

SAVING
LIVES

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LIVES



Niger

Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2019



World Food
Programme

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Summary

In 2019, WFP succeeded in responding to an increased need for emergency support in conflict-affected areas of Niger. In Diffa region, it continued to provide ongoing support to refugees, internally displaced people and poor members of host communities in conflict-affected areas. Where possible, WFP tied humanitarian assistance to participation in asset-creation activities. Newly displaced people were provided with unconditional food assistance for the first three months and beyond if necessary. As from October 2019, WFP assisted flood victims with cash distributions. In Southern Maradi region, WFP reacted to a new and rapidly evolving Nigerian refugee situation as from April 2019. In the regions of Tillabéry and Tahoua, WFP continued to undertake asset-creation activities to the benefit of Malian refugees and vulnerable host households, except during the lean season, when assistance was provided unconditionally.

In September 2019, WFP reacted to the continuously worsening security situation in the Central Sahel region, resulting in a sharp increase of displaced and vulnerable people, with the activation of a regional Level 3 Emergency in Niger, Burkina Faso and Mali. In Niger, the increased humanitarian needs are due to a growing number of security incidents in border districts of the Tillabéry and Tahoua regions, the worsening conflict in the Diffa region as well as spillovers of violence from North-Eastern Nigeria, affecting Southern Maradi. Access to people in need has been becoming increasingly difficult with the Government declaring strict 'no-go' areas on the Malian and Burkinabé borders as well as imposing military escort requirements in other areas.

WFP contributed to the national acute malnutrition treatment programme for children and pregnant or lactating women, implemented in some 1,100 nutrition treatment units across the country. WFP had to focus the provision of treatment commodities on those areas where malnutrition prevalence was highest, as well as in conflict-affected areas. For lack of enough financial resources and pipeline breaks, WFP had to interrupt the treatment programme for pregnant women during the lean season. Implementing a global embargo on the distribution of a nutrition treatment commodity from a global producer, following a contamination case elsewhere in Africa, WFP in Niger recalled all commodities produced by the same producer as a precautionary measure.

WFP continued to reinforce linkages between the different components of its integrated resilience-building package. Ahead of the lean season, WFP implemented livelihood and asset creation activities, including the rehabilitation of agricultural and pastoral land, dune fixation, reforestation and water pond rehabilitation. WFP also invested in the construction of five diversion weirs to increase irrigation-fed agricultural potential. Communities further benefited from community-based malnutrition prevention activities, through which community peers were trained on the detection of acute malnutrition, as well as on essential family practices, including infant and young children feeding practices. Lastly, WFP contributed to a reform of the school feeding programme set-up, shifting responsibility for commodity purchases from regional administrative units to the local level, thereby reinforcing the positive impact of the school feeding programme on the local economy.

WFP made significant progress in strengthening partnerships with government entities, UN agencies, the World Bank as well as with international NGOs. WFP signed an agreement with the World Bank to support the Nigerien Government in the establishment of a national system of adaptive social protection and support the Humanitarian-Development Nexus. WFP and UNICEF have worked on scaling-up their partnership in Niger to protect children from wasting, to deliver health and nutrition support to school children and on building resilience. The Rome-based agencies (WFP, FAO and IFAD) implemented a joint resilience-building pilot project and have been developing a joint RBA Niger action plan. Strategic partnerships have been built with several NGOs to strengthen resilience building efforts.

WFP and the *Dispositif National de Prévention et Gestion des Crises Alimentaires* (DNP-GCA) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), putting the longstanding cooperation on a better footing and strengthened capacities of government institutions at central and decentralised levels to enhance emergency preparedness and response, social protection, and resilience building programmes. MoUs with other line ministries have been strengthened too to enhance transfer of capacities to the government.

Lastly, WFP continued to operate a very effective and efficient flight operation, servicing seven destinations across the country on a regular basis to the service of the entire humanitarian community.

1,542,421

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

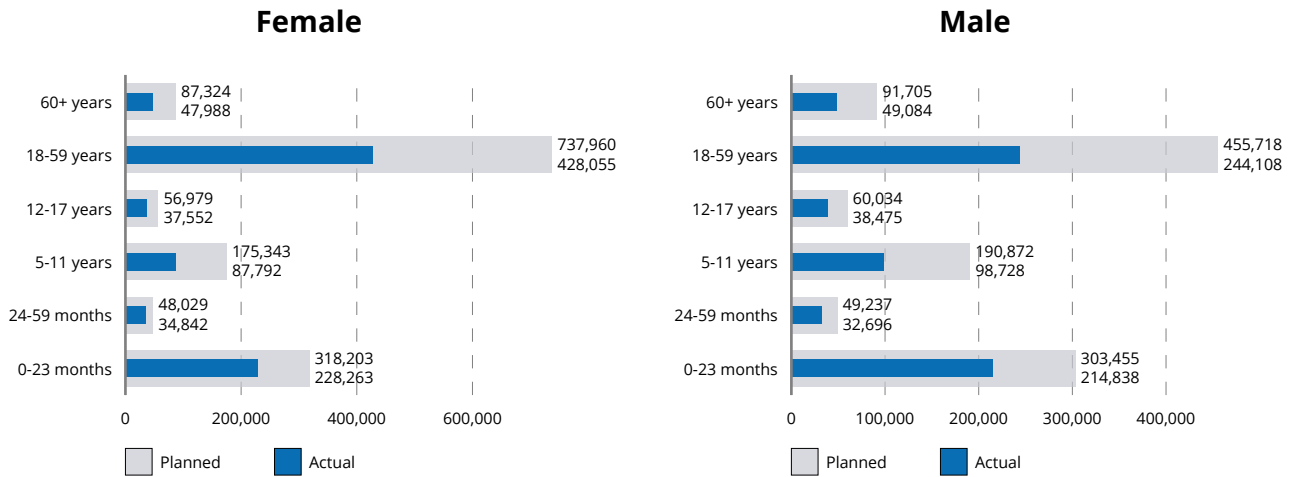


56% female

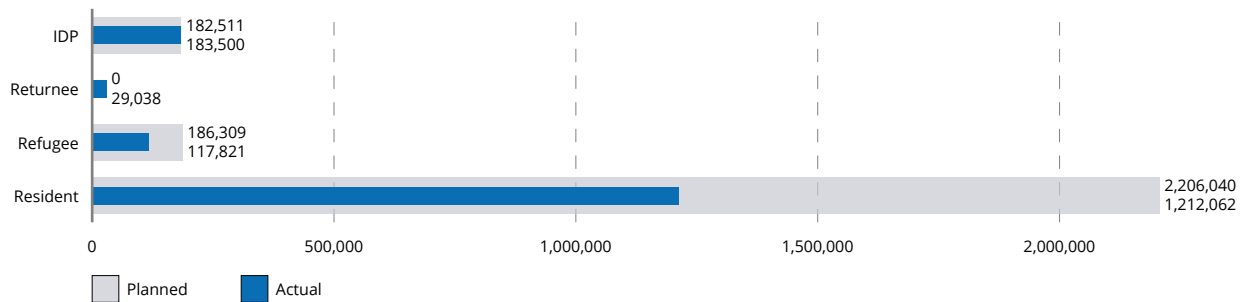


44% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



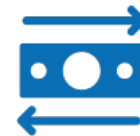
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Total Food and CBT

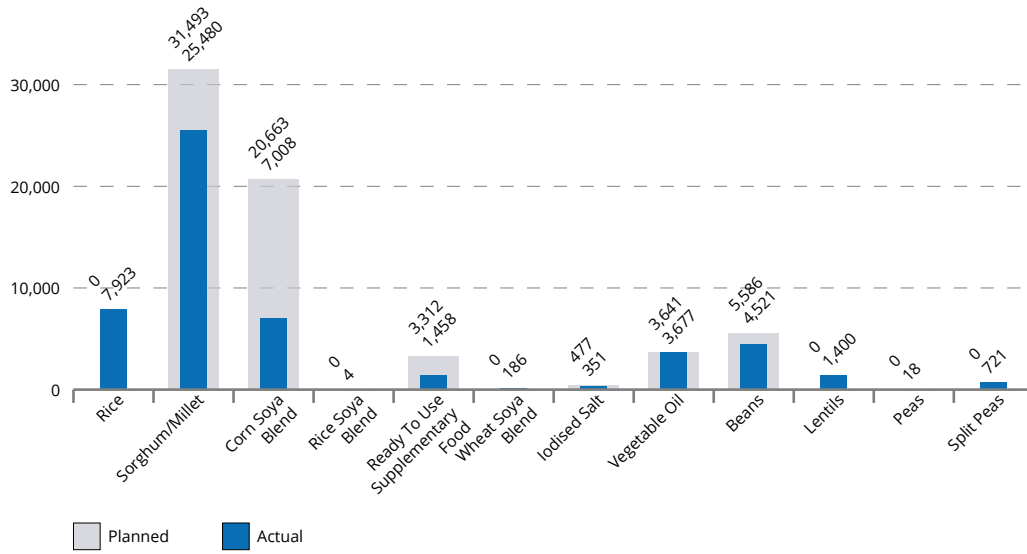


52,746 mt
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 65,172 mt total planned

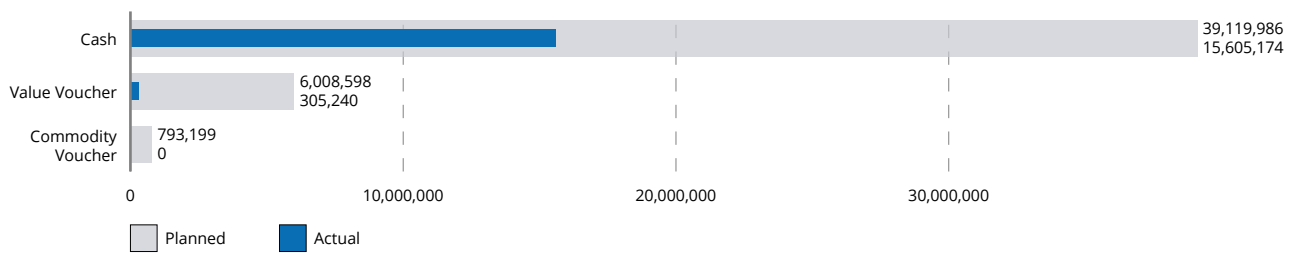


US\$ 15,910,413
total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 45,921,782 total planned

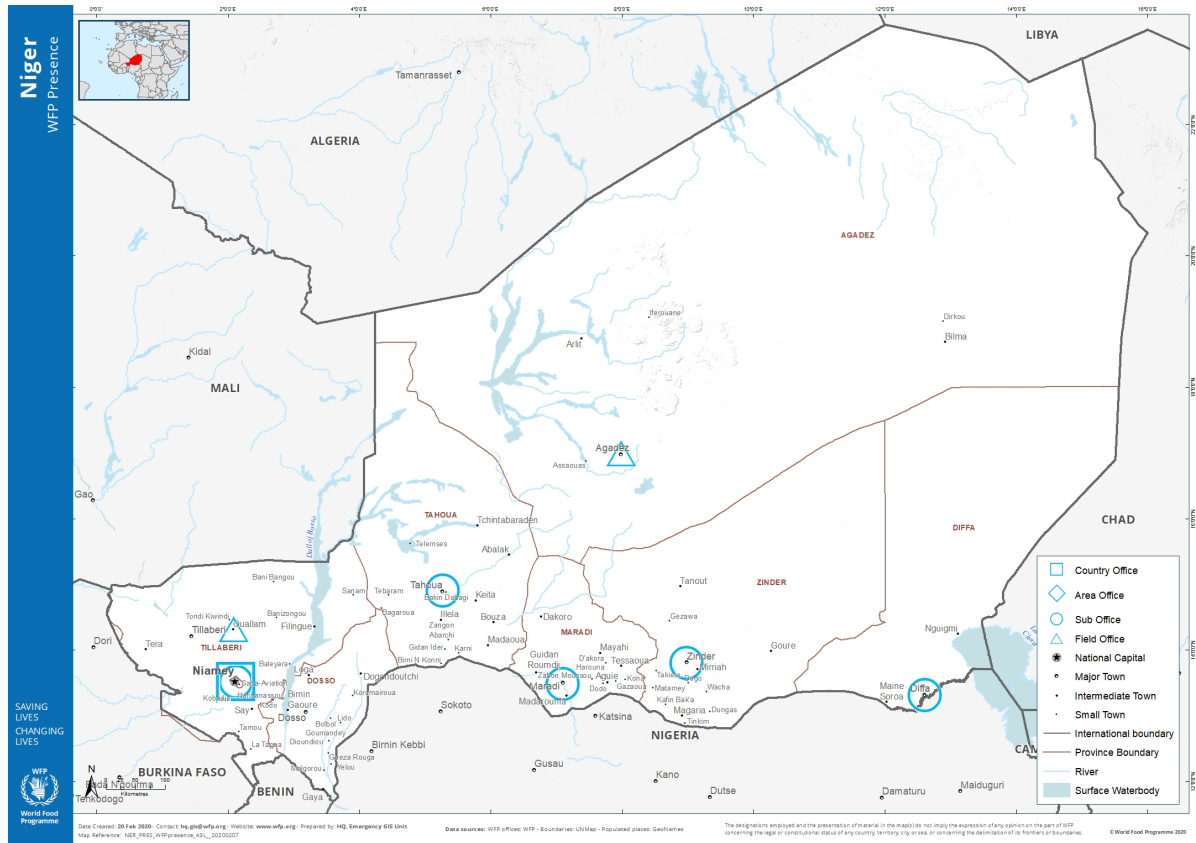
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



In the vast and land-locked Sub-Saharan country, most Nigeriens make a living out of subsistence farming and cattle herding. The country is regularly registering crop and pasture deficits, putting smallholder farmers, pastoral households and its livestock at great risk of food insecurity.

