the actual targeting in health centres was done by screening pregnant and lactating women using MUAC. This can help to explain the greater number of pregnant and lactating women admitted for treatment compared to what was originally planned.

In light of the problem of intergenerational cycle of malnutrition, WFP implemented a pilot project targeting adolescent (girls) between 2012 and 2015. In 2016, an extensive lessons learned exercise was carried out and allowed to highlight successes and bottlenecks. The reduction of prevalence of anaemia amongst targeted children (61.7 percent to 59.9 percent for boys and 63 percent to 57.9 percent for girls) and improvement in girls' confidence and performance at school have been observed. Additionally, it was found that sensitisation to both women and men on subjects related to gender equality and women's empowerment can lead to more engagement and acceptance of the whole community. This helped the development of a strategy to support adolescents from vulnerable household in the new PRRO and also supported reflections within the framework of national solutions.

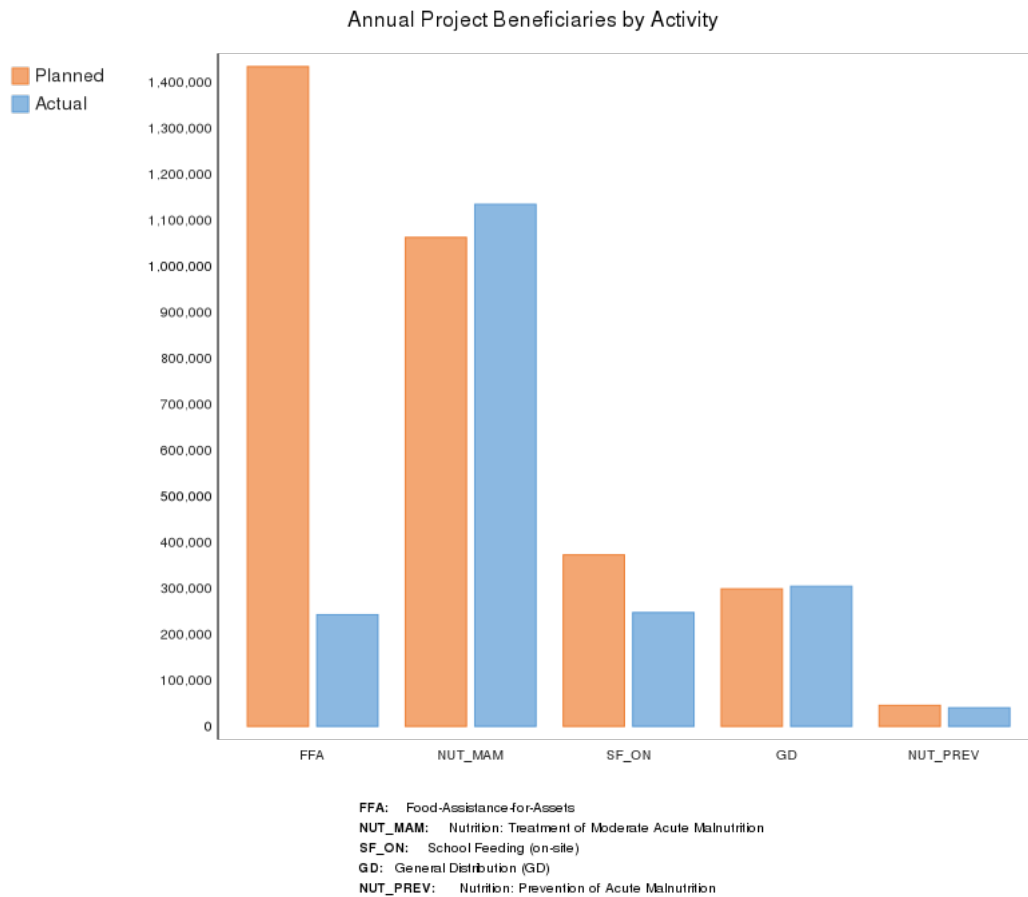
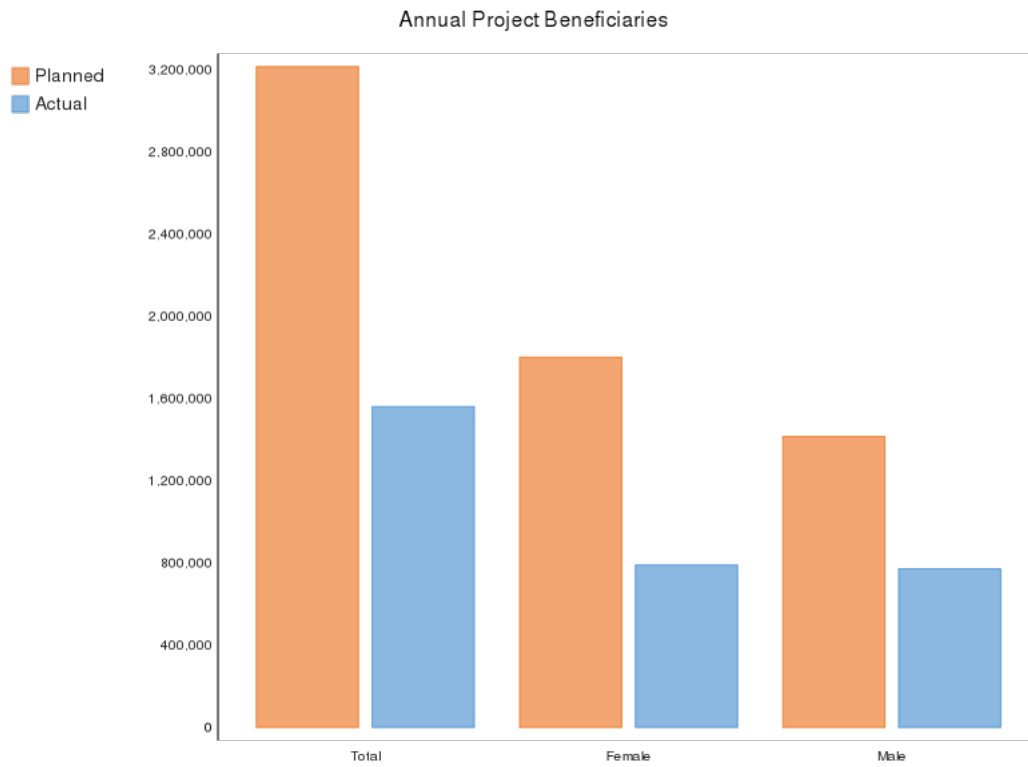
Regarding Malian refugees, WFP changed its strategy in 2016, incorporating assistance of Malian Refugees under the PRRO since the end of EMOP 200438. Within this framework, food and voucher distributions coupled with SNFs for vulnerable groups were also carried out throughout the year for Malian refugees. Children aged 6-23 months received rations of SuperCereal Plus throughout the year. The targeting strategy is also being revised to treat Malian refugees equally to local population, based on vulnerability and not on status.

