

## COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION

### REVISION

#### Niger Country Strategic Plan, revision 1

Gender and age marker code: 3

<b>Transmittal Slip Table - BUDGET OVERVIEW</b>			
	<b>Current</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>Revised</b>
<b>Duration</b>	Jan-2020 to Dec 2024	No change	No change
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	5 516 658	1 126 838	6 643 496
<b>Total Cost (USD)</b>	<b>1 055 624 308</b>	<b>48 222 018</b>	<b>1 103 846 326</b>
Transfer	875 783 277	43 778 293	919 561 570
Implementation	69 768 191	1 440 597	71 208 788
Direct Support Costs	45 645 066	60 000	45 705 066
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>991 196 534</b>	<b>45 278 890</b>	<b>1 036 475 423</b>
Indirect Support Costs	64 427 775	2 943 128	67 370 903

### 1. RATIONALE

1. Niger is a fragile country exposed to the spillover of armed conflicts from Burkina Faso, Mali and Nigeria. The rapid deterioration of the security situation in these neighbouring countries is causing forced displacement and increasing humanitarian needs, with an estimated 220,000 Malian and Nigerian refugees and 190,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) currently in Niger.<sup>1</sup>
2. Up to 34,000 Nigerian refugees are now registered by UNHCR in the Maradi region of Niger following attacks by non-state armed groups (NSAGs) in Sokoto, Zamfara, and Katsina states in the northwest of Nigeria. This influx of refugees from Nigeria into a region of Niger, which was until recently one of the most stable in the country, is a deep concern for the Government and the humanitarian community. At the same time, the Lake Chad Basin crisis caused by the Boko Haram insurgency continues to provoke population movements in the Diffa region. The regions of Tillaberi and Tahoua host approximately 57,000 Malian refugees and an increasing number of IDPs.
3. In addition to the challenges caused by the deteriorating security situation and consequent displacement of populations, already high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition in Niger are exacerbated by agro-climatic shocks, environmental degradation, poor natural resource management, rapid population growth and pervasive gender inequalities. In 2018, over 6.8 million people were estimated to be chronically food insecure<sup>2</sup>, and each year a significant part of the population is classified as being in food security and nutrition crisis, notably during the agricultural lean season (June to September). The results of the November 2019 *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis for the 2019/2020 period, predict a significant

<sup>1</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/ner>

<sup>2</sup> Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. 2018. Chronic Food Insecurity Situation Report Niger, 2018. <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Chronic%20FI%20Niger%20report%20Final%20English.pdf>

increase of needs compared to 2018/2019 and previous years. In the 2020 lean season, 1.9 million people are projected to be in need of food assistance compared to 1.2 million in 2019 (58 percent increase). Although part of this deterioration can be attributed to the changes in the methodology that provides more accurate figures, there is a continuing deterioration of the food security and nutrition situation in the conflict affected areas. Due to the insecurity and the emergency state declared by the government which restricts population movement in many areas of the Tillaberi, Tahoua and Diffa regions, many people have lost their livelihoods activities.

4. While the current CSP emergency component represents 51 percent of the total beneficiaries and 47 percent of the total budget, there is an urgent need to further expand this component given the rapid deterioration of the security situation in the country and the increase in the number of people facing food insecurity. Following the *Cadre Harmonisé* results, the Government and its partners have agreed to scale up the emergency response to address acute food security and nutrition needs and prevent further deterioration. WFP is a main actor in the *Dispositif National de Prévention et de Gestion des Crises Alimentaires* (DNP-GCA) that coordinates the response. WFP will continue providing capacity building to the DNP-GCA under an MOU recently signed which aims to enhance the national social protection system to make it adaptive to shocks.
5. The Niger Country Office prioritizes clear communication and information sharing with donors, and prior to this budget revision a donor meeting was organized to explain the justification, scope and scale of the revision. WFP will continue its advocacy efforts, both internally and externally, while engaging with new donors in order to broaden and diversify sources of funding. The present budget revision (BR1) is required to allow WFP Niger to make the necessary budget and operational adjustments to continue responding effectively to the growing needs in conflict-affected areas and to address rising food insecurity and malnutrition in other areas.

## 2. CHANGES

### *Strategic orientation*

6. The strategic orientation of the CSP remains unchanged.
7. The present budget revision aims to:
  - i. Increase the caseload under Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1 crisis response) due to the growing humanitarian needs.
  - ii. Increase costs under the capacity strengthening in order to reflect additional needs expressed by the Government of Niger in terms of early warning, emergency preparedness and response, and to strengthen the national social protection system.
  - iii. Adjust associated costs under SO1.