Throughout the year, farmers feed on stocks of cereals harvested between September and November. The three months running up to the next harvest are called the agricultural lean season as stocks may run low or even be depleted. As such, food insecurity follows seasonal patterns and the annual peak of food insecure households is typically observed during this period, between June and August. Accordingly, the food and nutrition security assessment in March 2019 (Cadre Harmonisé) estimated that the number of people needing food assistance would rise from 0.74 million people before the lean season to 1.17 million people during the 2019 lean season [1].

Year-round food insecurity resulting from economic, sociodemographic and climate factors exacerbate the vulnerability of rural households. Niger continues to rank as the world's least developed country [2] in the United Nations Human Development Index, with high extreme poverty rates, affecting more than 9 million people [3]. Rapid population growth rates also pose lingering challenges to national development efforts. Its population of 23.4 million [4] is the fastest growing in Africa, assumed to have doubled since the beginning of the millennium. At the same time, desertification and soil degradation continue to negatively impact the livelihoods of subsistence farmers (80,000–120,000 hectares of land are degraded annually [5]). Smallholder farmers, particularly women, are also disadvantaged by a lack of access to land, productive agricultural inputs and technologies, financial services, economic opportunities and structured markets, which limit their productivity and incomes.

Malnutrition rates also remain high, especially among children aged 0-59 months. Results of the 2019 national nutritional status assessment [6] estimated the acute malnutrition prevalence among this age group at 11 percent (during the lean season), while 46 percent showed signs of chronic malnutrition. Among women aged 15-49 years, the prevalence of acute malnutrition was estimated to be 2.6 percent, with pregnant women more often affected (3.4 percent).

The most vulnerable households reside in conflict-affected areas, which became increasingly entangled in the conflicts of the Sahel and Lake Chad Basin regions. Since the beginning of 2019, the country has experienced a dramatic increase in the number of violent events. In Diffa region, bordering Nigeria and Chad, non-state armed groups continued to clash with security forces and to attack state symbols. Targeting of civilians and kidnappings became more frequent. Over 100,000 citizens from Lake Chad and the Nigerian border were forced to leave their homes. The region also hosts about 120,000 refugees, mostly from Nigeria's Borno State. In April, many Nigerian refugees started arriving in southern Maradi region to escape the deteriorating situation in Nigeria's Sokoto and Zamfara States. By the end of the year, some 40,000 had settled in various villages in the South of Niger. In Tillabéry and Tahoua, the security situation in border areas with Mali and Burkina Faso worsened. Non-state armed groups carried out attacks on military

bases, a high-security prison and public schools. Improvised explosive devices emerged as a new and increasing risk. Besides civilians, non-state armed groups specifically targeted traditional community leaders. The situation forced close to 80,000 people to leave their homes. It is mostly due to the deteriorated security situation in an already fragile context that the figure of food insecure people in Niger had risen to 1.4 million by the end of the year [7].

In 2019, WFP's activities in Niger were conducted under the one-year transitional interim country strategic plan (T-ICSP). Crisis response activities (strategic outcome 1) targeted conflict-affected populations, including refugees, returnees, and internally displaced persons (IDPs), in the regions of Tahoua, Diffa and Tillabery, to save lives and support early recovery during and in the aftermath of crises.

In areas recurrently affected by food insecurity, malnutrition, climate shocks and land degradation, WFP aimed to support the Government in implementing an integrated approach to strengthen the resilience of targeted communities, providing assistance to the same communities along the years to ensure sustainability and ownership of results (strategic outcomes 2, 3 and 4). The package implemented through a participatory community-based approach included productive asset creation and livelihood support, lean season food assistance, nutrition and school feeding interventions, support to adolescents' and young girls' education, and local purchases to empower smallholder farmers. Efforts aimed at strengthening national institutions (strategic outcome 5) focused on enhancing emergency preparedness and response, social protection, and resilience strengthening programmes of the Government. Lastly, as part of the crisis response, WFP aimed to facilitate access to logistics services and the United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) flight services for all humanitarian and development partners (strategic outcome 6).

CSP financial overview

WFP's one-year transitional interim country strategic plan (T-ICSP 2019) in Niger was relatively well-funded. Of the 2019 needs-based requirements, the available resources for the T-ICSP operations covered 65 percent. However, available resources are overstated as a USD 24.8 million contribution received in 2019 from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) was intended for the operations of the five-year country strategic plan (CSP 2020-2024). The contribution was confirmed in August 2019, prior to the official approval of the CSP by WFP's Executive Board and was therefore allocated to the T-ICSP under strategic outcomes 4 (19 percent) and 5 (81 percent), before being migrated to the CSP.

A substantial portion of the funding received was earmarked for specific activities or regions, especially for the emergency food and nutrition assistance in Diffa and Maradi, in light of the deteriorating humanitarian and refugee situation. Only one non-earmarked, flexible donor contribution was received in 2019. As such, disparities in the level of funding between the different strategic outcomes persisted, with the fourth one aiming to strengthen the livelihoods and resilience of food insecure and at-risk populations critically under-funded. This also reduced WFP's flexibility to react to new population displacements and provide a timely response in a dynamic and rapidly-evolving context.

Even though the needs in Niger remained persistently high, with the prevalence of malnutrition in children above the World Health Organization's emergency threshold in many areas, WFP struggled to attract enough funding year after year for its critical nutrition activities planned. The limited resources were directed to regions where prevalence was highest, including to conflict-affected areas. To mitigate funding constraints, some of WFP's activities had to be significantly downscaled, reducing the number of beneficiaries targeted, reducing the assistance rations or reducing the assistance duration.

Moreover, a budget revision was adopted in June, to allow WFP to make the necessary budget and operational adjustments in order to continue responding effectively to the growing emergency needs in the conflict-affected areas. To maintain an adequate level of response to the emergency needs, this budget revision prioritized life-saving activities. Some key changes included the change in targeted beneficiary numbers of certain activities, merging of two activities for enhanced integrated response and review of the budget.

Despite the funding constraints, WFP was able to make good progress in increasing the capacity of the Government, especially in the area of food security monitoring and emergency preparedness, while improving the assisted population's access to food and adequate nutrition. Moreover, WFP Niger managed a pooled fund with Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) (the Rome-based UN agencies) to implement a resilience-strengthening project in two integrated sites in Maradi region.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

Crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$64,070,067	\$42,571,582	\$50,114,964	\$41,275,053

Strategic outcome 1 was relatively well funded at 78 percent, which allowed WFP to reach all targeted beneficiaries in accessible areas and address the urgent needs of populations after forced displacements through the rapid response mechanism (RRM), including the ones affected by the new Maradi refugee crisis. However, delays in receiving funding and subsequent delays in procuring food commodities necessitated reducing the food basket occasionally throughout the year. Another challenge was the earmarking by donors of some contributions for certain regions, including in areas where WFP encountered access constraints and security issues, such as Diffa, Tahoua, and Tillabéry. Some contributions were also earmarked for specific assistance modalities, such as cash instead of in-kind for example. These challenges constrained WFP's ability to have maximum flexibility in the implementation and to consume some funds within the Terminal Obligation Date (TOD) or the Terminal Distribution Date (TDD), resulting in WFP requesting no-cost extensions to several grants. Moreover, an internal loan through WFP's life-saving funding facility, the Immediate Response Account (IRA), was needed to kickstart the Maradi refugee assistance operation in April.

Rising insecurity in neighbouring countries, in particular in Mali, Burkina Faso, and Nigeria, and its spillover created increased humanitarian needs in Niger. As such, activities under this strategic outcome, which included emergency food assistance and emergency school feeding, continued and/or increased in Diffa, Tillabéry, Tahoua, while assistance to the new humanitarian refugee crisis began in Maradi. Moreover, where feasible and outside of the lean season, assistance was implemented as part of a longer-term strategy by including conditional activities to strengthen livelihoods and contribute to social cohesion, including ensuring linkages with the food assistance for assets (FFA) programme as part of strategic outcome 4, in order to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus. Under this strategic outcome, FFA activities were carried out in 26 sites in conflict-affected areas in the Diffa, Tillabéry and Tahoua regions to the benefit of 15,950 refugee households and very poor members of the host communities.

In the Diffa region, WFP assisted some 180,000 beneficiaries through unconditional resource transfers and conditional FFA activities in stable areas. In September, WFP switched the transfer modality in Sayam Forage refugee camp from food assistance to cash as markets were functional. In addition, WFP provided hot meals to about 20,200 children in relocated emergency schools to improve their nutrition and access to education. In October, WFP began distributing cash to some 20,000 flood victims of the Komadougou Yobe river in Diffa which caused casualties and affected 45,000 people.

In the Tahoua and Tillabéry regions, WFP assisted 39,000 beneficiaries across four camps in the two regions, including 26,000 Malian refugees and 13,000 vulnerable host households. The assistance included unconditional food transfers (or vouchers around Mangaizé camp) from June to October and conditional FFA activities during the rest of the year. At the end of the year, the Government decided to close Tabareybarey and Mangaizé camps due to security reasons and began relocating refugees to Ouallam and Ayérou, respectively. WFP started assessing the feasibility to use cash as assistance modality in the new sites.

In the Diffa, Tahoua and Tillabéry regions, through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), WFP provided newly displaced internally displaced persons (IDPs) with unconditional assistance during a three months period. In Diffa, the most vulnerable people continued receiving assistance post-RRM as they were integrated into existing programmes with distributions throughout the year. The same approach is planned to be adopted in Tahoua and Tillabéry starting in 2020.

In Maradi, a new wave of Nigerian refugees settled in 39 border villages in May putting a strain on services and infrastructures (food stocks, water, education, health, etc) [1]. The crisis also occurred at the peak of the lean season, pressuring host communities into adopting negative coping mechanisms to provide the first assistance to the refugees. WFP supported the Government in addressing the refugee crisis by providing unconditional food assistance to 39,000 Nigerian refugees and 14,000 vulnerable host community members. Due to increased attacks in refugee hosting areas, refugees started being relocated in October to safer sites 50 km away from the border.

WFP conducted two rounds of Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) at the beginning and at the end of the agricultural lean season, in July and September. The reduced coping strategies index indicated that, after receiving WFP lean season assistance, less households were resorting to negative food consumption coping mechanisms, such as eating less preferred foods; borrowing food; limiting portion sizes; restricting adults' consumption to feed children or reducing the daily number of meals. The livelihood coping strategy index also showed improvement, suggesting that households

were relying less on negative livelihood coping strategies, such as purchasing on credit, selling goods, productive animals, lands or begging. Meanwhile, the findings showed that the food consumption during the lean season of beneficiaries living in emergency contexts was worse, compared to those living in more stable areas benefiting from WFP's resilience activities. This is due to the fact that some of them could not participate in WFP's assistance distribution, as they move frequently and often reside in hard to reach areas.

Throughout the year, implementation of activities was constrained by lack of access in certain areas. Due to security issues, as from October, the Government imposed armed escorts in the Diffa, Tahoua and Tillabéry regions for all humanitarian missions, from both the United Nations' (UN) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The 50 km area from the border with Burkina Faso and Mali were designated as strictly 'no go' areas. Although the imposition of armed escorts was eventually lifted in November in the Diffa and Tahoua regions, it remained in place in the Tillabéry region. The Humanitarian Country Team agreed not to accept armed escorts due to their impact on humanitarian principles and a strong belief that they would put humanitarians at increased risks of being drawn into the conflict. From October to December, WFP continued to deliver assistance in Tillabéri through local partners and relied on a different local partner for third-party monitoring of activities.

Finally, in all emergency sites, WFP provided complementary nutrition interventions. Activities included a daily ration of specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) for children aged 6-23 months, monthly screening for acute malnutrition through the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC), referrals to health centres for children and pregnant and lactating women as well as sensitization sessions on key family practices. However, early in the year, some contaminated SNF, the Super Cereal produced by one of WFP-contracted food processors caused side effects in Uganda and Somalia. WFP in Niger halted distributions of concerned stocks in April following the embargo issued by WFP's headquarters and started collecting the stocks already distributed for disposal. The supply gap led WFP Niger to provide relief food assistance without the daily 50 g ration of Super Cereal, which is generally included to prevent malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women.