At an operational level, WFP Niger launched its first e-voucher distribution in the Mangaizé refugee camp through SCOPE, WFP's digital beneficiary and transfer management platform. This innovative mechanism for remote distributions allows WFP to move from paper to electronic vouchers. Feasibility studies on this new mechanism continue to be carried out for a national scale up.

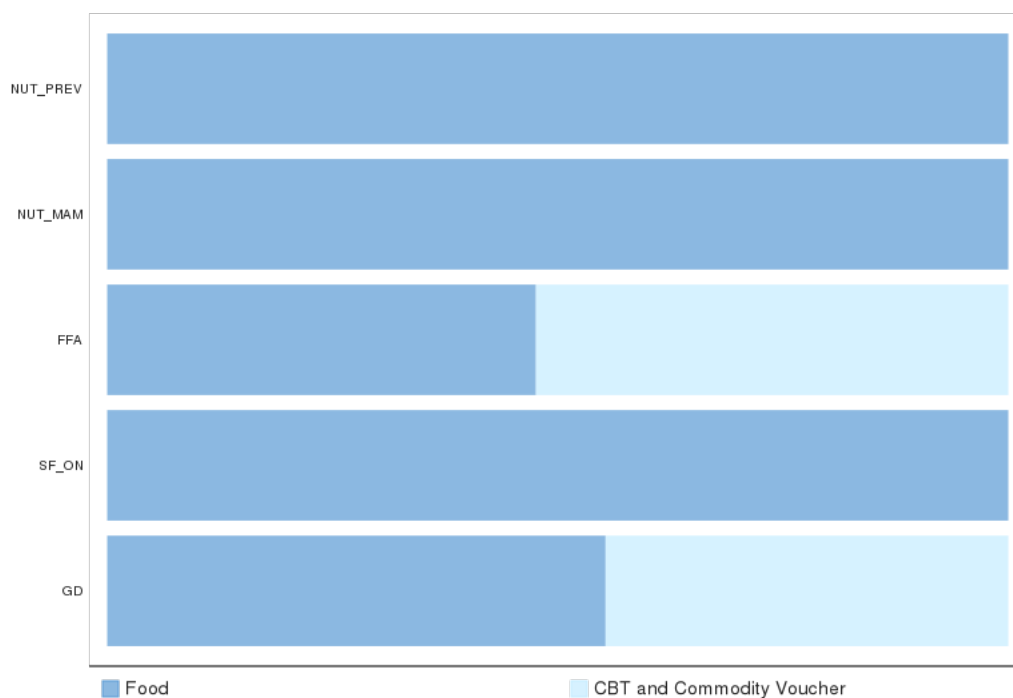
Beyond the implementation pillar, WFP put special attention on capacity development at all levels (national, sub-national, community and individuals). Next to the support provided in its key sectors of intervention (nutrition, education, local purchases) in terms of policy, strategy and operational planning support, WFP also pursued its support on the broader national processes on resilience and social protection. Amongst others, WFP provided support to the development of the social protection floor and reinforcement of decentralisation process. Early warning and emergency preparedness were areas of increased investment.

In the spirit of the 2030 agenda, the importance of partnerships in WFP's daily work was strengthened. WFP developed a broad range of partnerships to bring in technical expertise, share knowledge, strengthen advocacy, be more reactive and flexible, increase its efficiency and effectiveness, and give more scale and sustainability to its interventions. WFP Niger emphasised South-South and triangular cooperation, and worked closely with other United Nations agencies, the Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced (RISE) partners, the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) Alliance partners and different academic and research institutions, to improve

programme quality and efficiency, and build the evidence base to feed into the national hunger solution debate.



Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)  
 SF\_ON: School Feeding (on-site)  
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
 NUT\_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition  
 NUT\_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition



## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	13,144	2,624	20.0%
Bulgur Wheat	-	0	-
Corn Soya Blend	19,576	10,048	51.3%
Corn Soya Milk	-	0	-
Iodised Salt	377	197	52.2%
Lentils	-	393	-
Olive Oil	-	24	-
Peas	-	569	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	4,800	2,385	49.7%
Rice	-	11,905	-
Sorghum/Millet	60,023	8,082	13.5%
Split Lentils	-	14	-

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Split Peas	-	1,612	-
Vegetable Oil	5,291	2,329	44.0%
Wheat Soya Blend	-	5	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>103,211</b>	<b>40,188</b>	<b>38.9%</b>

## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	36,128,375	4,441,815	12.3%
Value Voucher	1,320,000	1,117,873	84.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,448,375</b>	<b>5,559,688</b>	<b>14.8%</b>

## Operational Partnerships

The integrated resilience building response required strong partnerships to ensure the complementarity and multi-sectoral contributions of engaging actors. WFP developed resource, knowledge, advocacy, policy and governance partnerships with different actors. WFP supported governments with particular skills and competencies by providing human, financial and technical resources. WFP provided technical support also to the implementing partner non-governmental organizations (NGOs), both national and international. Beyond strong partnerships with its traditional donors, WFP focused on developing South-South and triangular cooperation. For example with Brazil, WFP promoted local purchases from smallholder farmers including support to government institutions. The Government-led *Commune de Convergence* (C2C) approach facilitated the collaboration with different United Nations (UN) agencies, and other humanitarian and development partners including government technical services, national and international NGOs as well as other financial and technical partners at municipality level.

