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SPR Reading Guidance



Strengthening human and system resilience in Niger through an integrated multi-sector and multi-partner safety net approach
Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Niger, Republic of (NE)



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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

In 2017, WFP started the new PRRO 200961 which replaced and built on the previous PRRO 200583. Capitalising on the progress made over the past three years, the project aims at bringing the most vulnerable people out of poverty by creating assets that will last and help to build their resilience to shocks and self-reliance while giving attention to gender and social safety nets.

The improvement of agricultural productivity contributed to raising the income of beneficiaries and reducing food assistance needs. Great attention was given to community-based participatory planning and a programmatic consultation to update the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) in Niger. Strategic goals for 2018 will focus on the phasing down of WFP interventions on the food assistance component and will concentrate more on technical assistance through partnerships, and handover to government and development structures.

WFP provided technical and financial assistance in the development of the National Action Plan for Local Purchases. Ownership of the programme was facilitated by providing capacity development trainings in collaboration with the Government in all the regions of Niger for the various actors (technical agents, smallholders, technical services).

In 2017, WFP launched multi-year Fortification of Processed Food Products (FOPAT) project to improve the quality and availability of processed nutritious foods for everyday consumption. The project aims at: (i) reducing post-harvest losses and improving quality management; (ii) supporting local capacity for processing nutritious foods; (iii) developing quality control capabilities; and (iv) creating a certification system and a label. The FOPAT project is a continuation of WFP's local procurement and aims at consolidating previous achievements in this field.

In 2017, the Government of Niger under WFP guidance, started the Zero Hunger Strategic Review, which will be the basis of WFP Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in Niger. Based on current processes, analyses and policies, this strategic review aims to define a consensual roadmap for achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2.

Regarding the Lake Chad Basin emergency response, in 2017 WFP continued to support vulnerable refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees and host population. As part of the response to the emergency in the Diffa region, a follow-up of population movements was carried out through satellite imagery, allowing an instant follow-up of households and providing information for evaluations to define future actions. Asset creation activities were increased in more secure areas. This included: restoring degraded lands with the half-moon technique (230.9 ha), construction of zai's (1,157 ha), dune fixation (265 ha) and planting of trees (70,500). WFP carried out trainings that helped to provide the necessary techniques of land and water restoration and key family practices.

Country Context and Response of the Government

Niger is a land-locked, low-income and food-deficit country in the Sahel, with an estimated population of 18 million. It ranks 187 out of 188 countries on the 2016 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index. Its average annual population growth of 4 percent is one of the highest rates in the world [1].

In 2017, it is estimated that 1.4 million people are affected by food insecurity and 1.7 million are in need of nutrition assistance [2]. Many Nigerien families, who are yet to recover from previous crises, are unable to cover their basic food needs. Despite significant efforts to reduce poverty and improve production, whose growth rate has increased from 2.1 percent in 2010 to 12 percent in 2015, 48.9 percent of the Nigerien population, mainly from rural areas, live in poverty [3]. Four severe climate related food and nutrition crises since 2000 have exacerbated the vulnerability of poor households with low adaptive capacity. Besides malnutrition, epidemics and floods, other factors contribute to the weakening of resilience of the Nigerien people. These include: the increasing absorption of public resources over the last two years by the crisis affecting the Diffa region, the demographic growth rate, land degradation and climate change.

Nutrition rates are affected by chronic food insecurity linked to limited access to health and sanitation services, low education levels – especially among girls and women – and inadequate social protection systems. Direct causes of malnutrition include inadequate breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding practices, diarrhoea, malaria, respiratory infections and measles, early motherhood, and poor maternal health and childcare practices [4]. As per latest evaluation results on the national nutritional situation, the rate of global acute malnutrition (GAM) for children aged 6-59 months is at 10.3 percent, with a moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) rate of 8.4 percent and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rate of 1.9 percent [5]. The GAM rate for child-bearing aged women is estimated at 15.5 percent (Multiple-Indicator Demographic and Health Survey, 2012).

According to the UNDP Human Development Report, Niger's education index is ranked last (187 out of 187 countries). The national literacy rate is at 19.1 percent, with large gender disparities: only 11 percent of women are literate compared with 27.3 percent of men [6]. The average years of schooling are 1.5 years whilst only 5.2 percent of the population has reached and/or attended secondary education. This drops to 2.4 percent for girls who have a clear disadvantage compared to boys (7.8 percent). The school life expectancy (primary to tertiary education) is 5 years (6 years for men, 5 years for women) [7]. Families' ability to cover food needs and better cope with shocks is directly connected to improving school enrolment and retention, particularly for girls. If the family is food secure, they can afford to keep their children in school and do not need children to drop out to help provide for the household.

Gender inequality in Niger is high, ranking 157 out of 188 on the 2015 UNDP Gender Inequality Index. 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 with domestic chores and are particularly affected by food insecurity, with 24.5 percent of households headed by women affected by food insecurity against 11.9 percent of those headed by men.

The country is highly exposed to climate change, facing irregular rainfall, increase in average temperature, desertification and frequent climate shocks. With 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. Furthermore, the rainfall recorded in 2017 during the months of June and July caused severe flooding in several parts of the country, affecting thousands of people and causing losses in human and animal lives [8].

Insecurity in neighbouring countries, namely the northeast Nigeria and Mali, continues to drive widespread population displacement. Refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) are constrained to co-habit due to depleted resources, increasing food insecurity and loss of livelihoods. The Diffa region hosts 252,300

displaced people, composed of 108,470 refugees, 129,015 IDPs and 14,820 returnees [9]. They reside in the camps of Sayam Forage and Kaléwa (closed in June 2017), and in out-of-camp sites, in close contact with the host population. Security situation in the Diffa region remains volatile, whereas first attacks were experienced in 2015, and for which the Government of Niger declared a state of emergency in the region that remains in place until today. Along the western border, Malian refugees have been arriving in Niger since 2012, in particular in the regions of Tillabéry and Tahoua. Currently, 57,400 Malian refugees are living in the southwest areas of Niger, mostly in camps and a hosting site with constant but modest new arrivals that continue to require humanitarian assistance [10].

Due to the strong Naira depreciation in 2016, purchasing power of Nigerian traders has diminished which resulted in a drop in demand of Nigerien livestock and their prices. With increasing millet prices and poor pasture condition for cattle in Niger, terms of trade for pastoralists are heavily affected.

Some of the principal government bodies in place to achieve political and sectorial objectives, in line with WFP strategic vision are: *Dispositif National de Prévention et de Gestion des Crises Alimentaires* (DNP-GCA), acting as the national disaster management authority, and *Cellule de Coordination du Système d'Alerte Précoce et de Prévention des Catastrophes* (CC-SAP), in charge of early warning system and food security and nutrition monitoring; *Cellule Crises Alimentaires et de Gestion des Catastrophes* (CCA), coordinating food humanitarian response; and *Système d'Information sur les Marchés Agricoles* (SIMA) for monitoring markets. The *Haut-Commissaire à l'Initiative les Nigériens nourrissent les Nigériens* (HC3N, Nigeriens Feed Nigeriens) provides the framework and the platform for the Government's renewed political commitment to long-term food security and nutrition supported by donors, and international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs). As part of the integrated package of activities for resilience building and for scaling up the community-based participatory planning (CBPP) roll-out, WFP supported 15 CBPP nationally during the initial phase of the Memorandum of Understanding signed with the HC3N.

The Government adopted a Nutrition Security Policy in 2016 and finalised its action plan in 2017, supporting more strategic and targeted actions to tackle nutrition related challenges.

The National School Feeding strategy framed school meals as an important component of the integrated approach to build safety nets that help to ensure that every child – even those from the poorest households – has access to education, health and nutrition. The National Local Purchases strategy promotes the purchase of cereals from smallholders for the national food stock, and is strategically connected to both the nutrition and education strategies, in order to promote local production and consumption of nutritious foods.

[1] World Statistics Pocket Book, United Nations Statistics Division, July 2016.

[2] Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) Niger, November 2017.

[3] United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Midline Review 2014–2018.

[4] National Nutrition Evaluation on the basis of Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) methodology, August 2016.

[5] Ibid.

[6] The World Fact Book, Central Intelligence Agency, 2015.

[7] Ibid.

[8] Joint Vulnerability Assessment of Food Insecure Households in Niger, January 2016.

[9] Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) Niger, December 2017.

[10] Directorate of State for Migration and Refugees (DREC), October 2017.

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

In Niger, WFP portfolio includes: (i) resilience building activities through PRRO; (ii) emergency assistance in the Diffa region through regional EMOP; and (iii) provision of the air services to the humanitarian community in the country through Special Operation, United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS).

Within the framework of the PRRO, and building on lessons learnt from previous projects, WFP continues 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.

Developed in consultation with the Government and partners to ensure national ownership, and in line with the 2030 Agenda, with specific focus on Sustainable Development Goal 2, the PRRO aims at: (i) protecting those most at risk

from seasonal shocks and providing minimal food and nutrition security guarantees through unconditional social safety nets; (ii) improving nutrition through prevention, treatment and nutrition-sensitive activities; and (iii) building the productive, natural and financial capital of the poor by supporting asset creation and local purchase.

Through improved partnerships, WFP supports government efforts to build national knowledge and ensure an evidence base for decision-making. Capacity development progressively ensures effective leadership and ownership by the Government and communities in preparation for future handover.

Annual joint vulnerability assessments, led by the Government, are carried out with the technical and financial support of the European Union, WFP, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). In 2017, WFP has contributed to reinforcing the capacity of the early warning system through the Agriculture Market Information System resulting in the modernisation and centralisation of data collection through the use of mobile phones. Since 2012, WFP continues to liaise with the Save the Children International, Oxfam, and the Cultural and Humanitarian Association to promote the Household Economy Approach to identify vulnerable households based on the community specific determinants and outcome analysis on vulnerability as well as the targeting process with the *Dispositif National de Prévention et de Gestion des Crises Alimentaires* (DNP-GCA), *Cellule de Coordination du Système d'Alerte Précoce et de Prévention des Catastrophes* (CC-SAP), *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 non-governmental organizations (NGOs), FAO and UNICEF.

Over the past years, resilience-building programmes continue to be implemented with national authorities at central, regional and municipal levels; other partners (United Nations [UN], NGOs, institutions with academic and technical expertise) have addressed issues in different domains to support the efforts of Nigerien Government to achieve zero hunger such as the Government's *Plan de Développement Economique et Social* (PDES) 2017–2021, and the *Haut-Commissaire à l'Initiative les Nigériens nourrissent les Nigériens* (HC3N) initiative and its 2016–2020 action plan.

Past experience has shown how crucial partnerships strengthening coordination are for the implementation of both emergency and resilience activities. WFP seeks to strengthen partnerships with not only government counterparts, but also UN agencies, namely the Rome-based Agencies, UNICEF, United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA) as well as NGOs such as Alliance, Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced (RISE) and the German Federal Enterprise for International Cooperation (GIZ).

A resilience technical working group strengthens UN coherence on the implementation of the joint HC3N-UN *Commune de Convergence* approach, in which different humanitarian and development partners converge their efforts to guide resilience interventions. The joint programme aiming at Rural Women Economic Empowerment (RWEE) implemented with FAO, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) allows inclusive interventions prioritising gender and women's empowerment.

WFP's integrated approach aims at bridging the humanitarian-development divide by combating poverty and helping poor people to reintegrate into the socio-economic system. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2014–2018 and the Humanitarian Response Plan guide partners' interventions. WFP contributes to facilitating the coordination of activities and actors through the cluster/working group approach. WFP and FAO co-lead the Food Security Cluster and WFP is an active member of the nutrition and education thematic working groups.

In 2017, under the coordination of the Government, WFP conducted data collection and analysis for the study, Fill the Nutrient Gap. Also, the Cost of Hunger in Africa Niger study was launched with the HC3N spearheading and coordinating activities such as training of the National Implementation Team and data collection.

The Ministry of Education partnered with WFP, the World Bank and the French Agency for Development (AFD) on the *Projet d'Appui à une Education de Qualité* (PAEQ), to improve quality of education and school meals.

WFP continues to play a key role in supporting the coordination of the lean season response. In 2017, 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. Coordination with the different government actors remains a particular focus. A productive collaboration continued between WFP and the European Union supported Cash Alliance. The first combined post-distribution monitoring took place during the lean season of 2015, and further alignment of strategy and harmonisation of tools were carried out in 2016 and 2017.

In view of the gradual handover of a cost-effective and scalable resilience building programme to the Government, national capacity strengthening is one of the key pillars of WFP programmes. 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.

To ensure complete ownership of the approach on behalf of the Government, WFP is developing a partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the Ministry of Environment as part of WFP's phase out and progression strategies, highlighting the leadership role of the Government, and ensuring an adequate follow up of technical/operational aspects of activities. This will ensure the quality of assets created and build upon past experiences at community/communal/regional/national levels.

In addition, to create sustainable safety nets at the local level, WFP is contributing to reinforce the capacities of the government technical services, by providing operational and strategic support for efficient and effective functioning of asset creation activities. Promotion of seasonal livelihood programming and community-based participatory planning was adopted by the Nigerien Government in October 2017 as programming and planning tools, contributing to the coordination of activities implemented by different actors in the targeted areas.

Strategic refugee and displaced response interventions are discussed with the main government counterpart, *Commission Nationale d'Eligibilité au Statut de Réfugié* (CNE) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). WFP and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) coordinate to avoid duplication of assistance through sharing and coordinating food needs of refugees and returnees in the Diffa region. In response to the evolving needs of Malian refugees, in 2016–2017, WFP in collaboration with UNHCR carried out a joint targeting exercise. This was in view of a joint strategy to be put in place in January 2018 that will shift towards targeted and conditional food assistance.

UNHAS Niger was established to provide a link across the vast country from the capital Niamey to the northern and southeastern parts. Several crises continue to have a major impact on the humanitarian situation in the country and the service has been essential to the humanitarian system to respond effectively. UNHAS maintains strong links with Civil Aviation Authorities and other relevant local and regional authorities such as the *Agence pour la Sécurité de la Navigation Aérienne en Afrique et à Madagascar* (ASECNA). To ensure synergy, UNHAS invited Civil Aviation's inspectors to the regular monthly safety meetings starting September 2017 and security training in December 2017.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

PRRO 200961 was funded at 67 percent of the USD 139 million budgeted for 2017. Notwithstanding these difficulties, WFP was able to provide assistance to the people most in need and not lose the commitment or gains achieved throughout the previous years of implementation of self-reliance and resilience building activities.

The targeted areas of intervention under the PRRO concentrated on municipalities prioritised by the Government, the United Nations and other actors. WFP continued to carry out activities in the 37 municipalities identified by WFP in the previous PRRO, including the 35 *Communes de Convergences* (C2C). These were considered most vulnerable to shocks and, in a context of limited resources, WFP integrated approach and geographical focus aligned with the Government's strategy to converge resources and efforts and maximise results. This allowed to secure an integrated and multi-sectoral approach, concentrating resources and interventions, to ensure better integration of activities, with a higher impact on self-reliance and resilience.

On the one hand, fundraising concentrated on mobilizing resources for emergency operations: (i) the emergency response in the Diffa region, part of the Lake Chad Basin regional response. This benefited from various pledges made by donors during the "Oslo Humanitarian Conference for Nigeria and the Lake Chad Region" held at the beginning of 2017. Through budget revision 9, WFP Niger reduced the number of targeted beneficiaries in line with latest needs assessments; (ii) the onset of the pastoral crisis, financed through the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) funding, allowing to provide assistance to an additional 35,250 vulnerable people and 20,280 children affected by the pastoral crisis; and (iii) crisis due to the price increase of staple foods, which benefited from donor contributions, to provide assistance to an additional 150,000 people and 12,000 children aged 6-23 months affected by the staple food prices increase.

On the other hand, WFP adopted various strategies to fund the activities of the PRRO, particularly nutrition and school meals. For nutrition activities, an appeal was launched with the Government to raise awareness on the critical funding situation and the need for donors to sustain the activities of WFP for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition. The appeal contributed to raising awareness and funding and allowed WFP to maintain assistance to at least the most vulnerable children aged 6-23 months, pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls. For school meals, WFP collaborated with the Government to raise awareness regarding the need to continue funding education and school meals activities, both nationally and internationally. Alongside these actions, regular bilateral meetings were held with key long term and new donors to mobilize funds for the integrated approach at whole along with funding for specific single activities. Furthermore, an all donor meeting was held in November to promote communication with donors on strategic directions and operational updates, along with information on the funding situation. Strategies with other United Nations agencies were presented to donors jointly to converge efforts for complementary activities. Along with gender elements streamlined in projects presented to major donors, private donors were approached to fund projects of women smallholder farmers.

Notwithstanding funding constraints, WFP prioritised its activities to assure assistance was provided to the most vulnerable populations. Difficulties to allocate sufficient funding to certain activities was at times tied to earmarking of funds. This is becoming more and more a reality that WFP deals with, as donors increasingly allocate funds to specific activities rather than projects at whole.

However, the available flexible donor contributions, through multilateral contributions as well as an effective use of the WFP internal advance financing mechanism, facilitated timely purchase and delivery of food and cash. Prioritising joint projects under the C2C approach, in addition to other projects with strategic partners (amongst others the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund and the German Technical Cooperation), optimised the use of resources to cover the integrated resilience package.

The 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 and was fully funded throughout the year. Through a budget revision, UNHAS was extended until December 2018.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

| Beneficiaries | Male | Female | Total |
|--|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Children (under 5 years) | 144,645 | 142,218 | 286,863 |
| Children (5-18 years) | 445,289 | 143,344 | 588,633 |
| Adults (18 years plus) | 475,901 | 476,121 | 952,022 |
| Total number of beneficiaries in 2017 | 1,065,835 | 761,683 | 1,827,518 |



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

| Project Type | Cereals | Oil | Pulses | Mix | Other | Total |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| Regional EMOP | 21,112 | 2,122 | 7,075 | 4,326 | 304 | 34,938 |
| Single Country PRRO | 18,158 | 2,171 | 5,751 | 10,957 | 272 | 37,309 |
| Total Food Distributed in 2017 | 39,270 | 4,293 | 12,826 | 15,283 | 576 | 72,247 |



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

| Project Type | Cash | Value Voucher | Commodity Voucher |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Regional EMOP | 1,903,074 | - | - |
| Single Country PRRO | 5,783,641 | 1,327,283 | 1,085,040 |
| Total Distributed in 2017 | 7,686,715 | 1,327,283 | 1,085,040 |

Supply Chain

WFP local purchases aim at stimulating the local economy and supporting local smallholder farmers, while also enabling WFP Niger to reduce lead time compared to international procurement. This helped to strengthen a convergence of efforts to stimulate local economy, agricultural investment and ultimately self-reliance and resilience of local population. Women also benefited from these local purchases, whereas women smallholder farmers, who

took part in the joint Rural Women Economic Empowerment project, showed an increase in their income and activities.

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 food 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 government counterparts to promote local purchase initiatives in Niger. Internationally and regionally procured food 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, consisting of one truck per region. WFP experienced 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.

A large part of warehouse capacity 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 aluminium mobile storage units (Flospan). In 2017, five Flospan tents were set up, marking an important addition to improve storage capacity and conditions for the conservation of specialised nutritious foods. The added capacity on land allowed WFP to reduce commercial rented warehouses, translating to monthly savings of about USD 12,000 that allowed WFP to recuperate its investments and decrease running costs.

On the other hand, WFP built five concrete warehouses in four extended delivery points, which helped to improve the storage conditions of specialised nutritious foods, which should not have been stored in the mobile warehouses.

In 2017, deliveries were made directly to the health centres instead of the sanitary districts, which increased the workload, requiring to deliver small quantities across long distances. In response, two transport systems were set up in order to accommodate the different requirements for small volume and high-volume transport. A zone system was applied for the low volume transport and long-term contracts with a single transporter was avoided. The price paid per mt went up, reflecting the real cost of this type of transport and making it affordable for transporters. For high-volume transport, WFP was able to achieve more competitive prices, due to the exclusion of small volumes. Savings in high-volume transport exceeded by far the increase in the price paid for low volumes. In terms of value for money, WFP was able to increase service levels and realize USD 200,000 yearly savings considering 2017 volumes.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

| Commodity | Local | Regional/International | Total |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Beans | 1,694 | 1,200 | 2,894 |
| Iodised Salt | 267 | 400 | 667 |
| Sorghum/Millet | 321 | - | 321 |
| Total | 2,283 | 1,600 | 3,882 |
| Percentage | 58.8% | 41.2% | |

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

| Commodity | Total |
|-----------|-------|
| Beans | 1,510 |

| Commodity | Total |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Corn Soya Blend | 3,972 |
| Ready To Use Supplementary Food | 1,446 |
| Rice | 1,850 |
| Sorghum/Millet | 11,831 |
| Vegetable Oil | 1,825 |
| Total | 22,433 |

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

The current PRRO in Niger has the advantage of building on the experience of its preceding projects, assuring continuity and the consolidation of assets created. It applies lessons learned and recommendations from research, studies and a 2015 external evaluation. The latter recognised the added value of innovations such as the *Communes de Convergences* (C2C), targeting strategy and the three-pronged approach (3PA), which continued to be the basis for interventions in 2017.