Strategic outcome 02

Food insecure primary school-age children, in targeted regions have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$13,511,095	\$10,447,156	\$13,396,596	\$9,577,765

Strategic outcome 2 was funded at 99 percent of the needs-based requirements, which were significantly downscaled at mid-year. A budget revision, adopted in June, decreased the planned school feeding beneficiaries by 46 percent, in light of the consecutively poor funding received over the last years. Despite this measure, during the school year 2018/2019, all planned schools were assisted. However, only schools in priority areas received assistance throughout all three trimesters of the school year, and some schools did not receive a full basket. Cash-based school feeding was introduced before the summer holidays, but more slowly than anticipated; as such, WFP continued food deliveries to an extent that surpassed what had been planned. Since the beginning of the school year 2019/2020, the school feeding programme was downscaled and concentrated on a smaller number of schools, mainly in areas part of the integrated resilience-building sites.

At the request of the national Ministry of Primary Education, WFP delivered food to some 1,200 schools across the country throughout the school year 2018/2019 to support the national school feeding programme, including to over 800 schools located in vulnerable communities ("*Communes de Convergence*"). As part of the scale-up of the integrated resilience-building package, WFP identified an additional 284 schools in areas where food assistance for asset (FFA) and nutrition activities were already implemented. The majority of schools were located in the densely populated regions of Maradi and Zinder. It included schools of sedentary population and schools for children of nomadic population, which are often boarding schools, meaning that pupils require three meals per day.

Cash-based school feeding assistance was introduced to over 700 schools towards the end of the school year 2018/2019. Under this initiative, WFP provided funding to the Ministry of Primary Education. The Ministry's regional directorates then negotiated with traders or farmer organisations to deliver food to targeted schools, and schools had to acknowledge the reception of these food items by reporting back to the Ministry. Following recommendations of a cash-based school feeding assistance review at the end of the school year 2018/2019, the system has undergone a reform to speed up the administrative process. The Ministry of Primary Education now transmits funding for school feeding directly to schools. It cooperates with the National Post so that school principals receive funding from the local post office. Schools are purchasing directly with local food traders or farmer organisations and report back to the Ministry, and the Ministry sends a consolidated report to WFP. This system is planned to be applied to 506 schools in Zinder, Maradi and Tahoua regions during the school year 2019/2020.

Interventions were complemented by activities in and around the schools. While no deworming activities were financed in 2019, WFP cooperated with 12 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to cultivate 16 school gardens, distribute 69 mills and maintain 160 goat and sheep herds for women's community groups. WFP worked with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and other partners to ensure that over 120 water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) packages were provided where most needed. Cooks and school feeding committees represented equally by men and women, were trained on safe food handling and storage. Moreover, WFP co-signed Niger's Transitional Plan for the Education and Training Sector (PTSEF 2020-2022) adopted by the Government in November. The plan was formulated in consultation with all stakeholders actively involved in the education sector and was adopted with a view to improve the existing ten-year plan (2012-2022) for the education sector and further strengthen coordination and capacities of the Government. WFP advised the Government on the adoption of a national law on school feeding. This law project was ultimately abandoned when it was deemed incompatible with the constitution by the Government's legal experts.

Strategic outcome 03

Nutritionally vulnerable groups including children, pregnant women and adolescent girls in targeted areas have enhanced nutritional status all year-round

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$26,395,450	\$27,002,608	\$23,382,194	\$13,321,166

Strategic outcome 3 was well funded, with available resources in 2019 covering 70 percent of the needs-based requirements, when excluding part of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) contribution allocated under this strategic outcome [1]. Even though the needs in Niger are persistently high, with the prevalence of malnutrition in children above the World Health Organization's (WHO's) emergency threshold in many areas, WFP struggled to attract enough funding year after year. The limited resources were directed to regions where prevalence was highest, including to conflict-affected areas. WFP had to focus its nutrition treatment programme on children aged 6-23 months and on areas where acute malnutrition prevalence among children was found to be highest according to the national survey. A lack of funding and availability of Super Cereal, a specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) due to a global halt [2] resulted in the suspension of the provision of treatment items for pregnant and lactating women (PLW) for several months in 2019. Meanwhile, the nutrition prevention programme was focused even more on setting up community-based activities in integrated resilience-building sites. Training of trainers was conducted to multiply impact through community peers and create resilience and independence in the long term.

Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

In a bid to stabilize undernutrition among children aged 6-23 months and PLW, WFP implemented the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition programme at health facility level. Children enrolled in the programme received ready-to-use supplementary food or corn-soya blends (Super Cereal Plus). Caretakers, including mothers of severely malnourished children, were provided with a monthly unconditional resource transfer ration to encourage them to accompany the child during in-patient treatment. PLW also received corn-soya blends (Supercereal) and fortified oil for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment. The treatment of moderate acute malnutrition programme was implemented in some 1,100 nutrition treatment units (700 integrated health centers and 400 health posts). In 2019, WFP focused its provision of treatment commodities on treatment units across the entire Diffa, Zinder and Maradi regions, as well as in areas affected by insecurity in the Tahoua and Tillabéry regions. Faced with limited resources, the targeting decision was based on figures on the prevalence of acute malnutrition among children by region according to the 2018 national nutrition assessment as well as on the security situation (aggravating factor).

Overall, 73 percent of planned children aged 6–23 months and suffering from MAM were admitted and treated in the centres and some 4,600 caretakers stayed with severe acute malnourished children who were admitted in stabilization centres for medical complications. On average, children received treatment commodities for two months, although disruptions of treatment for a week or two occurred at times. WFP provided treatment to pregnant and lactating women suffering from moderate acute malnutrition, reaching over 126 percent of planned beneficiaries. However, WFP was unable to provide nutrition supplements to women year-round due to the ban on distribution of Super Cereal commodities. Overall, the treatment programme performance indicators showed improved results in 2019. Of all admitted patients, the proportion of beneficiaries successfully recovering from acute malnutrition increased by 5 percent, while the proportion of beneficiaries abandoning the programme before completing the treatment or not recovering from acute malnutrition all decreased, by 5 percent and 0.05 percent respectively.

Prevention of malnutrition/stunting, wasting and micronutrient deficiencies



Community-based activities to prevent malnutrition in children were conducted at the same sites where WFP implemented its integrated resilience-building activities (asset creation, school feeding and nutrition). A focus was placed on mothers and fathers as the immediate caregivers of children. A total of 1,530 community health workers, 940 deviant mothers and 1,000 village committee members were trained on community-based nutrition interventions. These include systematic sex- and age-disaggregated mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening of malnutrition and referral of children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) to the nearest health facilities for appropriate treatment, follow-up of children with MAM, and promotion of essential family practices, including infant and young child feeding practices, consumption of nutritious food, diet diversification and culinary demonstrations. In 2019, 2,400 sensitization sessions were organized in these communities, reaching 57,000 participants of which 30 percent were men. Some 75,500 children aged 6-59 months were screened at the community level, of which 86 percent were healthy and 14 percent malnourished. All children suffering from SAM were referred to the nearest health facilities for appropriate treatment. Meanwhile, WFP partnered with the Government, United Nations agencies, especially the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), communities and radio stations at the national and communal levels for the elaboration, production and dissemination of appropriate nutrition and health messages during the lean season.

Adolescent girls' strategy

WFP in Niger is targeting adolescent girls with an education and nutrition programme in coordination with UNICEF, the Haut Commissariat à l'Initiative 3N (HC3N), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the World Bank to improve girls' education, preventing early marriage and pregnancy and to improve the health and nutritional status of adolescent girls. In 2019, pending on school attendance, more than 8,000 girls of age 10 to 19 received a scholarship to encourage school retention. During the school holidays, they received iron and folic acid supplements to prevent anaemia. Awareness sessions on the importance of girls' schooling, nutrition, life skills and gender-based violence were provided at both the school and community levels to girls and women and boys and men to ensure greater impact.

HIV/AIDS

WFP continued to work with the NGO Lafia Matassa (Action for the health of young people and adolescents) for capacity strengthening of peer-educators of adolescents for the fight against sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in the regions of Tahoua and Zinder and Niamey. Training materials were updated in cooperation with the Ministry of Health (Directorate for the fight against HIV/AIDS, Maternal and Child Health Division and Regional Directorate of Public Health Niamey). An identification mission of house-help girls and women (domestic workers) [MF3] was organized in Niamey and two sensitization missions were conducted in Tahoua and Zinder regions to raise awareness among the regional health and Education directorates, NGO partners and WFP sub-offices on this intervention. Training and sensitization sessions, including voluntary testing, were also held in the regions of Niamey, Tahoua and Zinder, where a total of 290 peer-educators (students, NGO workers, domestic staff, female leaders and community radio animators) were trained.

Local production of fortified food

WFP, together with the international NGO GRET, continued implementing the *Projet de Fortification de Produits Alimentaires Transformés* (FOPAT), investing in food processing infrastructure to allow smallholder farmer organisations to produce and sell nutrient-enriched peanut oil, fortified millet flour and fortified cowpea (niébé) flour. In 2019, seven food processing units were constructed and equipped to the benefit of cooperatives of predominantly female farmers in Dosso, Tahoua, Maradi and Zinder regions. Raw material inputs were purchased and stored with production expected to begin early 2020. WFP strengthened the capacities of ten cooperatives of female farmers on topics such as governance and stock management, production and storage techniques, marketing of harvest products and good practices for responsible harvest collection. WFP also supported setting up a federation of women's cooperatives and the construction of its food processing unit is on-going. Lastly, WFP invested in the elaboration and dissemination of two standards for fortified millet flour and fortified cowpea flour through its partnership with the Ministry of Industry. The National Laboratory for Public Health (LANSPEx) was supported with a consultant to diagnose how to improve its capacity in fortification analysis, food safety and quality. Gaps in laboratory equipment and capacity of laboratory staff were addressed.

Strategic outcome 04

Food insecure populations and communities exposed to climate shocks in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year-round

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$62,346,694	\$51,117,671	\$42,542,857	\$26,824,364

Strategic outcome 4 was under-funded, with the actual funding level in 2019 standing at around 36 percent. Considering that available resources were overstated by USD 20.1 million, due to an in-kind contribution for 2020, confirmed ahead of the adoption of the country strategic plan (CSP 2020-2024) and thus allocated to the transitional interim country strategic plan (T-ICSP 2019). Consequently, in most resilience sites, food assistance for asset (FFA) activities were completed well before the start of the lean season.

Moreover, due to the lack of funding, FFA activities could only be resumed in a few sites following the harvest season, and the number of working days per month also had to be adapted to available resources. During the lean season, WFP had to cut by 50 percent the cash ration to beneficiaries receiving unconditional food assistance.

Nonetheless, WFP, partners and the Government's technical services closely accompanied resilience communities throughout the year, complementing FFA with technical assistance, monitoring and community contributions. In coordination with partners and the Government, WFP supported the provision of agricultural and silvopastoral inputs during the planting season, compensating for a lack of funding of partner agencies to ensure that communities capitalize from assets created and to facilitate production on rehabilitated land.

In 2019, WFP's integrated resilience-building package benefitted residents of 965 villages, clustered around 268 intervention sites in 39 vulnerable communes in Maradi, Tahoua, Zinder, Tillabery, Diffa and Dosso regions. Integrated interventions combined FFA activities with technical trainings, local purchases, nutrition interventions, support to the government-led school feeding, as well as lean season assistance and sessions on key family practices.

Within the frame of the resilience scale-up, starting end 2018, WFP focused its activities on 93 new sites in 22 communes in Maradi, Tahoua and Zinder, where integrated interventions were initiated the previous year. In resilience sites where WFP has been present since 2013/14, WFP focused on implementing its "progression strategy", phasing out food assistance and increasing technical assistance, as well as encouraging complementarities and synergies with partners to build on community and Government ownership and increase sustainability of interventions.

The resilience-building initiative has been informed by WFP's three-pronged approach (3PA). At national level, the findings of WFP's integrated context analysis (ICA) helped define vulnerable areas based on trends of food security and shocks, while at regional and municipal levels, seasonal livelihood planning (SLP) exercises helped strengthen multisectoral complementarities with partners and Government coordination. At the local level, community-based participatory planning (CBPP) exercises were completed in 32 new intervention sites to adapt interventions to local priorities and engage communities from the onset of interventions.

Food assistance for assets (FFA) programme

Asset creation activities started in November 2018 and were completed on all sites well before the start of the rainy season in June. After the harvest, activities resumed in 54 sites, including the two communes in Zinder and Maradi regions. In these regions, the Rome-based agencies (RBAs), namely WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) have been working together since 2017 on a joint project to the benefit of 12,000 FFA beneficiaries in over 50 villages.

Technical assistance, monitoring and capitalization of assets created through WFP, partners and the Government's technical services continued in all sites throughout the year. Within the intervention period, WFP achieved to rehabilitate 15,971 ha of agricultural, silvopastoral and pastoral land. Agricultural yields were significantly improved with harvests of 400 to 800 kilograms per hectare. Together, FFA participants produced 2,560 mt of millet, which is expected to cover the needs of 15,200 people for one year. Rehabilitation of silvopastoral and pastoral land resulted in an estimated production of 52,660 mt of fodder available for grazing. Also, removal of weed surrounding and invading water holes and of weed on pastoral land as well as excavation of water holes were carried out to the extent planned. In total, 321 water ponds have been rehabilitated and WFP worked with the RBAs and technical services to stock 62 water holes with fish in Zinder region. Lastly, WFP commissioned and oversaw the construction of five water diversion weirs to increase irrigation-fed agricultural potential and improve water management on 249 hectares of land.