The development of knowledge oriented partnerships was a key step in strengthening WFP and cooperating partners' capacity and strengthen the evidence base. WFP reinforced partnerships involving research and academic institutions in order to improve the technical qualities – Agriculture Faculty of Niamey University to strengthen technical capacities of partners and students, and *Réseau National des Chambres d'Agriculture* (RECA) in order to conduct technical evaluations on asset creation sites and identify gaps, challenges and best practices – and promote qualitative analysis through *Laboratoire d'Etudes et de Recherche sur les Dynamiques Sociales et le Développement Local* (LASDEL) to lead socio-anthropological analysis of the impact of WFP's work.

Internship programmes for new graduates, to reinforce the technical follow-up of food assistance for assets (FFA) creation activities in collaboration with RECA, were also part of this partnership. Knowledge management capacities were further strengthened with development of knowledge products, capacity development of staff, knowledge sharing, including on existing platforms of Sahel Resilience Learning (SAREL). The Rome-based agencies (RBAs) – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and WFP – put a special attention on knowledge management on the asset creation activities through the organization of a training workshops and the development of different best practice notes.

In 2016, a strong focus continued to be placed on policy and governance partnerships in collaboration with other UN agencies to develop resilience related policies and strategies. The RBAs and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), especially in the "*communes de convergence*", focused on joint participatory planning – namely Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) and Community-based Participatory Planning (CBPP) – with decentralised government institutions, and other partners facilitated the coordination at community, commune and regional level. The creation and development of productive assets along with improvement of productivity constituted priorities for the RBAs, with a clear division of the labour. During the lean season, WFP played a leading coordination role with the alliance NGOs. The three agencies are members of the Government-led Multi-sectorial Strategic Steering Committee, promoting multi-stakeholder policy dialogue on agriculture and food security. WFP and FAO co-led the

food security cluster. The three agencies also work together on rural women's economic empowerment, amongst others, through the FAO-IFAD-WFP-United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) joint programme.

Beyond the UN, WFP is also involved in the Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced (RISE) partnership, an initiative that aims to address the root causes of persistent vulnerability, as well as the SAREL project, which bolsters collaboration, learning and adaptation across the entire RISE platform.

WFP played a catalytic role in coordinating the lean season response, bringing together all humanitarian actors participating in lean season interventions, including Alliance NGOs composed by European NGOs working in the domain of food security and nutrition, in order to coordinate the activities, avoid duplication, and ensure that assistance was effectively and efficiently delivered to beneficiaries. In 2016, WFP and the Alliance NGOs carried out a joint post-distribution monitoring (PDM) assessment during the lean season period. A coordination matrix was established and managed by WFP team to define how different players would intervene within the same targeted village and ensure a balanced resource allocation over the different affected zones. Over the course of the lean season, WFP organized regular meetings where challenges were shared and discussed including the PDM results and analysis of the overall intervention. This enabled WFP and partners to provide timely assistance to vulnerable beneficiaries during the lean season period. A closing evaluation workshop compiled lessons learned and best practices to build on for the 2017 response.

WFP sustained operational partnerships with all its implementing partners, both national and international NGOs. In 2016 wherever possible, in the targeted communes WFP worked with "only one partner per commune". The same cooperating partner implemented the integrated package of all WFP activities in each specific commune in order to maximise the efficiency and effectiveness of implementation of the activities.

WFP continued working closely with the Ministry of Primary Education for the implementation of the Government's school meals programme. WFP collaborated also with, amongst others, the World Bank who also supported this government's programme.

Finally, WFP was deeply engaged at different levels on building advocacy partnerships in the area of nutrition within the framework of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement and Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) initiative, and actively participated in the process of developing the National Nutrition Security Policy and its action plan. WFP also supported the advocacy work of national authorities to make nutrition a national development priority, for the implementation of efficient nutrition interventions on prevention and treatment. Within the framework of the UN Country Team, WFP also engaged in advocacy work on social protection for the formulation of a social protection floor in Niger. In collaboration with FAO, WFP provided support for the promotion of local purchases to benefit smallholder farmers to be included within the adoption of a National Strategy for Local Purchase and national standard operating procedures.

## Performance Monitoring

The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system set up in Niger is based on three pillars: post-distribution monitoring (PDM), regular on site monitoring and data management, in order for WFP to assess the outcome of project activities on project objectives, specifically in terms of strengthening the resilience of beneficiary populations and food assistance. A baseline survey was carried out at the start of projects. The surveys covered all types of beneficiaries of WFP assistance – including school meals, general food distribution, prevention of acute malnutrition and food assistance for assets (FFA) activities. This system is strengthened by a knowledge management component, with an effort of capitalising experiences and lessons learned and leading targeted technical analyses in areas like socio-anthropology or agriculture to inform decision-making.

PDM surveys focused on ongoing activities according to the time of year. Objectives of PDM surveys include assessing progress on project outcomes, correcting inadequacies in implementation, drawing lessons learned from certain approaches, and reviewing the design of current activities.

Annual surveys, jointly implemented with the National Institute of Statistics of Niger (INS), have also been conducted with a cohort of the same households identified in 2015. The household's progress is measured in accordance with WFP M&E methodologies.

In addition to the PDM surveys, on site distribution monitoring was conducted. Carried out during the distributions, it aimed at improving procedures through direct observations of food, cash and/or voucher distributions, and interviews with beneficiaries in the presence of partners. The primary objective of the exercise is to determine whether distributions were timely, orderly and complete.