Various assessments, including lessons learned exercise and an external evaluation, called on WFP to reinforce knowledge management, communication and partnerships, and to define an exit strategy reinforced by capacity development supported by appropriate resources. The 2015 evaluation recommended to strengthen the resilience measurement system. WFP leveraged existing capacities, expertise and experience in safety net programming and disaster risk management and response to better bridge humanitarian and development assistance by creating programmatic, thematic and geographical synergies, combining social safety nets during the lean season with long-term resilience building interventions. As demonstrated by WFP studies on household progression, 52 percent of the very poor households changed socio-economic groups in 2017. The study showed that 86 percent of households surveyed feel able to maintain their status should assistance be put on hold. The sentinel site survey carried out in November by the National Institute for Statistics showed that 93 percent of households trained on agricultural techniques replicated them in their own fields.

The PRRO positioned WFP's interventions inside a framework of nationally owned safety nets, taking Niger closer to a fully Government-owned long-term hunger solution. Beyond the concrete assistance delivered to the poor, WFP sees an opportunity to develop sustainable and cost-effective models that can be transferred to the Government and scaled up nationally. In 2017, WFP laid the ground for a progression (or exit) strategy, by which it will start phasing out of well performing sites and transferring social safety net activities to the Government and other partners present in the area. Resources permitting, new very vulnerable sites will also be integrated into the response plan.

In line with the recommendations received regarding the importance of synergies with other actors at the local level, strategic partnerships with the Rome-based Agencies (RBAs), United Nations (UN) agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) continued to hold a central role. They contributed to improving the quality of food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities, and enabled WFP to increase efficiency and effectiveness of its operations. WFP reinforced partnerships with research and academic institutions such as the University of Niamey to strengthen technical capacities of partners and students. Within this context, *Réseau National des Chambres d'Agriculture* (RECA) conducted a technical evaluation on asset creation sites to identify gaps, challenges and best practices, and *Laboratoire d'Etudes et de Recherche sur les Dynamiques Sociales et le Développement Local* (LASDEL) led a study on the impact of WFP's work on migration and social cohesion. This study highlighted that land recovery activities promoted multiple forms of village solidarity and community safety net systems. Furthermore, it showed that WFP's interventions contribute to putting into perspective local perceptions of migration: for many of the very poor farmers participating in WFP activities, migration is no longer the only route to success.

WFP relied on community participatory 3PA tools, to develop the government counterparts and communities' sense of leadership and ownership. With the positive response received, WFP strives to integrate these tools into national processes of community resilience building in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the German Technical Cooperation.

WFP continues to capitalise on past experiences and partnerships to reach its objectives at a national level. Knowledge management capacities were strengthened with development of knowledge products and capacity

development of staff. The partnership with the RBAs put a special attention on knowledge management of FFA activities through training workshops and the development of different best practice notes. Under the regional initiative on Gender and Markets in West Africa, WFP carried out a study in the Tahoua and Zinder regions on the Transfer of Empowerment of Women from Markets to Households and Communities. In the study's recommendation, results highlighted that women's empowerment is a matter of changing gender relations, which requires implementing a context-sensitive approach. It also suggested to support processes that help overcome the economic and cultural challenges in the medium or long term, the risk otherwise being that marginalised women increase.

Partnering with Universities to Strengthen National Capacities

In 2017, the development of knowledge oriented partnerships was a key step in strengthening the Government, WFP and cooperating partners' capacity and enhancing the evidence base.

WFP reinforced partnerships with research and academic institutions to:

- improve technical capacities of the (i) Agriculture Faculty of Niamey University to strengthen technical capacities of partners and students, and (ii) *Réseau National des Chambres d'Agriculture* (RECA) 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-antropological analysis of the impact of WFP's work.

In particular, the country office has further enhanced its ongoing partnership with the University of Niamey in relation to food assistance-for-assets (FFA) programmes to:

1. Strengthen evidence building on the impacts of FFA activities through internship opportunities. Students were provided with the opportunity to undertake internships on the ground to conduct research on the impact of FFA activities exploring different thematic areas.

2. Develop a university module on the three-pronged approach (3PA) tools to be included in 2018 curricula. Given the interest on the 3PA by the Government and its willingness to scale up the tools, it was agreed to develop a university module on the 3PA tools to be able to have a pool of "3PA experts" in the coming years.

3. Strengthen capacities in soil and water conservation and forestry techniques. The university has supported the roll-out of technical trainings to WFP, cooperating partners and government technical services staff to strengthen their capacities on soil and water conservation, and forestry and agroforestry techniques.

In 2018, WFP plans to capitalise on this experience and expand partnerships with universities at the regional level.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

PRRO interventions in Niger aim at triggering change and preparing for progressive phase-out through three interrelated pillars: i) an integrated package of resilience activities that supports the identification of successful scalable models; ii) development of national capacities; and iii) building of strategic partnerships. The integrated package of activities builds around six main components: food assistance for assets (FFA), nutrition, education, local purchases, early warning and climate smart activities, and disaster risk preparedness and reduction and lean season response. The content, sequencing and integration of the locally relevant intervention packages was determined by the three-pronged approach (3PA) programming and planning enabling equal participation of women and men, with the livelihood, climate change, environment and gender aspects being taken into account across all activities.

Throughout the year, two crises affected Niger, a pastoral crisis affecting the northern regions of the country and the increase of staple food prices. In response to the first, WFP was able to assist an additional 35,000 vulnerable people under its contingency measures from May to June with food and malnutrition prevention activities for children aged 6-23 months coupled with school meals activities in the same assisted areas. On the basis of available funds, WFP targeted schools in the most affected areas, which received 45 days of rations. For the staple food price crisis, WFP was able to shift rapidly from cash to in-kind in affected areas, and also assist an additional 150,000 affected people with food and malnutrition prevention activities.

Strategic Objective 1

The lean season response (June to September) provided unconditional assistance with food and cash modalities, including value vouchers, to the same vulnerable households assisted with FFA activities during the months from November to May. During the lean season period, FFA activities are not implemented and the agricultural campaign is carried out. During this period of the year, food and cash distributions proved to be essential to assure that the population stayed to attend the fields and did not resort to negative coping mechanisms such as seasonal migration. WFP rations were harmonised in 2017 and are based on a value of 2,100 kcal person/day: 350 g of cereals, 120 g of pulses, 50 g of Super Cereal, 35 g of oil and 5 g of salt. Unconditional and conditional distributions are coupled with the distribution of specialised nutritious foods, for children aged 6-23 months of the same assisted households, who received rations of Super Cereal Plus (200 g/day) throughout the year. Assistance to Malian refugees in the camps of Mangaizé, Abala, Tabareybarey and Intikane ZAR were carried out on the basis of refugee status; the rations were the same as for local vulnerable population. Assistance on the basis of vulnerability and not on status will be implemented in 2018.

WFP played a catalytic role in coordinating the lean season response, bringing together all humanitarian actors participating in lean season interventions, namely the Government, other United Nations (UN) agencies and international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) – including European Alliance and American Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced (RISE) NGOs - in order to coordinate activities, avoid duplication, and ensure that assistance was effectively and efficiently delivered to beneficiaries. In 2017, WFP and the Alliance NGOs carried out a joint post-distribution monitoring (PDM) during the lean season which enabled WFP and partners to provide timely assistance to vulnerable beneficiaries during the lean season.

As a social safety net, school meals activities were carried out as part of the integrated package. The school meals funded by the global education fund (PAEQ) and supported by WFP, continued throughout 2017 with 43,000 beneficiaries receiving their full rations in 516 schools from October 2016 to June 2017, and from October to December 2017. Schools within prioritised communes, received their complete ration composed of cereals (175 g), Super Cereal (80 g), legumes (40 g), oil (25 g) and salt (4 g) during the 9 months school year. On the other hand, due to insufficient resources, alongside these schools, a distinction between priority (35 percent) and non-priority (65 percent) commune had to be made. For priority communes, WFP provided school meals to schoolchildren in 1,248 primary schools of vulnerable intervention areas throughout the country, of which 30 percent were nomadic children. For non-priority communes, meal rations were diminished, particularly of Super Cereal. Around 54 percent of beneficiaries (133,000 children) did not receive their full ration during the 2017/2018 school year – only one month of ration without Super Cereal was provided in October, which is 11 percent of the total number of school days of the year. This affected children's attendance, especially of nomadic pupils, and provoked overall absenteeism in the evening. Moreover, planned take-home rations were not provided throughout the whole school year.

For the implementation of the government's school meals programme, WFP continued working with the Ministry of Primary Education. The Government played a leading role in all phases of implementation of school meals

activities. In particular, WFP collaborated with, amongst others, the World Bank and *Agence Française de Développement* (AFD) to support the Government. WFP coordinated with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) complementary activities and helped to integrate coverage of basic school needs. In partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (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.

Within the framework of the UN Country Team, WFP engaged in advocacy work on social protection for the formulation of a social protection floor in Niger.

Strategic Objective 2

Funding constraints affected nutrition activities, in particular moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment activities which caused WFP to change its MAM target groups from children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant women. Mothers and children were screened with the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) tapes and those suffering from acute malnutrition were referred to the nearest health centre for appropriate treatment. WFP supported government health services to provide MAM treatment all year round with targeted supplementary feeding following the National Protocol. Due to pipeline breaks between February and June 2017, malnourished pregnant women could not receive their six-month ration of Super Cereal. Nonetheless, moderately malnourished children aged 6-23 months received the full three-month ration. Ready-to-use supplements were sometimes substituted with Super Cereal Plus on the basis of availability, which provides the same nutritious intake. Caretakers received hot meals and Super Cereal as an incentive to keep their children, suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) with medical complications, in therapeutic treatment centres. The integrated nutrition and food security response included awareness raising sessions held at distribution points, covering key family practices, including infant and young child feeding practices, with the support of UNICEF.

Specialised nutritious foods were distributed for vulnerable groups to prevent acute malnutrition and mortality. Children aged 6-23 months in the beneficiary households received a ration of Super Cereal Plus (200 g/day for 30 days a month). In addition, Super Cereal was provided to beneficiary households to improve the nutritious value of the household food basket. WFP continued in 2017 to provide nutrition assistance to HIV positive pregnant women and HIV positive children aged 6-23 months who were moderately malnourished and attending 53 MAM treatment centres in all regions of Niger following the national protocol for the treatment of acute malnutrition. In 2017, a total of 458 out of the expected 652 HIV+ pregnant women received fortified flour (Super Cereal) and oil for a period of six months, whereas 1,331 malnourished HIV+ children aged 6-23 months received a daily ration of ready-to-use supplements for a three-month period. However, the treatment for pregnant women was irregular due to limited financial resources leading to a 10 percent reduction in the numbers of beneficiaries reached in 2017 with respect to 2016.

WFP engaged at different levels on building advocacy partnerships in nutrition under the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement and actively participated in the process of developing the National Nutrition Security Policy and its action plan. WFP also supported national authorities in advocacy work to make nutrition a national development priority.

Strategic Objective 3

Focusing on municipalities prioritised by the Government, the UN and those with strategic partnerships, WFP identified a total of 37 municipalities, including the *Communes de Convergences* (C2C), considered most vulnerable to shocks and where strategic partnerships were created. The C2C approach was initiated by the Government's *Haut-Commissaire à l'Initiative les Nigériens nourrissent les Nigériens* (HC3N) initiative as an effort to converge all initiatives by key actors and resources. This geographical focus allowed to secure an integrated and multi-sectoral approach, concentrating resources and interventions, to ensure better integration of activities with a higher impact on self-reliance and resilience. In this sense, resource mobilization was facilitated and multi-sectoral activities converged on same municipalities to increase resilience.

WFP's integrated package combined conditional transfers for the asset creation and local purchases, with unconditional safety nets to address nutrition, education and seasonal shocks. Following the unconditional assistance provided during the lean season response, FFA activities implemented through in-kind and cash were a central part of the approach, with a special attention on land restoration. FFA activities were tailored to local livelihood systems, including: assisted natural regeneration, teaching half-moons and Zaïs techniques to rehabilitate sealed and crusted bare soils, fixation of sand dunes to control desertification, teaching methods to fight against parasite plants, and development of water points.

Due to funding constraints, the number of targeted beneficiaries for FFA activities was brought down to 200,000. From January to May 2017, beneficiaries received full rations but working for a reduced number of days. The monthly household cash transfer was XOF 32,500 (USD 67) and the food ration the same as during the lean season. Super Cereal and iodised salt were added to household food and cash rations to ensure a minimum intake

of micronutrients and participate in the fight against micronutrient deficiencies. These amounts covered 13 days of physical work instead of 25. In 2017, WFP trained 200 people – including government's technical services, partners and beneficiaries – with the objective of upgrading the technical approach and methodology to be adopted on FFA sites and in the remaining lands through community or individual initiatives.

In order to implement the integrated approach, WFP developed partnerships with 15 partners, which comprises 13 local and 2 international NGOs. WFP's investment in capacity development has produced positive results on productivity and profitability. WFP reinforced partnerships and upgraded the level of collaboration with NGOs, FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and RISE to implement complementarity activities and target the same very poor households in the most vulnerable 37 municipalities. WFP improved its approach with affected populations by considering beneficiaries as partners, in line with WFP's corporate view. In the implementation of FFA, the Rome-based Agency (RBA) collaboration played a significant role by ensuring availability of quality seeds, technical assistance and infrastructure, to support sustainability of results. WFP facilitated access to land for the very poor, supporting discussion with the communities and land owners and formalisation of access security when relevant. WFP was engaged in different coordination mechanisms and improved its relation with the Government as well as the private sector (mobile network operators, financial institution, retailers). Many discussions were conducted to find innovative solutions for delivering assistance to beneficiaries using digitalis distribution.

WFP created new partnerships in areas such as gender, nutrition, land tenure, environment and climate change. WFP increased its investment in early warning and emergency preparedness as part of the effort to bring awareness on disaster risks and carry out climate risk trainings for WFP staff. The international Institute for Research for Development (IRD) carried out a baseline study to identify climate risks, through a gap analysis and mapping all climate change initiatives in the country. WFP partnered with the Council for Sustainable Development (CNEDD), leader in national climate change activities, and the National Meteorology Direction and Early Warning System Office. Under this context, WFP carried out a pre-feasibility study on climate insurance to serve as base for a pilot project. Under the "Building resilience to climate shocks in Niger" project, WFP aims at developing capacities of vulnerable communities in climate change adaptation and to deal with related disaster risks in the Tahoua and Tillabery regions. Two WFP staff have benefited from climate change trainings carried out by the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute (SMHI).

WFP put special attention on capacity development at all levels and supported its key sectors of intervention (nutrition, education, local purchases) in terms of policy, strategy and operational planning. WFP continued to collaborate on broader national processes on resilience and social protection, and to develop the social protection floor and reinforce the decentralisation process.

As part of capacity development activities, WFP trained staff and cooperating partners on SCOPE biometrics data collection. WFP Niger launched its first biometrics registration (photos and fingerprints) and will position itself to be part of national strategy of transfer digitisation.

Results

WFP was able to assist 73 percent of planned beneficiaries with food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities due to funding constraints. During the lean season, more beneficiaries than planned were reached due to the additional assistance provided during the pastoral crisis, May to June, and in response to the staple price increase crisis, from August to September. For this reason, in 2017, WFP reached 171.2 percent of planned beneficiaries with unconditional food and cash assistance.

The reduced coping strategy index (rCSI) is used to assess the level of stress faced by a household due to a food shortage. The analysis of the evolution of rCSI based on food consumption indicated satisfactory results when compared to the baseline value: the percentage of households not recurring to negative coping mechanisms has improved since the previous year, going from 45.5 percent in December 2016 to 74.2 in November 2017. This still does not reach the target value of a reduction in the use of negative coping mechanisms for 80 percent of the targeted population.

At the same time, the household dietary diversity score (DDS) – which measures the number of different food groups consumed over a certain period of time – deteriorated between 2016 and 2017. Nearly 47 percent of households had a low dietary diversity in 2017, whereas they were only 19 percent in 2016. Overall, out of eight food groups, an average of 4.4 food groups were consumed in the seven days preceding the survey. The most frequently consumed remained cereals, sugar, vegetables and dairy products. The least consumed were fruit, beans, animal proteins and oil.

The household food consumption score (FCS) is associated with household's food access and is therefore used as a proxy for household food security. In 2017, the food consumption of beneficiaries deteriorated compared to the same period in 2016. The November 2017 survey results showed an increase in households with a poor FCS: 29.2 percent of households had a poor FCS in 2017 compared to 14.7 percent in 2016. The results of the September post-distribution monitoring (PDM) were positive when only 3 percent of beneficiaries had a poor FCS. This deterioration may be tied to the negative effects of the pastoral crisis, the staple food price increase, and the disappointing agropastoral campaign due to insufficient rainfalls in WFP intervention areas. The proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base refers to the percentage of beneficiaries that have benefited from the production of assets through FFA activities. The results of this indicator are positive (67 percent), surpassing the target value (>50 percent).

With the intention of improving food security conditions in Niger, the lean season response was complemented by capacity development to strengthen national anticipation, early warning, preparation and response of the *Dispositif National de Prévention et de Gestion des Crises Alimentaires* (DNP-GCA) to strengthen government response capacity.

As stated above, due to funding constraints, the number of targeted beneficiaries for FFA activities was brought down to 200,000. From January to May 2017, beneficiaries received full rations but working for a reduced number of days. Indeed, rations of cash and food covered 13 days of physical work instead of 25. However, it was observed that mobilizing beneficiaries to contribute to FFA activities through self-reliance has encouraged building up sustainability. In 30 percent of the resilience sites, beneficiaries have started to implement FFA activities without receiving any assistance. This will enable WFP to work on new sites through joint partnership.

The FFA activities were 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 2017, WFP's local purchase from smallholder farmers decreased from 7,500 mt in 2016 to 1,948 mt due to higher market prices. WFP expanded the network of farmers' organizations it works with, from 21 organizations with 7,430 farmers in 2014 to 150 organizations with over 40,000 farmers in 2017. WFP 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 United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women).

A recent impact evaluation carried out by the WFP Office of Evaluation found that children benefiting of FFA along with either treatment and/or prevention are 19 percent more likely to recover from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) at endline. It also highlighted that agriculturally sensitive programming in Niger has a large positive impact on a child's probability of recovering from MAM.

In some well performing sites, positive results have led WFP to start a progression strategy, which will bring to gradual handover of activities to the Government, other partners present in the area and the communities. Where this process has started, transparent discussions with communities on WFP's phase out have begun. The progression strategy is expected, under the leadership of the Government and civil society, to establish a solid basis for post-PRRO 200961 sustainability.

In a report published in September 2017, *Réseau National des Chambres d'Agriculture* (RECA) showed that in several aspects, significant improvements are recorded, notably the techniques used by WFP in the management of degraded lands, which allowed very poor households to exploit unproductive lands, and obtain between 500 kg and 1,000 kg per ha.

The percentage of Malian refugees not recurring to negative coping mechanisms was 93 percent in 2017. Although this is a positive result if compared to national figures, for assistance provided within the Malian refugee camps and residence zone, an open residence area where beneficiaries are free to leave and return for distributions, it represents a deterioration compared to results of the same period in 2016 when 96 percent did not recur to negative coping mechanisms.

As in the rest of the country, the DDS for Malian refugees deteriorated in 2017 compared to 2016: an average of 3.7 food groups on 8 were consumed by beneficiaries in the seven days preceding the survey.

The percentage of Malian refugee households with a poor FCS has also increased, going from 7 percent in 2016 to 26 percent in 2017. The Malian refugee community is mostly pastoral. The fodder deficit of 2017 had an impact on beneficiaries in the Tahoua and Tillabéri regions, including the mostly pastoral Malian refugee community. To find areas to bring their animals to pasture, many refugees residing in the Intikane residence zone were forced to go to further distances to find green areas for pasture. This meant that they may miss their monthly distribution with negative effects on their nutrient intake. Negative results were found mostly in the Mangaizé refugee camp, where food voucher distributions were carried out, and beneficiaries tended to choose cereals over pulses and other food groups, resulting in a negative impact on the FCS and DDS. Solutions to promote better diet diversity and food consumption will be key in 2018.

Due to financial constraints, WFP changed as from 2017, its MAM target groups from children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant women. However, with pipeline breaks between February and June 2017, malnourished pregnant women could not receive their six-month ration of Super Cereal, thus causing some to stay longer in the programme than expected. Moderately malnourished children aged 6-23 months received the full three-month ration throughout the year. It is expected that children aged 24-59 months suffering from MAM who are no longer treated by WFP would at the long run become severely acute malnourished children if nothing is done; this was not captured due to poor coverage.

The results of all nutrition treatment indicators (default rate, mortality rate, recovery rate and non-response rate) are well within the target values of the SPHERE standard. The proportion of children aged 6-23 months with a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) – a summary indicator for infant and young child feeding practices among children aged 6-23 months – did not meet the target value (more than 25 percent), reaching just below 20 percent. MAD for children aged 6-23 months in Malian refugee camps was slightly less, reaching 18 percent. Although the 2017 results show a need for improvement, they still reflect an amelioration compared to 2016, when the MAD was at 10 percent for children aged 6-23 months, both nationally and for Malian refugees.

Coverage rates for children aged 6-23 months eligible to participate in MAM prevention activities were above target values, reaching 92.5 percent nationwide, but below the target of over 90 percent for Malian refugees, reaching only 85 percent.

As for children aged 6-59 months, health service coverage was less than 40 percent. WFP could have expected to see more children aged 24-59 months suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) but there was poor SAM coverage (less than 23 percent).

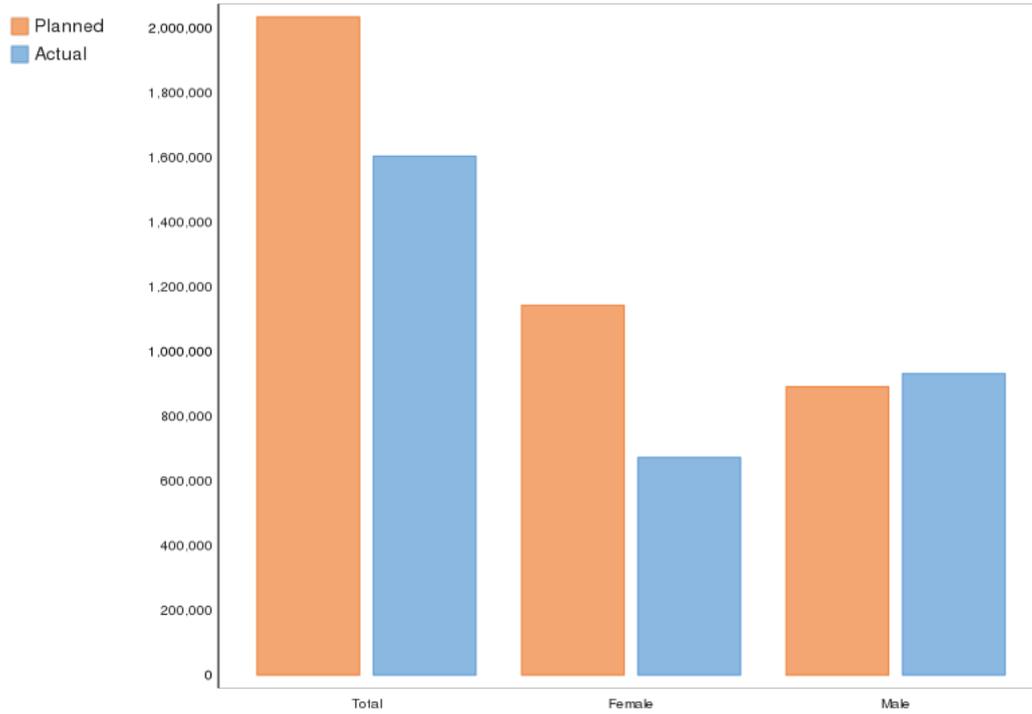
The same trends can be noted for strategic result 3, whereas, the coping strategy results showed a decrease in the number of beneficiary households recurring to negative coping mechanisms (from 55.5 percent in 2016 to 24.3 in 2017), but the percentage of households with an acceptable FCS slightly decreased.

Results of RECA September 2017 report showed significant improvements on the techniques used by WFP in managing degraded lands, which allowed very poor households to exploit unproductive lands, and obtain between 500 kg and 1,000 kg per ha. 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 handing over the responsibility to the Government.

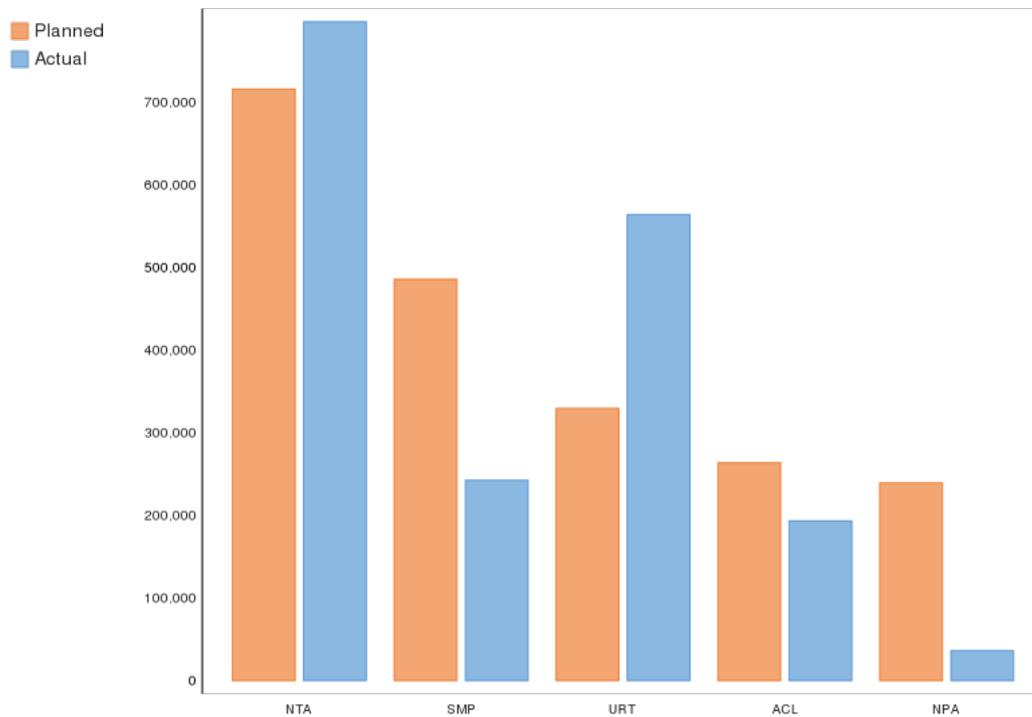
Community-based participatory planning contributed to capacity development of beneficiaries by encouraging them to play a key role in planning, implementation and evaluation. WFP trained partners, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the Government and beneficiaries to generate skills, including agricultural and livestock, and soil and water conservation technologies. A total of 250,000 people were trained.

Secondary statistics from the Ministry of Education show that the retention rate of girls remained high over the past years in the areas covered by WFP. The implementation of complementary activities continued while taking into account the recommendations of the workshops on these activities.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

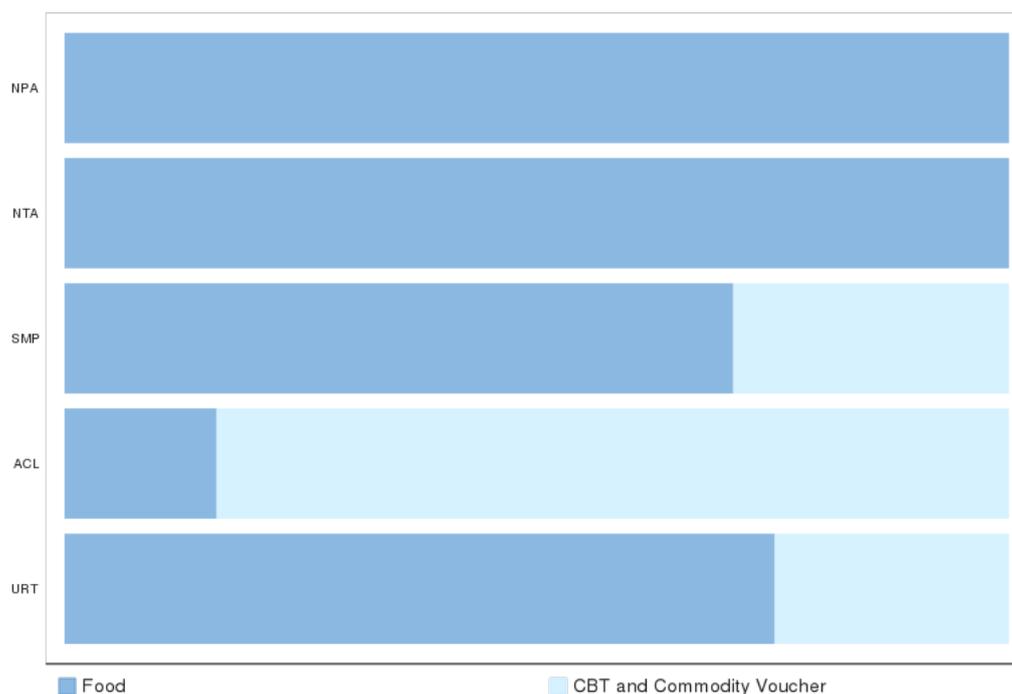


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



NTA: Nutrition treatment activities
 SMP: School meal activities
 URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food
 ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities
 NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities

Modality of Transfer by Activity



URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food
 ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities
 SMP: School meal activities
 NTA: Nutrition treatment activities
 NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities



Annual Project Food Distribution

| Commodity | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual v. Planned |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Beans | 8,883 | 3,190 | 35.9% |
| Corn Soya Blend | 15,206 | 8,285 | 54.5% |
| Iodised Salt | 532 | 272 | 51.2% |
| Lentils | - | 2,192 | - |
| Peas | - | 20 | - |
| Ready To Use Supplementary Food | 3,933 | 2,672 | 68.0% |
| Rice | - | 9,166 | - |
| Sorghum/Millet | 32,384 | 8,992 | 27.8% |
| Split Peas | - | 349 | - |
| Vegetable Oil | 4,178 | 2,171 | 52.0% |
| Wheat Soya Blend | 1,870 | - | - |
| Total | 66,987 | 37,309 | 55.7% |

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

| Modality | Planned (USD) | Actual (USD) | % Actual v. Planned |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Cash | 7,752,139 | 5,783,641 | 74.6% |
| Commodity Voucher | 699,515 | 1,085,040 | 155.1% |
| Value Voucher | 7,502,250 | 1,327,283 | 17.7% |
| Total | 15,953,905 | 8,195,964 | 51.4% |

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, 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. Midline results of the previous PRRO served as a baseline at the start of project. The surveys covered all types of beneficiaries of WFP assistance. 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.

Obstacles and limits in data collection are often tied to human resources capacities and the great quantity of activities to monitor in comparison to financial ability. In addition, security constraints are an obstacle to collecting data in certain sites. To overcome these difficulties, WFP has implemented mechanisms that help to ensure quality data collection throughout the country. WFP carried out M&E trainings for partners in the field as an effort to improve data collection. Food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities partners collect data and share with WFP for verification and approval. Third-party monitoring started to be carried out in hard-to-reach areas.

PDM surveys focused on ongoing activities according to the time of year, to assess progress on project outcomes, correct inadequacies in implementation, draw lessons learned from certain approaches, and review the design of current activities.

Annual surveys, jointly implemented with the National Institute of Statistics of Niger (INS), have been conducted with a sample of the same households identified in 2015. The household's progress is measured in accordance with WFP M&E methodologies. The use of technological instruments to collect data has brought many benefits, including cost and time savings, thus allowing data collection and processing to become much faster and lower the margin of error as it allows for more control and accuracy of data.

In addition, on site distribution monitoring was conducted. 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 main challenges encountered were reaching quota for monitoring activities and limited further monitoring. To overcome this challenge, WFP established a monitoring plan and methodology and a monthly quota for site monitoring. The surveyed households were dispersed amongst 80 villages where WFP's integrated package is implemented. Comparative analyses with results from five previous surveys were conducted. In 2017, the data management platform was updated, in particular for the distribution monitoring and food basket monitoring in the Malian refugee camps, the use of mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) was extended to various regions in the country to monitor food and nutrition vulnerability, and the extension of household progression studies took place.

As in previous years, 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).

In 2016, WFP's 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.

mVAM surveys were conducted in areas covered by the PRRO. A survey covering the regions of Agadez, Dosso, Maradi, Tahoua, Tillabery and Zinder was conducted in May 2017, during which 1,367 households, including sentinel households and non-beneficiaries were contacted. The objective was to collect information on specific topics such as food security, coping strategies and market functioning.

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.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

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

Under the gender transformation programme, a working group was set up to facilitate interaction and consideration of gender-sensitive activities both internally and with partners and the Government. Regional support was provided to strengthen capacities of WFP and its partners, including the Government. WFP trained 70 staff, partners and members of technical services in the regions of Agadez, Tahoua, Maradi and Zinder. The purpose of these trainings was to develop the capacity of all actors on gender equality, women's empowerment and gender issues.

Beneficiary households targeted on the basis of vulnerability, such as very poor households headed by able-bodied women, participated in food assistance-for-assets (FFA) physical activities. Those with unable-bodied (pregnant and lactating women, the elderly) were exempted from physical work but received the same assistance. At distribution sites, priority was given to women with newborns and young children. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) surveys showed that 91 percent of cash-based transfers (CBT) and 48 percent of in-kind assistance were received by women. As a result, women who benefited from CBT contributed to decision-making within their households, and 83 percent of entitlement were spent on basic food needs.

By participating in FFA activities, women were able to progressively strengthen their direct management of created assets and participation in agricultural activities. These activities helped to raise awareness on water mobilization and tree planting, contributing to improved access to water and fire wood, thus reducing women's time to fetch them. Women also benefited from seed distributions and gardening activities, allowing them to sell part of the production and diversify food consumption. Increasing the inclusion of women's participation in FFA activities improved their confidence in their communities and households. Both men and women experienced an increase in their social status. Interventions strengthened the women groups, contributed to protecting their livelihoods and allowed the development of other income-generating activities (small livestock, trade). With regard to the local purchase initiative, almost all farmers' unions, from which WFP purchased products, had women members (only 2 out of 45 were men only). In 2017, 93 mt of cereals and 41.5 mt of beans were purchased by the women farmers' unions. Awareness-raising sessions were continued throughout 2017 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 by United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) during the lean season for both women and men at WFP distribution sites.

According to a 2017 study on linkages between FFA activities and women, beneficiaries perceived an improvement of women's empowerment and nutritional status owing to, amongst others, WFP's integrated interventions. Results highlighted that the integrated package of activities contributed to reducing men's seasonal migration, thus reducing women's workload. Sensitisation on key family practices were well understood by both women and men, and in the sample communities participants articulated the importance of exclusive breastfeeding and of the use of mosquito nets which led to improved nutritional and health status of the household. A study issued by *Laboratoire d'Etudes et de Recherche sur les Dynamiques Sociales et le Développement Local* (LASDEL) showed that through CBT, women from very poor households took an active part in community activities. It also revealed the existence of multiple community structures created by women, which represent a place of expression of multiple forms of solidarity between these women.

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 facilitating the preparation of school meals but also reducing women and girls' domestic chores allowing girls to be in school. Provision of small livestock to the girl pupils allowed to improve girls' attendance and to support their family's livelihoods. Linking school meals activities and local purchase from smallholder farmers, that prioritise women producers, contributes to women's empowerment. As part of gender targeted actions, under the joint programme on rural women's economic empowerment, WFP purchased agricultural products produced by women smallholder farmers.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Protection and accountability to affected populations concerns were incorporated in the design, implementation and monitoring of all activities. In the planning phase, seasonal livelihoods programming and community-based participatory planning, two frequently used participatory programming techniques, offered opportunities for community representatives to directly engage in processes that inform programme formulation and decision-making.

A survey on security issues showed that 85 percent of beneficiaries did not encounter any security issues during and after the distributions. These positive results are linked to WFP's commitment to ensure security at the distribution sites. Strong communication with beneficiaries prior to distribution justifies the fact that 99 percent of households surveyed in September reported having received assistance.

In 2017, 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). WFP continues to support these committees to ensure transparency. However, the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) survey showed that only 21 percent of households whose eligible children had been excluded filed a complaint before the committee. Cultural patterns might explain these very low results.

Actions such as strengthening the complaint mechanism for the targeted population and improving dissemination of information about the programme, will continue in 2018. Food basket monitoring, carried out by WFP staff during distributions, also ensured transparency. Ration amounts were weighed to ensure that rations were respected. 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, reducing waiting time at the distribution sites. Partners were also requested to provide drinking water and waiting areas in the shade at distribution sites and to consider people with specific needs. PDM and distribution monitoring surveys showed that 92 percent of beneficiaries were satisfied with the distribution and the market location and 86 percent with the site organization, meaning that the operational plan was properly followed by the cooperating partners.

As in 2016, quality and organization of the distribution sites were checked and adjusted during distribution monitoring activities. WFP partners checked with local authorities and communities on the security situation prior to cash distributions. As a result of good coordination with local authorities and communities on the security situation prior to cash distributions, 99 percent of beneficiaries reported not having money or other goods stolen travelling back from the distribution and felt safe coming to the sites, according to PDM results.

Story Worth Telling

Kano Garba is a 45-year-old woman from Dikki, in the Dosso region, Southern Niger. When her husband left her, she was left with no means to survive on her own and her only son died one year later. "With nothing in my own possession and no family to support me, I was able to survive thanks to the generosity of the chief and the other people of the village," she says.

Since 2014 in the Dosso region, food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities in Goubeydey (Falwel municipality) and Fara Gorou (Sokorbe municipality) has allowed the most vulnerable communities to recover degraded lands, increase their productivity and reduce seasonal migration. They provide a variety of training, ranging from in plant tissue culture techniques (weeding, root out invasive plants), to practices to improve, maximise and manage the sustainability of farming, from anti-erosion farming implementation methods and their replication in the field, to naturally assisted regeneration of plants.

During the lean season from June to September, when food reserves are low, beneficiaries receive unconditional cash transfers to assist them in preserving their assets and to decrease the need for seasonal migration. The children aged 6-23 months of the same households receive nutritious supplements to help preventing malnutrition. Furthermore, WFP and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) provide treatment for moderately malnourished children aged 6-23 months, women and caretakers. In parallel, WFP set up a community committee to accompany the active screening of malnutrition at the household level. WFP has made local purchases from farmers' organizations to supply school canteens (integrated school meals for local agriculture) and these schools are also part of the voucher programme.

Kano started benefiting from WFP FFA activities in 2014 and works on the Fara Gorou site. "Before WFP arrived, my life didn't look like it does today," says Kano. "I was forced to go to Birni during the lean season to work as a

maid in order to make ends meet. Now, thanks to WFP's training and awareness-raising, I have an open mind, am more aware of my opportunities. I became a member of the community committee and I no longer need to leave my village to go work elsewhere. Also, I was able to buy a plot of 30 m² to cultivate the land and I own a donkey cart and two goats, which make me very happy! I no longer depend on others to maintain myself," she adds.

Alongside the establishment of the FFA project in the region, WFP has reinforced multiple strategic partnerships, recognising the importance of gender equality actions, including the partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in a joint project "Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women (RWEE)" aiming at empowering women. Kano is amongst the women benefiting from this project and manages the community cereal bank. Project activities also include sensitisation on nutrition and education, girls' schooling, literacy centres, multi-functional platforms, the establishment of Dimitra clubs [1], distribution of improved seeds, small ruminants, school meals and complementary activities, local purchases and community radios.

[1] FAO project focusing on gender equality, information and communication which is also a network of farmers' organizations and rural institutions.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

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In the village of Katambadjé, women of the joint UNICEF WFP FAO project participated in Essential Family Practices (EFPs) sessions in order to diversify and enrich the food of their children. Hajara Chaeffayaou, accompanied by her daughter and friends, clean and select locally grown sorrel, which will be incorporated into her children's meals.

Explanatory notes:

Beneficiary figures:

To be noted that for specific activities and groups, actuals are higher than planned due to assistance to two crises affecting Niger: a pastoral crisis affecting the northern regions of the country and the increase of staple food prices.