In the context of the progression strategy, a total of 5,000 m³ of compost has been produced to increase soil quality and hence agricultural and horticulture production. The creation of cereal banks managed by village committees in 700 villages enabled communities to better store and access food during the lean season, while the installation of 120 carts contributed in facilitating transport of produce and productive inputs and to generate income. To support access to land for vulnerable communities, WFP assisted targeted households in accessing degraded land not exploited by other community members, by providing support to formulate leasing agreements. WFP facilitated multiple trainings by state representatives on land registration and leasing agreements' formalization processes.

Starting June, WFP collaborated with partners to capitalize on assets created earlier in the year and support production on rehabilitated land through distribution of seeds and plants. While 148 mt of seeds distributed were funded by FAO, IFAD and the Government, WFP purchased an additional 167 mt, to ensure partners' funding gap would not affect agricultural production. Nonetheless, this was not sufficient to cover all restored agricultural and pastoral land.

Similarly, plant distributions only covered the full needs in Diffa region, where they were used for dune fixation, and half of the needs of all restored silvopastoral land in other regions. In total, WFP planted one million trees during the period of August. During the lean season, WFP assisted beneficiaries that were previously enrolled in FFA activities with three rounds of monthly unconditional food or cash assistance, coupled with malnutrition prevention commodities (Super Cereal).

Climate risk management measures

WFP continued to support communities to adapt to climate change through the project "Building resilience to climate shocks in Niger" in three communes of Tahoua and Tillabery region. In partnership with IFAD, WFP began preparations to roll out a new system of forecast-based financing, where financing of activities to mitigate drought risks is pending on certain thresholds reached by drought forecasts. The pilot commune of Dogo was selected. Moreover, WFP assisted the Government with flood damage mitigation by providing regular risk updates. WFP's cooperating partner "Cloud to Street" provided weekly bulletins with high-resolution satellite images and rainfall forecasts to assess the extent of flooding, promoting integrated climate-sensitive methodologies.

Support to smallholder farmers

In 2019, WFP continued to carry out local purchases with smallholder farmer organisations well into the lean season. WFP introduced a new contracting model, referring to local market prices at the time of commodity delivery, which limited default of contractual obligations by smallholder farmers, as compared to the previous year. WFP extended its local purchases into the lean season as prices of nearly all staple commodities on local markets remained stable. Besides supply surpluses, a demand shock from Nigerian traders due to the closure of the border by Nigeria in mid-August contributed to the unusual market conditions. Despite supply surpluses, in 2019, WFP bought 2,778 mt of millet and 1,628 mt of niébé from 84 smallholder farmers' organizations (6,411 smallholder farmers).

WFP has also been strengthening their technical capacities through awareness raising on product quality and marketing. In addition, under the recommendation of an internal audit of WFP's operations in Niger and with the aim of reframing these capacity strengthening activities, WFP adopted a smallholder agriculture market support (SAMS) strategy aiming at strengthening synergies between WFP's FFA activities, local purchases, education and nutrition activities. Lastly, WFP signed a contract with a local provider based in Niamey, to procure 1,600 mt of ready-to-use supplementary food over the course of June to December 2019. In November, however, WFP had to temporarily suspend procurement and dispatching, following alleged quality issues of the product.

Strategic outcome 05

National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage gender equitable food-security, nutrition, and social protection policies and programmes by 2030

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$2,955,568	\$3,516,714	\$2,789,815	\$2,040,111

Strategic outcome 5 was well funded with around 94 percent of the needs-based plan budget available. WFP, in 2019, made good progress in increasing the capacities of government institutions at central and decentralised levels to enhance emergency preparedness and response, social protection, and resilience building programmes.

WFP made significant contributions to strengthening the capacity of the *Dispositif National de Prévention et Gestion des Crises Alimentaires* (DNP-GCA). DNP-GCA was assisted in the roll-out of the updated CH methodology as well as in advancing the national food security assessment from December 2019 to October 2019 to allow for an alignment of national Government-led food security and nutrition assessments with the Cadre Harmonisé (CH). With technical and financial support from WFP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the national food security assessment covered refugee populations living in camps for the first time, laying the groundwork for including refugee populations in the CH analyses in the future. CH analyses were strengthened through the provision of more accurate data and information on the food security and nutrition situation in the country. WFP also conducted an emergency food security assessment (EFSA) in conflict-affected areas of Western Niger to complement the national food security assessment and inform the analysis of contributing factors in the CH. Meanwhile, the Government's market price monitoring system (SIMA) modernized its data collection system to ensure a timelier availability of data with WFP support. Moreover, SIMA was enabled to extend the coverage of its monitoring system to allow a more accurate determination of transfer modalities and values, linking to ongoing work on the review of the minimum expenditure basket (MEB). In collaboration with DNP-GCA, technical partners and NGOs, a mobile vulnerability assessment mapping (mVAM) system for remote data collection from community-based early warning systems (SCAP/RUS) was set up. This initiative allowed the DNP-GCA to ensure a more rapid and efficient transmission of data

from the local to the national level and builds on existing capacity strengthening efforts by WFP and partners at the community level. The system, which in its pilot phase focused on hard-to-reach and conflict-affected areas, is designed with a view to being scalable and has the potential to allow for monthly data collection amongst SCAP/RUs across the country.

In late 2019, WFP signed an agreement with DNP-GCA to support emergency response coordination and better structure WFP's longstanding support to the institution. WFP also signed an agreement with the World Bank to support the Nigerien Government in the establishment of a national system of adaptive social protection and support the Humanitarian-Development Nexus over the period 2019-2021. This agreement aims to formalize a collaboration between WFP and the World Bank as part of government support to build an adaptive social protection system reactive to shocks through the development of a Unified Social Register (RSU) and operationalization a national social safety net cell (*Celule Filets Sociaux* - CFS). WFP and the World Bank will ensure complementarity of action at the level of the intervention zones and the beneficiary populations in alignment with the humanitarian-development nexus.

WFP continued to work on strengthening the Government's and partners' capacities on humanitarian needs analysis and planning. This included a review of the tools used by the rapid response mechanism (RRM) to assess food needs for internally displaced people.

Capacity strengthening is a key pillar of WFP's resilience approach in Niger. WFP worked in close collaboration with the government through agreements signed with the Ministry of Community Development to ensure coordination and facilitation between government actors and WFP and support the architecture of intervention planning in Niger through the institutionalization of Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) tools. WFP supported the Ministry's study on Community-based Participatory Planning (CBPP) approaches, national workshops and consultative processes, as well as the formulation of national guidelines on how CBPP can contribute to government planning. WFP also supported the deployment of six national volunteers to six convergence communes of Tahoua to strengthen government planning at decentralised levels. To support Government-led decentralization efforts, WFP, UNICEF and the German development agency GIZ signed a joint framework for collaboration to provide operational support to local authorities through a joint action plan for 2020 focusing on different models to enhance municipal level planning.

WFP supported the High Commission for the 3N Initiative "*Nigériens Nourrissent les Nigériens*" (HC3N), which aims at creating programmatic, thematic and geographical concentration and synergies to improve the resilience of vulnerable communities in priority *communes* ("*communes de convergence*"). In 2019, WFP supported the implementation of the 3N Resilience Strategy through supervision, monitoring and relaunching of the C2C approach, coordination and governance in the field of nutrition through the vulgarization and adoption of a Nutrition Policy and its action plan, and the provision of equipment and materials to support monitoring efforts.

WFP continued to support the government's Integrated Program for food and nutrition security "*Pro-resilience*" (2019-2021), a national scale-up and acceleration of resilience-building activities developed with HC3N and line ministries. In support of the resilience scale up in Niger, WFP has signed agreements with the technical ministries in charge of Agriculture and Livestock, Environment, Health and Education, to strengthen government capacities on national policies and technical guidance such as analysis, planning, implementation and monitoring of activities - at national, regional, and, in particular, at municipal and community levels. The gradual handover of activities to the government and communities is promoted to ensure sustainability of results. A total of 25 trainings of trainers were carried out, with more than 2,500 people trained from the government technical services (agriculture, environment, health, education) at municipal, regional and national levels, NGOs, and WFP field staff, on: 3PA tools (SLP and CBPP), FFA and soil and water management techniques, community nutrition and nutrition-sensitive programming with more than 1,200 health technical services trained on nutrition-sensitive approaches at regional, municipal and at community level, school canteens management, food hygiene, purchasing procedures, and on experience capitalization and documentation. Activities under these MoUs included, among others, the provision of support to enable monitoring of activities by technical services at municipal level.

With WFP support, Niger engaged in South-South and triangular cooperation with China in order to enhance the food security and livelihoods of smallholder farmers. In China, representatives from Niger attended the third *Workshop on Sustainable Mechanization for Smallholder Farmers in Africa and Asia*, which was co-organized by the WFP China Centre of Excellence. On this occasion, officials learned about good practices from other Southern countries and engaged in a dialogue to exchange views on challenges and constraints for agricultural mechanization.

Lastly, WFP reinforced a partnership with research institutions in Niger, launched in 2017 with a vision to enhance the quality and impact of its interventions, strengthen capacities as well as to generate a solid evidence base to inform programming. In 2019, the partnership was extended to other Nigerien universities, including Diffa, Maradi and Tahoua. The programme involved the deployment of 31 Master II students and 4 PhD students from July 2019 to January 2020 to new resilience intervention areas to conduct research feeding into their academic theses. Further, in 2019 WFP has been working with the University of Niamey to develop a university curriculum on WFP's 3PA, and universities spearheaded research to adapt seasonal livelihood planning (SLP) to refugee and displacement, as well as

urban settings, with students and researchers participating in SLP adaptation exercises in Diffa and Tillabéry.

Strategic outcome 06

Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services to access and operate in targeted areas throughout the year

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$9,805,736	\$5,755,129	\$9,115,131	\$7,885,494

In 2019, the strategic outcome 6 which was realised by the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service's (UNHAS) services, had a fourth of its budget needs met by carryovers contributions from 2018, while user contributions through ticket sales covered a third of the budget. Despite this good starting point, flight operations almost had to be suspended in November due to a lack of funding, as donor contributions throughout the year had dropped sharply vis-à-vis preceding years. Interruption of flight operations was eventually avoided through contributions received from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) in November. Operations continued until the end of the year, but with a minimal carryover into 2020. Another difficulty emerged from the inauguration of a new international airport in Niamey and the switch to a private operator, demanding higher fees for air services and rent of office space.

In 2019, UNHAS fleet in Niger consisted of two 37-seater Dash 8 aircrafts. Seven destinations in Niger were served on a regular basis, including Niamey, Agadez, Diffa, Dirkou, Maradi, Tahoua and Zinder. Covering almost a third of all bookings, Diffa continued to be the most important destination from Niamey. In total, over 99 percent and 100 percent of planned passengers and light cargo respectively were transported throughout the year. While 1,000 passengers on average were transported monthly during the first semester, demand quickly rose up to 1,400 passengers on average after the summer break in August.

In Niger, UNHAS runs a very efficient and effective operation, and almost 95 percent of bookings were served. When spillovers occurred, they were mostly due to maintenance or technical issues. During four days in September, UNHAS could not serve passengers as one of airplane was down for maintenance, while the other encountered technical issues. The cost per person and kilometer travelled was under USD 1. The UNHAS continuously optimized its fleet management and flight schedules using the performance management tool (PMT). The PMT was tracked weekly, monthly and annually to analyze data related to aircraft utilization, flown passengers, amount of bookings not served, operational costs per passenger and kilometer flown. The data was regularly published by WFP's Aviation Service biannual performance reviews, which covered all 15 countries with active UNHAS operations in 2018. In the second semester, UNHAS introduced a new flight schedule, to further improve cost efficiency. Nonetheless, flight occupancy rates were just above fifty percent. This is mainly due to the direction of traffic which was a limiting factor for a higher occupancy rate, given that most passengers fly from Niamey to the regional capitals at the beginning of the week and back at the end of it.

Special flights were conducted on partial or full-cost recovery basis upon request from government counterparts, donor representatives or the Humanitarian Coordinator to transport large teams that monitored missions and field visits. In 2019, UNHAS carried out 11 special flights, most of them on behalf of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and WFP. Emergency medical evacuations were also carried out for 17 patients upon request of five organisations. In order to proceed with medical evacuations, two stretchers can be installed in each aircraft for patients who need to be horizontally stabilized. Medical evacuations to Niamey were made from Diffa (four passengers), Agadez (12 passengers) and Maradi (one passenger). All requests for medical evacuations were fulfilled in a timely manner, achieving a 100 percent response rate. No request for evacuations in relation to difficult security situations were made.

Feedback from the UNHAS users was received via multiple channels. The user group committee (UGC) convened two times in 2019. The UGC meetings not only served to receive general feedback on UNHAS services but also to receive indications about how demands are likely to evolve in the future. In addition, UNHAS carried out standard annual online surveys to evaluate passenger satisfaction in October. Satisfaction rates collected from 34 respondents were above 85 percent for all categories, except for the cancellation rate, for which only 20 percent of respondents found satisfactory. A second survey collected feedback with the provision of access among heads of user organizations, and found a satisfaction rate of 80 percent (among the 12 respondents).