The monitoring approach consisted of following the same households during several series of surveys through a system of "sentinel households". The surveyed households were dispersed amongst 80 villages where WFP's integrated package is implemented. Comparative analyses with results from five previous surveys was conducted. Independent social-anthropological studies based on the analysis of beneficiary perceptions were also conducted by local entities such as *Laboratoire d'Etudes et de Recherche sur les Dynamiques Sociales et le Développement Local* (LASDEL) on four of WFP intervention sites in July 2016 and on one site in October 2015. The quantitative and qualitative data represent a package of information collected from different sources using complementary data collection methods that enable triangulation. Some of the findings include an improvement of the consideration of women's activities at the community level, and better support of the community system through the creation of local committees of villagers, of parents, of youth and of women.

In total, five annual surveys were carried out at different times that corresponded to specific seasonal contexts: harvest period (December); the beginning of the lean season for certain very poor households (March); another at the end of asset creation activities and before the start of the lean season (May); after the first distributions of the lean season (July); and the end of the lean season (September). These systems were advanced by WFP staff and partners, as well as those external to WFP, who have made timely corrections and improvements in implementation possible.

In 2016, WFP's new Country Office Tool for Managing Effectively (COMET) was rolled out in Niger, a comprehensive online tool to design, implement and monitor programmes and improve organizational performance. COMET allows the combination on a single platform of operational data to support streamlined operational design. This is achieved through combined implementation and reporting, introduction of a consistent and reliable method for counting beneficiaries, the guarantee of transparent and accountable planning, providing quality evidence on programme performance, and supporting informed and efficient decision-making.

Remote mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) was also conducted in areas covered by the PRRO and especially in the Malian refugee camps. The objective was to collect information on specific topics such as population movements, food security, coping strategies and beneficiaries' appreciation and assessment of distributions.

The various monitoring approaches enabled the collection of data on all the performance indicators approved in the project logical framework. Analysis of the data fed into programme decision-making and meeting discussions.

## Results/Outcomes

In the context of Strategic Objective 1, to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies, post-distribution monitoring (PDM) focused on elements regarding food distributions, cash or voucher value provisions and malnutrition prevention and treatment. As part of the preventive actions, food distributions coupled with distributions of specialised nutritious foods (SNFs) were carried out. Both at a national level and in the context of Malian refugee camps, participation in distributions and programmes was above the target threshold, and values showed improvements between 2015 and 2016. Indicators measuring moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) of children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women in Malian refugee camps also showed positive results. The recovery rate of Malian refugee children under five was higher than the 90 percent SPHERE nutritional standards [1] and the mortality rate was almost zero. The proportion of drop-out of children that were accepted in treatment programmes can be considered within acceptable values (8.6 percent). This is the first year that MAM values are available regarding Malian refugees since, up until 2015, information relative to nutrition treatment activities was collected only at a national level, without distinguishing between refugee and local population. There was no evidence of a change in the programme coverage or performance after the reduction of the target groups.

Despite the joint WFP/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)/Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) nutrition strategy in refugee camps, prevalence of acute malnutrition remains a serious issue, with high seasonal fluctuations. The three agencies are working together to better understand the reasons of this situation and set up a joint response plan.

Food consumption also seems to have improved, both in the context of life-saving, and self-reliance and resilience building actions. Regarding the latter, from 2014 until September 2016, a significant improvement was registered regarding households with poor food consumption score (from 33.7 percent to 14.7 percent respectively), indicating the direct link between food consumption and the creation of productive assets. In 2015, the results had been even more promising (10.8 percent). This variation can be attributed to the fact that, due to funding constraints, in 2016 WFP was forced to reduce the number of working days, resulting in a negative impact on food consumption. However, the total proportion of households with poor consumption and with limited consumption has significantly reduced throughout the three years from 65 percent in 2014 to 38 percent in 2016. It remains, therefore, that overall positive trends are tied to improved access to land and crop yields following strengthening of beneficiary's technical

capacities and in some sites the founding of community cereal banks, which ensure continued food access. The improvement is observed regardless of the gender of the head of households, and therefore can be considered particularly important for the households headed by women, that started from a more difficult situation.

Overall, household food diversity remained stable. In fact, households consumed on average between four and five food groups.

The use of negative coping strategies gradually declined as a result of regular assistance and greater asset availability. In particular, fewer beneficiaries are migrating to obtain an income or withdrawing their children from school. The percentage of households that reduced or stabilised their negative coping strategy went from 56.2 percent in 2014 to 97 percent in 2016.

The analysis of the PRRO objective to improve access to assets and food through land restoration, water collection and local purchases is based on five key indicators recommended by WFP to monitor progress in resilience programmes. After almost three years of programme implementation, the evaluation showed that targets were met for two of the five outcome indicators, both of which are related to livelihood based coping strategies.

The proportion of households with a medium or high dietary diversity score (with a target value of  $\geq 80$  percent) was 81 percent in 2016, compared to 50 percent in 2014. This reflected an important improvement in dietary diversity. Between 2015 and 2016, the dietary diversity score remained stable while that of the consumption score improved. This situation led to an increase in the nutritional value of diet and also affected the increase in the proportion of households with an acceptable dietary diversity score. Beneficiaries have begun consuming certain food groups including dairy products and animal proteins that were previously only consumed by richer households. Results found in relation to asset creation activities confirm the studies on which the PRRO founds its basis. Namely, it takes at least three years to move out of a pre-crisis levels without the risk of falling back into previous conditions. Indeed, a multi-year approach is very important to allow the continuity of resilience-building programmes. This is an ongoing process and will be continued in the implementation of the new PRRO in 2017.