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 | 891,133 | 1,143,257 | 2,034,390 | 931,612 | 672,400 | 1,604,012 | 104.5% | 58.8% | 78.8% |
| By Age-group: | | | | | | | | | |
| Children (under 5 years) | 352,816 | 375,186 | 728,002 | 120,127 | 118,961 | 239,088 | 34.0% | 31.7% | 32.8% |
| Children (5-18 years) | 411,948 | 359,172 | 771,120 | 421,627 | 159,046 | 580,673 | 102.3% | 44.3% | 75.3% |
| Adults (18 years plus) | 126,369 | 408,899 | 535,268 | 389,858 | 394,393 | 784,251 | 308.5% | 96.5% | 146.5% |
| By Residence status: | | | | | | | | | |
| Refugees | 33,887 | 43,474 | 77,361 | 44,440 | 53,935 | 98,375 | 131.1% | 124.1% | 127.2% |
| Residents | 857,246 | 1,099,783 | 1,957,029 | 823,396 | 682,241 | 1,505,637 | 96.1% | 62.0% | 76.9% |

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) |
|--|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food | 186,732 | 142,821 | 329,523 | 424,134 | 139,882 | 564,016 | 227.1% | 97.9% | 171.2% |
| Asset creation and livelihood support activities | 111,207 | 152,316 | 263,683 | 31,143 | 162,238 | 193,381 | 28.0% | 106.5% | 73.3% |
| School meal activities | 466,683 | 19,182 | 485,865 | 171,698 | 70,784 | 242,482 | 36.8% | 369.0% | 49.9% |
| Nutrition treatment activities | 716,000 | - | 716,000 | 797,514 | - | 797,514 | 111.4% | - | 111.4% |
| Malnutrition prevention activities | 239,319 | - | 239,319 | 36,164 | - | 36,164 | 15.1% | - | 15.1% |

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) |
|--|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food | 47,207 | 20,585 | 67,792 | 61,909 | 27,833 | 89,742 | 131.1% | 135.2% | 132.4% |
| Asset creation and livelihood support activities | 16,895 | 21,964 | 38,859 | 4,449 | 23,177 | 27,626 | 26.3% | 105.5% | 71.1% |
| School meal activities | 466,341 | 19,182 | 485,865 | 171,698 | 70,784 | 242,482 | 36.8% | 369.0% | 49.9% |
| Nutrition treatment activities | 716,000 | - | 716,000 | 797,514 | - | 797,514 | 111.4% | - | 111.4% |
| Malnutrition prevention activities | 218,286 | - | 218,286 | 36,164 | - | 36,164 | 16.6% | - | 16.6% |

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) |
|--|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food | | | | | | | | | |
| People receiving resource transfers | 31,693 | 36,099 | 67,792 | 44,333 | 45,409 | 89,742 | 139.9% | 125.8% | 132.4% |
| Total participants | 31,693 | 36,099 | 67,792 | 44,333 | 45,409 | 89,742 | 139.9% | 125.8% | 132.4% |
| Total beneficiaries | 154,052 | 175,471 | 329,523 | 278,624 | 285,392 | 564,016 | 180.9% | 162.6% | 171.2% |
| Asset creation and livelihood support activities | | | | | | | | | |
| People participating in asset creation and livelihood support activities | 19,197 | 19,662 | 38,859 | 13,647 | 13,979 | 27,626 | 71.1% | 71.1% | 71.1% |
| Total participants | 19,197 | 19,662 | 38,859 | 13,647 | 13,979 | 27,626 | 71.1% | 71.1% | 71.1% |
| Total beneficiaries | 130,260 | 133,423 | 263,683 | 95,531 | 97,850 | 193,381 | 73.3% | 73.3% | 73.3% |
| School meal activities | | | | | | | | | |
| Children receiving school meals in primary schools | 263,825 | 222,040 | 485,865 | 131,668 | 110,814 | 242,482 | 49.9% | 49.9% | 49.9% |
| Total participants | 263,825 | 222,040 | 485,865 | 131,668 | 110,814 | 242,482 | 49.9% | 49.9% | 49.9% |
| Total beneficiaries | 263,825 | 222,040 | 485,865 | 131,668 | 110,814 | 242,482 | 49.9% | 49.9% | 49.9% |

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) |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Nutrition treatment activities | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity supporters (18 plus) | - | 78,000 | 78,000 | - | 225,889 | 225,889 | - | 289.6% | 289.6% |
| Children (6-23 months) | 223,250 | 251,750 | 475,000 | 233,958 | 263,826 | 497,784 | 104.8% | 104.8% | 104.8% |

| 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) |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus) | - | 163,000 | 163,000 | - | 73,841 | 73,841 | - | 45.3% | 45.3% |
| Total beneficiaries | 223,250 | 492,750 | 716,000 | 233,958 | 563,556 | 797,514 | 104.8% | 114.4% | 111.4% |
| Malnutrition prevention activities | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity supporters (18 plus) | - | 175,968 | 175,968 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Children (6-23 months) | 22,429 | 19,889 | 42,318 | 19,167 | 16,997 | 36,164 | 85.5% | 85.5% | 85.5% |
| Total beneficiaries | 22,429 | 216,890 | 239,319 | 19,167 | 16,997 | 36,164 | 85.5% | 7.8% | 15.1% |

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

| Outcome | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| SR1 Everyone has access to food | | | | |
| Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food | | | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Female | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | >80.00 | 98.20 | - | 74.20 |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Male | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | >80.00 | 96.90 | - | 76.20 |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Overall | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | >80.00 | 97.10 | - | 75.70 |
| Dietary Diversity Score / Female | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | >4.47 | 4.47 | - | 4.46 |
| Dietary Diversity Score / Male | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | >4.47 | 4.47 | - | 4.41 |

| Outcome | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Dietary Diversity Score / Overall | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | >4.47 | 4.47 | - | 4.42 |
| Enrolment rate / Female | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring</i> | ≥85.00 | 58.00 | - | 60.80 |
| Enrolment rate / Male | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring</i> | ≥85.00 | 68.50 | - | 71.20 |
| Enrolment rate / Overall | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring</i> | ≥85.00 | 63.30 | - | 66.10 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | ≥61.20 | 65.80 | - | 61.20 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | ≥55.60 | 60.10 | - | 55.60 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | ≥57.00 | 61.30 | - | 57.00 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | ≥11.40 | 19.70 | - | 11.40 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | ≥14.50 | 25.10 | - | 14.50 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | ≥13.70 | 23.90 | - | 13.70 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | <28.40 | 14.50 | - | 27.40 |

| Outcome | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | <29.80 | 14.80 | - | 29.80 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | <29.20 | 14.70 | - | 29.20 |
| Food Expenditure Share / Female | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | ≤48.33 | 80.56 | - | 80.60 |
| Food Expenditure Share / Male | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | ≤48.33 | 80.56 | - | 82.30 |
| Food Expenditure Share / Overall | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | ≤48.33 | 80.56 | - | 81.90 |
| Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | ≥50.00 | - | - | 66.90 |
| Retention rate / Female | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring</i> | ≥85.00 | 98.40 | - | 97.90 |
| Retention rate / Male | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring</i> | ≥85.00 | 98.40 | - | 97.90 |
| Retention rate / Overall | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring</i> | ≥86.00 | 98.40 | - | 97.90 |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Female | | | | |
| <i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i> | >80.00 | 0.00 | - | 94.60 |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Male | | | | |
| <i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i> | >80.00 | 0.00 | - | 92.50 |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Overall | | | | |
| <i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i> | >80.00 | 0.00 | - | 93.20 |

| Outcome | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Dietary Diversity Score / Female | | | | |
| TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM | >4.47 | 4.47 | - | 3.57 |
| Dietary Diversity Score / Male | | | | |
| TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM | >4.47 | 4.47 | - | 3.77 |
| Dietary Diversity Score / Overall | | | | |
| TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM | >4.47 | 4.47 | - | 3.70 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female | | | | |
| TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM | ≥47.60 | 47.60 | - | 22.32 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male | | | | |
| TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM | ≥54.80 | 54.80 | - | 27.09 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall | | | | |
| TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM | ≥51.70 | 51.70 | - | 25.34 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female | | | | |
| TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM | ≥44.80 | 44.80 | - | 54.98 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male | | | | |
| TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM | ≥38.80 | 38.80 | - | 46.80 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall | | | | |
| TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM | ≥41.40 | 41.40 | - | 48.70 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female | | | | |
| TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM | <7.50 | 7.50 | - | 25.71 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male | | | | |
| TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM | <6.40 | 6.40 | - | 26.10 |

| Outcome | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall | | | | |
| <i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i> | <6.90 | 6.90 | - | 25.96 |
| Food Expenditure Share / Female | | | | |
| <i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i> | ≤48.34 | 80.56 | - | 91.94 |
| Food Expenditure Share / Male | | | | |
| <i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i> | ≤48.34 | 80.56 | - | 91.22 |
| Food Expenditure Share / Overall | | | | |
| <i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i> | ≤48.34 | 80.56 | - | 91.49 |
| SR2 No one suffers from malnutrition | | | | |
| Improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods among targeted individuals | | | | |
| MAM Treatment Default rate / Female | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | <4.23 | 4.23 | - | 4.70 |
| MAM Treatment Default rate / Male | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | <4.23 | 4.23 | - | 4.70 |
| MAM Treatment Default rate / Overall | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | <4.23 | 4.23 | - | 4.70 |
| MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Female | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | <0.02 | 0.02 | - | 0.00 |
| MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Male | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | <0.02 | 0.02 | - | 0.00 |
| MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Overall | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | <0.02 | 0.02 | - | 0.00 |
| MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Female | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | <0.92 | 0.92 | - | 1.10 |
| MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Male | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | <0.92 | 0.92 | - | 1.10 |

| Outcome | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Overall | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | <0.92 | 0.92 | - | 1.10 |
| MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Female | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | >94.80 | 94.80 | - | 94.20 |
| MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Male | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | >94.80 | 94.80 | - | 94.20 |
| MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Overall | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | >94.80 | 94.80 | - | 94.20 |
| Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Female | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | ≥25.00 | 10.00 | - | 19.00 |
| Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Male | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | ≥25.00 | 10.00 | - | 19.00 |
| Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Overall | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | ≥25.00 | 10.00 | - | 19.00 |
| Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | >90.00 | 93.00 | - | 92.50 |
| Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | >90.00 | 93.00 | - | 92.50 |
| Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | >90.00 | 93.00 | - | 92.50 |
| Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Female | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | >66.00 | 97.60 | - | 99.80 |
| Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Male | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | >66.00 | 97.60 | - | 99.80 |

| Outcome | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Overall | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | >66.00 | 97.60 | - | 99.80 |
| Proportion of children 6—23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Female | | | | |
| <i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i> | ≥25.00 | 10.00 | - | 14.70 |
| Proportion of children 6—23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Male | | | | |
| <i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i> | ≥25.00 | 10.00 | - | 19.20 |
| Proportion of children 6—23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Overall | | | | |
| <i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i> | ≥25.00 | 10.00 | - | 18.00 |
| Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female | | | | |
| <i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i> | >90.00 | 87.50 | - | 83.80 |
| Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male | | | | |
| <i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i> | >90.00 | 87.50 | - | 85.20 |
| Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall | | | | |
| <i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i> | >90.00 | 87.50 | - | 85.00 |
| Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Female | | | | |
| <i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i> | >66.00 | 97.60 | - | 87.50 |
| Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Male | | | | |
| <i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i> | >66.00 | 97.60 | - | 88.50 |
| Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Overall | | | | |
| <i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i> | >66.00 | 97.60 | - | 88.00 |
| SR3 Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition | | | | |
| Increased smallholder production and sales | | | | |

| Outcome | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Female | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | ≥17.80 | 44.50 | - | 74.20 |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Male | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | ≥17.80 | 44.50 | - | 76.20 |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Overall | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | ≥17.80 | 44.50 | - | 75.70 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | >33.70 | 33.70 | - | 27.40 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | >33.70 | 33.70 | - | 29.80 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | >33.70 | 33.70 | - | 29.00 |
| Food expenditure share / Female | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | ≤48.30 | 80.60 | - | 80.60 |
| Food expenditure share / Male | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | ≤48.30 | 80.60 | - | 82.30 |
| Food expenditure share / Overall | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | ≤48.30 | 80.60 | - | 81.90 |
| Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | ≥70.00 | 0.00 | - | 66.90 |
| SR5 Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs | | | | |
| Enhanced capacities of public- and private-sector institutions and systems, including local responders, to identify, target and assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations | | | | |

| Outcome | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| User satisfaction rate | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i> | >90.00 | 90.00 | - | 100.00 |