Overall, the UNHAS steering committee under the joint leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator and WFP played an important role in the management of services. Similar to previous years, members of the steering committee included: (i) representatives and Country Directors of United Nations agencies: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), UNDP, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and WFP; (ii) donor

representatives, including the ECHO, Sweden, Spain and the Swiss Cooperation; and (iii) non-governmental organizations (NGOs) represented by Concern International, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) and the Save the Children United Kingdom. In 2019, the main strategic orientation concerned managing the increase of operational costs after the inauguration of the new national airport in Niamey.

Lastly, WFP's Aviation Service employs dedicated staff to monitor and ensure compliance with safety, security and quality standards. In August, WFP's Aviation Safety unit audited both flight operators of contracted by UHAS and found both compliant to aviation safety rules and regulations. Procedures at the new airport in Niamey were revised to be in line with the recommendations from the audit carried out by WFP's Aviation Security unit in 2018, which recommended some adjustments in passenger and bag handling procedures at the airport.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

To complement national efforts in targeting gender gaps, WFP is helping tackle the root causes of the problem by implementing programmes specifically targeting women and girls, training implementing partners on gender equality and embedding a gender-transformative approach in all its activities.

In emergency settings, the beneficiary targeting based on the Household Economy Approach (HEA) is carried out separately by male and female members of the community before a conciliated selection is decided. Factors taken into account in the beneficiary selection are whether households are headed by women, even more so if headed by lactating women, people living with a handicap or chronic diseases and if households have no members older than 18 years. Distribution lists indicate the percentage of both sexes, as well as of certain age groups, allowing for gender analyses.

The distribution site selection is done in consultation with the communities, especially taking into account needs of the most vulnerable people, including those of women. Factors taken into account are the distance to a settlement and the security conditions. On distribution sites, WFP ensures that separate latrines are available and accessible for men and women. During distributions, community-led social behavioural change communication (SBCC) activities to increase knowledge of practices that do not reinforce discriminatory gender roles, is carried out. Pregnant women, people living with handicaps and the elderly are privileged during distributions to avoid long waiting times.

In its resilience-strengthening sites, WFP ensured that the most vulnerable households were enrolled in the food assistance for assets (FFA) programme, including households headed by women [1]. It supported the establishment of FFA site management committees looking to it that they are equally composed of men and women. Through 3PA participatory planning tools, SLP and in particular CBPP, WFP promoted women's involvement in the design phase of the project. These tools provided the stage for women and marginalized vulnerable groups by including them in discussing, selecting, implementing, and benefitting from programmes that reduce their environmental, social and economic hardships within a community.

WFP in Niger is implementing the project "Accelerating Progress Towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women" (2012-2019). In 2019, within the project framework, WFP supported nine female cooperatives by purchasing 128 mt of cereals, benefiting 453 women, and provided trainings to strengthen agricultural entrepreneurship.

Within the project on Fortification of Processed Food Products (FOPAT), WFP strengthened the capacities of 10 women's cooperatives on topics such as production and storage techniques, valorisation of harvest products and good practices to minimize post-harvest losses.

Lastly, WFP is targeting adolescent girls with an education and nutrition programme. The latter aims to contribute to improving girls' education, health and nutrition, while reducing incidents of early marriage and pregnancy. In 2019, pending on regular school attendance, girls received a scholarship to encourage school retention as well as nutrition supplements to prevent malnutrition. Awareness sessions on the importance of girls' schooling, nutrition, life skills and gender-based violence were also provided to boys and men to ensure greater impact.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

The deteriorated security situation in Niger generated protection challenges for the affected populations, including violence towards civilians. In March 2019, following an attack on civilians in the village of Dewa Kargueri in Diffa region, eight people were killed, including four beneficiaries of WFP's food assistance for assets (FFA) programme. The protection cluster assessed the situation and could not establish a direct link between the FFA activities and the risk of attacks; nevertheless, WFP decided to replace FFA with unconditional resource transfers to limit exposure of beneficiaries to open terrain. Moreover, access constraints raised protection challenges throughout the year. In October, the Government imposed military escorts for humanitarian missions of United Nations (UN) Agencies and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the regions of Tahoua, Diffa, and Tillabéry. In November, armed escorts were lifted in all regions, except in Tillabéry, where local partners continued to provide assistance, but adopting a low-profile approach.

WFP contributed to minimizing protection risks by carrying out food assistance activities to those it serves in a manner that contributes to their safety, dignity and integrity. All decisions on the transfer modality of each activity were grounded on the context and feasibility studies, to ensure no harm is caused to the assisted populations. In several areas of the Diffa region, WFP decided to stick to in-kind food distribution after internal and external studies highlighted low market capacity and potential risks linked with armed attacks.

Since July, attacks targeting host villages and refugee settlements conducted by Nigerian non-state armed groups increased. In several villages in the Department of Guidan roundji, along the border with Nigeria, 41,000 Nigerian refugees were registered. WFP is cooperating with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to relocate refugees to safer villages, further from the border areas through a “do no harm approach”. Sensitization to host communities and refugees was also provided, as well as access to basic services in the new sites. WFP is conducting community-based participatory planning (CBPP) in relocation villages to ensure needs of host communities and refugees are taken into account, opportunities identified, and efforts coordinated with partners under the Humanitarian-Development nexus.

WFP in Niger also ensuring beneficiaries’ protection by supporting the Government in carrying out its regional commitments. In January, the Governments of Cameroon, Chad, Nigeria and Niger and humanitarian partners met for the second regional protection dialogue to recall the 2016 Abuja Action Statement, review the protection situation and examine challenges to better assist refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and host communities. Lastly, a privacy impact assessment was carried out in May 2019 by WFP to review current practices for beneficiary personal data sharing, and to identify any risks around collection, storage and sharing of such data. The assessment has informed the country office’s strategy for beneficiary information management through the corporate beneficiary information and transfer management platform (SCOPE) and other corporate systems, which will be broadly rolled out in 2020.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Throughout 2019, WFP ensured beneficiaries were informed about the programmes, transfer modalities (in-kind or cash), and distribution locations and dates. For distributions during the lean season, WFP engaged in a communication campaign with community radios and local authorities to announce the beginning of unconditional resource transfers. For distributions year-round in camp sites, WFP relied on communication by mobile phone with community focal points, often the village chiefs, to announce the upcoming distribution days. Lastly, for distributions under the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), WFP’s communication was embedded in partners’ communication channels.

WFP also continued to seek increased beneficiary involvement and feedback in the programme design of activities and transfer modalities. In all integrated resilience-building sites, WFP adopted a community-based participatory planning (CBPP) and seasonal livelihoods programming (SLP) approach, whenever possible. These gender-sensitive and inclusive programming tools aim to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of longer-term, resilience-strengthening programmes, while empowering the most vulnerable and marginalized populations and enhancing ownership of the communities over the programmes.

In crisis settings, beneficiaries’ preferences were taken into account before a decision on assistance modality was made. To prepare Nigerian refugees residing in the Sayam Forage camp for a transition from in-kind food assistance to cash-based assistance, WFP carried out several sensitization sessions between July and August, and it was agreed to start the transition in August with a combination of cereals and cash.

Lastly, WFP ensured that complaints and feedback mechanisms (CFM) were operational on distribution sites. During the lean season, distribution monitoring results confirmed that nearly all sites had functioning local complaints committees, trusted by the beneficiaries. In 2019, the established committees registered complaints from two percent of the beneficiaries. A telephone hotline was discontinued at the beginning of the year as it was misused and received more calls from non-beneficiaries seeking assistance. WFP in Niger was one of the pilot countries for the roll out of the global customer relationship management (CRM) “SugarCRM”, a corporate digital CFM tool to manage and track recipients’ feedback on a single platform. WFP started carrying out necessary assessments, before reintroducing a reformed phone-based complaint and feedback mechanism by mid-2020.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Food security in Niger is strongly interlinked with annual rainfall patterns. Southern Niger’s annual rainy season is typically from June to September, when the Atlantic monsoon pushes humidity further North, replacing the dry Saharan’s air. Niger’s agricultural output and availability of grazing lands are determined by the timing, duration, quantity and geographical disparity of rainfall during these months. In 2019, the early onset of the rainy season and sufficient quantities of rain resulted in a good harvesting season. Ordinarily, cereal production covers national annual needs; however, there have been important geographic variations in 2019, leading to low yields and crop losses in some locations.

Climate change is increasingly and seriously affecting the Sahel region. It is expected that land surface temperature will rise by three to five degrees by 2050, and rainfall patterns have become more unpredictable with more variations from one year to another. Desertification is an issue affecting the semi-arid zone of Niger, caused by climatic factors, compounded by anthropogenic factors, including population growth, agricultural intensification, overgrazing and deforestation. There is no consensus around the exact figure, but it is believed that 50-80 percent of land in Niger's semi-arid areas are degraded.

Niger's Diffa region is affected by the shrinking surface area of Lake Chad. It is estimated that in 60 years, the lake decreased by 90 percent as a result of overuse of water resources and extended droughts of the 70s and 80s. This reality has negatively affected the livelihoods of fishermen. Resource scarcity may fuel the ongoing conflicts in Diffa and Tillabéry regions, while in turn, conflicts may also intensify resource scarcity. As ongoing violence triggers population movements, use of resources, such as crop cultivation and tree harvesting, the situation is worsening in safer areas as well, due to increased population density. Abandoned land in insecure areas is more prone to erosion and may be degraded before farmers dare returning.

To contribute to addressing these challenges, WFP in 2019 continued to put the focus of its livelihoods and asset creation activities on the recuperation of degraded land, wetlands and water ponds, as well as on dune fixation. Rainwater harvesting techniques such as half-moons and zaïes were installed ahead of the rainy season, to recuperate degraded land. In some areas, these practices were coupled with reforestation to create agro-silvo-pastures, while clearing of natural vegetation in wetlands or around water ponds aimed at creating arable land. WFP also commissioned the construction of six flood diversion weirs to augment the irrigation potential of vulnerable farming communities. The project aimed to strengthen the communities' resilience and livelihoods, as irrigation agriculture can help offset strong dependence on annual rainfall. WFP commissioned external consultants to conduct environmental impact assessments prior to building the weirs to assess eventual trade-offs in environmental services, such as water drainage and impact on wildlife habitat. WFP is also carrying out ex-post environmental assessments to adapt corrective measures to minimize negative impacts.

Improving access to water

WFP supported the construction of five flood diversion weirs in 2019 to reap the potential for irrigated agriculture. Under the oversight of the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP-contracted companies had finalized the works by June. One of the new weirs was built in Samaïla. Samaïla is located on the shores of *Goulbi de Maradi*, a river running through the *commune de Chadakori* during the rainy season, typically from June to September. The *commune de Chadakori* is a rural community of the Maradi region in Southern Niger. Because of high food insecurity levels among inhabitants and vulnerability to climatic shocks, the Government identified it as one of its priority *communes* for resilience-building activities.

The official inauguration ceremony of the weir took place in August 2019, gathering the whole community. Ladidi, a woman standing in the crowd, shares her testimony: "Life is really not easy here. We need to fight every day to feed our families. This weir gives me hope. I am dreaming of all the vegetables I can plant, and I cannot wait to start working here. Before, my only dream was to move to another country to find a job there, to earn a better living for my family and myself. With this weir, my plans have now changed". She continues, "Maybe I will open up a restaurant and prepare some good dishes with the vegetables I harvest". This could provide the stability that Ladidi seeks so much for herself and her family.

Idrissa Mamadou Chérif from the Ministry of Agriculture, responsible for overseeing the works, explains: "There is a good collaboration between the Government and WFP. Through the construction of the five weirs, WFP is supporting the achievement of one of the priorities of the President of Niger, namely the optimization of water resources to develop the agriculture, livestock and fishery sectors."

In Samaïla, the weir is expected to have a positive effect on agricultural production on some 260 hectares during and after the rainy season. The weir facilitates water retention of the *Goulbi de Maradi* river and diverts water into canals to irrigate farming fields. Besides increasing the number of hectares that can be irrigated, it is expected that the weirs can also prolong agricultural production, well into the dry season using the residual water or moisture accumulated behind the weir. Consequently, with these new water schemes, communities can gradually transition from restricted rain-fed production, limited to a short three-months period, to up to three different cultivation cycles. This is expected to significantly contribute to improving food and nutrition security of the community, as it increases not only the availability but also the diversity of food produced and available, including of horticulture and flood irrigation crops such as tomatoes, watermelons, green peppers, soy beans and fruit trees.

Another farmer from the community, Cheikh Boissa, working his field with his son, notes: "This rainy season, we were able to flood our fields four times. We are already noting a big change. Usually, after the sorghum yield, our tomatoes and other vegetables did not take well. The moisture was just not enough. Most of them died or did not give much yield. This year, thanks to the weirs, the plants are growing well and strong. We are even planting watermelon, which will give us a good income". He continues, "the young men that you see working on the field now usually are not here. They used to go to Libya to work at mines in search for income. This year, they stayed and are working their fields. They won't have to risk their lives and be away from their families."