### *Strategic outcomes*

8. The current budget revision does not involve additional strategic objectives but simply increases the number of beneficiaries under the three types of emergency assistance under SO1.

9. Access constraints are addressed through the use of Third-Party Monitoring (TPM) where required, and the CO has the capacity to switch to remote data collection systems (including mVAM) if required by the situation.

### **Beneficiary analysis**

10. Through this budget revision the beneficiary figures will be revised as follows:

- Activity 1: Will increase the beneficiary caseload for emergency assistance (IDPs, refugees, host population, lean season assistance) from April to December 2020 from 838,948 to 1.6 million in 2020 based on the needs outlines in the November 2019 Cadre Harmonisé results. This represents 47 percent increase compared to the overall beneficiaries targeted by the CSP under the emergency component. The assistance periods and beneficiary types will not change;
  - **Rapid Response Mecanism** (increase from 80,000 to 150,000 beneficiaries): this is a three-month assistance package for IDPs through the Rapid Response Mechanim.
  - **Protracted Emergency** (increase from 350,000 to 550,000 beneficiaries): this is a 12-month assistance package for refugees, host communities, and those affected by chronic food insecurity (i.e., the most vulnerable populations in IPC phase 3 throughout the year).
  - **Lean Season** (increase from 200,000 to 590,000 beneficiaries): this is a three-month assistance package provided to the most vulnerable populations classified in IPC 3 during either the pastoral or agricultural lean seasons.
  - **MAM treatment** (increase from 208,948 to 283,623 beneficiairies): to provide therapeutic feeding to the children aged from 6 to 23 months, pregnant women affected by moderate acute malnutrition and support to caregivers of severe acute malnourished children admitted in stabilization centers.
- Activity 2; 3; 4; 5 and 6 remain the same;

Strategic Outcome	Activity <sup>[1]</sup>	Period	Women (18+ years)	Men (18+ years)	Girls (0-18 years)	Boys (0-18 years)	Total
1	1 (In-kind, CBT, CS)	<b>Current</b>	658 161	361 219	886 455	918 745	2 824 580
		Increase/decrease	228 670	325 763	395 911	388 602	1 338 946
		Revised	886 831	686 982	1 282 366	1 307 347	4 163 526
2	2 (In-kind, CBT, CS)	<b>Current</b>	-	-	293 910	349 219	643 129
		Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>[1]</sup> Indicate whether transfer is in the form of in-kind, CBT or capacity strengthening. If more than one modality per activity, duplicate the rows.

		Revised	-	-	293 910	349 219	643 129
3	3 (In-kind, CBT, CS)	<b>Current</b>	512 779		741 743	671 100	1 925 622
		Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-
		Revised	512 779		741 743	671 100	1 925 622
4	4 (In-kind, CBT, CS)	Current change (no)	284 173	367 675	141 223	145 757	938 828
		Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-
		Revised change (no)	284 173	367 675	141 223	145 757	938 828
<b>TOTAL (without overlap)</b>		<b>Current</b>	1 870 147	1 848 081	446 849	1 351 581	5 516 658
		Increase/decrease	179 790	139 274	404 300	403 474	1 126 838
		<b>Revised</b>	<b>2 049 937</b>	<b>1 987 355</b>	<b>851 149</b>	<b>1 755 055</b>	<b>6 643 496</b>

### Transfers

11. The rations remain the same as planned under the CSP. WFP will continue using both cash and in-kind food modalities for the transfer depending on the context.

Food type / cash-based transfer	Current Budget		Increase		Revised Budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (US\$)	Total (mt)	Total (US\$)	Total (mt)	Total (US\$)
Cereals	245 638,46	126 577 115	17 025,93	8 112 853	262 664,38	134 689 969
Pulses	43 040,33	32 712 416	2 918,73	2 108 782	45 959,06	34 821 198
Oil and Fats	27 862,64	22 790 719	1 871,97	1 467 400	29 734,61	24 258 118
Mixed and Blended Foods	124 561,41	132 586 837	7 417,97	6 830 322	131 979,38	139 417 159
Other	3 743,70	582 519	243,23	36 971	3 986,93	619 489
<b>TOTAL (food)</b>	<b>444 846,53</b>	<b>315 249 605</b>	<b>29 477,83</b>	<b>18 556 328</b>	<b>474 324,36</b>	<b>333 805 934</b>
Cash-Based Transfers (US\$)		192 285 202		8 791 841		201 077 044
<b>TOTAL (food and CBT value – US\$)</b>	<b>444 846,53</b>	<b>507 534 808</b>	<b>29 477,83</b>	<b>27 348 170</b>	<b>474 324,36</b>	<b>534 882 977</b>

### Supply Chain

12. Implementing the WFP supply chain strategy will also serve to support the Government in operationalizing the National Strategy for Local Purchase from Small-holders Farmers and empowering smallholder farmer organizations. WFP will strengthen national capacities for adequate storage, enhanced quality, safety of deliveries and pipeline management. WFP has reinforced its supply capacity both at national and regional with additional warehouse as a preparedness measure. WFP will likewise support the Government in exploring a private-sector-led supply chain of locally available and affordable nutritious foods. Also, WFP will increasingly use cash-based transfers (CBT) and local purchases as part of integrated programming in order to strengthen equal market access and local agricultural and economic development that equitably benefits community members.

### ***Risk Management***

13. Although humanitarian workers are not directly targeted, humanitarian access is increasingly challenging for UN agencies and NGOs. WFP will continue to play an active role in the HCT and Access and Civ-Mil working groups to identify solutions and advocate for unimpeded humanitarian access. In addition, WFP will continue to monitor and analyze the cross-border and in-country security situation and make programmatic adjustments as required.
14. When possible and required, WFP will adopt a low-profile approach, working with local NGOs and local authorities to increase access. Moreover, access will be ensured through negotiations, risk transfer, alternative means of transport, and as a last option, military escorts. The risk of looting will be mitigated through a communication and sensitization strategy and careful choice of distribution sites.
15. WFP will furthermore manage the risk associated with the security context by ensuring full adherence to United Nations Department of Safety and Security rules and advisories.

### **3. COST BREAKDOWN**

#### **COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION VALUE ONLY (US\$)**

<b>Table 4: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION VALUE ONLY (US\$)</b>							
<b>WFP Strategic Results / SDG Targets</b>	<b>SR - 01</b>	<b>SR - 01</b>	<b>SR - 02</b>	<b>SR - 04</b>	<b>SR - 05</b>	<b>SR - 08</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>WFP Strategic Outcomes</b>	<b>Strategic Outcome 1</b>	<b>Strategic Outcome 2</b>	<b>Strategic Outcome 3</b>	<b>Strategic Outcome 4</b>	<b>Strategic Outcome 5</b>	<b>Strategic Outcome 6</b>	
<b>Forcus Area</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>	
<b>Transfer</b>	43 778 293	-	-	-	-	-	43 778 293
<b>Implementation</b>	1 440 597	-	-	-	-	-	1 440 597
<b>DSC</b>							60 000
<b>Sub-total</b>							45 278 890
<b>ISC</b>							2 943 128
<b>TOTAL</b>							<b>48 222 018</b>

<b>OVERALL CSP COST BREAKDOWN, FOLLOWING THE REVISION (US\$)</b>							
<b>WFP Strategic Results / SDG Targets</b>	<b>SR - 01</b>	<b>SR - 01</b>	<b>SR - 02</b>	<b>SR - 04</b>	<b>SR - 05</b>	<b>SR - 08</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>WFP Strategic Outcomes</b>	<b>Strategic Outcome 1</b>	<b>Strategic Outcome 2</b>	<b>Strategic Outcome 3</b>	<b>Strategic Outcome 4</b>	<b>Strategic Outcome 5</b>	<b>Strategic Outcome 6</b>	
<b>Focus Area</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>	
<b>Transfer</b>	462 146 373	74 343 788	106 200 833	216 545 306	17 288 685	43 036 586	919 561 570
<b>Implementation</b>	29 192 983	6 521 112	9 199 965	19 778 204	1 994 025	4 522 501	71 208 788
<b>DSC (%)</b>	22 480 254	3 849 754	5 361 646	10 844 224	915 674	2 249 527	45 705 066
<b>Sub-total</b>	513 819 610	84 714 653	120 762 445	247 167 733	20 198 383	49 808 613	1 036 475 423
<b>ISC</b>	33 398 275	5 506 452	7 849 559	16 065 903	1 312 895	3 237 560	67 370 903
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>547 504 622</b>	<b>90 221 106</b>	<b>128 612 004</b>	<b>263 233 636</b>	<b>21 511 278</b>	<b>53 046 173</b>	<b>1 103 846 326</b>

## Annex 1: Line of Sight

NIGER CSP (2020-2024)											
SR 1 – Access to food (SDG Target 2.1)		SR 2 – No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)		SR 4 – Sustainable food systems (SDG Target 2.4)		SR 5- Capacity strengthening (SDG Target 17.9)		SR 8- Enhance Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			
CRISIS RESPONSE		RESILIENCE BUILDING		RESILIENCE BUILDING		RESILIENCE BUILDING		CRISIS RESPONSE			
<p><b>OUTCOME 1:</b> OUTCOME 1: Crisis affected populations, including refugees, IDPs host communities and returnees in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis</p>		<p><b>OUTCOME 2:</b> School-aged girls and boys including adolescents in targeted food insecure and pastoral regions have access to adequate and nutritious food during the school year</p>		<p><b>OUTCOME 3:</b> Nutritionally vulnerable persons and communities, including children 6-89 months, pregnant women and girls, adolescent girls, in targeted areas have improved nutritional status by 2024</p>		<p><b>OUTCOME 4:</b> Food insecure populations and communities including those affected by climate shocks, in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods integrated into sustainable and equitable food systems to ensure access to adequate and nutritious food by 2024</p>		<p><b>OUTCOME 5:</b> National institutions and other partners have strengthened capacities to design and manage integrated, gender-responsive and shock-responsive food security, nutrition, social protection policies and programmes by 2024</p>		<p><b>OUTCOME 6:</b> Humanitarian and development partners in Niger have access to common services and expertise to access and operate in targeted areas until appropriate and sustainable alternatives are available</p>	
<p><b>BUDGET SO 1: \$ 547 504 622</b></p>		<p><b>BUDGET SO 2: \$ 90 221 106</b></p>		<p><b>BUDGET SO 3: \$ 128 612 004</b></p>		<p><b>BUDGET SO 4: \$ 263 233 636</b></p>		<p><b>BUDGET SO 5: \$ 21 511 278</b></p>		<p><b>BUDGET SO 6: \$ 53 046 173</b></p>	
<p><b>OUTPUTS:</b> 1.1 Crisis-affected women, men, girls and boys (Tier 1) receive timely and adequate food and nutrition assistance (food and cash) (output, cat.A1) to meet their food and nutrition needs during crisis (SR 1, 2) 1.2 Crisis-affected women, men, girls and boys (Tier 1) receive timely and adequate food and nutrition assistance (food and cash) for assets and income generation (cat.A2) to meet their food and nutrition needs, improve livelihoods and support early recovery (SR 1, 2, 3) 1.3 Women, men, girls and boys in crisis-affected areas (Tier 2) benefit from community based assets (cat.D) to restore their livelihoods/strengthen their self-reliance and support early recovery (SR 3)</p>		<p><b>OUTPUTS:</b> 2.1 Boys and girls attending targeted schools (Tier 1) receive timely and adequate nutritious school meals linked to locally sourced food (cat.A1) to meet their food and nutrition needs and support school retention and completion (SR 1, SDG 4) 2.1 Adolescent girls attending targeted schools (Tier 1) receive cash grants (cat.A2) to meet their food and nutrition needs, and support school retention and completion (SR 1, SDG 4) 2.2 Adolescent girls attending targeted schools (Tier 1) receive gender-transformative social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) (cat.E) to support school retention, improve their nutritional status, nutrition-related practices and essential life-skills (SR 2, SDG 4) 2.3 Boys and girls attending targeted schools (Tier 1) benefit from complementary services (school gardens, cattle and mills) (cat.A2) to promote and adopt healthy food and nutrition practices (SR 2)</p>		<p><b>OUTPUTS:</b> 3.1 Targeted boys and girls aged 6-23 months (Tier 1) receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food (cat.B) to treat moderate acute malnutrition 3.2 Targeted boys and girls aged 6-23 months (Tier 1) receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food (cat.B) to prevent stunting, wasting and micronutrient deficiencies 3.3 Targeted women and men, adolescent girls and boys and their communities (Tier 1) receive social behaviour change communication (SBCC) (cat.E) and incentives to improve nutrition-related practices 3.4 Targeted boys and girls aged 6-89 months, pregnant women and girls and adolescent girls and boys (Tier 2) benefit from enhanced capacities of health personnel, and community in malnutrition treatment and prevention (cat.C) to access nutrition and complementary health services 3.5 Targeted women, men, girls and boys and their communities (Tier 2) benefit from efficient, equitable and productive nutrition value chains (cat.F) to improve access to fortified food (SR 1, 2, 4, 5)</p>		<p><b>OUTPUTS:</b> 4.1 Women, men, girls and boys in targeted areas (Tier 1) equitably benefit from new or restored community assets (cat.D) to enhance their resilience to natural and man-made shocks and adaptation to climate change (SR 4) 4.2 Value chain actors (Tier 2) benefit from enhanced capacities and local purchases (cat.F) to sustainably increase their productivity, diversify their production, foster access to local markets for smallholder farmers through home-grown school feeding and strengthened local economies (SR 4) 4.3 Targeted women, men, girls and boys (Tier 1) receive timely and adequate FFA transfers (cat.A2) to meet their short-term food needs while improving their livelihoods/resilience (SR 1, 3, 4) 4.4 Targeted women, men, girls and boys (Tier 1) receive timely and adequate seasonal food and nutrition assistance (cat.A1) to meet their food and nutrition needs and consolidate gains on asset creation (SR 1, 2) 4.5 Targeted communities (Tier 1) receive gender-transformative social behaviour change communication and information (cat.E) to promote inclusive and equitable community-based farm management, production, purchase, and consumption of nutrient-rich/dense food</p>		<p><b>OUTPUTS:</b> 5.1 Food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable boys, girls, men and women (Tier 3) benefit from the design and implementation of gender-responsive government-led emergency preparedness and response, shock-responsive social protection, and resilience building interventions (cat.C) to receive timely and adequate assistance from the Government and its partners (SR 5) 5.2 Food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable boys, girls, men and women (Tier 3) benefit from the government's strengthened capacities (cat.C) to plan and implement gender-equitable and transformative evidence-based interventions to receive timely and adequate assistance from the Government and its partners (SR 5) 5.3 Crisis-affected populations (Tier 2) benefit from enhanced capacities (cat.C) of community-based disaster risk management partners to meet their food and nutrition needs (SR 1, 2)</p>		<p><b>OUTPUTS:</b> 6.1 Crisis affected persons (Tier 2) targeted by humanitarian and development partners benefit from timely and cost-saving UNHAS services (cat.H) to receive timely, equitable and effective assistance (SR 8) 7.1 Crisis-affected persons (Tier 2) targeted by humanitarian and development partners benefit from timely and cost-saving logistics services (cat.H) to receive timely, equitable and effective assistance (SR 8) 7.2 Crisis-affected persons (Tier 2) targeted by humanitarian and development partners benefit from timely and cost-saving ETC services (cat.H) to receive timely, equitable and effective assistance (SR 8) 7.3 Crisis-affected persons (Tier 2) targeted by humanitarian and development partners benefit from timely and cost-saving coordination services (cat.H) to receive timely, equitable and effective assistance (SR 8) 7.4 Targeted persons (Tier 2) benefit from on demand supply chain services and expertise (cat.H) to receive timely and effective assistance (SR 8)</p>	
<p><b>ACTIVITY 1:</b> Provide an integrated food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations (refugees, IDPs, host communities and returnees) [Activity category 1: Food, CBT &amp; CS]</p>		<p><b>ACTIVITY 2:</b> Equitably provide an integrated school feeding package to boys, girls and adolescents during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding) [Activity category 4: Food, CBT &amp; CS]</p>		<p><b>ACTIVITY 3:</b> Support national nutrition programmes through provision of preventive and curative nutrition services (including SBCC, local food fortification, complementary feeding and capacity strengthening) to targeted populations [Activity category 5: Food &amp; CBT &amp; CS]</p>		<p><b>ACTIVITY 4:</b> Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at risk of food insecurity men, women, boys and girls, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, and value chains [Activity category 2: Food, CBT &amp; CS]</p>		<p><b>ACTIVITY 5:</b> Provide capacity strengthening to national, decentralised institutions and partners on coherent gender equitable and gender-transformative intersectoral policies, planning, coordination mechanisms, ownership and programme implementation, and knowledge management [Activity category 9: CS]</p>		<p><b>ACTIVITY 6:</b> Provide UNHAS flight services to partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions [Activity category 10: SD]</p>	
<p>Additional crisis response activities may be added here if needed at time of emergency (contingency planning)</p>		<p><b>TOTAL BUDGET: \$ 1 104 128 819</b></p>									