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SAVING
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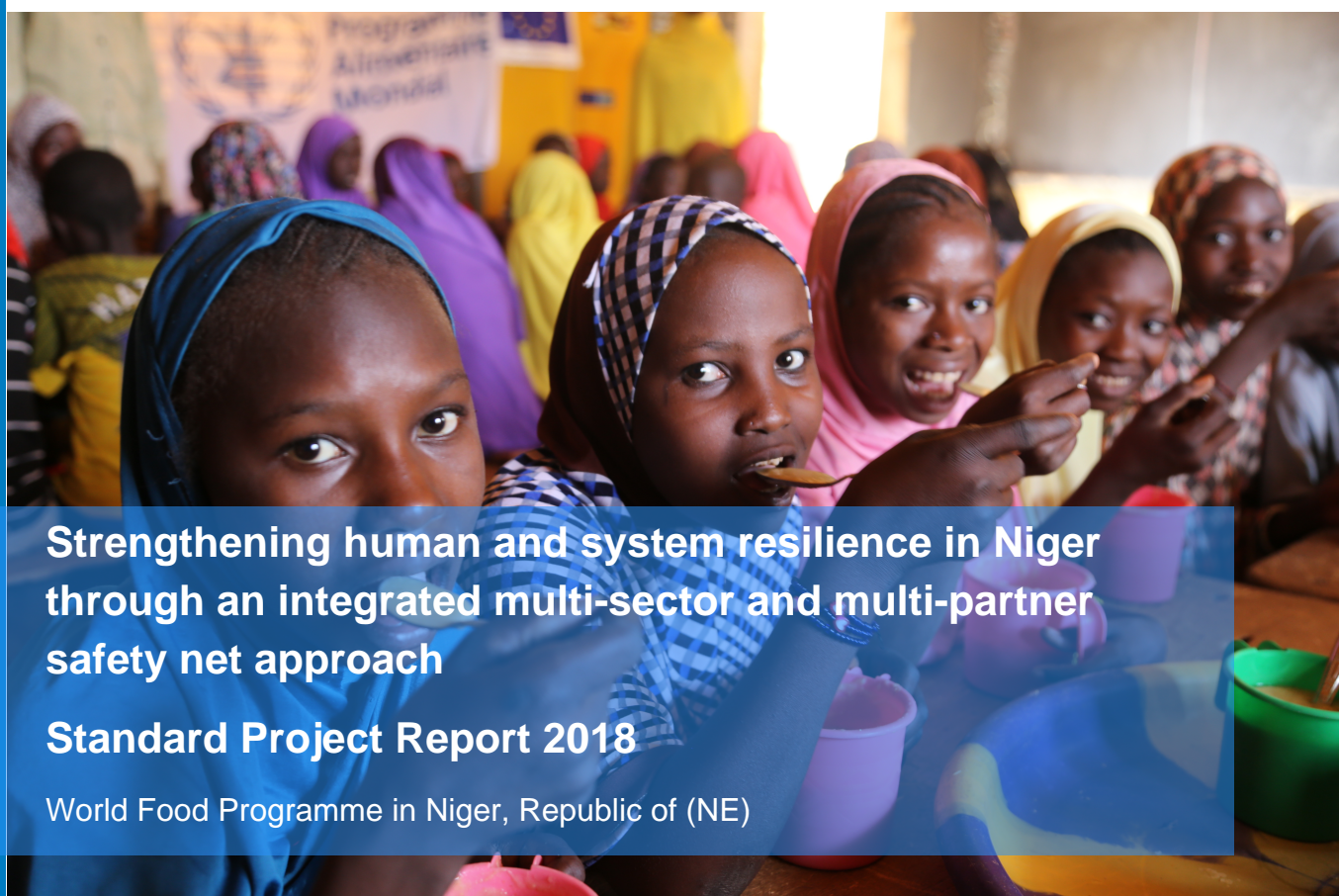
Contact Info

Jean-Noel Gentile
wfp.niamey@wfp.org

Country Director
Sory Ouane

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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 2018

World Food Programme in Niger, Republic of (NE)



World Food
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Table Of Contents

Country Context and WFP Objectives

- Achievements at Country Level
- Country Context and Response of the Government
- WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

Country Resources and Results

- Resources for Results
- Supply Chain
- Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

50 Years: WFP Addressing Key Moments with the Nigerian Government

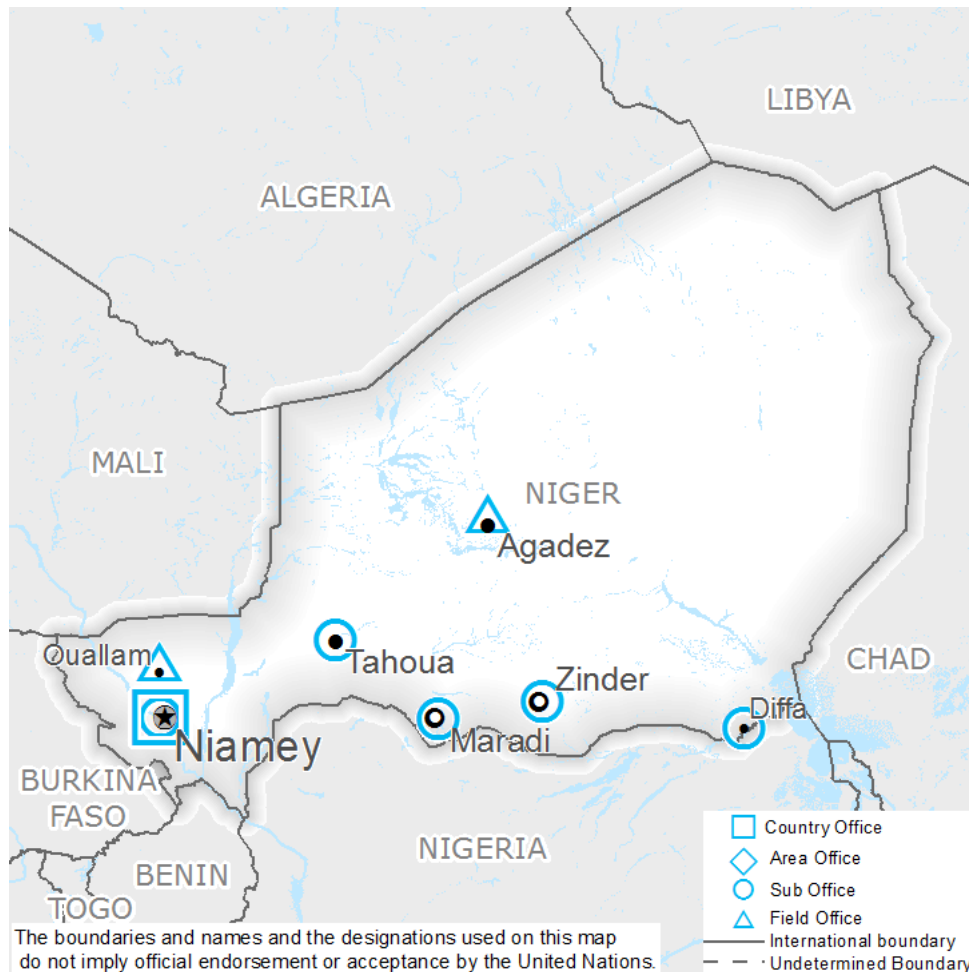
Project Results

- Activities and Operational Partnerships
- Results
- Performance Monitoring
- Progress Towards Gender Equality
- Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations
- Supporting Nigerian Women and Men to Invest for the Benefit of All

Figures and Indicators

- Data Notes
- Overview of Project Beneficiary Information
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)
- Nutrition Beneficiaries
- Project Indicators
- Resource Inputs from Donors

Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

In 2018, in response to high food security needs in Niger during the lean season - June to September - WFP launched a high level emergency response (Level 3) as part of a regional Sahel Shock Response. for a period of six months. In collaboration with the Government, WFP reached 775,000 people (82 percent of planned) through food and nutrition assistance. The post-action exercise conducted by the Government welcomed WFP's coordination efforts from the national to regional level, which enabled a comprehensive and coherent response.

WFP further supported the emergency response to respond to the various needs and situations of crisis-affected families. The border areas with Mali and Burkina Faso, as well as with Nigeria, were confronted with insecurity and displacement of hundreds of thousands of families. WFP strengthened the coordination with partners and ensured timely and life-saving responses to the affected population. As part of the rapid response mechanism (RRM), almost 38,000 women and girls and 36,000 men and boys in the three regions were reached with WFP food and nutrition assistance.

The humanitarian-development nexus remained a key component of WFP programmes in crisis-affected areas. The most vulnerable Malian refugees staying in camps in the Tahoua and Tillabéri region participated in conditional food assistance for assets (FFA) activities, providing an opportunity to enhance their resilience to shocks. The FFA activities in Diffa region were further strengthened and, well-established, and allowed for the inclusion of vulnerable people who were previously assisted through the RRM mechanism.

Since August 2018, WFP embarked upon a major scale-up of resilience activities, to support the government's resilience scale-up plan. Reaching 280,000 new beneficiaries in 20 municipalities in Maradi, Tahoua and Zinder

regions, the scale-up represented an expansion of WFP's multi-actor, multi-sector integrated package approach, investing in livelihoods, nutrition, education, government capacity strengthening activities and enhancing nutrition-sensitive approaches into programming. WFP and the Government's collaboration on the resilience approach was community-focused, evidence-based, and focused on strengthening synergies and complementarities with partners.

The roll-out of the three-pronged approach and working with the Government to institutionalize these tools, with a total of 35 community-based participatory planning's, carried out with communities, government and partners, and the update of the integrated context analysis (ICA) in Niger. WFP ensured that the planning and implementation of activities involved men, women and boys and girls, through its sensitive approach.

WFP continued phasing down of interventions in well performed sites where WFP had been implementing resilience activities since 2014, with a progressive reduction in food assistance and increased focus on technical assistance through partnerships, and future handover to government and development structures.

WFP also developed strong relations with Government stakeholders, local partners, United Nations Agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as well as Universities and research institutions. Technical and financial inputs were provided to carry out the government-owned Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSW), which will serve as a basis for WFP's country strategic plan (CSP) 2020-2024. Two comprehensive studies - "Fill the Nutrient Gap" and "The Cost of Hunger in Africa" - to analyse the nutrition situation and its socio-economic impact, provide the possibilities to further strengthen policy-making and programming, as well as humanitarian and development action, towards reaching the objective of Zero Hunger in Niger.

Country Context and Response of the Government

Niger remains the country with the highest number of food insecure people in the Sahel. Chronic vulnerabilities and inability to cope with shocks persist for many households across Niger. On average, between 2014 and 2018, around 1.5 million people each year were classified in Crisis (Phase 3) or above by the Cadre Harmonisé; year-on-year, at least 660,000 people were food insecure. In addition, the preliminary results of the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) Chronic food security analysis indicated that close to 7 million people were chronically food insecure in Niger. The main causes were poverty, demographic pressure, economic and climate shocks, chronic food insecurity, persistent gender inequalities, limited national budgets and capacities especially at decentralized level for food security, nutrition and education.

Food consumption in Niger was based on staple foods and was not diversified and in some regions, including Diffa, Maradi and Zinder, between 40 and 60 percent of households were unable to afford a nutritious diet [2]. The Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) 2018 survey demonstrated an increase in the prevalence of the global acute malnutrition rates (GAM) since 2016 from 10.3 percent to 15 percent among children aged 6-59 months. There were high levels of both acute and chronic malnutrition, exceeding the World Health Organization (WHO) critical threshold [3]: 47.8 percent of children aged 6-59 months were stunted, and 14.4 percent were acutely malnourished.

Four out of five Nigeriens work in the agricultural sector [4] and yet national food production was often insufficient to cover the needs of the population. With most cultivated land devoted to rain-fed crops, the variability in year-to-year rainfall was a great risk factor. Poor harvests quickly aggravated food insecurity levels as Nigerien subsistence farmers bridged an annual lean season from June to September. Livestock production [5], was the main income generation of many semi-nomadic pastoralists and was also strongly affected by adverse climate conditions.

Niger ranked last on place 189 on the 2018 Humanitarian Development Index (HDI). The country's annual population growth rate of 3.88 percent is the highest in Africa. In the last 18 years, the population has doubled [6] and it was estimated that today, every second Nigerien was younger than 14 years [7]. Education levels, albeit improving, were still among the lowest worldwide, and adults above 25 years received only two years of schooling on average (1.5 years for women and at 2.6 years for men). Expected years of schooling are 4.7 years for women and girls and six years for men and boys. Niger has a literacy rate of 15.5 percent [8].

Women's participation in the labour market was lower in comparison to women who worked on the land, as it was rare to have the right to ownership as it was usually the head of the family. Consequently, households headed by women had a higher risk of food insecurity as they typically work less arable land. Many of the girls enrolled in school dropped out because of early marriages, domestic work and pregnancy - the adolescent birth rate was the highest worldwide.

Insecurity in the region affected the population living in border areas, particularly Diffa, Tahoua and Tillabéri regions. All three regions had seen the declaration of the state of emergency in affected areas. The Diffa region, bordering Nigeria's Borno State, hosted around 250,000 displaced people, including 119,000 Nigerian refugees, 105,000

internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 26,000 returnees - 53 percent were women and some 57 percent under the age of 18. The border areas with Mali and Burkina Faso of the Tillabéri and Tahoua regions were also affected by insecurity. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in 2018 stated that the area accommodated more than 55,000 Malian refugees, of which 55 percent were women and 63 percent under the age of 18, had seen internal displacement of more than 50,000 people. Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in the context of structural (inter-familial or infrastructural) changes, a deterioration of socio-economic conditions and precarious living conditions, was a concern. Approximately 60 percent of cases affected women and girls, through early marriages (76.3 percent before the age of 18), or economic violence (deprivation to the right of education), or other forms of physical, psychological or sexual violence.

Food security has always played a significant role for Niger. The Government managed a national food reserve which, local purchases and sales were at a reduced price and targeted free distributions [9]. A national food security fund was activated for additional purchases in times of crises. After the Sahel food crisis in 2011, the new Government adopted an integrated multi-sector strategy, *Les Nigériens Nourissent les Nigériens* (Initiative 3N). The strategy aimed at overcoming the frequent national food and fodder deficit by increasing agricultural production and improving market access to strengthen resilience of vulnerable populations to adverse shocks and reduce malnutrition. A dedicated government agency, the *Haut Commissariat à l'Initiative 3N* aimed at the implementation of this strategy, and collaborated with respective line ministries, the Ministry of Health, Agriculture and Livestock, Education, or the National System for the Prevention and Management of Crises, for its implementation.

The Government was committed to achieving universal primary school education, already compulsory for all primary schoolchildren. The strategy was mainly centred on increasing the offer and accessibility by building schools and hiring additional teachers but also through the demand by putting in place school canteens. The Government recently agreed on improving girls' education by progressively building boarding schools for girls from poor families and alphabetisation centres to allow a reintegration into the education system.

Some of the principal government bodies for the preparedness and response to crises were: *Dispositif National de Prévention et de Gestion des Crises Alimentaires (DNPGCA)*, 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 (EWS) 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.

[1] « Plan d'action 2016-2020 », High authority of initiative 3N, presidency of Niger.

[2] Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis 2018.

[3] World Health Organization (WHO) threshold for classification as a serious public health emergency is 15 per cent for stunting.

[4] Share of total population that is employed in agriculture: 75.6 percent. Source: ILOSTAT database.

[5] Livestock estimated to be 36 million heads distributed among 87 percent of the population.

[6] Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, World Population Review, 2015 Review.

[7] Young Age (0-14) Dependency Ratio (Per 100 People Ages 15-64): 106.2 in 2017. Source: UNDP, HDI, 2018 Statistical Update.

[8] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Human Development Index 2018

[9] In 2017, the national food reserve purchased over 100,000 tons of cereals to sell 75,000 tons at a reduced price and distribute 25,000 tons for free. Source: "Office des Produits Vivriers du Niger".

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

WFP in Niger, together with the Government, continued efforts towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 - Zero Hunger by 2030. To ensure all vulnerable people had access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food throughout the entire year. At the same time, aimed at creating strong partnerships with all actors involved, including the Nigerien Government (SDG 17). WFP's operations also aimed towards the achievement of SDG 5 - Gender Equality, in line with WFP's Gender Policy and Gender Action Plan.

To achieve these objectives, WFP provided technical input and support for the Government's Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR) which identified gaps in the national food security and nutrition response and identified priority actions needed to achieve the goals set out above by 2030. Based on this review, WFP will adopt a country strategic plan (CSP) for the years 2020-2024.

In 2018, WFP's interventions in Niger continued to be structured around the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), a Regional emergency operation (EMOP), launched to respond to increased insecurity in northern Nigeria by assisting affected people throughout the Lake Chad Basin, and a special operation for the United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) in Niger.

The PRRO (200961), formulated for the years 2017-2019, aimed to protect the people at greatest risk of shocks and guaranteed minimal food and nutrition security through safety nets. At the same time, set to improve nutrition through prevention and treatment of malnutrition, and nutrition-sensitive activities. The same populations received diverse support from multiple integrated activities, adapted to the seasonal calendar and in convergence with partners. Lastly, enhanced the productive, natural and financial capital of poor and food insecure men and women by supporting asset creation and carrying out local purchases from smallholder farmers.

WFP supported poor and food insecure households with food assistance in the seven regions Agadez, Diffa, Dosso, Maradi, Tahoua, Tillabéri, and Zinder. As in 2017, due to the lack of funding nutrition interventions continued to be limited to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant women. WFP continued to carry out activities in the 37 municipalities identified by WFP, including the 35 *Communes de Convergences* - a building block of WFP's integrated resilience approach. Malian refugees in the Northern Tillabéri and Tahoua regions were supported via food vouchers. In 2018, WFP worked on scaling up resilience-building activities by extending activities to additional 20 communes.

The regional EMOP (200777) was launched in 2015 in response to increased insecurity caused by Boko Haram in the Borno State of Nigeria. Through this operation, WFP provided life-saving support to households in Nigeria as well as in Niger and Chad. In Niger, the operation focused on the Diffa region. Refugees registered in the camps of Sayam Forage received unconditional cash assistance, switching to in-kind food assistance during the lean season (June-September 2018). Outside of camps, refugees, internally displaced people (IDPs), returnees and host communities received either unconditional or conditional in-kind or cash assistance, depending on the season, the degree of vulnerability and local conditions. In stabilized areas, WFP aimed to transition assistance to the first and second wave of displaced (2015/16) from emergency to recovery by providing conditional food assistance and, if conditions allowed it, conditional cash assistance outside the lean season. To prevent malnutrition, any type of food assistance was coupled with prevention of acute malnutrition activities for children aged 6-23 months, behavioural change communication and screening of children. In addition, WFP provided emergency school feeding to pre-school and primary school children whose regular schools were closed and who are being taught in emergency schools.

WFP's operations were coordinated with the government and other United Nations agencies as specified by the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2014–2018 and the annual Humanitarian Response Plans. The United Nations Country Team in Niger was composed of the heads of eleven resident agencies and was part of a standing committee with the Government and technical and financial partners to steer operations towards effective implementation of Niger's Development Plan 2017-2021 [1].

WFP contributed to facilitating the coordination of activities and actors through the cluster/working group approach. WFP co-lead the Food Security Cluster (FSC) together with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and lead the resilience working group that coordinated interventions in 35 prioritized communities [2]. WFP was also a member of the nutrition and education working groups. In 2018, especially throughout the lean season response, coordination meetings were held with all actors, including with non-United Nations partners, to avoid duplication, ensure good coverage of different zones and guarantee the quality of the programme.

To assess food insecurity, WFP, along with other United Nations agencies, the European Union and the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) provided technical and financial support to government-led joint vulnerability assessments and early warning systems. WFP liaised with other actors to promote the Household Economy Approach and the Cadre Harmonisé [3] to harmonize the targeting process.

The WFP-managed United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (Special Operation 200792) aimed to provide safe, effective and efficient access to beneficiaries and project sites for NGOs, United Nations agencies, donor organizations and diplomatic missions; to transport light cargo such as medical supplies, high energy foods, and information and communication technology equipment and provide timely medical and security evacuations for the humanitarian community in Niger.

[1] « Plan de Développement Economique et Social 2017-2021: Un Niger renaissant pour un peuple prospère. »

[2] As specified by UNDAF 2014-2018.

[3] West African version of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC).

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

In 2018, WFP's operations in Niger were funded at 54 percent. A reduction in funding levels could be observed in comparison to previous years. WFP's Special Operation 200792 had the highest funding level (at 77 percent), followed by the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200961 (53 percent) and the regional emergency operation (EMOP) 200777 Niger component (52 percent). This trend was in line with overall funding levels for Niger, where the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2018 was funded at 52 percent of the required budget.

To avert funding challenges, WFP regularly exchanged with donor partners, including through two all-donor meetings on strategic directions and operational updates. WFP also implemented several joint projects with other agencies, including United Nations agencies, as well as other actors, which not only enhanced coherence and complementarity of activities in the field, but also enabled to converge funding efforts.

WFP benefited from continued support by long-standing donors. Multi-year agreements that had been concluded to implement WFP's integrated resilience package and some special projects. These six agreements provided predictable funding, thereby guaranteed continuous and reliable implementation of activities, which was a condition for the achievement of resilience outcomes. In addition, WFP benefited from a multi-year allocation for a joint project with Rome-Based Agencies, UN Women and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that contributed to the economic empowerment of rural women. About five percent of overall contributions were multilateral funding, which allowed for internal decisions on how to allocate funding. Many contributions were earmarked by donors to specific activities.

Faced with critical funding gaps for some activities, WFP readjusted and reduced assistance to areas with the greatest needs. In 2018, as in previous years, the nutrition programme was the one most affected by limited resources. Already in 2016, WFP was forced to stop participation of pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children aged 24-59 months in nutrition treatment programmes. At the beginning of 2018, it was decided to focus nutrition treatment of PLW and children aged 6-23 months in the Diffa Region, while this activity was interrupted for the rest of Niger. Only from June, treatment activities were carried out in Maradi, Zinder, Tahoua and Tillabéri regions, four of the most affected regions in the country.

School feeding activities foreseen under the PRRO were also affected by significant reductions since the beginning of the year. WFP adjusted the programming to areas with the most acute needs and where funding allowed a continuation of activities. Emergency school feeding activities in Diffa under the EMOP continued to benefit from an earmarked contribution and were implemented as planned.

Pre-lean season resilience-building activities were also affected, with a reduction of the number of working days per month for food or cash for asset activities, possibly negatively affected the continuity of asset-creation and preparedness ahead of the lean season.

Ahead of the 2018 lean season, as part of a coordinated approach in the Sahel, WFP prepared the scale-up of interventions in Niger in support of the Government Response Plan (*Plan de Soutien*) foreseeing 1.6 million people in need of food and nutrition assistance during the lean season. Several internal mechanisms allowed for the bridging of funding gaps or late arrival of funding, such as advance financing mechanisms, internal borrowing of commodities from EMOP to PRRO, and the prepositioning of food stocks at WFP's global commodity management facility (GCMF) which allowed to reduce lead times. In addition, the pre-emptive activation of the Level 3 emergency, besides attracting increased international attention, provided several practical benefits, ranging from increased support from WFP's Headquarter and West African regional office, accelerated recruitment processes and simplified purchasing mechanisms.

The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) Special Operation allowed WFP to respond to challenges posed by vast distances and insecurity in border areas, a lack of safe and reliable air service as well as poor road conditions in Niger. Continuous efforts to enhance effectiveness and efficiency resulted in increased capacity using two 37-seater aircraft. Further, the flight schedule was developed to enhance efficiency through improved route configuration, while it should also be noted that the major destinations have some of the lowest cost per passenger kilometre.

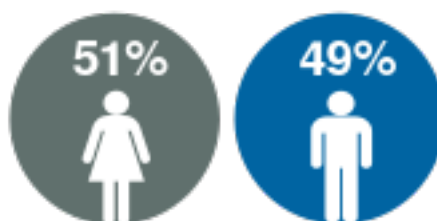
In 2018, WFP Niger's Country Team was reinforced, the number of staff increased from 267 to 291 employees. In terms of geographical presence, WFP in Niamey, as well as the Maradi Sub-Office were most reinforced. Roughly one in four employees were female which a notable gender ratio given the difficult national context.

Some investments were made in 2018, to augment WFP's office infrastructure. In Niamey, WFP expanded into a second office location, allowing for increased office space for all staff as well as the installation of a fitness room for staff health and wellness. In Diffa region, WFP operated two guest houses, one in Diffa and another one in N'guigmi, where several upgrades were made to improve staff wellness.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	202,413	200,947	403,360
Children (5-18 years)	290,419	259,617	550,036
Adults (18 years plus)	231,749	281,619	513,368
Total number of beneficiaries in 2018	724,581	742,183	1,466,764




Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Regional EMOP	15,919	1,528	5,027	3,828	273	26,574
Single Country PRRO	19,162	1,825	3,820	8,696	193	33,696
Total Food Distributed in 2018	35,081	3,352	8,847	12,523	467	60,271



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Regional EMOP	3,198,342	-	-
Single Country PRRO	7,207,170	512,736	-
Total Distributed in 2018	10,405,512	512,736	-

Supply Chain

Niger is a landlocked country with the closest sea ports over 800 km away from the borders. WFP relied mostly on the port of Cotonou in Benin and of Lomé in Togo to bring internationally or regionally procured food into Niger. The latter served as main port for all food purchased by the global commodity management facility (GCMF) which is WFP's internal pre-financing facility by which food is prepositioned along certain regional logistical corridors to reduce delivery lead times. A small logistics unit was based in Lomé and co-financed by WFP, this unit carried out administrative procedures of the importing process.

The overland transport from the ports into the country was exclusively handled by sub-contracted commercial transport companies. In 2018, WFP contracted a Nigerien transporting company, which significantly reduced lead times, compared to previous years, facilitating administrative and logistics procedures. A different overland transport route, crossing Mali and Burkina Faso, was taken to transport salt from Senegal.

Commodities were procured in bulk and re-packaged by cooperating partners ahead of the distributions. Dispatched to final distribution points, included refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) camps, health centres and schools, was handled by a combination of cooperating partners, commercial transporters and WFP's own fleet. The latter consisted of one truck per sub-office and a cargo van. In 2018, ahead of the opening of humanitarian corridors into the Malian border, WFP positioned all their trucks into Ayérou as the starting point of the corridor. Reliance on WFP's own fleet for this time-critical intervention guaranteed deliveries were undertaken in the few open corridor days.

WFP is aiming to shift to local procurement to stimulate the local economy, agricultural investment and ultimately self-reliance and resilience of the local population. In 2018, all local purchases, consisting millet, sorghum, beans and nutrient supplements, were carried out using the GCMF. WFP also undertook purchases from smallholder farmers. Since 2017, 3,088 mt were purchased from 57 farmer unions (30 percent of the farmers unions members were women). To ensure continued and improved local purchases, WFP Niger introduced a pilot initiative, introducing a new pricing mechanism, referring to the commodity's market price at the time of the delivery and not to a price fixed at contract signature. This new contractual arrangement should limit the number of smallholder farmers' defaults in 2019.

Smallholder farmer's organizations received technical support in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (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. Women smallholder farmers were particularly encouraged to participate in the local procurement programme via a project (Rural Women Economic Empowerment Project) carried out in cooperation with IFAD, FAO and UN Women.

For direct cash transfers, WFP cooperated with five microfinance institutions in Tahoua, Maradi, Zinder and Diffa regions which pre-financed the operations. Malian Refugees in Mangaizé received e-vouchers, which were recharged every month using WFP's digital platform for beneficiary and transfer management (SCOPE). Refugees used e-vouchers with seven accredited suppliers who deliver to the camp's food fair.

To strengthen the government's capacity for food storages, WFP co-managed extended delivery points in all regions, including their warehouses. A WFP storekeeper was based in all warehouses. At peak times, WFP rented additional storage from government-owned warehouses.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Iodised Salt	-	465	465
Total	-	465	465
Percentage	-	100.0%	

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

Commodity	Total
Beans	3,783
Corn Soya Blend	6,015
LNS	959
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	64
Sorghum/Millet	16,677
Split Peas	402
Vegetable Oil	466
Total	28,366

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

A mid-term internal evaluation of the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 200961) was carried out in April 2018 with a final report published in August 2018. The evaluators interviewed 500 people, of which 350 were beneficiaries of WFP assistance, and visited 16 sites where WFP activities were implemented.

Recommendations were made with regards to the strengthening of monitoring of nutrition indicators moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) indicators of children, the impact of the school feeding programme, of asset-building activities, all with regards to the better showcase programme outcomes and the addressing of funding shortfalls. As such, WFP agreed and ensured increased MAM screening and monitoring in villages and treatment centres; and enforce monitoring of school canteens that received WFP assistance on attendance and performance rate. Strengthened monitoring with regards to food assistance for asset (FFA) activities, concerned the sustainability of positive developments following the implementation of these activities. It was further suggested to support more formalized knowledge exchange with government actors who were implementing similar activities. As parts of WFP's resilience scale-up these recommendations were addressed, through the regular collection and follow-up on project achievements, as well as the signature of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with three key line Ministries, Agriculture, Environment and Education. Beyond 2019, the evaluation recommended, activities should continue to support communities recovering from conflicts (Malian refugees, and population in Diffa), and areas with genuine potential for agro-pastoral development and including a consideration of the presence of partners who can take over after WFP interventions. Due to relatively low quantities of local purchases, a recommendation was made to better adapt contracting procedures to cooperatives with limited marketing capacities. WFP will experiment with food supply agreements to increase interest of selling to WFP.

Another evaluation was published by WFP's evaluation office, dedicated to WFP nutrition programmes in the Sahel, for which assessments were carried out by external consultants in Niger, Chad, Mali and Sudan. In Niger, a sample of 1,900 children was assessed in March 2014 and September 2016. Between these dates, WFP reduced the number of communes targeted through FFA activities, while at the same time introducing nutrition-specific programmes for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition. A comparison of households demonstrated that the positive impact on children was stronger in households that also participated in FFA activities (MAM reduced by 15.5 percent). While children of households receiving no assistance at all displayed a stronger evolution of MAM indicators than children that participated in nutrition-specific programmes. As a result, the evaluators gathered that

the counter-intuitive result was evident by intra-household decision-making.

Given the strong impact of FFA activities, it was recommended to further expand FFA programming and to merge, whenever possible, with the provision of MAM treatment or prevention programmes. In 2019 – and beyond – WFP will continue to work towards the mainstreaming of nutrition-sensitive aspects in its programme, to ensure complementarity and achieve scalable impact on the nutrition levels of children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). The Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis [1] highlighted the advantage of combining interventions to reduce the cost of the diet at the household level. Through the combination of three interventions such as nutrition supplementation for children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs); school feeding for primary schoolchildren and cash transfers for the household.

In 2017, the Fill the Nutrient Gap presentation demonstrated the linkages between FFA activities and women's empowerment [1], both men and women beneficiaries perceived an improvement of women's empowerment and nutritional status, among others, WFP's integrated interventions.

Results demonstrated that reduced seasonal migration by men reduced the workload on women and hardship during their absence. Though FFA activities also allowed women to avoid seasonal migration not only because they provide income, but also because they are associated with school feeding activities.

Another 2018 study on the effects of community-based participatory planning (CBPP) was carried out by *Référence des Etudes de Marché* (REM) Africa and demonstrated that the planning tools contributed to women's empowerment in Niger. The study concluded that women living in villages where CBPPs were carried out had increased access to media, social services, natural resources, and an overall higher political participation.

[1] WFP, Fill the Nutrient Gap presentation, 2018.

[2] WFP, "The potential of Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to empower women and improve women's nutrition, 2017: a five-country study" <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000023821/download/>.

50 Years: WFP Addressing Key Moments with the Nigerien Government

In 2018, WFP marked their 50 years anniversary in Niger. Since then, WFP's activities and collaboration with the Nigerien Government, have evolved over time, jointly responding to key moments in history that have impacted the food security situation in the country.

In 1968, the year marking the beginning of the Great Sahel Drought (1968-1974), the government of Hamani Diori, Niger's first president after independence, signed a basic agreement with WFP. The population of Niger at that time was estimated to be around 4 million to 4.5 million people.

By the agreement, the new United Nations agency, created only seven years earlier on request of United States President Eisenhower to see if food assistance could be organized in a multilateral way, committed itself to delivering food at no charge in form of a grant to the closest port or frontier station and destined for use in emergency relief or development projects, implemented by the Government.

On 14 April 1969, Adeke Boerma, the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), approved WFP's first emergency relief project in Niger. The assistance of 2,250 mt of sorghum enough to feed 125,000 people for three months, was budgeted at just below USD 300,000. Shortly after this, on 7 July 1969, the first development project was approved to establish a milk industry. The plan foresaw the delivery of milk powder to factory in Niamey to produce 5,000 litres of milk. The assistance was initially meant to be phased out as locally produced milk to increasingly replace foreign milk powder after five years.

In 1970, the *Office des Produits Viviers du Niger* (OPVN) was created to stabilize national cereal prices, to organize cereal imports and exports and to receive and manage food assistance. In 1973, the Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), was launched.

By 1973/74, the multi-year drought led to a famine. Estimated that Niger lost half of its animal livestock. Emergency food assistance in the Sahel area provided by WFP quickly rose. In 1974, Seyni Kountché's Government put a priority to preventing the recurrent food deficits and a focus was put on the development of irrigation systems to reduce dependency on rainfall. Therefore, declassified 70,000 ha of the Tamou reserve in the South to allow for drought-affected people from the North in Zarmaganda to resettle into regions with more arable land.

A decade into power, then governing an estimated population of 6.8 million, the Kountché's Government had to deal with a severe drought. In 1983/84, the harvesting season was among the worst in history. The Government estimated the food deficit to be around 500,000 mt. In addition to the climate-induced shocks, Nigeria shut their borders to Niger in a move to carry out economic and fiscal reforms. At the same time, expelled 300,000 Nigeriens. International food assistance to Niger rose sharply to almost 300,000 mt in 1985. The Sahel region received 18 percent of global food assistance in 1985 and further strengthening the following harvesting season.

In response to the economic crisis, the Government opted for public support for the relaunch of export crops, such as cotton, peanuts and peas (Niébé) and a liberalization of the cereal market. Following decisions taken in a structural adjustment programme, marketing and international trade restrictions for the private sector were lifted in 1987 for millet, sorghum and maize.

In 1998, with the assistance of international donors, the Nigerien Government designed the *Dispositif National de Prévention et de Gestion des Crises Alimentaires (DNP-GCA)*, composed of different information, coordination and management units, to further improve the information on food insecurity among the population and strengthen the coordination the activities of various actors.

In 2004/05, another food crisis spread throughout Niger. After the harvesting season of 2004, WFP initially planned an emergency assistance of 6,500 mt. In the first semester of 2005, the magnitude of the emergency became more evident. In July, WFP decided to drop plans foreseeing assistance through the national food banks and to intervene by means of a large-scale of unconditional food distribution, assisting 2.5 million beneficiaries throughout the last two months of the lean season (August-September). At the same time, WFP reinitiated the malnutrition programme for infants and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in Niger.

In 2008, the lack of insecurity and flight connections between Niger's main cities, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) began operating in the country. A Dornier with a capacity of 34 seats connected Niamey with Maradi, Zinder, Tahoua and Agadez.

The Government of Issoufou Mahamadou, elected 2011, launched the initiative *Les Nigériens Nourrissent Les Nigériens* with a dedicated High Commissioner under the cabinet of the presidency placing activities to overcome the recurrent food deficits and of eradicating hunger in Niger.

In December 2018, WFP and representatives of the Government of Niger celebrated 50 years of cooperation in the field of food security. On that occasion, a renewed cooperation agreement was officially signed, aiming at reaching the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 to achieve zero hunger by 2030.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

Strategic objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food

The Nigerien Government's National Response Plan (*Plan de Soutien*) targeted 1.6 million people in total during the lean season – June to September 2018 - and brought together all humanitarian actors participating in the interventions, namely the Government, United Nations agencies and international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) – including European Alliance and American Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced (RISE) NGOs. This helped to further coordinate activities, avoid duplication, and ensure that assistance was effectively and efficiently delivered to beneficiaries.

In 2018, in line with the Government's National Response Plan WFP targeted 950,000 people in 51 municipalities through the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) and emergency operation (EMOP). Out of these, 78 percent of people that were identified as very food insecure were targeted under the PRRO.

WFP complimented the unconditional food assistance with prevention of malnutrition activities for children aged 6-23 months among the targeted households. In addition, WFP provided nutrition treatment services for children aged 6-23 months and pregnant women suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). WFP also provided assistance to the caretakers of beneficiaries who were under the nutrition treatment services.

WFP continued to support Malian refugees in camps in Mangaizé, Abala, Tabareybarey as well as in the transit centre (*Zone d'Accueil des Réfugiés*) in Intikane in Tillabéri and Tahoua region through conditional food assistance for asset (FFA) activities. In 2018, WFP transferred from status-based to vulnerability-based assistance. WFP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) jointly carried out community-based participatory planning (CBPP) exercises targeting both the refugees and the vulnerable local population around the sites where Malian refugees were staying. This helped to ensure the development of adapted programmes and aimed to enhance social cohesion in these areas. During the lean season, unconditional food assistance was provided.

The food distribution was calculated based on daily rations of WFP's standard food basket: 350 g of cereals, 120 g of pulses, 35 g of oil, 5 g of salt as well as Super Cereal Plus. The cash distributions were calculated based on a daily value transfer of USD 0.41 and Malian refugees in Mangaizé received vouchers redeemable with local food traders based on a daily transfer of USD 0.5.

WFP also provided support for the national school feeding programme, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, during the school year (October to June). Schools received assistance through the in-kind food or CBT (vouchers), which were redeemable with local food traders. A few dozen schools in priority communities of Maradi and Zinder regions were supported with direct cash payments. At the community level, complementary activities, such as school gardens and herds and the installation of grain mills, were identified through a participatory process. The school feeding programme was aligned with the National School Feeding Strategy. WFP further continued their collaboration with the Nigerien Government on school feeding activities under the global education fund *Projet d'appui à une Education de Qualité* (PAEQ), funded by the World Bank.

Food quantities delivered were calculated based on the following daily rations per pupil: 175 g of cereals, 40 g of beans, 25 g of oil, 4 g of salt as well as 80 g of Super Cereal. Boarding schools in nomadic zones received increased daily rations to be able to provide three meals a day, including weekends: 295 g of cereals, 70 g of beans, 40 g of oil, 7 g of salt. The ration of Super Cereal remained the same.

WFP implemented the adolescent girls project supporting girls' attendance at primary and secondary school. The supported girls were identified from poor households and received three-months scholarships through cash grants of USD 6.9/month throughout the academic year. The project was complemented by sensitization and awareness-raising sessions, as well as the provision of iron folic acid, provided by United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), during the lean season.

WFP continued capacity-strengthening efforts for early warning and emergency preparedness through trainings for WFP staff, cooperating partners and government officials. In 2018, the national agricultural and cattle market observatory bodies were supported in the pre-lean season market assessments. In 2018, assessments specifically focused on semi-nomadic pastoralists, as until the beginning of the year an estimation of the magnitude of food insecurity of these communities during the lean season remained unclear.

Strategic Objective 2: Improve nutrition

To prevent acute malnutrition in children, WFP coupled the general food distribution (GFD) to households with eligible children aged 6-23 months with specialized nutritious food (SNF) (Super Cereal Plus). Monthly rations were

calculated based on daily rations of 200 g per child. At the distribution points, WFP and UNICEF implemented awareness-raising sessions regarding nutrition and feeding practices. Further, WFP carried out malnutrition screening of mothers and children aged 6-59 months, using mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) tapes. Children who suffered from severe and moderate acute malnutrition were referred to the nearest health centres for appropriate treatment.

WFP supported government health services to provide MAM treatment for children and pregnant women, following the National Protocol. Children aged 6-23 months received rations of 100 g per day of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) or 200 g per day of Super Cereal Plus. Pregnant women received daily rations of 250 g of Super Cereal and 25 g of fortified oil. Some caretakers of children that suffered from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) with medical complications received WFP's food basket during their stay at therapeutic treatment centres, allowing them to give full attention to their children. Activities at the health facilities were coupled with awareness-raising sessions on essential family practices organized by WFP and partners.

WFP had an ongoing capacity strengthening project for the fortification of local processed food aimed to strengthen local production and the consumption of quality fortified foods that were accessible to all, both geographically and economically. The project was executed jointly by WFP and the international NGO GRET and coordinated by a Steering Committee chaired by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture.

As part of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement, WFP engaged at different levels on building advocacy partnerships in nutrition. WFP also actively participated in the process of developing the National Nutrition Security Policy and the Action Plan. In 2018, WFP contributed to the publication of the reports "Fill the Nutrients gap" and "Cost of Hunger in Africa: Case of Niger" which provided evidence and insight on the nutrition situation in Niger.

Strategic Objective 3: Achieve food security

Focusing on municipalities prioritised by the Government, the United Nations and those with strategic partnerships, WFP identified a total of 37 municipalities, including the *Communes de Convergences*, considered most vulnerable to shocks and where strategic partnerships were developed. The *Communes de Convergences* approach was initiated by the Government's *Haut-Commissaire à l'Initiative les Nigériens nourrissent les Nigériens* as an effort to converge all initiatives by key actors and resources. The geographical focus allowed to secure an integrated and multi-sectoral approach, concentrating resources and interventions, to ensure improved integration of activities with a higher impact on self-reliance and resilience. The content, sequencing and integration of the locally relevant intervention packages continued to be determined by the three-pronged approach programming and planning tools, enabling equal participation of women and men, with the livelihood, climate change, environment and gender aspects being considered across all activities.

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 transfers were a central part of the approach, focusing 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 invasive plants, and development and rehabilitation of water points. These activities were implemented from January to May and from September to December.

To implement the integrated resilience package, WFP worked in partnership with 15 national and international NGOs. WFP further continued to work with Rome-based Agencies (RBA) - Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) - on the 'Strengthening resilience for security Food and nutrition' project, as well as on the joint project with UN Women 'Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women'. WFP also continued to collaborate with UNHCR and RISE.

In well performing sites where activities generated positive results (in terms of environment, income, financial capital, social cohesion, and production), WFP continued rolling-out the "Progression Strategy" (2017-2019), which will gradually handover the activities to the Government, other partners present in the area and the communities. The strategy consists of gradually reducing food assistance and scaling up capacity strengthening efforts with the Government and beneficiaries. Where this process has started, transparent discussions with communities on WFP's phase out have begun. The progression strategy was expected, under the leadership of the Government and civil society, to establish a solid basis for longer-term sustainability.

The last quarter of 2018 was marked by the launch of a significant scale-up of WFP's resilience activities, in support of the Government's Resilience Scale-up Plan over five years (2018-2022), and in line with the regional resilience scale-up strategy. Through the scale-up, WFP aimed to reach an additional 280,000 beneficiaries from very poor and poor households through the multi-sector, multi-actor integrated resilience package in 20 municipalities in Maradi, Zinder, Tahoua and Tillabéri regions. Throughout the scale-up, WFP signed field level agreements (FLAs)

with 13 international and national NGOs which will work with WFP in support of the communities.

A key pillar of WFP's resilience scale-up in Niger was the strengthening of government capacity and maximizing local capacities. WFP signed four memorandum of understanding (MoUs), with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education to promote a stronger governance of interventions, improve the resilience of vulnerable populations and reinforce government capacities at all levels – from national to municipal level. Activities under the MoUs included support to technical services in the monitoring capacities at a local level, collaborated and supported on land and water management, nutrition and education, and worked on national policies and strategies.

WFP continued to facilitate access to land for the very poor, supporting discussion with the communities and land owners and formalization of access security when relevant. WFP engaged in different coordination mechanisms and improved its relationship with the Government as well as the private sector (mobile network operators, financial institution, and retailers). WFP created new partnerships in areas of gender, nutrition, land tenure, environment and climate change. WFP increased investment in early warning and emergency preparedness to raise awareness on disaster risks and carry out climate risk trainings for WFP staff. 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 a base for a pilot project. Under the “Building resilience to climate shocks in Niger” project, WFP aimed at developing capacities of vulnerable communities in climate change adaptation and to deal with related disaster risks in the Tahoua and Tillabéri regions. Two WFP staff benefited from climate change trainings carried out by the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute.

In 2018, knowledge-oriented partnerships continued to be a key step in strengthening the Government, WFP and cooperating partners' capacity and enhancing the evidence base. As such, WFP reinforced partnerships with research and academic institutions to improve technical capacities of the (i) Agriculture Faculty of Niamey University and universities in the regions such as Tahoua, Maradi, Diffa and Tillabéri 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 (iii) REM Africa to conduct trainings in qualitative research methods for WFP staff, a study on the effects of CBPP on social cohesion and women empowerment in communities, and a study on the effects of food for asset creation activities on land rights and access to natural resources.

Lastly, WFP engaged with the Government in the preparation of the Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR) which will contribute to the formulation of the country strategic plan (CSP) 2020-2024.

Results

Strategic Objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food

During the lean season, WFP assisted more than 775,000 people through food, nutrition and education activities, representing 82 percent of the initial target in Niger. Of these, 76 percent were assisted under the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), and the remaining under the emergency operation (EMOP) in Diffa. WFP targeted the most vulnerable as identified through food security assessments; only 14 percent of beneficiaries participated in WFP's FFA activities during the rest of the year.

Monitoring results indicated a success of unconditional food assistance with a reduction of households resorting to consumption-based coping strategies (such as reducing the size or number of meals or prioritizing children's consumption or food available) with above target values for the coping strategy index (CSI). Equally, households' dietary diversity score (DDS) demonstrated positive values for the quality of the diet. Results of the household food consumption scores (FCS), associated with a household's food access and used as a proxy for household food security, displayed almost 80 percent have acceptable or borderline food consumption, with poor food consumption better than target values. The difference and lower values in comparison to 2017 can be explained by the revised targeting strategy during the lean season, where assistance was targeted for the most vulnerable. Figures for 2017 mainly reflected the lean season assistance to existing FFA beneficiaries. Therefore, demonstrating that the households' very high share of resources spent on food, and households headed by women were particularly vulnerable.

Throughout the year-round assistance of conditional and unconditional food assistance to Malian refugees in Tahoua and Tillabéri region, the actual number of beneficiaries was reduced compared to plans, given a targeting exercise at the beginning of 2018. The targeting based on vulnerability as opposed to status-based demonstrated the worse level of food security indicators among beneficiaries in comparison to 2017, such as the percentage of households with reduced CSI (only 50 percent), and a lower DDS (some 0.82 points). Further, households spent

majority of their resources on food, providing evidence for a continued need for food assistance. A deteriorated security situation in the area bordering Mali, as well as Burkina Faso also negatively affected the food security situation of Malian refugees. The majority of families had poor food consumption.

In response to sudden displacement, through the rapid response mechanism (RRM), WFP reached more than 18,500 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Tahoua and 46,000 IDPs in Tillabéri region. WFP's interventions through the RRM were triggered when there were no other resources available, particularly from the government. This was assessed jointly with partners. Due to severe funding constraints, WFP significantly reduced the school feeding programme. WFP was able to reach only a quarter of planned primary school children in 948 schools through school feeding activities. This resulted in a lower than planned enrolment rate in targeted schools, negatively affecting the enrolment of girls. While the school attendance was below target values, a slight improvement was observed since previous years. Further, few schoolchildren dropped out of school in 2018 (demonstrated by the high retention rate). As part of its school feeding activities, WFP also supported 40,500 children through the global education fund *Projet d'appui à une Education de Qualité* (PAEQ). Some 6,000 adolescent girls will receive three-monthly scholarships in the form of cash-based transfers (CBT) in 2019.

Strategic Objective 2: Improve nutrition

Lower than planned beneficiary figures for nutrition activities can be explained by significant funding shortfalls. Since the beginning of 2017, WFP had to reduce the target groups from children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) to only assisting children aged 6-23 months and pregnant women. Furthermore, WFP suspended the treatment programme in the other parts of the country to prioritise the emergency assistance to crisis-affected children in Diffa region (under the Regional EMOP 200777). This activity was then expanded to a Maradi, Zinder, Tahoua, and Tillabéri regions due to the new funding. Yet, this situation explained the high default rate and the decline in the recovery rate. The increase in the non-response rate was due to the frequent funds constraints during 2017 and the absence of funding in 2018. Fortunately, the food security context has been rather positive in 2018, explaining the low mortality rate.

As concerns of the Minimum Dietary Diversity of women, it should be noted that the latest follow-up showed an improvement in comparison to 2017, however the dietary diversity remains concerning. Only one in four women of reproductive age had consumed five or more food groups out of ten in the last 24 hours. The ideal would be to have 75 percent of women consumed more than five of ten food groups. The rate of children who received a minimum acceptable diet declined sharply compared to 2017 and well below the target, a worrying sign for insufficient infant and young child feeding practices (IYCF). However, the data collection was conducted during the period where malaria was at its highest level, increasing nutritional needs of children.

As concern nutrition prevention activities, almost all eligible children of targeted households were enrolled in the prevention programme and almost all of them have participated in all distributions of specialized nutritious food (SNF). Similar lily a positive sign of coordinated distribution of food assistance along with the supplementary foods. Similar values could be observed for the nutrition activities in support of Malian refugees.

In 2018, to strengthen the response to particularly vulnerable groups, WFP signed a tripartite memorandum of understanding (MoU) together with UNAIDS and the non-governmental organisation (NGO) Lafia Matassa (Action for the health of young people and adolescents). The MoU aimed for capacity strengthening for school-going and out-of-school youths and adolescents in the regions of Tahoua, Zinder, and Niamey city for the fight against sexually transmitted diseases (STIs)/HIV/AIDS. As part of this cooperation, training materials were developed, and trainings as well as sensitisation missions were conducted. The collaboration will continue over into 2019.

Strategic Objective 3: Achieve food security

WFP was able to assist 72 percent of planned beneficiaries with FFA activities due to funding constraints. Tailored activities, considered local livelihood systems, were reflected in positive monitoring results for assisted beneficiaries in terms of food security: FFA beneficiaries' stress to consume sufficient food was reduced (measured by the CSI), and the overwhelming majority of people assisted did not use livelihood-based coping strategies (measured by the relevant index). These numbers were further reflected in most target communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base. Throughout the year, participants of FFA activities recuperated some 26,815 ha of land (for agricultural as well as pastoral purposes), and 209 water ponds, representing some 836 ha of average cultivable area, were rehabilitated. Beneficiaries of WFP's climate-resilience project equally showed reduced stress levels to consume sufficient food (based on consumption-based CSI).

WFP assisted 250,000 beneficiaries in old sites, with reduced number of days of food assistance and increased technical support as part of the "Progression Strategy", and 200,000 new beneficiaries as part of the resilience scale-up interventions. In both old and new sites, a key focus on mobilizing beneficiaries to contribute to FFA activities through self-reliance to encourage building-up sustainability. In 30 percent of the resilience sites, beneficiaries started to implement FFA activities without receiving any assistance and even teaching neighbouring villages new techniques acquired, thereby passing on the knowledge. The self-sufficiency of these villages will

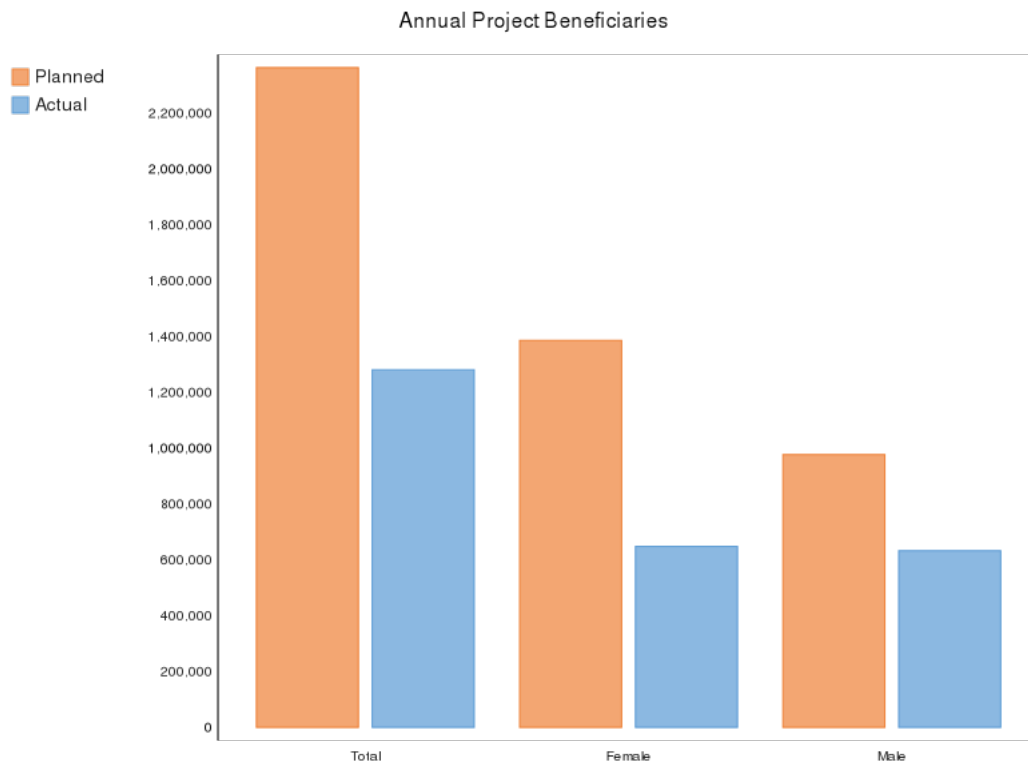
enable WFP to focus on new sites through joint partnerships.

Accordingly, in some well performing sites, positive results led WFP to start a Progression Strategy, for a 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 was expected, under the leadership of the Government and civil society, to establish a solid basis for sustainability. In its 2018 report, the *Réseau National des Chambres d'Agriculture* (RECA) showed significant improvements, most notably regarding 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.

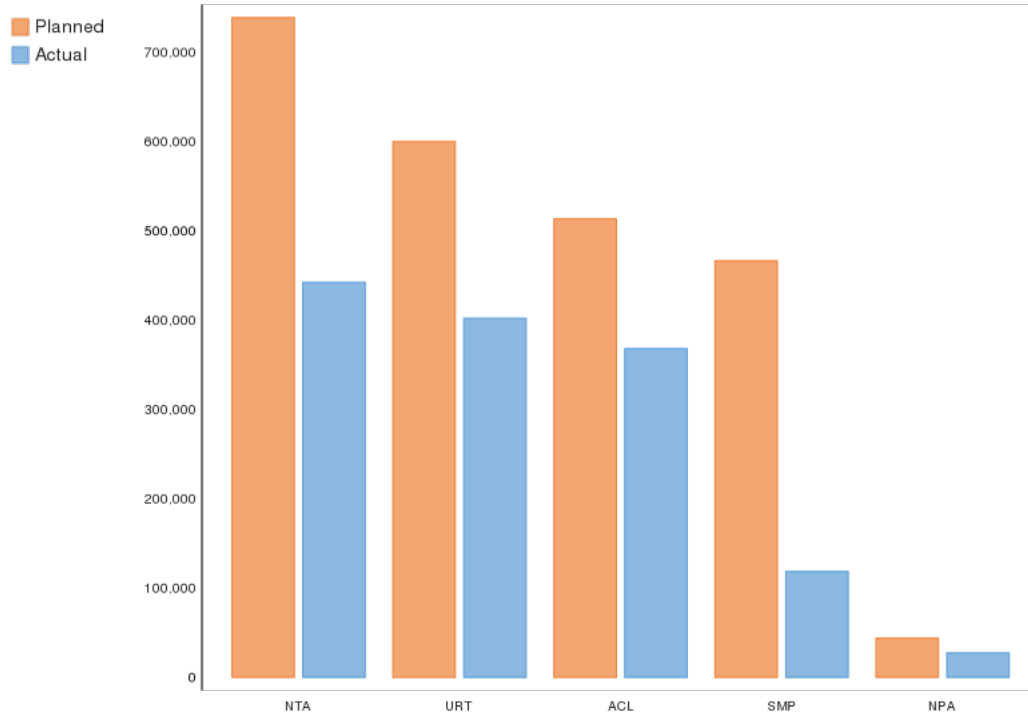
WFP conducted 35 community-based participatory planning (CBPP) exercises, which contributed to capacity strengthening of beneficiaries by encouraging them to play a key role in planning, implementation and evaluation. WFP also trained partners, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the Government and beneficiaries to generate skills, including agricultural and livestock, and soil and water conservation technologies. A total of 45 people was trained in 2018.

Two studies in 2018 - by the research institute REM Africa based in Niger - provided evidence of how WFP's FFA activities and CBPP was affecting communities. The first study found that these exercises contributed to enhancing social cohesion, gender equality, particularly to women's empowerment in Niger, concluding that women living in villages where CBPPs were carried out had increased access to media, social services, natural resources, and an overall higher political participation. The second study concluded that most FFA activities bring a long-term advantage to the poorest beneficiaries in establishing their access to arable land and improving their technical skills.

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 2018, WFP's local purchase from smallholder farmers amounted to 3,088 mt (2017/18 farming season which stretches from November to February). Purchases for the 2018/19 are ongoing at the time of writing. Among the 57 smallholder farmer's unions supported, there were some 30 percent women members. WFP aims to further increase local purchases in 2019. 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).

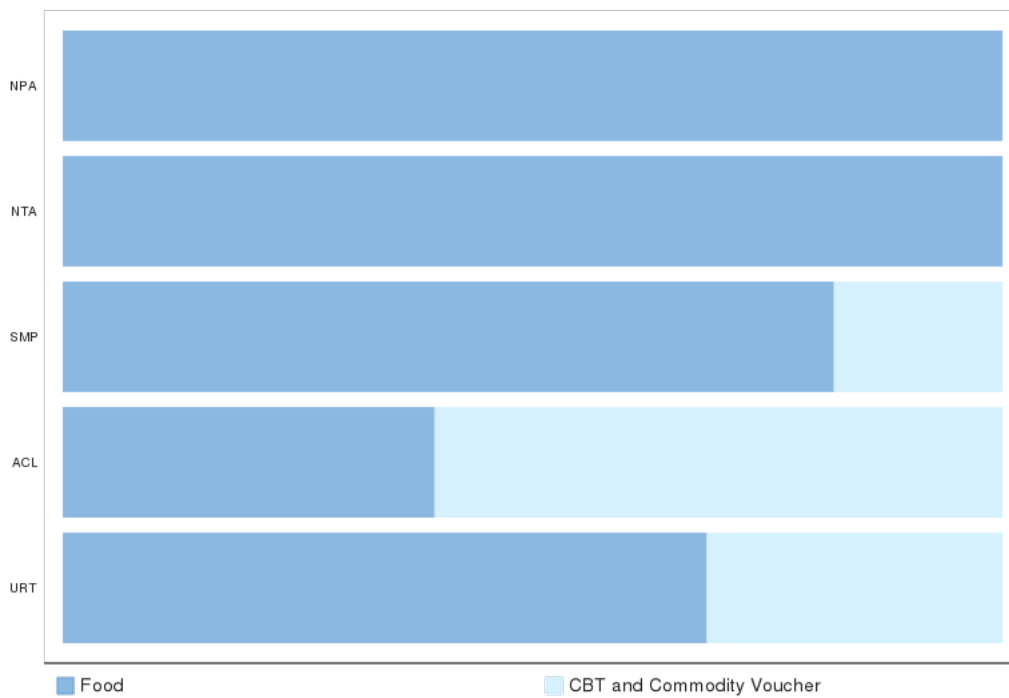


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



NTA: Nutrition treatment activities
 URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food
 ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities
 SMP: School meal 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	9,016	2,947	32.7%
Corn Soya Blend	17,595	7,873	44.7%
High Energy Supplements	-	28	-
Iodised Salt	545	193	35.4%
Lentils	-	759	-
Peas	-	0	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	4,130	593	14.4%
Rice	-	4,597	-
Rice Soya Blend	-	0	-
Sorghum/Millet	33,093	14,565	44.0%
Split Peas	-	115	-
Vegetable Oil	4,296	1,825	42.5%
Wheat Soya Blend	102	202	198.5%
Total	68,776	33,696	49.0%



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	7,819,769	7,207,170	92.2%
Commodity Voucher	354,479	-	-
Value Voucher	7,926,586	512,736	6.5%
Total	16,100,834	7,719,906	47.9%

Performance Monitoring

WFP's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system in Niger relied on three pillars: output and process monitoring to track programme implementation and correct potential inadequacies; outcome monitoring to measure progress towards the projected programme objectives as well as data management.

Monitoring activities were implemented with WFP staff and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners; WFP coordinated with the *Institut National de Statistique (INS)* and cooperating partners for evaluation activities. Delivery and dispatch of food and cash were reported daily by WFP commodity and financial tracking systems. Output and process monitoring consisted of a combination of reporting tools and on-site field visits to verify accurate implementation of WFP's activities based on a monitoring plan and methodology and a monthly quota for site monitoring. Distribution figures were reported monthly to WFP by partner staff. Systematic and continuous

monitoring by WFP food aid monitors and partners prior to, during, and post registration and distribution activities allowed for timely receipt of data and supported cooperating partners in addressing any obstacles. Reports consisted of both quantitative and qualitative data based on beneficiary interviews, outreach screening activities, community discussions and stakeholder consultations/coordination meetings on implementation issues. Site monitoring was complemented by distribution monitoring and food basket monitoring (FBM) exercises for specific interventions, such as WFP's lean season distributions. The system allowed to influence programmatic decisions, and immediate action, for example by identifying challenges on reaching the targeted number of beneficiaries (in the case of the adolescent girls' project at the beginning of the year) and further sensitisation to be done with the communities.

Outcome monitoring was ensured through a series of assessments conducted at various periods throughout the year depending on seasonal interventions and programmatic objectives. An annual midline assessment was conducted at the end of the year (October/November) on the same sample of beneficiaries since 2014, to measure the progress of WFP's resilience programmes in the context of the integrated package. The annual assessment was complemented by a mid-year post-distribution monitoring (PDM) in March/April, informed WFP's lean season assistance. To adapt to the M&E system to the scale-up of resilience activities in late 2018, the sample of "sentinel households" was expanded to new intervention areas. For emergency-oriented programmes such as WFP's interventions in support of Malian refugees in northern Tillabéri and Tahoua regions, one PDM exercise was carried out in November/December 2018, which informed the baseline for the activity in 2019. Moreover, during the lean season (June-August), two rounds of PDM were conducted to measure the impact of WFP's lean season assistance. In 2018, PDM sample size was close to 1,600 households across six regions of Niger under the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO). In line with corporate WFP guidelines, WFP assured sampling had a confidence interval of 90 percent and precision rate of five percent. In order to monitor food security among food assistance for asset (FFA), as well as lean season beneficiaries, WFP used two samples to ensure appropriate collection of data.

The monitoring evaluations that took place during the lean season of 2018, proved to be successful in identifying challenges in the response and taking the necessary steps in rectifying several actions. Based on lessons learned in 2015, it was noted that recommendations were quickly implemented by partners leading to improvements during each distribution cycle.

The main challenges faced by the WFP in the implementation of M&E activities were the limited human and financial resources compared to the increasing number of activities and project sites to be followed, as well as the continued shrinking of humanitarian access in conflict areas, including the borders with Mali and Burkina Faso in western Niger. To address these challenges, WFP continued their efforts to train partners and government counterparts, including through the delegation of PDM exercises to the National Statistics Institute. This collaboration will be strengthened further in 2019 through the signing of a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with INS to provide capacity strengthening and outsource PDM exercises for emergency-oriented projects. In addition, an attempt was made to extend ongoing third-party monitoring (TPM) conducted under the emergency operation (EMOP 200777) to areas with limited access in western Niger. Given limited resources this was not possible in 2018. However, the TPM will be a central component of WFP Niger's M&E strategy for 2019, in addition to remote monitoring solutions such as computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI). In the 2019 response, WFP will further strengthen efforts to improve a more efficient complaint mechanism for beneficiaries in line with the new WFP corporate accountability framework. An extension of two-way communications systems, such as integrated voice recording (IVR) systems, which is already used for the Diffa/Lake Chad response, is planned.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

In Niger, women and girls were particularly vulnerable and faced major obstacles, especially in literacy, lack of access to basic services and markets and inequitable rights to land and assets. Further, women were overburdened with domestic responsibilities and at risk of gender-based violence (GBV) and early marriage. Recognizing these challenges, WFP implemented activities that specifically targeted the vulnerabilities of women and girls. Moreover, WFP provided malnutrition prevention and treatment services for pregnant women and girls and implemented an "adolescent girls" project which aimed at keeping the girls in school throughout secondary education, through the provision of scholarships, and sensitisation efforts in schools and the communities. However, WFP also involved women in its community-level resilience activities that aimed at creating productive assets, through the equal representation of women and men in decision-making, and effective participation of women in all activities. WFP is further involving women in activities such as local purchases with women smallholder's farmers.

Through the school feeding activity, targeting primary school boys and girls, as well as nutrition prevention and treatment programmes for children aged 6-23 months, WFP continued to strengthen for a healthy and prosperous

future of Niger's next generation.

Gender and age aspects were considered throughout the project cycle of WFP's operations (planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and capitalisation), based on WFP's gender policy at global and regional level. During the targeting/vulnerability profiling exercise, which was conducted through community-based targeting based on the Household Economic Approach, WFP considered specific vulnerabilities of households, including households headed by women, households headed by persons with disabilities, or households headed by a single person. Distribution modalities, location and timing were elaborated by WFP field staff and partners in cooperation with local committees.

A study on the effects of community-based participatory planning (CBPP) carried out by REM Africa in 2018, demonstrated that these tools contributed to women's empowerment in Niger. In fact, the study concluded that women living in villages where CBPPs were carried out had increased access to media, social services, natural resources, and an overall higher political participation.

Regular food security assessments used qualitative and quantitative tools, which allowed to capture different needs and impacts on women, men, boys and girls. During group and individual interviews that include women and men participants, problems and concerns can be raised regarding gender, age, cultural background and legal status. Along these lines, the Age, Gender and Diversity approach continued to be implemented for Joint Assessment Missions by WFP in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Government of Niger.

Post distribution monitoring (PDM) focused on needs, ration sizes and utilisation of assistance disaggregated by sex to inform ongoing and future project design and to integrate gender aspects. In 2019, WFP will add new gender and participation indicators to monitoring tools, and WFP staff and cooperating partners will be trained to assess participation of women, men, girls and boys, as well as impact and contributions to reducing the gender inequalities in targeted families and communities.

WFP's 2017 gender transformation programme's (GTP) set improvement plans and continued to be implemented, led by a core team to coordinate and monitor the achievement of established activities and to reach the corresponding benchmarks. Throughout the year, 30 WFP staff in sub-offices were trained in gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and 29 WFP implementing partners were trained in gender-sensitive targeting in Diffa. Within the implementation of food assistance for asset (FFA) activities, WFP raised awareness of their gender approach amongst cooperating partners. WFP trained 110 staff, partners and members of technical services in the regions of Agadez, Tahoua, Maradi, Diffa and Zinder. The purpose of these trainings was to develop the capacity of all actors on gender equality, women's empowerment and gender issues. A Gender Action Plan 2019-2021 will be implemented once the GTP is accomplished.

In the framework of the 16 days of Activism Against GBV campaign, WFP organised five events, including a conference on GBV, or a gender breakfast with WFP staff that provided the opportunity to discuss gender inequalities and the situation of women in Niger. WFP also invited speakers from local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to brief WFP staff on their work and experience.

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 (CBPP), two frequently used participatory programming techniques, offered opportunities for community representatives to directly engage in processes that inform programme formulation and decision-making. Furthermore, monitoring results showed that all project activities included the documentation, analysis, and integration of beneficiary feedback into programme improvements.

For food assistance for asset (FFA) activities and the integrated package, a local feedback committee, *Comité des Sages*, was in place. Comprising well-respected and elected community representatives (women and men), beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries were able to address them with any issues or if they felt the targeting process was not fair.

To ensure no protection issues arose from WFP assistance, the location of distribution sites was chosen together with the beneficiary communities, considering security aspects and accessibility. Quality and organization of the distribution sites were checked and adjusted during distribution. Monitoring results showed that majority of beneficiaries did not encounter any security issues during and after the distributions. This was valid for Malian refugees in Tahoua and Tillabéri regions, as well as the people assisted through resilience activities in Agadez, Diffa, Dosso, Maradi, and Zinder. There were no major differences that could be observed between women and men respondents. These positive results were linked to WFP's commitment to ensure security at the distribution

sites, as well as their proximity to people's homes. This also facilitated the transport of family food rations from distribution sites. In many instances, as part of FFA activities, the distributions took place within the assisted villages itself. Most targeted Malian refugees also expressed that they were well informed about the programme - who was included, what people would receive, and length of assistance. Yet, feedback from beneficiaries of other resilience activities showed that less information on programmes reached them. WFP will address these findings by increasing efforts in passing information, through community radios, direct community sensitisation and the strengthening of partner capacity in this aspect.

In 2018, WFP assisted displaced populations and affected host communities jointly with partners through the rapid response mechanism (RRM) in Diffa, Tahoua, and Tillabéri region. Particularly in the latter two, the security situation deteriorated along the Malian and Burkina Faso border. Non-state armed groups carried out attacks on government authorities and civilians. Kidnapping, assassinations, theft and robbery of cash or cattle increased. In the area bordering Mali, in addition to this, 42 cases of inter-ethnic conflict between Fulani and Tuareg were registered in 2018. In the area bordering Burkina Faso, five schools were attacked in October and as a result 32 schools were closed, triggering internal displacements of Nigerien people. Some 50,000 people were displaced in these two areas alone in 2018. The Government extended the state of emergency to three additional departments along the borders - including emergency measures with potential impacts on livelihoods, such as motorcycle bans and the closure of weekly markets and major trade axes to Mali. Protection, accountability, and advocacy are integrated into the RRM as cross-cutting themes - from the multi-sectoral assessment, through distributions and post-intervention monitoring. However, certain delays in response that occurred mainly due to difficulties in access, meant that affected populations were exposed to protection issues longer periods.

Several initiatives planned for 2019, building on lessons learned in 2018, will ensure increased insights and strengthened response to emergency situations. Including the work with third party monitoring (TPM) partners, to conduct assessments, as well as monitoring in inaccessible areas of the vulnerabilities of affected families. Furthermore, WFP will continue involving beneficiaries both at the inception of the programme (targeting) and the course of implementation (feedback mechanisms). As concerns the latter, WFP plans to extend its complaint referral system to enhance its accountability to affected populations, by for example extending the use of the interactive voice response (IVR) system, which is already up and running in the Diffa/Lake Chad region.

Supporting Nigerien Women and Men to Invest for the Benefit of All

Through its activities in Niger, WFP aimed to ensure particularly vulnerable groups, including widows, divorced women, or women whose husband had to migrate to look for work, receive some sense of stability and are provided with the means to enhance their self-sufficiency and ability to sustainably support their families. Zeinabou Moussa, one of many households headed by women that were assisted by WFP in 2018, gives her account in her own words:

I am 53 years old, originating from Dankublé (Community of Dogo, Zinder Region). Since my eldest son passed away, I have the responsibility for his four children. When he died, seven years ago, I was lacking any means and did not know how to survive the next day, but tradition in my community demands that children return to the family of the father, when the parents are no longer together.

As I did not own any land, everything I had to offer was my hands to carry out farming activities on behalf of land owners. I was hired by land owners in my village and the surrounding region. I worked incessantly, receiving only very little in return. My revenues did not suffice to even cover the most elementary needs and my grand-children were too little to contribute.

And then on top of all, I got sick and my strength left me, so I could not work as hard as before. So, I started begging in the streets of my village. I got up very early and returned only late at night, sometimes without having gained a single Franc all day.

It was very hard for us and we did not know any more which saints to address. I wanted to grow food, but I was lacking a piece of land. I wanted to engage in trade, but I was lacking any starting capital. So, begging started to be my main income, but it is such a risky activity as days can pass by without receiving anything that would allow me to buy food to put on the table for my children.

We had really lost all faith, when WFP started implementing activities in our area. Only 13 months ago, I was identified as very poor. Together with other women and men from our village I was taught how to recuperate degraded lands and water points.

I participate mostly in weed elimination activities. We keep harmful plants away from our water points, so that people and animals have access to water. Since we started our activities, fishing and irrigation-based gardening have picked up in our area. Also, each head of household receives 32,500 Franc CFA in return for his or her

contribution. With this, we can cover our basic food and nutrition needs and can invest in the education of our kids. My dream is that the orphans I am taking care of can do their studies and become autonomous before my life ends.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

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School Canteen in Simiri, Tillabéri Region, in February 2018.

EXPLANATORY NOTES:

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

No planification figures for internally displaced persons (IDPs) are shown as assistance to IDPs (displacement due to insecurity in the border areas with Mali and Burkina Faso) was not foreseen in the initial planning of the PRRO (2017-2019).

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	977,098	1,386,217	2,363,315	632,788	648,157	1,280,945	64.8%	46.8%	54.2%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	371,798	394,718	766,516	176,770	175,489	352,259	47.5%	44.5%	46.0%
Children (5-18 years)	445,537	575,282	1,020,819	253,629	226,727	480,356	56.9%	39.4%	47.1%
Adults (18 years plus)	159,763	416,217	575,980	202,389	245,941	448,330	126.7%	59.1%	77.8%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	37,304	52,923	90,227	28,012	23,591	51,603	75.1%	44.6%	57.2%
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	-	-	-	6,887	5,562	12,449	-	-	-
Residents	939,795	1,333,293	2,273,088	703,238	513,655	1,216,893	74.8%	38.5%	53.5%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	600,081	600,081	600,081	275,581	126,621	402,202	45.9%	21.1%	67.0%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	513,541	513,541	513,541	145,719	222,554	368,273	28.4%	43.3%	71.7%
School meal activities	466,683	258,310	466,683	97,403	21,293	118,696	20.9%	8.2%	25.4%
Nutrition treatment activities	739,000	-	739,000	442,562	-	442,562	59.9%	-	59.9%
Malnutrition prevention activities	44,010	-	44,010	27,467	-	27,467	62.4%	-	62.4%

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	208,143	208,143	208,143	39,368	18,089	57,457	18.9%	8.7%	27.6%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	247,549	247,549	247,549	94,753	28,768	123,521	38.3%	11.6%	49.9%
School meal activities	466,683	258,310	466,683	97,403	21,293	118,696	20.9%	8.2%	25.4%
Nutrition treatment activities	739,000	-	739,000	442,562	-	442,562	59.9%	-	59.9%
Malnutrition prevention activities	44,010	-	44,010	27,467	-	27,467	62.4%	-	62.4%

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									
All	100,267	107,876	208,143	28,383	29,074	57,457	28.3%	27.0%	27.6%
Total participants	100,267	107,876	208,143	28,383	29,074	57,457	28.3%	27.0%	27.6%
Total beneficiaries	293,884	306,197	600,081	198,687	203,515	402,202	67.6%	66.5%	67.0%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities									
All	122,290	125,259	247,549	61,020	62,501	123,521	49.9%	49.9%	49.9%
Total participants	122,290	125,259	247,549	61,020	62,501	123,521	49.9%	49.9%	49.9%
Total beneficiaries	253,689	259,852	513,541	181,928	186,345	368,273	71.7%	71.7%	71.7%
School meal activities									
Student (primary schools)	140,262	326,421	466,683	64,452	54,244	118,696	46.0%	16.6%	25.4%
Total participants	140,262	326,421	466,683	64,452	54,244	118,696	46.0%	16.6%	25.4%
Total beneficiaries	140,262	326,421	466,683	64,452	54,244	118,696	46.0%	16.6%	25.4%

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	-	39,067	39,067	-	50.1%	50.1%
Children (6-23 months)	234,060	263,940	498,000	122,932	138,626	261,558	52.5%	52.5%	52.5%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	163,000	163,000	-	141,937	141,937	-	87.1%	87.1%
Total beneficiaries	234,060	504,940	739,000	122,932	319,630	442,562	52.5%	63.3%	59.9%
Malnutrition prevention activities									

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)
Children (6-23 months)	23,325	20,685	44,010	14,558	12,909	27,467	62.4%	62.4%	62.4%
Total beneficiaries	23,325	20,685	44,010	14,558	12,909	27,467	62.4%	62.4%	62.4%

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				
Attendance rate / Female				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2012.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	≥90.00	80.00	82.01	82.01
Attendance rate / Male				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2012.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	≥90.00	80.00	88.07	88.07
Attendance rate / Overall				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2012.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	≥90.00	80.00	84.02	84.02
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>	>80.00	98.20	74.20	84.58
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>	>80.00	96.90	76.20	86.46
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>	>80.00	97.10	75.70	86.02

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Dietary Diversity Score / Female				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>	>4.47	4.47	4.46	4.90
Dietary Diversity Score / Male				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>	>4.47	4.47	4.41	5.16
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>	>4.47	4.47	4.42	5.09
Enrolment rate / Female				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring</i>	≥6.00	0.95	1.20	1.20
Enrolment rate / Male				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring</i>	≥6.00	2.41	2.80	2.80
Enrolment rate / Overall				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring</i>	≥6.00	1.73	2.10	2.10
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey</i>	≥61.20	65.80	61.20	47.17
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey</i>	≥55.60	60.10	55.60	48.72
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey</i>	≥57.00	61.30	57.00	48.30
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey</i>	≥11.40	19.70	11.40	30.57

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey</i>	≥14.50	25.10	14.50	31.34
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey</i>	≥13.70	23.90	13.70	31.13
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey</i>	<28.40	14.50	27.40	22.26
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey</i>	<29.80	14.80	29.80	19.93
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey</i>	<29.20	14.70	29.20	20.56
Food Expenditure Share / Female				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>	≤48.33	80.56	80.60	91.16
Food Expenditure Share / Male				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>	≤48.33	80.56	82.30	84.78
Food Expenditure Share / Overall				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>	≤48.33	80.56	81.90	86.51
Gender ratio				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	=1.00	0.00	0.82	0.82

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>	≥50.00	-	66.90	71.05
Retention rate / Female				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring</i>	≥98.90	98.90	97.90	98.91
Retention rate / Male				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring</i>	≥98.90	98.90	97.90	98.79
Retention rate / Overall				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring</i>	≥98.90	98.90	97.90	98.92
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>80.00	0.00	94.60	49.49
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>80.00	0.00	92.50	51.12
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>80.00	0.00	93.20	50.27
Dietary Diversity Score / Female				
<i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>4.47	4.47	3.57	2.75
Dietary Diversity Score / Male				
<i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>4.47	4.47	3.77	3.02
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
<i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>4.47	4.47	3.70	2.88

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥47.60	47.60	22.32	9.90
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥54.80	54.80	27.09	13.90
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥51.70	51.70	25.34	11.80
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥44.80	44.80	54.98	18.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥38.80	38.80	46.80	21.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥41.40	41.40	48.70	19.40
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<7.50	7.50	25.71	72.10
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<6.40	6.40	26.10	65.20
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<6.90	6.90	25.96	68.80

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Expenditure Share / Female				
TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM	≤48.34	80.56	91.94	99.56
Food Expenditure Share / Male				
TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM	≤48.34	80.56	91.22	99.68
Food Expenditure Share / Overall				
TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM	≤48.34	80.56	91.49	99.62
SR2 No one suffers from malnutrition				
Improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods among targeted individuals				
MAM Treatment Default rate / Female				
NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report	<4.23	4.23	4.70	11.40
MAM Treatment Default rate / Male				
NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report	<4.23	4.23	4.70	11.40
MAM Treatment Default rate / Overall				
NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report	<4.23	4.23	4.70	11.40
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Female				
NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report	<0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Male				
NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report	<0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Overall				
NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report	<0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Female				
NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report	<0.92	0.92	1.10	1.20

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Male				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	<0.92	0.92	1.10	1.20
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Overall				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	<0.92	0.92	1.10	1.20
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Female				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	>94.80	94.80	94.20	87.40
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Male				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	>94.80	94.80	94.20	87.40
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Overall				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	>94.80	94.80	94.20	87.40
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey</i>	>16.90	16.90	-	23.00
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey</i>	≥25.00	10.00	19.00	8.70
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey</i>	≥25.00	10.00	19.00	8.70
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey</i>	≥25.00	10.00	19.00	8.70
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>90.00	93.00	92.50	81.80

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>90.00	93.00	92.50	81.80
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>90.00	93.00	92.50	81.80
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>66.00	97.60	99.80	98.40
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>66.00	97.60	99.80	98.40
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>66.00	97.60	99.80	98.40
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥25.00	10.00	14.70	3.30
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥25.00	10.00	19.20	3.30
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥25.00	10.00	18.00	3.30
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>90.00	87.50	83.80	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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>90.00	87.50	85.20	85.20

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>90.00	87.50	85.00	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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>66.00	97.60	87.50	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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>66.00	97.60	88.50	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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>66.00	97.60	88.00	88.00
SR3 Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition				
Increased smallholder production and sales				
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥17.80	44.50	74.20	51.10
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥17.80	44.50	76.20	59.10
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥17.80	44.50	75.70	57.40
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>33.70	33.70	27.40	53.80

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>33.70	33.70	29.80	53.80
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>33.70	33.70	29.00	53.80
Food expenditure share / Female				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≤48.30	80.60	80.60	91.17
Food expenditure share / Male				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≤48.30	80.60	82.30	84.79
Food expenditure share / Overall				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≤48.30	80.60	81.90	86.51
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies / Female				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥73.40	73.40	-	86.75
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies / Male				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥73.40	73.40	-	86.56
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies / Overall				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥73.40	73.40	-	86.60
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Female				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<4.60	4.60	4.70	1.59

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Male				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<4.60	4.60	4.70	1.51
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Overall				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<4.60	4.60	4.70	1.50
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Female				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<10.40	10.40	11.90	6.36
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Male				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<10.40	10.40	11.90	7.21
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Overall				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<10.40	10.40	11.90	7.00
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies / Female				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<11.60	11.60	8.70	5.30
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies / Male				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<11.60	11.60	8.70	4.72
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies / Overall				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<11.60	11.60	8.70	4.90
Percentage of WFP food procured from pro-smallholder farmer aggregation systems				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	>10.00	14.20	12.50	0.00
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥70.00	0.00	66.90	71.10
SR4 Food systems are sustainable				
Improved household adaptation and resilience to climate and other shocks				

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, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥98.20	98.20	74.20	90.20
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, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥96.90	96.90	76.20	96.50
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, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥97.10	97.10	75.70	95.00
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				
User satisfaction rate				
<i>NIGER, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous 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	7	100.0%
CRF SO1-SR1: School meal activities				
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	1,806	948	52.5%
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	-	12	-
Number of rations provided	ration	16	3	18.8%
CRF SO2-SR2: Malnutrition prevention activities				
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	4	4	100.0%
Number of rations provided	ration	3	3	100.0%
CRF SO2-SR2: Nutrition treatment activities				
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	741	741	100.0%
Number of pregnant/lactating women who received deworming tablets	individual	78,000	39,067	50.1%
Number of rations provided	ration	24	24	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
CRF SO3-SR3: Asset creation and livelihood support activities				
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	asset	57,729	56,592	98.0%
Number of rations provided	ration	7	7	100.0%
CRF SO3-SR3: Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
Number of people trained	individual	224	224	100.0%
CRF SO3-SR3: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food				
Number of rations provided	ration	4	3	75.0%
CRF SO3-SR4: Asset creation and livelihood support activities				
Number of public, private and public-private partnerships for financing hunger solutions	unit	1	1	100.0%
CRF SO4-SR5: Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
Number of men trained	individual	1,527	1,043	68.3%
CRF SO4-SR6: Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	≥50.00	0.00	24.87	30.70
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 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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>34.35	29.80	42.77	24.56
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>34.35	34.35	22.60	33.68
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>51.90	41.00	14.70	24.64

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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 NIGER, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12	>51.90	51.90	58.00	44.55
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 TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12	>16.80	46.00	42.45	50.80
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 NIGER, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12	>16.80	16.80	19.40	21.77

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 TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12	≥80.00	94.00	100.00	99.80
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female NIGER, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12	≥80.00	100.00	46.10	62.70
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12	≥80.00	100.00	100.00	99.50
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male NIGER, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12	≥80.00	96.00	67.90	68.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REFUGEES, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12	≥80.00	97.00	100.00	99.60

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) / Overall				
<i>NIGER, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	≥80.00	98.00	62.40	66.70
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	≥80.00	0.00	100.00	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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	≥90.00	0.00	98.20	99.11
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>NIGER, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	≥90.00	0.00	100.00	99.05
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	≥90.00	0.00	99.18	99.36
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>NIGER, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	≥90.00	0.00	94.40	98.70
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, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	≥90.00	0.00	98.76	99.23
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall				
<i>NIGER, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	≥90.00	0.00	96.20	98.78

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2018 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	3,783
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	5,267
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	-	7
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Lentils	2,300	-
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	LNS	-	959
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	64
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	6,660	-
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Salt - Iodized	-	225
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sorghum/Millet	-	15,031
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	402
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Super Cereal (CSB+)	3,760	-
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Super Cereal Plus (CSB++)	800	-
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	468
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil - Canola	900	-
		Total	14,420	26,205