Summary

- Unreported SDG indicators are due to unavailability of national data, while unreported SDG-related indicators are due to limited WFP's contributions to specific indicators (WFP did not implement any overweight programmes nor micronutrient programmes for example).
- The disaggregated data (female/male) and indirect result of the following indicator "number of hectares of land rehabilitated" are missing as they are not applicable.
- The values of the indicator "number of people reached [...] with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)" - with an overall of 100,594 - are linked to activities under strategic outcome 3. Meanwhile, the values of this same indicator - with an overall of 468,586 - are linked to activities under strategic outcomes 1 and 4.

Context and operations

- [1] These represent the number of people in phases 3 to 5 (critical food insecurity phases) of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification used by the Cadre Harmonise analysis.
- [2] Niger ranked 189th out of 189 countries in both the 2017 and 2018 Human Development Index (2019 Human Development Report).
- [3] World Bank, Niger Overview October 2019.
- [4] UNFPA Population Data. Available at: <https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population-dashboard>.
- [5] World Agroforestry. Farmer's perception of land degradation and solutions to restoring soil fertility in Niger. <http://www.worldagroforestry.org/news/farmer%E2%80%99s-perception-land-degradation-and-solutions-restoring-soil-fertility-niger>.
- [6] SMART Nutrition Assessment.
- [7] Cadre Harmonise November 2019.

CSP financial overview

- [1] USAID's contribution (USD 24.8 million) intended for the CSP operations was not included in the 2019 available resources amount used to calculate the 2019 resourcing level (of 65 percent).
- [2] Only one donor contribution in 2019 was without specific allocations to different strategic outcomes.

Strategic outcome 03

- [1] USD 4.7 million was received from USAID under this strategic outcome
- [2] Following the global halt of distributions of Super Cereal commodities produced by one of the food suppliers, WFP in Niger also halted the distribution, following uncertainty about contamination

Strategic outcome 06


CO to please report funding level of 93%, ACR reports that 2,6M remained unallocated at non activity level

Progress towards gender equality

- [1] UNDP 2019 Human Development Report.
- [2] Typically, and as repeatedly confirmed in WFP's regular food assessments across all regions, households headed by women were more vulnerable on average. Factors included a lack of access to good agricultural land or other structural gender inequalities as described above.
- [3] Niger's CSP expected to roll out in January 2020 has a Gender and Age Marker (GaM) score of 3, meaning gender is fully integrated across activities.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results				SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect
		Female	Male	Overall				Female	Male	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			50	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	555,272	987,149	1,542,421	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	255,339	234,192	489,531	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%			83	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	555,272	987,149	1,542,421	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	255,339	234,192	489,531	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overw eight				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	46,777	53,817	100,594	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	9.7	11.6	10.7	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	315,167	153,419	468,586	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$				Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number			84	

Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	262,232	202,717	464,946	
					Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			14,915	

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,151,021	677,929	59%
	female	1,423,838	864,492	61%
	total	2,574,859	1,542,421	60%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	303,455	214,838	71%
	female	318,203	228,263	72%
	total	621,658	443,101	71%
24-59 months	male	49,237	32,696	66%
	female	48,029	34,842	73%
	total	97,266	67,538	69%
5-11 years	male	190,872	98,728	52%
	female	175,343	87,792	50%
	total	366,215	186,520	51%
12-17 years	male	60,034	38,475	64%
	female	56,979	37,552	66%
	total	117,013	76,027	65%
18-59 years	male	455,718	244,108	54%
	female	737,960	428,055	58%
	total	1,193,678	672,163	56%
60+ years	male	91,705	49,084	54%
	female	87,324	47,988	55%
	total	179,029	97,072	54%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	2,206,040	1,212,062	55%
Refugee	186,309	117,821	63%
Returnee	0	29,038	-
IDP	182,511	183,500	101%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	0	4,628	-
Sorghum/Millet	22,188	18,450	83%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Corn Soya Blend	7,616	1,843	24%
Rice Soya Blend	0	1	-
Wheat Soya Blend	0	70	-
Iodised Salt	316	190	60%
Vegetable Oil	2,250	2,377	106%
Beans	3,857	2,602	67%
Lentils	0	0	-
Peas	0	18	-
Split Peas	0	507	-
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Sorghum/Millet	4,703	6,159	131%
Corn Soya Blend	951	556	58%
Iodised Salt	95	136	143%
Vegetable Oil	571	430	75%
Beans	941	830	88%
Split Peas	0	214	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Rice	0	13	-
Sorghum/Millet	291	146	50%
Corn Soya Blend	3,642	1,874	51%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	3,312	1,458	44%
Iodised Salt	4	2	36%
Vegetable Oil	389	124	32%
Beans	50	24	49%
Lentils	0	2	-
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Rice	0	3,282	-
Sorghum/Millet	4,312	724	17%
Corn Soya Blend	8,455	2,735	32%
Rice Soya Blend	0	3	-
Wheat Soya Blend	0	116	-
Iodised Salt	62	23	38%
Vegetable Oil	431	747	173%
Beans	739	1,065	144%
Lentils	0	1,398	-

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Commodity Voucher	793,199	0	0%
Value Voucher	2,674,386	305,240	11%
Cash	10,824,156	6,008,825	56%
Value Voucher	3,334,212	0	0%
Cash	877,840	883,450	101%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	27,417,990	8,712,899	32%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01		Crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises						
		- Crisis Response - Nutrition Sensitive						
Activity 01	Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Crisis-affected children attending school receive timely and adequate school meals in order to meet their food requirements							
Output A	Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food/CBT to support early recovery							
Output A	Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food/CBT in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements							
Output B	Crisis-affected children receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food to prevent MAM							
Output D	Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food/CBT to support early recovery							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	30,456 23,544 54,000			
			General Distribution	Female Male Total	85,819 89,681 175,500			
		Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	36,171 40,789 76,960			
		Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	11,664 13,858 25,522			
		Activity supporters	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	9,024 6,976 16,000			
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	41,172 31,828 73,000			
			General Distribution	Female Male Total	35,696 37,304 73,000			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	36,226	30,685		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	14,291,742	6,314,063		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							

	Number of institutional sites assisted		School feeding (on-site)	site	67	67		
A.8	Number of rations provided							
	Number of rations provided		General Distribution	ration	12	12		
B.1	Quantity of fortified food provided							
	Quantity of fortified food provided		General Distribution	Mt	7,367	2,943		
B.2	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided							
	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		General Distribution	Mt	5,117	604		
D.1	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure							
	Hectares (ha) of land cleared		General Distribution	Ha	1,004	776		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Niger								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	40.20 44.55 42.90	≥42.45 ≥53.60 ≥50.10	≥42.45 ≥53.60 ≥50.10	46 56.90 53.30	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	20.35 19.60 19.75	≤35.70 ≤28.55 ≤30.90	≤35.70 ≤28.55 ≤30.90	42.50 31.50 35.20	
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	39.45 35.40 37.35	<6.25 <5.70 <5.95	<6.25 <5.70 <5.95	11.50 11.60 11.60	
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								

	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	5 5 5	<5 <5 <5	<5 <5 <5	1.25 1.64 1.51
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)							
Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	46.88 45.71 46.67	≥46.88 ≥45.71 ≥46.67	≥46.88 ≥45.71 ≥46.67	56 51.90 53.30
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	4.78 6.47 5.75	<4.78 <6.47 <5.75	<4.78 <6.47 <5.75	0.80 2.80 2.10
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	24.32 24.81 24.31	<24.32 <24.81 <24.31	<24.32 <24.81 <24.31	14.70 20 18.20
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	24.02 23.02 23.27	<24.02 <23.02 <23.27	<24.02 <23.02 <23.27	28.60 25.30 26.40
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	2.58 2.62 2.54	≥2.58 ≥2.62 ≥2.54	≥2.58 ≥2.62 ≥2.54	4 4 4

Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	35.15 36.98 35.89	≥35.15 ≥36.98 ≥35.89	≥35.15 ≥36.98 ≥35.89	47.20 50.10 49.10
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	43.75 46.80 45.48	≥43.75 ≥46.80 ≥45.48	≥43.75 ≥46.80 ≥45.48	57.10 71.30 66.60
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	73.47 69.88 71.46	<73.47 <69.88 <71.46	<73.47 <69.88 <71.46	69.40 65.50 66.80
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	22.84 22.60 22.70	<22.84 <22.60 <22.70	<22.84 <22.60 <22.70	6.30 5.20 5.60
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	18.50 15.50 17.03	<18.50 <15.50 <17.03	<18.50 <15.50 <17.03	11.50 5.80 7.70
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	23.96 27.50 26.01	<23.96 <27.50 <26.01	<23.96 <27.50 <26.01	26.60 30.50 29.20

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	42.02 40.48 41.36	<42.02 <40.48 <41.36	<42.02 <40.48 <41.36	46.40 44.70 45.30
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	37.76 37.66 37.50	<37.76 <37.66 <37.50	<37.76 <37.66 <37.50	31.30 22.80 25.70

Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet

	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	8.70 8.70 8.70	≥25 ≥25 ≥25	≥25 ≥25 ≥25	8.20 5.70 6.90
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Refugiés Maliens; TILLABERI

Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	9.90 13.90 11.80	≥47.60 ≥54.80 ≥51.70	≥47.60 ≥54.80 ≥51.70	24.50 30.40 28
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	18 21 19.40	≤44.80 ≤38.80 ≤41.40	≤44.80 ≤38.80 ≤41.40	55.40 43.90 48.40
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	72.10 65.20 68.80	<7.50 <6.40 <6.90	<7.50 <6.40 <6.90	20.10 25.70 23.50

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)

	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	11.60 10.80 11.20	<5 <5 <5	<5 <5 <5	0.97 0.57 0.73
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)							
Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	41.26 36.42 38.94	≥41.26 ≥26.42 ≥38.94	≥41.26 ≥26.42 ≥38.94	56.10 45.80 49.90
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	4.26 6.23 5.20	<4.26 <6.23 <5.20	<4.26 <6.23 <5.20	1.40 2.80 2.30
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	28.63 31.31 29.92	<28.63 <31.31 <29.92	<28.63 <31.31 <29.92	20.10 24.80 22.90
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	25.84 26.04 25.94	<25.84 <26.04 <25.94	<25.84 <26.04 <25.94	22.30 26.60 24.90
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base							
	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	Food assistance for asset	Overall	50	>50	>50	69.20
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							

Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0.15 0.64 0.38	≥0.15 ≥0.64 ≥0.38	≥0.15 ≥0.64 ≥0.38	0 0 0
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	9.69 14.06 11.78	≥9.69 ≥14.06 ≥11.78	≥9.69 ≥14.06 ≥11.78	30.90 27.10 28.60
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	14.39 18.69 16.45	≥14.39 ≥18.69 ≥16.45	≥14.39 ≥18.69 ≥16.45	36 47.20 42.80
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	91.34 86.26 88.91	<91.34 <86.26 <88.91	<91.34 <86.26 <88.91	88.50 92.10 90.70
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	42.88 42.49 42.69	<42.88 <42.49 <42.69	<42.88 <42.49 <42.69	11.50 11.70 11.60
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	35.10 29.39 32.36	<35.10 <29.39 <32.36	<35.10 <29.39 <32.36	20.10 13.10 15.90

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	8.52 13.10 10.71	<8.52 <13.10 <10.71	<8.52 <13.10 <10.71	11.50 7.90 9.30
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	47.43 43.45 45.52	<47.43 <43.45 <45.52	<47.43 <43.45 <45.52	57.60 61.20 59.80
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	50.51 51.92 51.19	<50.51 <51.92 <51.19	<50.51 <51.92 <51.19	43.90 39.70 41.40

Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet

	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	3.30 3.30 3.30	≥25 ≥25 ≥25	≥25 ≥25 ≥25	5.70 8.10 7
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Refugiés Nigériens; DIFFA

Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	70.50 75.20 74	≥70.50 ≥75.20 ≥74	≥70.50 ≥75.20 ≥74	72.60 76.80 75.60
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	22.70 19.20 20.10	≤26.60 ≤18.30 ≤20.40	≤26.60 ≤18.30 ≤20.40	26.50 22.10 23.40

Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	6.80 5.60 5.90	<5 <5 <5	<5 <5 <5	0.90 1.10 1
Enrolment rate							
	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	2.01 2.70 2.36	≥6 ≥6 ≥6	≥6 ≥6 ≥6	3.21 6.02 3.21
Attendance rate (new)							
	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	75.80 96.10 86.29	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	96.50 94.15 95.32
Gender ratio							
	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	0.93	=1	=1	1.07
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	5 5 5	<5 <5 <5	<5 <5 <5	1.60 2.44 2.20
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)							
Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	52.50 55 54.40	≥52.50 ≥55 ≥54.40	≥52.50 ≥55 ≥54.40	55.80 56.50 56.30

Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	5.30 6.70 6.30	<5.30 <6.70 <6.30	<5.30 <6.70 <6.30	0 2.80 2
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	20 18.30 18.70	<20 <18.30 <18.70	<20 <18.30 <18.70	8 16.50 14.10
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	22.20 20 20.60	<22.20 <20 <20.60	<22.20 <20 <20.60	36.30 24.20 27.60
Graduation rate (new)							
	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	>50 >50 >50	>50 >50 >50	81 73 77
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base							
	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	Food assistance for asset	Overall	75.70	>75.70	>75.70	57.10
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	5 4.60 4.70	≥5 ≥4.60 ≥4.70	≥5 ≥4.60 ≥4.70	8.80 7 7.50

Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	60.60 59.90 60	≥60.60 ≥59.90 ≥60	≥60.60 ≥59.90 ≥60	67.30 67.40 67.30
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	73.10 74.90 74.50	≥73.10 ≥74.90 ≥74.50	≥73.10 ≥74.90 ≥74.50	83.20 89.50 87.70
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	55.60 53.50 54	<55.60 <53.50 <54	<55.60 <53.50 <54	46 45.60 45.70
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	2.80 2.70 2.70	<2.80 <2.70 <2.70	<2.80 <2.70 <2.70	0 0.40 0.30
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	1.90 1.60 1.70	<1.90 <1.60 <1.70	<1.90 <1.60 <1.70	0.90 0.40 0.50
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	39.40 41.90 41.30	<39.40 <41.90 <41.30	<39.40 <41.90 <41.30	45.10 47.40 46.70

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	36.60 37.50 37.20	<36.60 <37.50 <37.20	<36.60 <37.50 <37.20	32.70 32.30 32.40
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	25 23.40 23.80	<25 <23.40 <23.80	<25 <23.40 <23.80	15.90 10.20 11.80
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)							
	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	>0 >0 >0	>0 >0 >0	4.30 7.50 6.20
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet							
	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	4 4 4	≥15 ≥15 ≥15	≥15 ≥15 ≥15	9.90 3.80 6.90
Retention rate							
	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	91.31 90.23 90.76	>70 >70 >70	>70 >70 >70	96 96.50 96.25

Strategic Outcome 02	Food insecure primary school-age children, in targeted regions have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	- Resilience Building						
Activity 02	Provide school feeding to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that is gender equitable and relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		

Output A, N*		Children attending school receive timely and adequate school feeding to meet their food requirements and support school attendance (SDG 4)						
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	39,197 46,573 85,770			
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	30,057 35,713 65,770			
		Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	12,117 0 12,117			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	7,259	8,325		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	4,212,052	883,450		
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							
	Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		School feeding (on-site)	individual	162,947	174,965		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of institutional sites assisted		School feeding (on-site)	site	1,233	1,233		
N*.1	Feeding days as percentage of total school days							
	Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	100	80		
N*.2	Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)							
	Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)		School feeding (on-site)	Days	16	16		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Children; Niger								
Enrolment rate								
	Act 02: Provide school feeding to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that is gender equitable and relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	School meal activities	Female Male Overall	1.20 2.80 2.10	≥6 ≥6 ≥6	≥6 ≥6 ≥6	1.80 2.90 2.30	
Attendance rate (new)								

	Act 02: Provide school feeding to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that is gender equitable and relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	School meal activities	Female Male Overall	82.01 88.07 84.02	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	80.93 79.15 79.95
Gender ratio							
	Act 02: Provide school feeding to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that is gender equitable and relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	School meal activities	Overall	0.82	=1	=1	0.82
Graduation rate (new)							
	Act 02: Provide school feeding to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that is gender equitable and relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	School meal activities	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	≥20 ≥20 ≥20	≥20 ≥20 ≥20	46.60 58.35 53.19
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)							
Drop-out rate	Act 02: Provide school feeding to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that is gender equitable and relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	School meal activities	Female Male Overall	1.09 1.21 1.08	≤1.09 ≤1.21 ≤1.08	≤1.09 ≤1.21 ≤1.08	1.83 1.82 1.82
Retention rate	Act 02: Provide school feeding to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that is gender equitable and relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	School meal activities	Female Male Overall	98.91 98.79 98.92	≥98.90 ≥98.79 ≥98.90	≥98.90 ≥98.79 ≥98.90	98.17 98.18 98.18

Strategic Outcome 03		Nutritionally vulnerable groups including children, pregnant women and adolescent girls in targeted areas have enhanced nutritional status all year-round						
		- Resilience Building						
Activity 03	Provide malnutrition treatment and prevention (including SBCC and food fortification) services to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant women, and cash grants to adolescent girls	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Targeted children aged 6-23 months receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food to prevent malnutrition/stunting, wasting and micronutrient deficiencies							
Output A	Targeted children aged 6-23 months and pregnant women and girls receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food to treat moderate acute malnutrition							
Output A	Targeted adolescent girls receive cash grants, SBCC and micronutrient supplements to help break the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition and maintain girls in school							
Output B	Targeted children aged 6-23 months receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food to prevent malnutrition/stunting, wasting and micronutrient deficiencies							

Output B	Targeted children aged 6-23 months and pregnant women and girls receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food to treat moderate acute malnutrition						
Output E, E*	Targeted women and adolescent girls, men and boys receive social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to improve nutrition-related practices and prevent malnutrition						
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	231,840 209,760 441,600		
		Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	80,000 0 80,000		
		Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	39,600 0 39,600		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	7,688	3,643	
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers						
	Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	individual	561,200	468,586	
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted						
	Number of institutional sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	site	875	875	
A.8	Number of rations provided						
	Number of rations provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	ration	12	12	
B.1	Quantity of fortified food provided						
	Quantity of fortified food provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	7,343	2,370	
B.2	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided						
	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	6,956	2,253	
E*.4	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches						

	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	37,120	31,361		
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	334,082	427,845		
E*.5	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media							
	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	individual	371,202	459,206		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
ALL; Niger								
MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
	Act 03: Provide malnutrition treatment and prevention (including SBCC and food fortification) services to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant women, and cash grants to adolescent girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	87.40	>94.80	>94.80	92.48	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
	Act 03: Provide malnutrition treatment and prevention (including SBCC and food fortification) services to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant women, and cash grants to adolescent girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.01	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
	Act 03: Provide malnutrition treatment and prevention (including SBCC and food fortification) services to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant women, and cash grants to adolescent girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	1.20	<0.92	<0.92	1.15	
MAM Treatment Default rate								
	Act 03: Provide malnutrition treatment and prevention (including SBCC and food fortification) services to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant women, and cash grants to adolescent girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	11.40	<4.23	<4.23	6.26	
Children; Niger								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								

	Act 03: Provide malnutrition treatment and prevention (including SBCC and food fortification) services to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant women, and cash grants to adolescent girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	81.80	>90	>90	83.80
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)							
	Act 03: Provide malnutrition treatment and prevention (including SBCC and food fortification) services to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant women, and cash grants to adolescent girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	98.40 98.40 98.40	>66 >66 >66	>66 >66 >66	92 90.60 91.30
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet							
	Act 03: Provide malnutrition treatment and prevention (including SBCC and food fortification) services to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant women, and cash grants to adolescent girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	8.70 8.70 8.70	≥25 ≥25 ≥25	≥25 ≥25 ≥25	10.20 12.30 11.30
WOMEN; Niger							
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women							
	Act 03: Provide malnutrition treatment and prevention (including SBCC and food fortification) services to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant women, and cash grants to adolescent girls	Nutrition treatment activities	Overall	23	>23	>23	25.70

Strategic Outcome 04	Food insecure populations and communities exposed to climate shocks in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year-round	- Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building					
Activity 04	Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, local purchases, through an integrated community-based approach	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual	
Output A	Targeted beneficiaries receive timely and adequate FFA transfers in order to meet their short-term food needs while improving their livelihoods' resilience						
Output C	Targeted smallholders and other actors along the value chain benefit from strengthened technical capacities to improve livelihoods, including in relation to home-grown school feeding						
Output C, D	Targeted populations benefit from the assets built or restored to improve their resilience to natural shocks and adaptation to climate change						
Output F	Targeted smallholders and other actors along the value chain benefit from strengthened technical capacities to improve livelihoods, including in relation to home-grown school feeding						
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	37,561 29,037 66,598		

			General Distribution	Female Male Total	34,738 31,860 66,598			
		Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	21,569 24,322 45,891			
		Activity supporters	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	221,263 171,048 392,311			
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	221,263 171,048 392,311			
			General Distribution	Female Male Total	204,630 187,681 392,311			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	14,000	10,093		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	27,417,990	8,712,898		
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							
	Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		Food assistance for asset	individual	458,909	464,946		
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Food assistance for asset	individual	540	260		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Food assistance for asset	unit	7	7		
D.1	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure							
	Hectares (ha) of land cleared		Food assistance for asset	Ha	32,241	14,961		

F.1	Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained							
	Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP		Food assistance for asset	individual	84	84		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
ALL; Niger								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, local purchases, through an integrated community-based approach	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	42.60 44 43.70	>42.60 >44 >43.70	>42.60 >44 >43.70	40.70 43.20 42.60	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, local purchases, through an integrated community-based approach	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	30.70 31.30 31.10	>30.70 >31.30 >31.10	>30.70 >31.30 >31.10	28.40 30.50 30	
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, local purchases, through an integrated community-based approach	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	26.70 24.70 25.20	<26.70 <24.70 <25.20	<26.70 <24.70 <25.20	31 26.30 27.40	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)								
Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, local purchases, through an integrated community-based approach	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	84.70 85.60 85.40	≥73.40 ≥73.40 ≥73.40	≥73.40 ≥73.40 ≥73.40	83.20 84 83.80	
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, local purchases, through an integrated community-based approach	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	1.40 1.80 1.70	<4.60 <4.60 <4.60	<4.60 <4.60 <4.60	1.70 2.40 2.20	

Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, local purchases, through an integrated community-based approach	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	7.90 7.70 7.70	<10.40 <10.40 <10.40	<10.40 <10.40 <10.40	10.30 9.20 9.40
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, local purchases, through an integrated community-based approach	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	4.90 5.90 5.20	<11.60 <11.60 <11.60	<11.60 <11.60 <11.60	4.90 4.40 4.50
Community Asset Score							
	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, local purchases, through an integrated community-based approach	Food assistance for asset	Overall	4.53	≥4.53	≥4.53	6.40
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)							
	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, local purchases, through an integrated community-based approach	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	>0 >0 >0	>0 >0 >0	44.40 42.10 42.60
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base							
	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, local purchases, through an integrated community-based approach	Food assistance for asset	Overall	71.10	≥70	≥70	62.57
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks							
	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, local purchases, through an integrated community-based approach	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	97.40
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							

Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, local purchases, through an integrated community-based approach	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	0.90 0.80 0.90	≥0.90 ≥0.80 ≥0.90	≥0.90 ≥0.80 ≥0.90	0.40 0.30 0.30
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, local purchases, through an integrated community-based approach	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	25.30 24.60 24.80	≥25.30 ≥24.60 ≥24.80	≥25.30 ≥24.60 ≥24.80	36.60 35.60 35.80
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, local purchases, through an integrated community-based approach	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	68.10 68.50 68.40	≥68.10 ≥68.50 ≥68.40	≥68.10 ≥68.50 ≥68.40	66 66.50 66.40
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, local purchases, through an integrated community-based approach	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	64.80 60.90 61.80	<64.80 <60.90 <61.80	<64.80 <60.90 <61.80	64.90 55.60 57.70
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, local purchases, through an integrated community-based approach	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	33.50 30.60 31.30	<33.50 <30.60 <31.30	<33.50 <30.60 <31.30	16.40 12.40 13.30
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, local purchases, through an integrated community-based approach	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	4 3.20 3.40	<4 <3.20 <3.40	<4 <3.20 <3.40	6.20 4.60 5

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, local purchases, through an integrated community-based approach	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	34.30 38.30 37.40	<34.30 <38.30 <37.40	<34.30 <38.30 <37.40	34.70 44 41.90
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, local purchases, through an integrated community-based approach	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	41.30 44.80 44	<41.30 <44.80 <44	<41.30 <44.80 <44	47 52.10 50.90
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, local purchases, through an integrated community-based approach	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	27.90 28.30 28.20	<27.90 <28.30 <28.20	<27.90 <28.30 <28.20	27.80 28.90 28.60

Strategic Outcome 05	National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage gender equitable food-security, nutrition, and social protection policies and programmes by 2030	- Resilience Building						
Activity 06	Provide capacity strengthening to inter-sectorial national institutions to on: (i) the planning, (ii) coordination mechanisms, (iii) policy coherence, and (iv) knowledge management.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Food-insecure people benefit from strengthened evidence and knowledge by the Government to support decision making though scalable, cost effective, equitable and efficient models							
Output C	Food-insecure people benefit from strengthened emergency preparedness and response, social protection and resilience building programmes to receive timely assistance from the government, WFP and partners							
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	5,000	6,000		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							

	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	40	40		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
ALL (Diffa, Tillabery et Tahoua); Niger								
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index								
	Act 06: Provide capacity strengthening to inter-sectorial national institutions to on: (i) the planning, (ii) coordination mechanisms, (iii) policy coherence, and (iv) knowledge management.	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	2.80	≥6	≥6	3.50	
ALL; Niger								
Number of people assisted by WFP, integrated into national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
	Act 06: Provide capacity strengthening to inter-sectorial national institutions to on: (i) the planning, (ii) coordination mechanisms, (iii) policy coherence, and (iv) knowledge management.	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	≥5000	≥5000	6000	