Output Indicators

| Output | Unit | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--|---------------------|---------|--------|----------------------|
| CRF SO1-SR1: Asset creation and livelihood support activities | | | | |
| Number of rations provided | ration | 7 | - | - |
| CRF SO1-SR1: School meal activities | | | | |
| Number of institutional sites assisted | site | 1,798 | 1,798 | 100.0% |
| Number of rations provided | ration | 9 | 9 | 100.0% |
| CRF SO1-SR1: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food | | | | |
| Number of institutional sites assisted | site | 4 | 4 | 100.0% |
| Number of rations provided | ration | 16 | 16 | 100.0% |
| CRF SO2-SR2: Malnutrition prevention activities | | | | |
| Number of institutional sites assisted | site | 136 | 136 | 100.0% |
| Number of rations provided | ration | 16 | 16 | 100.0% |
| CRF SO2-SR2: Nutrition treatment activities | | | | |
| Number of institutional sites assisted | site | 1,398 | 1,395 | 99.8% |
| Number of pregnant/lactating women who received deworming tablets | individual | 78,000 | 59,342 | 76.1% |
| Number of rations provided | ration | 24 | 24 | 100.0% |
| CRF SO3-SR3: Asset creation and livelihood support activities | | | | |
| Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals | asset | 57,729 | 23,804 | 41.2% |
| Number of rations provided | ration | 7 | 7 | 100.0% |
| CRF SO3-SR3: Institutional capacity strengthening activities | | | | |
| Number of people trained | individual | 224 | 237 | 105.8% |
| CRF SO3-SR3: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food | | | | |
| Number of rations provided | ration | 4 | 4 | 100.0% |
| CRF SO4-SR5: Institutional capacity strengthening activities | | | | |
| Number of WFP-led clusters operational | unit | 3 | 3 | 100.0% |
| Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms | agency/organization | 2 | 2 | 100.0% |
| Number of people trained | individual | 1,527 | 1,529 | 100.1% |
| CRF SO4-SR6: Institutional capacity strengthening activities | | | | |

| Output | Unit | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--|--------|---------|--------|----------------------|
| Number of policy engagement strategies developed/implemented | policy | 3 | 3 | 100.0% |

Gender Indicators

| Cross-cutting Indicators | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | ≥50.00 | 0.00 | - | 24.87 |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men | | | | |
| <i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | >34.35 | 29.80 | - | 42.77 |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | >34.35 | 34.35 | - | 22.60 |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men | | | | |
| <i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | >51.90 | 41.00 | - | 14.70 |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | >51.90 | 51.90 | - | 58.00 |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women | | | | |
| <i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | >16.80 | 46.00 | - | 42.45 |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | >16.80 | 16.80 | - | 19.40 |

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

| Cross-cutting Indicators | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female | | | | |
| <i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | ≥80.00 | 94.00 | - | 100.00 |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | ≥80.00 | 100.00 | - | 46.10 |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male | | | | |
| <i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | ≥80.00 | 100.00 | - | 100.00 |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | ≥80.00 | 96.00 | - | 67.90 |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall | | | | |
| <i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | ≥80.00 | 97.00 | - | 100.00 |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | ≥80.00 | 98.00 | - | 62.40 |
| Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | ≥80.00 | 0.00 | - | 100.00 |
| Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female | | | | |
| <i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | ≥90.00 | 0.00 | - | 98.20 |
| Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | ≥90.00 | 0.00 | - | 100.00 |
| Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male | | | | |
| <i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | ≥90.00 | 0.00 | - | 99.18 |

| Cross-cutting Indicators | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | ≥90.00 | 0.00 | - | 94.40 |
| Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall | | | | |
| <i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | ≥90.00 | 0.00 | - | 98.76 |
| Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall | | | | |
| <i>NIGER, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i> | ≥90.00 | 0.00 | - | 96.20 |

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

| Donor | Cont. Ref. No. | Commodity | Purchased in 2017 (mt) | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| | | | In-Kind | Cash |
| Canada | CAN-C-00543-01 | Beans | - | 50 |
| Canada | CAN-C-00543-01 | Ready To Use Supplementary Food | - | 40 |
| Canada | CAN-C-00543-01 | Sorghum/Millet | - | 75 |
| European Commission | EEC-C-00632-01 | Beans | - | 402 |
| European Commission | EEC-C-00632-01 | Corn Soya Blend | - | 719 |
| European Commission | EEC-C-00632-01 | Iodised Salt | - | 33 |
| European Commission | EEC-C-00632-01 | Sorghum/Millet | - | 1,941 |
| European Commission | EEC-C-00632-01 | Vegetable Oil | - | 320 |
| France | FRA-C-00275-08 | Corn Soya Blend | - | 68 |
| Japan | JPN-C-00535-01 | Beans | - | 155 |
| Japan | JPN-C-00535-01 | Corn Soya Blend | - | 570 |
| Japan | JPN-C-00535-01 | Iodised Salt | - | 54 |
| Japan | JPN-C-00535-01 | Ready To Use Supplementary Food | - | 800 |
| Japan | JPN-C-00535-01 | Sorghum/Millet | - | 691 |
| Japan | JPN-C-00535-01 | Vegetable Oil | - | 255 |
| MULTILATERAL | MULTILATERAL | Beans | - | 604 |
| MULTILATERAL | MULTILATERAL | Corn Soya Blend | - | 890 |
| MULTILATERAL | MULTILATERAL | Iodised Salt | - | 35 |

| Donor | Cont. Ref. No. | Commodity | Purchased in 2017 (mt) | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| | | | In-Kind | Cash |
| MULTILATERAL | MULTILATERAL | Ready To Use Supplementary Food | - | 510 |
| MULTILATERAL | MULTILATERAL | Sorghum/Millet | - | 3,316 |
| MULTILATERAL | MULTILATERAL | Vegetable Oil | - | 215 |
| Niger | NER-C-00001-01 | Iodised Salt | - | 15 |
| Niger | NER-C-00001-01 | Sorghum/Millet | - | 1,008 |
| Niger | NER-C-00001-02 | Beans | - | 455 |
| Niger | NER-C-00001-02 | Corn Soya Blend | - | 854 |
| Niger | NER-C-00001-02 | Iodised Salt | - | 52 |
| Niger | NER-C-00001-02 | Sorghum/Millet | - | 1,499 |
| Niger | NER-C-00001-02 | Vegetable Oil | - | 260 |
| Niger | NER-C-00001-03 | Corn Soya Blend | - | 521 |
| Niger | NER-C-00001-03 | Salt - Iodized | - | 30 |
| Niger | NER-C-00001-03 | Sorghum/Millet | - | 1,140 |
| Niger | NER-C-00001-03 | Vegetable Oil | - | 165 |
| Norway | NOR-C-00354-01 | Beans | - | 175 |
| Norway | NOR-C-00354-01 | Corn Soya Blend | - | 80 |
| Norway | NOR-C-00354-01 | Iodised Salt | - | 27 |
| Norway | NOR-C-00354-01 | Ready To Use Supplementary Food | - | 90 |
| Norway | NOR-C-00354-01 | Sorghum/Millet | - | 348 |
| Norway | NOR-C-00354-01 | Vegetable Oil | - | 80 |
| Norway | NOR-C-00361-01 | Beans | - | 4 |
| Norway | NOR-C-00361-01 | Corn Soya Blend | - | 70 |
| Norway | NOR-C-00361-01 | Ready To Use Supplementary Food | - | 5 |
| Norway | NOR-C-00361-01 | Sorghum/Millet | - | 14 |
| Norway | NOR-C-00361-01 | Vegetable Oil | - | 4 |
| Switzerland | SWI-C-00570-01 | Corn Soya Blend | - | 176 |
| Switzerland | SWI-C-00570-01 | Iodised Salt | - | 54 |
| Switzerland | SWI-C-00583-04 | Beans | - | 140 |
| Switzerland | SWI-C-00583-04 | Corn Soya Blend | - | 200 |
| Switzerland | SWI-C-00583-04 | Iodised Salt | - | 13 |
| Switzerland | SWI-C-00583-04 | Sorghum/Millet | - | 429 |
| Switzerland | SWI-C-00583-04 | Vegetable Oil | - | 80 |
| UN CERF | 001-C-01569-01 | Beans | - | 186 |
| UN CERF | 001-C-01569-01 | Corn Soya Blend | - | 195 |

| Donor | Cont. Ref. No. | Commodity | Purchased in 2017 (mt) | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | | | In-Kind | Cash |
| UN CERF | 001-C-01569-01 | Iodised Salt | - | 22 |
| UN CERF | 001-C-01569-01 | Sorghum/Millet | - | 912 |
| UN CERF | 001-C-01569-01 | Vegetable Oil | - | 100 |
| UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF) | 001-C-01259-01 | Beans | - | 8 |
| UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF) | 001-C-01259-01 | Sorghum/Millet | - | 29 |
| USA | USA-C-01344-01 | Corn Soya Blend | - | 580 |
| USA | USA-C-01344-01 | Rice | - | 1,850 |
| USA | USA-C-01344-01 | Salt - Iodized | - | 45 |
| USA | USA-C-01344-01 | Sorghum/Millet | - | 2,650 |
| USA | USA-C-01344-01 | Vegetable Oil | - | 350 |
| | | Total | - | 26,656 |