Besides the emergency context, WFP also aimed at reducing undernutrition and breaking the cycle of undernutrition through nutrition activities. At the national level, WFP evaluates the performance of the treatment of children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women suffering from MAM through four indicators. Given the present level of these four indicators, and compared to SPHERE standard, WFP treatment activities seem to be obtaining good results. For example, the recovery rate (94.8 percent) was higher than the 75 percent SPHERE nutritional standards. The mortality rate was 0.9 percent – even though higher than in 2015 it is still much below than the 3 percent threshold. This seems to indicate that overall, health centres performed well.

In regards to improving access to education and continuing studies, in line with the objective of supporting integrated safety nets, national statistics of the Ministry of Education showed that 2016 experienced a high retention rate of girls in primary schools assisted by WFP (97.7 percent). This rate is only slightly higher among boys (98 percent). In addition to the provision of commodities for the school meals, WFP implemented complementary activities at the schools in the targeted communes. The activities included, amongst others, school garden which allowed diversification of school meals, and sensitisation on nutrition and other key family practices. These activities contributed also to the capacity development of not only children but also teachers and parents.

In terms of national capacity development, WFP contributed greatly to, amongst others, the development of the national strategy of local purchase and the national policy on nutrition security and the elaboration of response plan.

[1] The SPHERE Project and its Handbook are well known for introducing considerations of quality and accountability to humanitarian response. The minimum standards are evidence-based and represent sector-wide consensus on best practice in humanitarian response.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

PRRO activities were implemented throughout the programme cycle taking into account gender mainstreaming coupled with targeted actions – in line with WFP Gender Policy and other commitments regarding gender and protection measures.

Households engaged in assets creation activities through Food Assistance For Assets (FFA) and lean season programmes were targeted based on their vulnerability, such as very poor households headed by women, which tend to be more vulnerable than those headed by men. Beneficiary households with able-bodied participated in FFA physical activities and those only with unable-bodied (pregnant and lactating women, the elderly) were exempted from physical work but received the same ration of transfers. At the distribution sites, priority was given to women with babies and small children. Entitlements to unconditional cash transfers during the lean season were

issued under women's names unless the household did not have any adult female member, and post-distribution monitoring (PDM) surveys showed that almost 99 percent of cash transfers and about 60 percent of in-kind transfers were received by women. As a result, women who benefited from cash transfers contributed to decision-making within their households, and 85 percent of cash transfers were found to be spent on basic food needs.

Regarding asset creation activities, the intensity of physical work was adjusted based on the different physical capacities and capabilities of women and men. Globally, women benefited from FFA activities to progressively strengthen their control over created assets and conduct agricultural activities. Additionally, water mobilization and tree plantation with sensitisation on sustainable use of natural resources carried out as a part of FFA activities contributed to improved access to water and fire wood, thus reduced the women's time to fetch them. Women were greatly involved in the FFA activities and benefited also from seed distributions including the ones for vegetable gardening by partners, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Gardening activities were generally carried out by women allowing them to sell part of the production and diversify food consumption. The village committees ensured that criteria for very poor households took into account women's access to assets and basic social services and specific needs, as well as women's status and social position in making decisions at household and community level. It was also found that inclusion of women in the FFA activities improved women's confidence in communities and the household. No gender-based violence was reported, even within polygamous households where only one wife received the cash assistance.

According to a study on linkages between FFA activities and gender, beneficiaries perceived an improvement of women's empowerment and nutritional status owing to, amongst others, WFP's integrated interventions. For example, it is found that integrated package of activities contributed to reduce male seasonal migration, thus reducing women's workload. Sensitisation on key family practices were found to be well understood by both women and men, and in the sample communities men articulate, for example, the importance of exclusive breastfeeding and of use of mosquito nets which led to improve nutritional and health status of the household.

Additionally, awareness sessions were continued throughout 2016 to highlight the importance of key family practices and gender equality including women's participation in decision-making on the use of cash received. The sessions were also held during the lean season for both women and men at the distribution sites by partners trained by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and a media campaign was organized through community radios to broadcast messages on key family practices. Contributing to these awareness sessions, both women and men were involved by means of public programmes and debates on key family practices.

Both men and women experienced an increase in their social status. Interventions strengthened the implementation of women groups, contributed strongly to protect their livelihoods and allowed for other income generating activities (small livestock, trade).

With regard to the local purchase initiative, almost all farmers' unions from which WFP purchased products had female members (only two out of 45 were men only). Farmers' unions with only female members (six out of 45), or with mostly female members were prioritised. In 2016, 92.55 tons of mills and 41.5 tons of beans were purchased by these women farmers' unions.

Some complementary activities implemented as part of the support for the school meals contributed to women's empowerment. Amongst others, installation of grain mills contributed not only to facilitate the preparation of school meals but also to reduce women's and girls' domestic chore allowing girls to keep going to school. Provision of small livestock to the girl pupils allowed to improve girls' attendance and also to support their family's livelihoods. Linking the school meal and local purchase from the smallholders with prioritising women producers contributes to women's empowerment.

As part of gender targeted actions, under the joint programme on rural women's economic empowerment with FAO, IFAD and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), WFP purchased agricultural products produced by women smallholder farmers.

WFP strongly encouraged female candidates during recruitment and currently disposes three women drivers, for the first time for WFP Niger. Several gender sensitisation sessions were held for all staff to ensure that gender issues are integrated in the whole programme cycle.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Protection and accountability to affected populations concerns were incorporated in the design, implementation and monitoring of all activities. Questions on security and programme knowledge asked during the September post-distribution monitoring (PDM) survey showed that 95 percent of beneficiaries did not encounter any issues travelling from and to the distribution sites as well as in the distribution sites. If on the one hand this high rate is



certainly tied to WFP planning to ensure beneficiaries' safety in distribution sites, on the other hand it may also be attributed to underreporting on security concerns. Before distributions, WFP ensured that cooperating partners were aware of the programme objectives and expected results in order to disseminate accurate information to beneficiaries during and out of lean season activities. In the September PDM survey, 99 percent of surveyed households reported that they had received assistance. As the operations were carried out in safe environment, the results are likely to reflect what happened on the ground.

In 2016, WFP continued assisting beneficiaries who were selected at the beginning of the programme. The targeting exercise only concerned registration of children aged 6-23 months. Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries who felt the process was not fair or had further questions were referred to the local feedback committee (*Comité des Sages*) comprised of well-respected and elected community representatives (women and men). These committees were set up with the support of WFP and partners, and were active at the village level for the entire duration of the programme. Committee members were also present during distributions. These committees required continuous support by WFP and cooperating partners to ensure their active engagement in overseeing and ensuring a transparent process. However, the PDM survey showed that only 30 percent of households whose eligible children had been excluded filed a complaint before the committee. Cultural patterns might explain these very low results. In 2017, WFP will strengthen its accountability obligation towards partners and beneficiaries by providing continuous information of the programme. Other forms of complaint mechanisms, such as the implementation of hotline number, might be considered in the future.

Different types of actions such as strengthening the complaint mechanism for the targeted population and improving dissemination of information about the programme, will continue in 2017. Food basket monitoring which was carried out by WFP staff during distributions, also ensured transparency. Ration amounts were weighed to ensure that ration was respected and commodity quality was checked. WFP had a standard checklist in place to guarantee beneficiaries' safety before and during distributions. Radio campaigns and word-of-mouth information at village level were used to inform beneficiaries of the exact time and place of the distribution. Distribution sites were set up within less than one hour walking distance for beneficiaries to encourage women to come and pick up cash assistance and to bring their children for screening. WFP started requesting partners to pre-package all food items, this significantly reduced waiting time at the distribution sites. The WFP operation plan also required partners to ensure sufficient shade at the distributions sites, together with drinking water and shelter in case of rain. PDM surveys showed that over 95 percent of beneficiaries were satisfied with the distribution location and 99 percent with the site organization, meaning that the operational plan was properly followed by the cooperating partners.

The quality and organization of the distribution sites were checked and adjusted if necessary during distribution monitoring activities. WFP partners checked with local authorities and communities on the security situation prior to cash distributions. On cash distribution days, agents of local law enforcement bodies were present in order to safeguard a safe environment for beneficiaries. As a result of good coordination with local authorities and communities on the security situation prior to cash distributions, no households reported having money stolen travelling back from the distribution and 100 percent of beneficiaries felt safe coming to the sites as per the PDM survey. This high percentage might be explained by the fact that the operations were implemented in a safe environment. However, additional efforts will be made next year to raise awareness amongst communities and partners on other protection issues, such as Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and creating protection-sensitive environments to collect such data. These results will serve as a baseline to compare next year's results.

## Story Worth Telling

Food insecurity and malnutrition remain some of the main development challenges in Niger. WFP supported the Government in implementing an integrated and community-based multi-sector approach to build self-reliance and resilience.

Adama Hachimou lives in Sarkin Hatsi, a village located in the commune of Chadakori, in Maradi. Mother of three children, Adama is a member of the village Peasant Organization. Until a few years ago, she struggled to feed her children and resorted to negative coping mechanisms for their survival. In order to improve food security and the purchasing power of vulnerable populations, WFP, in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nation (FAO), is implementing a project to purchase food from smallholder farmers.

"Before WFP intervention, I had a lot of trouble selling my derisory crop products. Now, not only have we learned new cropping techniques that improve our production, but we also have the opportunity to sell our surplus at a remunerative price. Thanks to the capacity development trainings we received in the context of local purchases, I harvest more than one ton per hectare. This allows us to cover our food and health needs and to invest in the education of our children."

Through local purchases, WFP has enhanced economic empowerment, particularly for women, suggesting a tangible and sustainable exit strategy in Niger where food crises are structural.

"I was able to start an income-generating activity", said Adama, "I sell peanut oil and with the money I contribute to the expenses of the household (food, condiments, clothes for children, health and social events). I now have an important place in my home. My husband does not make any major decisions without consulting me. Within the village also, no decision is made without women being involved. Local purchases changed my life."

Investing in smallholder farmers has the potential to improve millions of livelihoods while strengthening rural economy by creating more efficient markets and increasing food security and nutrition for those who need them most.

"Without a doubt, even if we were to no longer receive support, we would not plunge back into our previous situation. In a short while, we will be able to stand on our own feet."

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

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Student of a WFP school canteen in Guesse.

i. Nutrition: Because of limited resources, women received 15 days of ration per month instead of 30 (i.e. 125 g of SuperCereal and 12.5 g of oil per day) from May to July 2016. For the same reasons, children aged 6-59 months received half a packets of Plumpy'Sup per day instead of one packet per day from June to July 2016. As of August 2016, support was provided concerned a narrower target, namely children aged 6-23 months and pregnant women. However, some children aged 24-59 months and pregnant and lactating women remained in some health centre programme until October, information on the changes in implementation of activities reached the entire territory.

ii. Asset creation: Since the level of funding in 2016 was insufficient, the number of working days was reduced from 25 to 13 working days per month for the Food Assistance for Assets programmes using cash transfer modality in January and March 2016.

iii. Education: due to insufficient resources, WFP had to reduce assistance during 50 percent of the planned school meal distribution days, affecting in particular non-priority communes. Meal rations were also diminished.

iv. Output SO4 – construction of latrines. The actual figure is zero, because due to funding constraints, WFP was forced to decide between complementary activities, and privilege some (for example hand washing demonstrations) over others.

## Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	1,414,116	1,800,409	3,214,525	770,640	789,360	1,560,000	54.5%	43.8%	48.5%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	594,721	622,477	1,217,198	215,280	213,720	429,000	36.2%	34.3%	35.2%
Children (5-18 years)	545,572	477,118	1,022,690	308,880	276,120	585,000	56.6%	57.9%	57.2%
Adults (18 years plus)	273,823	700,814	974,637	246,480	299,520	546,000	90.0%	42.7%	56.0%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Refugees	28,282	36,008	64,290	30,826	31,574	62,400	109.0%	87.7%	97.1%
Residents	1,385,834	1,764,401	3,150,235	739,814	757,786	1,497,600	53.4%	42.9%	47.5%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

**Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality**

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	164,340	134,513	298,853	168,421	136,107	304,528	102.5%	101.2%	101.9%
School Feeding (on-site)	372,794	-	372,794	247,477	-	247,477	66.4%	-	66.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	717,103	717,103	1,434,202	115,508	127,252	242,760	16.1%	17.7%	16.9%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	1,063,000	-	1,063,000	1,134,807	-	1,134,807	106.8%	-	106.8%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	45,676	-	45,676	40,523	-	40,523	88.7%	-	88.7%

**Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality**

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	23,477	17,959	41,436	24,060	19,444	43,504	102.5%	108.3%	105.0%
School Feeding (on-site)	372,794	-	372,794	247,477	-	247,477	66.4%	-	66.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	102,443	102,443	204,886	9,330	24,951	34,281	9.1%	24.4%	16.7%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	1,063,000	-	1,063,000	1,134,807	-	1,134,807	106.8%	-	106.8%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	45,676	-	45,676	40,523	-	40,523	88.7%	-	88.7%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

**Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	20,469	20,967	41,436	21,491	22,013	43,504	105.0%	105.0%	105.0%
Total participants	20,469	20,967	41,436	21,491	22,013	43,504	105.0%	105.0%	105.0%
Total beneficiaries	147,633	151,220	298,853	150,438	154,090	304,528	101.9%	101.9%	101.9%
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	202,427	170,367	372,794	134,380	113,097	247,477	66.4%	66.4%	66.4%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total participants	202,427	170,367	372,794	134,380	113,097	247,477	66.4%	66.4%	66.4%
Total beneficiaries	202,427	170,367	372,794	134,380	113,097	247,477	66.4%	66.4%	66.4%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	101,214	103,672	204,886	16,935	17,346	34,281	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%
Total participants	101,214	103,672	204,886	16,935	17,346	34,281	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%
Total beneficiaries	708,495	725,707	1,434,202	119,923	122,837	242,760	16.9%	16.9%	16.9%

## Nutrition Beneficiaries

### Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Activity supporters (18 plus)	-	-	-	-	70,403	70,403	-	-	-
Children (6-23 months)	231,563	256,219	487,782	217,085	240,198	457,283	93.7%	93.7%	93.7%
Children (24-59 months)	107,244	113,974	221,218	100,539	106,848	207,387	93.7%	93.7%	93.7%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	354,000	354,000	-	399,734	399,734	-	112.9%	112.9%
Total beneficiaries	338,807	724,193	1,063,000	317,624	817,183	1,134,807	93.7%	112.8%	106.8%
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	16,752	14,856	31,608	13,506	11,977	25,483	80.6%	80.6%	80.6%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	14,068	14,068	-	15,040	15,040	-	106.9%	106.9%
Total beneficiaries	16,752	28,924	45,676	13,506	27,017	40,523	80.6%	93.4%	88.7%

## Project Indicators

## Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women</b>				
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, WFP Survey</i>	>66.00	-	98.40	97.60
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Midline 2015, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Midline 2016</i>	>70.00	-	84.30	93.00
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i>	>87.10	87.10	-	91.36
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i>	<0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i>	<4.90	4.90	0.00	8.64
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i>	<1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, WFP Survey</i>	>66.00	-	86.00	88.70
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>90.00	-	83.00	87.50
<b>Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 2 (weight-for-height as %)</b>				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	<26.10	29.10	18.60	9.60
<b>Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 (weight-for-height as %)</b>				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	<15.00	18.60	12.90	7.40
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, WFP Survey</i>	<6.70	33.70	10.80	8.30
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, WFP Survey</i>	<8.10	40.60	7.40	7.10
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, WFP Survey</i>	<6.30	31.60	11.80	8.90
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Midline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Midline</i>	>4.50	4.50	5.51	4.47
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Midline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Midline</i>	>4.46	4.46	5.27	4.36
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Midline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Midline</i>	>4.51	4.51	5.58	4.50
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Midline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Midline</i>	>80.00	55.50	79.10	97.10
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Midline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Midline</i>	>80.00	53.00	87.90	98.20
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Midline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Midline</i>	>80.00	56.20	76.70	96.90
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, WFP Survey</i>	<4.12	20.60	12.00	7.50
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, WFP Survey</i>	<5.30	26.30	11.40	6.40

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.06, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>5.60	5.60	5.50	4.60
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>5.50	5.50	5.30	4.49
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>5.70	5.70	5.50	4.68
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Midline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Midline</i>	<6.70	33.70	10.80	14.70
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Midline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Midline</i>	<6.20	31.30	30.80	23.90
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Midline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Midline</i>	<8.10	40.60	7.40	14.50
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Midline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Midline</i>	<6.30	31.60	11.50	14.81
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Midline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Midline</i>	<5.70	28.70	31.30	19.70
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Midline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Midline</i>	<6.40	32.10	30.60	14.80
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	>5.70	5.70	5.51	4.70
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Midline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Midline</i>	>4.46	4.46	5.27	4.70



Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Midline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Midline</i>	>4.51	4.51	5.58	4.70
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Midline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Midline</i>	=100.00	56.20	76.70	97.00
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Midline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Midline</i>	>27.10	27.10	10.90	16.24
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Midline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Midline</i>	>28.00	28.00	4.80	14.47
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Midline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Midline</i>	>26.00	26.00	12.60	16.73
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Midline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Midline</i>	=100.00	55.50	79.10	97.10
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Midline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Midline</i>	=100.00	53.00	87.90	97.40
<b>CAS: Community Asset Score (average)</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Midline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Midline</i>	=4.00	2.60	2.80	2.80
<b>Reduced no. of months of food gap</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Midline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Midline</i>	<6.00	9.50	7.00	7.20
<b>Project-specific</b>				
<b>Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Midline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Midline</i>	=45.00	35.00	34.00	0.43

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Midline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Midline</i>	=10.00	7.00	6.10	24.70
<b>NCI: Food security programmes National Capacity Index</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.01, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i>	=0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Midline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Midline</i>	>87.10	87.10	95.29	94.83
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Midline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Midline</i>	<0.10	0.10	0.03	0.02
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Midline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Midline</i>	<4.90	4.90	3.71	4.23
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Midline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Midline</i>	<1.30	1.30	0.96	0.92
<b>Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 (weight-for-height as %)</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, National SMART Survey, Base value: 2014.03, Secondary data, National SMART Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Midline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Midline</i>	<12.00	13.30	10.80	13.00
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>RURAL AREAS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.01, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, S3L Zinder, Squeac Maradi, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, S3L Zinder, Squeac Maradi</i>	>50.00	0.00	24.90	37.80
<b>Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</b>				
<b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.12, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Minister of Education, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Minister of Education</i>	>85.00	98.00	96.50	98.40

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Midline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Midline</i>	>98.90	98.90	96.98	97.69
<b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Midline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Midline</i>	>98.90	98.90	96.10	97.95
<b>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Minister of Education, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Minister of Education</i>	=6.00	5.00	4.80	4.80
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Minister of Education, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Minister of Education</i>	=6.00	-	4.70	4.70
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Minister of Education, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Minister of Education</i>	=6.00	-	5.40	5.40

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO1: General Distribution (GD)</b>				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	2,187	2,165	99.0%
Number of feeding days	instance	120	120	100.0%
<b>SO1: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	787	787	100.0%
Number of timely food distributions as per schedule	instance	4	4	100.0%
<b>SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	1,175	2,165	184.3%
<b>SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Number of food security monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	2	1	50.0%
<b>SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)	Ha	23,500	16,034	68.2%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	23,500	10,296	43.8%
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	1,246	1,224	98.2%
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	90	86	95.6%
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (nutrition)	national programme	1	3	300.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	8	8	100.0%
Number of water springs developed	water spring	90	86	95.6%
<b>SO4: Food-Assistance-for-Assets and General Distribution (GD) and Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	800	800	100.0%
<b>SO4: General Distribution (GD) and Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	1,175	2,504	213.1%
<b>SO4: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	1,627	1,660	102.0%
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	1,399	1,342	95.9%
Number of timely food distributions as per schedule	instance	12	12	100.0%
<b>SO4: School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate hand washing stations	school	346	184	53.2%
Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate sanitary facilities	school	1,249	1,014	81.2%
Number of feeding days	instance	180	95	52.8%
Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	kitchen/food storage room	244	158	64.8%
Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed	latrine	162	-	-
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,970	1,817	92.2%

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ABALA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=20.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>NIGER, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=20.00	32.00	15.00	29.80

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ABALA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=40.00	46.00	46.00	46.00
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>NIGER, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=40.00	27.00	17.00	16.80
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ABALA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=40.00	41.00	41.00	41.00
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>NIGER, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=40.00	39.00	15.00	51.90
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>ABALA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	21.40	19.00	19.00
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>NIGER, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	40.00	43.00	43.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>NIGER, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	72.00	75.00	75.00

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>ABALA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=70.00	84.00	46.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>NIGER, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	56.00	96.00	100.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>ABALA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	94.00	94.00	94.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>NIGER, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>ABALA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=70.00	82.00	42.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>NIGER, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	51.00	96.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>ABALA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	94.00	94.00	94.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>NIGER, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>ABALA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2013.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=75.00	83.00	70.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>NIGER, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	96.00	-	100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>ABALA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	94.00	-	94.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>NIGER, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	99.00	-	99.00

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>ABALA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>0.00	50,000.00
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>NIGER, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>85,843.00	0.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>ABALA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=0.00	10.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>NIGER, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	5.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>ABALA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>NIGER, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
European Commission	EEC-C-00575-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,194
France	FRA-C-00247-01	Beans	-	51
France	FRA-C-00247-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	50
France	FRA-C-00247-01	Iodised Salt	-	8
France	FRA-C-00247-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	164
France	FRA-C-00247-01	Vegetable Oil	-	35
Germany	GER-C-00617-01	Beans	-	618
Germany	GER-C-00617-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	1,004
Japan	JPN-C-00457-01	Beans	-	803
Japan	JPN-C-00457-01	Iodised Salt	-	60
Japan	JPN-C-00457-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	450
Japan	JPN-C-00457-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	1,245
Japan	JPN-C-00457-01	Vegetable Oil	-	150
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	607
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,475

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	-	39
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	1,578
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	1,583
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sorghum/Millet	-	1,996
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	579
Niger	NER-C-00001-01	Beans	-	204
Niger	NER-C-00001-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	495
Niger	NER-C-00001-01	Iodised Salt	-	17
Niger	NER-C-00001-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	817
Niger	NER-C-00001-01	Vegetable Oil	-	197
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01259-01	Beans	-	23
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01259-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	151
USA	USA-C-01019-05	Corn Soya Blend	24	-
USA	USA-C-01019-05	Rice	471	-
USA	USA-C-01019-05	Split Peas	26	-
USA	USA-C-01120-02	Beans	-	80
USA	USA-C-01120-02	Iodised Salt	-	20
USA	USA-C-01120-02	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	130
USA	USA-C-01120-02	Sorghum/Millet	-	2,040
USA	USA-C-01196-01	Corn Soya Blend	220	-
USA	USA-C-01196-01	Rice	1,171	-
USA	USA-C-01196-01	Split Peas	340	-
USA	USA-C-01196-01	Vegetable Oil	90	-
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>17,863</b>