Strategic Outcome 06	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services to access and operate in targeted areas throughout the year	- Crisis Response						
Activity 07	Provide UNHAS flight services for partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H	Affected populations targeted by humanitarian partners using WFP timely and cost-saving services are served to address their needs							
H.2	Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type							
	Number of WFP-led clusters operational		Humanitarian Air Service	unit	3	3		
H.4	Total volume of cargo transported							
	Amount of light cargo transported		Humanitarian Air Service	Mt	40,000	44,500		
H.5	Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested							
	Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested		Humanitarian Air Service	%	100	100		
H.7	Total number of passengers transported							
	Number of passengers transported		Humanitarian Air Service	individual	13,400	13,360		
Activity 08	Provide logistics services to partners to address problems of accessibility when delivering humanitarian assistance	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H	Affected populations targeted by humanitarian partners using WFP timely and cost-saving services are served to address their needs							
H.14	Number of transport and storage services provided to partners, by type							

	Number of handling (transport) services provided		Humanitarian Air Service	Number	6	7		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
ALL; Niger								
User satisfaction rate								
	Act 07: Provide UNHAS flight services for partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions	Service provision and platforms activities	Overall	100	=100	=100	95	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
ALL; Niger	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, local purchases, through an integrated community-based approach	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	=100	=100	99.80	
			Male	0	=100	=100	99.80	
			Overall	0	=100	=100	99.80	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
ALL; Niger	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, local purchases, through an integrated community-based approach	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	≥90	≥90	99.60	
			Male	0	≥90	≥90	99.60	
			Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99.60	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
ALL; Niger	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, local purchases, through an integrated community-based approach	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	≥90	≥90	90.20	
			Male	0	≥90	≥90	86.90	
			Overall	0	≥90	≥90	87.60	

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value

ALL; Niger	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, local purchases, through an integrated community-based approach	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	=100	=100	79.07	
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Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
ALL; Niger	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, local purchases, through an integrated community-based approach	Food assistance for asset		Overall	30.70	≥50	≥50	18.65	

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
ALL; Niger	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, local purchases, through an integrated community-based approach	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	21.77	≥21.77	≥21.77	21.30	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	44.55	≥44.55	≥44.55	43.40	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	33.68	≥33.68	≥33.68	35.30	

Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
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ALL; Niger	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, local purchases, through an integrated community-based approach	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	≥20	≥20	22.70
			Male	0	≥70	≥70	77.30
			Overall	0	≥30	≥30	33.40

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
ALL; Niger	Act 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	General Distribution	Female	99.80	=100	=100	17.50	
			Male	99.50	=100	=100	23	
			Overall	99.60	=100	=100	21.20	
	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, local purchases, through an integrated community-based approach	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	>0	>0	4.10	
			Male	0	>0	>0	7.80	
			Overall	0	>0	>0	7	

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
ALL; Niger			Overall	80	≥100	≥80	75	

World Food Programme

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Kablewa Camp in Niger

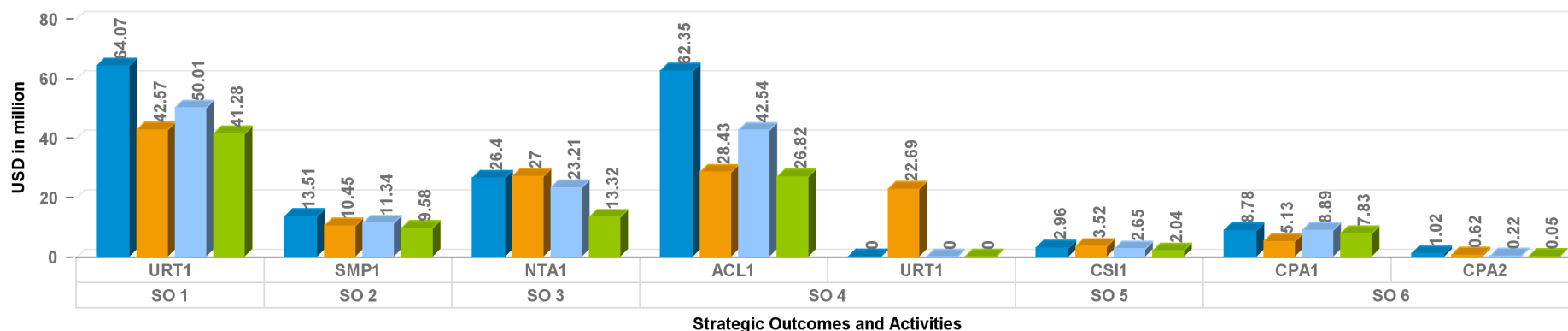
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/niger>

Annual Country Report

Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises
SO 2	Food insecure primary school-age children, in targeted regions have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable groups including children, pregnant women and adolescent girls in targeted areas have enhanced nutritional status all year-round
SO 4	Food insecure populations and communities exposed to climate shocks in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year-round
SO 5	National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage gender equitable food-security, nutrition, and social protection policies and programmes by 2030
SO 6	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services to access and operate in targeted areas throughout the year

Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, local purchases, through an integrated community-based approach
CPA1	Provide UNHAS flight services for partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions
CPA2	Provide logistics services to partners to address problems of accessibility when delivering humanitarian assistance
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening to inter-sectoral national institutions to on: (i) the planning, (ii) coordination mechanisms, (iii) policy coherence, and (iv) knowledge management.
NTA1	Provide malnutrition treatment and prevention (including SBCC and food fortification) services to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant women, and cash grants to adolescent girls
SMP1	Provide school feeding to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that is gender equitable and relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)
URT1	Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention
URT1	Provide lean season food/CBT assistance to food insecure populations

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	64,070,067	42,571,582	50,014,033	41,275,053
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	100,931	0
	Food insecure primary school-age children, in targeted regions have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	Provide school feeding to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that is gender equitable and relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	13,511,095	10,447,156	11,336,481	9,577,765
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,060,115	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			77,581,162	53,018,738	63,511,560	50,852,819

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Nutritionally vulnerable groups including children, pregnant women and adolescent girls in targeted areas have enhanced nutritional status all year-round	Provide malnutrition treatment and prevention (including SBCC and food fortification) services to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant women, and cash grants to adolescent girls	26,395,450	27,002,608	23,212,251	13,321,166
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	169,943	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			26,395,450	27,002,608	23,382,194	13,321,166

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
4	Food insecure populations and communities exposed to climate shocks in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year-round	Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, local purchases, through an integrated community-based approach	62,346,694	28,425,854	42,542,857	26,824,364
		Provide lean season food/ CBT assistance to food insecure populations	0	22,691,817	0	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			62,346,694	51,117,671	42,542,857	26,824,364

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage gender equitable food-security, nutrition, and social protection policies and programmes by 2030	Provide capacity strengthening to inter-sectorial national institutions to on: (i) the planning, (ii) coordination mechanisms, (iii) policy coherence, and (iv) knowledge management.	2,955,568	3,516,714	2,647,787	2,040,111
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	142,028	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,955,568	3,516,714	2,789,815	2,040,111
8	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services to access and operate in targeted areas throughout the year	Provide UNHAS flight services for partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions	8,782,328	5,133,118	8,893,077	7,831,793
		Provide logistics services to partners to address problems of accessibility when delivering humanitarian assistance	1,023,408	622,011	222,054	53,701
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			9,805,736	5,755,129	9,115,132	7,885,494
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,598,198	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	2,598,198	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			179,084,610	140,410,860	143,939,757	100,923,954
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			7,838,938	10,691,199	8,280,261	4,127,842

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			186,923,548	151,102,059	152,220,018	105,051,796
			12,150,031	9,821,634	6,998,436	6,998,436
			199,073,579	160,923,693	159,218,453	112,050,232



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

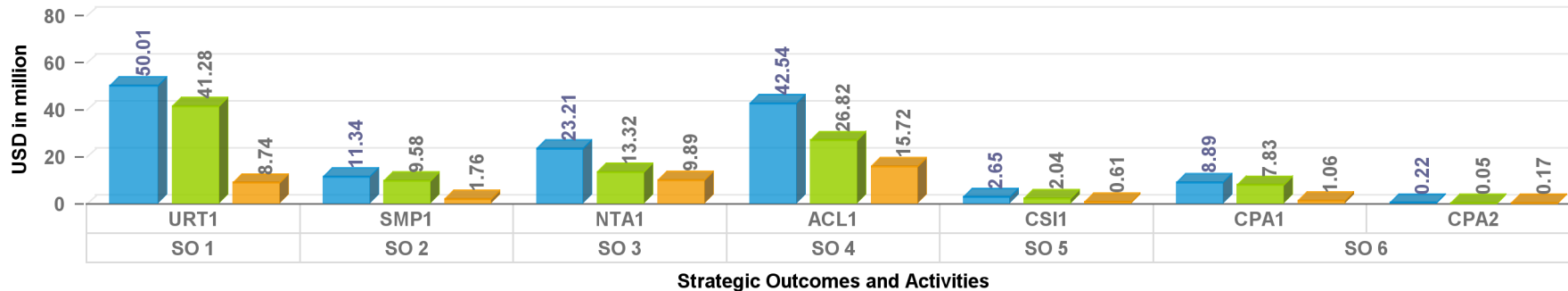
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises
SO 2	Food insecure primary school-age children, in targeted regions have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable groups including children, pregnant women and adolescent girls in targeted areas have enhanced nutritional status all year-round
SO 4	Food insecure populations and communities exposed to climate shocks in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year-round
SO 5	National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage gender equitable food-security, nutrition, and social protection policies and programmes by 2030
SO 6	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services to access and operate in targeted areas throughout the year
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, local purchases, through an integrated community-based approach
CPA1	Provide UNHAS flight services for partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions
CPA2	Provide logistics services to partners to address problems of accessibility when delivering humanitarian assistance
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening to inter-sectorial national institutions to on: (i) the planning, (ii) coordination mechanisms, (iii) policy coherence, and (iv) knowledge management.
NTA1	Provide malnutrition treatment and prevention (including SBCC and food fortification) services to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant women, and cash grants to adolescent girls
SMP1	Provide school feeding to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that is gender equitable and relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)
URT1	Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention

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Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, through food assistance (unconditional and conditional), emergency school meals and specialized nutritious food to children for malnutrition prevention	64,070,067	50,014,033	0	50,014,033	41,275,053	8,738,980
		Non Activity Specific	0	100,931	0	100,931	0	100,931
	Food insecure primary school-age children, in targeted regions have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	Provide school feeding to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that is gender equitable and relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	13,511,095	11,336,481	0	11,336,481	9,577,765	1,758,716
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,060,115	0	2,060,115	0	2,060,115

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			77,581,162	63,511,560	0	63,511,560	50,852,819	12,658,742
2	Nutritionally vulnerable groups including children, pregnant women and adolescent girls in targeted areas have enhanced nutritional status all year-round	Provide malnutrition treatment and prevention (including SBCC and food fortification) services to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant women, and cash grants to adolescent girls	26,395,450	23,187,481	24,770	23,212,251	13,321,166	9,891,086
		Non Activity Specific	0	169,943	0	169,943	0	169,943
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			26,395,450	23,357,424	24,770	23,382,194	13,321,166	10,061,029

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Food insecure populations and communities exposed to climate shocks in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year-round	Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, local purchases, through an integrated community-based approach	62,346,694	42,542,857	0	42,542,857	26,824,364	15,718,493
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			62,346,694	42,542,857	0	42,542,857	26,824,364	15,718,493

Annual Country Report

Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage gender equitable food-security, nutrition, and social protection policies and programmes by 2030	Provide capacity strengthening to inter-sectorial national institutions to on: (i) the planning, (ii) coordination mechanisms, (iii) policy coherence, and (iv) knowledge management.	2,955,568	2,647,787	0	2,647,787	2,040,111	607,676
		Non Activity Specific	0	142,028	0	142,028	0	142,028
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,955,568	2,789,815	0	2,789,815	2,040,111	749,704
8	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services to access and operate in targeted areas throughout the year	Provide UNHAS flight services for partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions	8,782,328	8,893,077	0	8,893,077	7,831,793	1,061,284
		Provide logistics services to partners to address problems of accessibility when delivering humanitarian assistance	1,023,408	222,054	0	222,054	53,701	168,354
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			9,805,736	9,115,132	0	9,115,132	7,885,494	1,229,638

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Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,598,198	0	2,598,198	0	2,598,198
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	2,598,198	0	2,598,198	0	2,598,198
Total Direct Operational Cost			179,084,610	143,914,987	24,770	143,939,757	100,923,954	43,015,803
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			7,838,938	8,278,594	1,667	8,280,261	4,127,842	4,152,419
Total Direct Costs			186,923,548	152,193,580	26,438	152,220,018	105,051,796	47,168,222
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			12,150,031	8,104,882		8,104,882	8,104,882	0
Grand Total			199,073,579	160,298,462	26,438	160,324,900	113,156,678	47,168,222

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures