

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Niger

Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2024



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

In 2020, **WFP managed to reach 2.7 million people through its crisis response and resilience building operations in Niger**. The spillover of violence along the border with Mali, Burkina Faso and Nigeria caused a continuous influx of refugees as well as internal displacements. WFP provided lifesaving support to refugees, internally displaced people (IDPs) and vulnerable host communities facing acute and prolonged crises in conflict-affected areas, particularly in Diffa, Maradi, Tahoua and Tillabéri regions. WFP provided assistance in form of cash-based transfers where market and security conditions allowed it, to stimulate local economy and gave more choice to beneficiaries. Whenever conditions were favourable, WFP shifted to conditional assistance and longer-term solutions to strengthen livelihoods and local communities' ability to cope with shocks, either climatic, economic, or insecurity related. However, following the onset of the COVID-19 crisis in March 2020, conditional activities as part of crisis response were suspended, while unconditional transfers were prioritized in the framework of the strategic review of the Humanitarian Response Plan.

WFP also continued to strengthen resilience of vulnerable communities through its comprehensive resilience building integrated package composed of education, nutrition, livelihoods support and capacity strengthening activities. WFP provided meals to schoolchildren and school grants to adolescent girls as part of a joint initiative with other partners aiming at strengthening education for girls, improving nutrition and reducing early marriages and pregnancies. In addition, WFP strengthened its programme providing cash-based transfers to school committees and the Ministry of Education, to allow local actors to gradually gain ownership of school feeding programmes. During school closures due to COVID-19 (April to June) WFP provided dry take-home rations to school children to address their nutritional needs, as an efficient safety net in the context of COVID19, ultimately mitigating the risk of school drop-out.

Niger still faces alarming malnutrition rates. **WFP continued to provide malnutrition treatment to pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months**, and supported communities through community-based activities carried out in nutritional rehabilitation centers (FARNs), contributing to SDG Target 2.2. on reducing prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5. WFP empowered local communities and strengthened capacities of local actors to prevent, detect and treat malnutrition. Community-based nutrition activities were suspended in the context of COVID19 from May to August due to national preventative measures.

WFP provided livelihood support to targeted communities through its Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme, in line with SDG Target 2.4. FFA participants received food or cash-based transfers to cover their immediate food and nutrition needs, while engaging in the rehabilitation of agricultural and pastoral lands and the construction of weirs and watersheds to improve irrigation, and other assets aiming to improve the regeneration of natural resources and agricultural production. Additionally, WFP provided trainings to local communities, cooperating partners and government technical services, to strengthen their capacities in sectors such as food security analysis, risk management, early warning, resilience programmes, emergency preparedness and response and value chains. In the context of COVID19, community-based activities were readjusted to be carried out at household level.

Through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), **WFP provided reliable air services to the entire humanitarian community, serving seven destinations across the country on a regular basis.** In the context of COVID-19, domestic flights were suspended from 30 March to 20 July, following the decision of the Government to put the city of Niamey in isolation.

WFP continued to work in line with Government's priorities, strengthening its collaboration with government partners and with humanitarian and development actors. In 2020, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with line ministries (e.g. crisis management, humanitarian action, education, health, agriculture etc) and reinforced its partnerships with UN agencies and NGOs, notably in the field of ASP, nexus and resilience. In addition, WFP reinforced its partnerships with UNICEF and the World Bank to scale up the national Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) system, to mitigate the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on vulnerable communities.

To mitigate access constraints linked to COVID19, insecurity and the Note Verbale issued by the Government restricting all international organizations travel outside main cities, WFP strengthened the role of its cooperating partners, Third-Party Monitors (TPM) and government technical services, to ensure continuity in the implementation of its activities.

2,721,830

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 209,450 (51% Female, 49% Male)

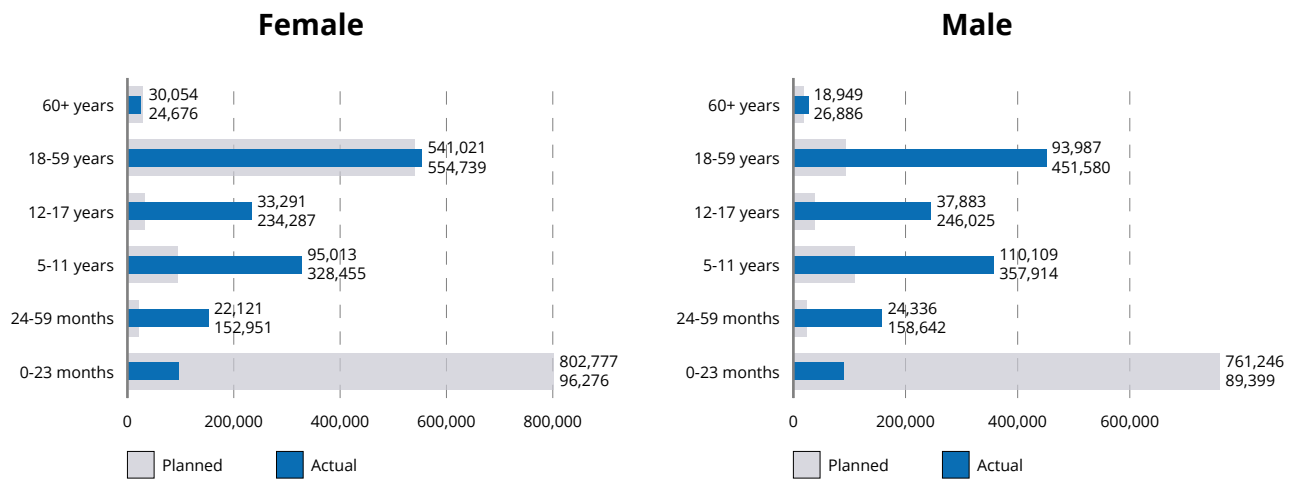


51%
female

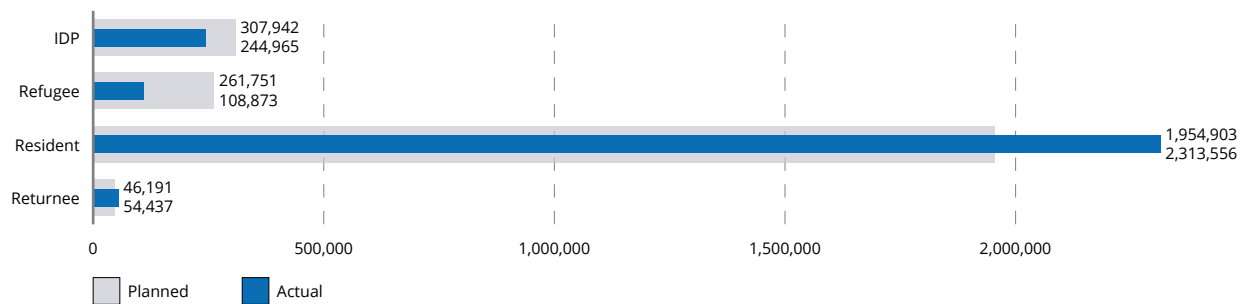


49%
male

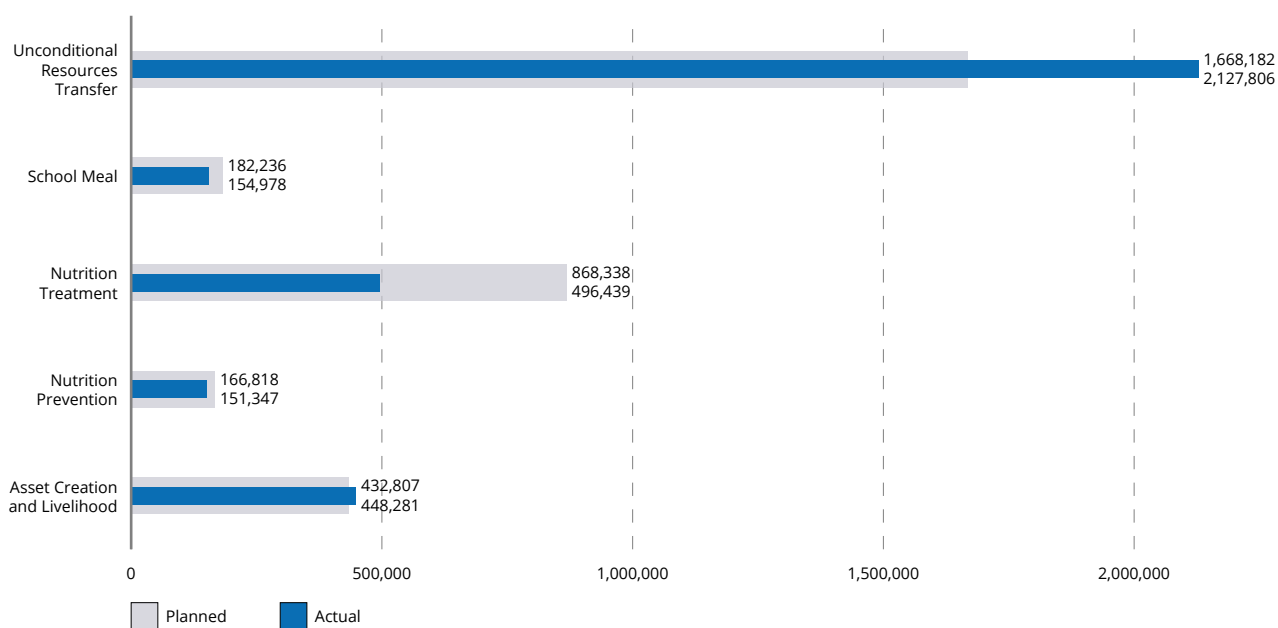
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



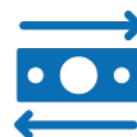
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT

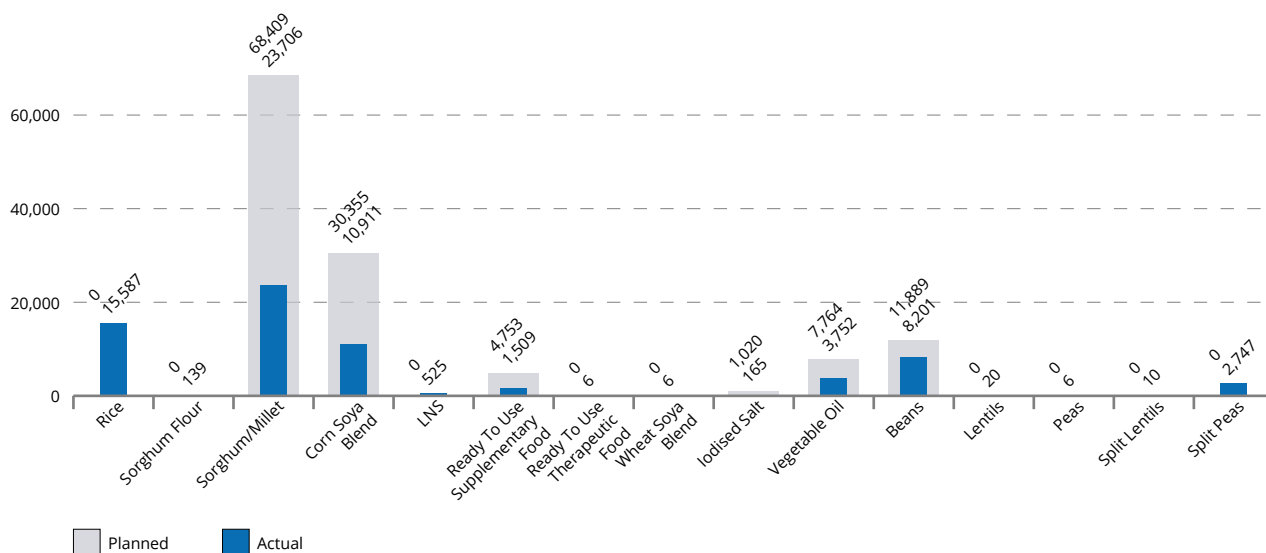


67,292 mt
total actual food transferred in 2020
of 124,191 mt total planned

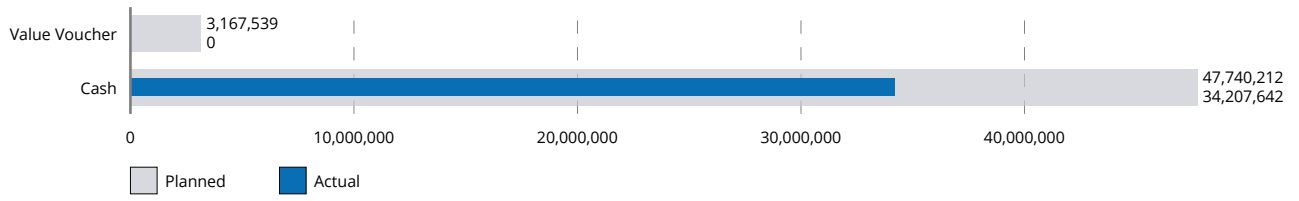


US\$ 34,207,642
total actual cash transferred in 2020
of \$US 50,907,751 total planned

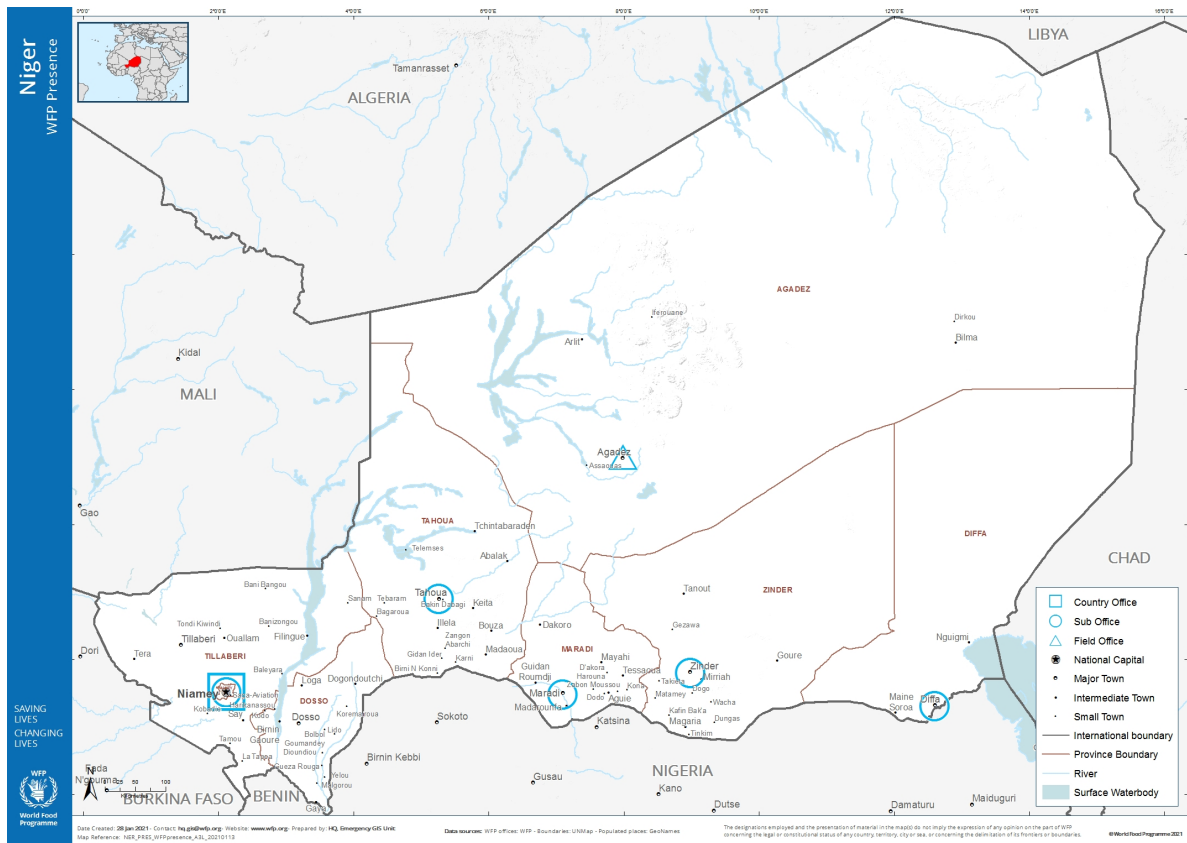
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



In 2020, the persistent insecurity in the Sahel region and the consequent spill-over of violence at the border with Mali, Burkina Faso and Nigeria resulted in recurrent population movements affecting Niger, with **257,000 internally displaced people and 230,000 refugees as of end of 2020**. A high number of episodes of violence was registered over the year, particularly linked to the activities of Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) in Diffa, Maradi, Tahoua, and Tillabéri regions.

The food security situation remained concerning and further worsened due to the effects of COVID-19. 5.6 million were estimated to be affected by its impact, including **some 2.7 million people estimated as highly vulnerable during the peak of food insecurity**, which coincides with the agricultural lean season (June-August), when farmers have usually depleted their stocks. The lean season was particularly challenging for pastoralists, who were not able to undertake the seasonal migration to access pasture due to the restriction of population movements to curb the spread of COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in a significant reduction of their revenue.

In addition, the chronic malnutrition rate in children aged 6-59 months remained very high (45 percent), while the overall acute malnutrition rate at national level increased from 10.7 percent in 2019 to 12.7 percent (SMART survey, November 2020).

Furthermore, Niger continued to progressively fall into a protection crisis, with an increase of kidnappings, gender-based violence cases and recruitment of children by NSAGs. Access restrictions applied by the Government to international organizations, coupled with COVID-19 preventative measures, significantly limited access of humanitarian and development actors to vulnerable populations, leading to a reduction of population's access to basic social services and consequently increasing protection needs, particularly for women, girls, elderly people and individuals with disabilities.

To respond to food security and nutrition needs, WFP worked alongside the Government and other humanitarian and development actors by providing crisis response assistance and resilience building support, in line with its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) and Government priorities. To contribute to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), WFP provided unconditional assistance to food insecure people in conflict-affected areas under Strategic Outcome 1. Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP supported school children with school meals and grants for adolescent girls. Through Strategic Outcome 3, WFP provided an integrated community-based nutrition package to pregnant and lactating women, as well as children aged 6-59 months for treatment and prevention of malnutrition. Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP contributed to the strengthening of livelihoods of vulnerable communities through its Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme and Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS). WFP contributed to SDG 17 through

Strategic Outcomes 5 and 6, which focused respectively on strengthening the capacity of government and partners, and supporting humanitarian and development actors to deliver assistance in an efficient and timely manner through WFP's humanitarian air service (UNHAS).

Following the alarming results of the November 2019 *Cadre Harmonisé*, later confirmed in March 2020, WFP finalized a Budget Revision that doubled the targeted beneficiaries under Strategic Outcome 1 from 800,000 to 1.6 million.

COVID-19 Response

Niger recorded its first case of COVID-19 on 19 March 2020. The Government responded by declaring the state of emergency and enacting a series of preventive measures, including banning gatherings, imposing a curfew and sanitary cordon around Niamey, suspending commercial flights and closing national borders. These measures had a considerable impact on the most vulnerable strata of the population, especially the ones relying on informal economies, subregional migration and transhumance for their livelihoods. Some demonstrations took place in Niamey after the imposition of curfew and the ban on mass prayers, especially during the Ramadan period. These measures were gradually lifted, with commercial flights resuming on 1 August.

Following the onset of COVID-19, **WFP promptly responded by introducing adjustments to ensure that all activities complied with health measures.** In addition, WFP supported the Government's campaign to promote the widespread use of facemasks, including handmade ones, by contributing to raise awareness on the use of masks through its partners and community radios, and supporting the production of facemasks by groups of women.

Besides the direct impact on health of affected people, COVID-19 further compounded existing vulnerabilities in the country. Food insecure people that were estimated at 2 million for the period June-August 2020 by the March *Cadre Harmonisé*, increased to a total of 5.6 million, according to an analysis carried out in April/May by the Government and partners on the impact of COVID-19. To reflect the growing needs and the negative effects of the COVID-19, WFP underwent a second Budget Revision of its CSP, bringing the initial budget of USD 226 million to approximately USD 300 million for the year 2021.

WFP continued to provide food assistance to the most vulnerable populations while mitigating COVID-19 impact.

Unconditional assistance was prioritized as per the strategic review of the Humanitarian Response Plan.

Schools were closed from April to June. During this period, school children were assisted through alternative take-home rations, and adolescent girls continued to be assisted through school grants. The Government authorized the reopening of schools for 45 days from 2 June to 15 July to allow for the completion of the school year, however, the provision of take-home rations remained in place until the new school year, which began in October.

Community-based nutrition activities were suspended, while malnutrition treatment for children and pregnant women was maintained. Livelihoods support through Food Assistance for Assets was readjusted to be carried out at household level, to avoid large gatherings. Trainings and community-based activities were suspended and resumed in November, with the exception of FARNs activities which resumed in September.

UNHAS operations were put on hold from 30 March to 20 July, due to the Government's decision to put the capital Niamey into isolation. **From end of May to mid-August, WFP, through its Global Aviation Unit, provided air passenger transport from and to Niger to allow the continued movement of humanitarian and diplomatic personnel despite border closures.**

Lastly, WFP put in place a Remote Monitoring System to mitigate access constraints due to COVID-19 restrictions and insecurity-related government measures.

Risk Management

Through its Risk Register, WFP identified various risks and related mitigation measures to adapt to the evolving context. In 2020, WFP managed to mitigate the impact of the following risks, among others:

Access constraints: Security-related access constraints impacted all operations including at development and resilience sites, after the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a Note Verbale on 2 September restricting all international organizations' travels outside main city limits unless accompanied by military escort. WFP promoted a unified approach through the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) towards the use of armed escort as last resort only. WFP ensured the continuity of its operations by strengthening the role of its local cooperating partners, Third-Party Monitors and government technical services, while playing a proactive and key role in the HCT/Access group.

Insufficient level of funding: despite WFP's continuous resource mobilization efforts, shortfalls emerged during 2020, particularly in crisis response activities. When floods struck the country, WFP used internal lending mechanisms to provide timely assistance to affected households. In addition, in some instances, WFP had to reduce its food ration.



COVID-19: WFP managed this new crisis by promptly introducing adjustments in its activities to ensure safety of beneficiaries, staff and partners. WFP confirmed the pertinence of its response through a joint UN programme criticality review, in consultation with the Government and clusters. WFP used its Remote Monitoring System to monitor its activities, and strengthened the role of Third-Party Monitors and government technical services in targeting exercises and in the monitoring of activities. These measures also proved to be effective to mitigate access constraints due to insecurity.

Cyber-attacks: WFP's Technology Unit regularly informed users about cybersecurity risks, which increased with teleworking modality due to the use of phone companies' connections. Mitigation measures included using Virtual Private Networks and frequently changing the password.

Partnerships

In 2020, WFP continued to operate through the coordination of the Ministry of Community Development to ensure coordination and facilitation between government actors, and with the High Commission for the 3N Initiative "Nigériens Nourish Nigériens" (HC3N) to support the implementation of the government food security and nutrition policy through a multisectoral and integrated approach.

WFP continued to work in close collaboration with the Government of Niger, notably with the *Dispositif National de Prévention et Gestion des Crises Alimentaires* (DNP-GCA) for food security, the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and Crisis Management (MAH/GC) and the Ministry of Interior's General Directorate of Civil Registry and Refugees in order to ensure coordination in the emergency response.

In addition, WFP collaborated with the Agricultural Market Information System (SIMA) to support market analyses; and with the National Direction of Meteorology on climate-related issues. WFP renewed agreements with the technical ministries in charge of Agriculture and Livestock, Environment, Health and Education, to strengthen national capacities and promote better ownership and governance.

Besides government partners, WFP closely worked with UN agencies and NGOs to ensure the effectiveness of operations based on each agency's synergies and complementarities: with the Rome-Based Agencies (RBA) - FAO, IFAD, and WFP - on livelihoods, agricultural and land rehabilitation activities; UNICEF on WASH, nutrition, and education; UN Women in women's empowerment; UNICEF and UNFPA in providing access to education for young girls. Additionally, WFP further reinforced its collaboration with USAID-funded Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced (RISE) II partners - NGOs CARE, Save the Children, CRS and Winrock International - in resilience building interventions such as assets building, land rehabilitation, agricultural development, WASH, sensitization activities and support to the government through capacity strengthening through an integrated, multi-actor, participative approach. Furthermore, WFP closely collaborated with GIZ and UNICEF on strengthening social cohesion and enhancing livelihoods, with a joint action plan developed during the first quarter of 2020. Although the scale-up of resilience activities was challenged by COVID-19, and the expansion of rural development activities to new sites was postponed to early 2021, WFP was able to reach some significant results in 2020 (further detailed in the related Strategic Outcome sections).

In the framework of the COVID-19 crisis, since July 2020, WFP, together with UNHCR and UNDP, supported women organizations among refugees and host populations in Diffa, Tillabéri and Maradi through trainings for the production of facemasks, soaps and gel.

Since May 2020, **WFP has been closely working with UNICEF, the World Bank and the government to scale up the National Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) programme** to address the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on vulnerable households. In the framework of the ASP COVID-19 response, WFP played a leading role to build this coalition of partners around national ASP priorities, closely working with the government's *Cellule des Filets Sociaux* (CFS) to design coordinated assistance modalities, harmonized methodologies for targeting, cash transfer modalities, and monitoring for the operations. Thanks to the support of the governments of Germany and Switzerland, WFP's cash-based assistance started in August 2020 in Tahoua's most affected urban areas (traditionally not covered by WFP's interventions in Niger) and continued in affected rural areas across all regions through December 2020.

WFP further reinforced its role as lead agency within the Food Security Cluster (FSC). The FSC continued to be co-led by WFP and FAO and continued to serve as a key platform to share information on the food security and agriculture analyses.

In 2020, **WFP continued to co-lead the Multisectoral Cash Working Group in Niger**, through its work on the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), its guidance on the adaptation of distribution mechanisms within the COVID-19 context, its overall technical expertise in cash feasibility studies, and its lead in the discussions on ways to overcome technical and institutional constraints towards the implementation of mobile money.

Lastly, **WFP reinforced partnerships with universities and research institutions to enhance the quality, techniques and impact of its interventions**, as well as to document good practices and generate a solid evidence base to inform programming. WFP also worked with technical institutions on issues related to climate change and Forecast based Financing (FbF), such as the International Research Institute for Climate and Society and the AGRHYMET Regional Center.

CSP Financial Overview

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in 2020 appeared funded at 102 percent. However, funding allocation was marked by significant differences among crisis response and resilience building activities. Moreover, some of this funding was either confirmed at the end of 2020, hence to be utilized in 2021, or multiyear, hence to be utilized in the following years.

Following the alarming results of the Cadre Harmonisé published in November 2019 and later confirmed in March 2020, WFP underwent a **Budget Revision (BR01)** that doubled the targeted beneficiaries under Strategic Outcome 1, from 800,000 to some 1.6 million people. This resulted in a budget increase of approximately USD 49 million, bringing the initial overall CSP Needs-Based Plan for 2020 of USD 217 million to approximately USD 265 million, including associated costs.

In addition, WFP started planning its second **Budget Revision (BR02)** in the second half of 2020, taking into account the increased needs in the country, considering factors such as the socio-economic impact of COVID-19, the spreading insecurity and the increase in food prices in local markets. The analysis carried out by Government and partner in April/May on the impact of COVID-19 on food insecurity informed the revision of the people in need to be prioritized by WFP's CSP. BR02, which was approved in December 2020, increased the overall CSP budget by 12 percent over the years 2021-2024, and brought the total needs for 2021 to USD 300 million.

Due to the lack of sufficient funding to cover the overall needs under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP had to downscale some targets and readjust its implementation plan based on the available funding over the course of the year. Using WFP's internal lending mechanisms, WFP was able to allocate USD 1.5 million to the flood response, facilitating timely assistance to households affected by the floods in eight regions.

























Certain donors confirmed flexible contributions, but the vast majority of donor contributions continued to be **earmarked** for specific activities or geographical areas. While flexible contributions allow WFP to quickly re-programme funding based on shifting priorities and unexpected emergencies, earmarked contributions significantly reduce WFP's flexibility to provide a timely response to unexpected emergencies such as natural disasters and new population movements due to conflicts and insecurity. In a complex and rapidly evolving context such as Niger's, maintaining a dynamic analysis and ability to quickly respond to newly emerged needs is key to a positive impact of humanitarian and development interventions.

Overall, in 2020, WFP was able to make good progress towards the achievement of the outcomes planned for 2020 under all CSP components, reaching overall **2.7 million** people across crisis response and resilience activities.

Thanks to some contributions provided by donors in a timely manner as a response to increasing needs due to COVID-19 crisis, WFP successfully managed to promptly provide assistance to people in need. Among others, some timely contributions from Switzerland and Germany allowed WFP to play a key role in the scale-up of the national Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) cash-based assistance in response to the socio-economic impact of COVID19, as well as capacity strengthening of the national ASP system towards different shocks in the longer term. At the same time, some extra funding provided by certain donors following the onset of COVID-19 allowed WFP to timely assist vulnerable people in areas affected by protracted crises.

In the context of COVID-19 and its significant impact on the capacity of implementing crisis response and resilience operations on a general level, the outstanding reactivity and flexibility showed by donors in reallocating ongoing funding was key to the success of WFP response in 2020.

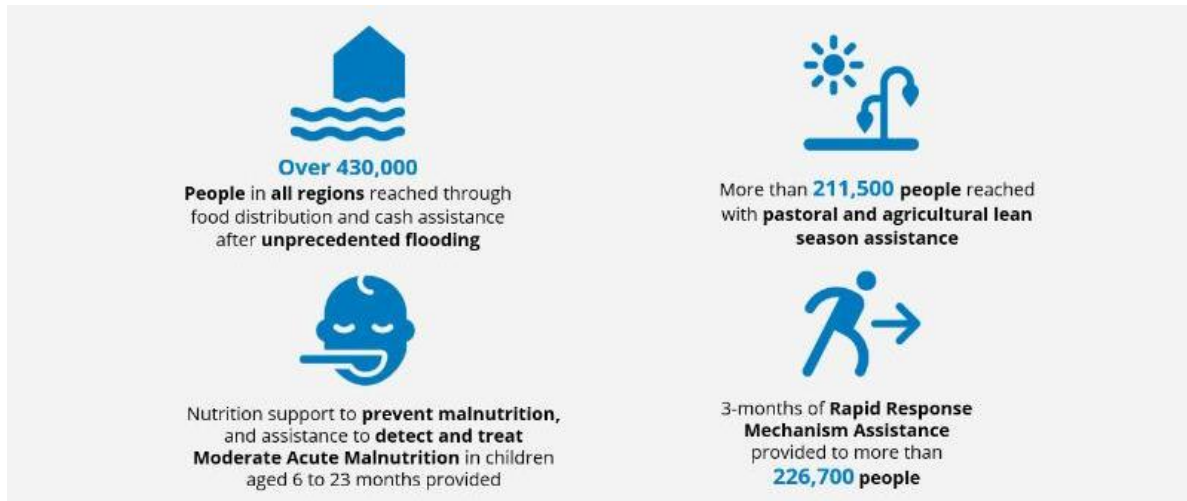
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Crisis affected populations, including refugees, IDPs host communities and returnees in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis	 133,550,052	 72,403,361	 93,324,491	 66,613,094
02: School-aged girls and boys including adolescents in targeted food insecure and pastoral regions have access to adequate and nutritious food during the school year	 15,179,028	 10,440,152	 23,883,050	 13,673,259
03: Nutritionally vulnerable persons and communities including children 6-59 months, pregnant women and girls, adolescent girls, in targeted areas have improved nutritional status by 2024	 25,201,504	 13,764,297	 31,207,303	 17,762,703
04: Food insecure populations and communities including those affected by climate shocks, in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods integrated into sustainable and equitable food systems to ensure access to adequate and nutritious food by 2024	 54,092,140	 44,088,913	 83,160,220	 53,962,566
05: National institutions and other partners have strengthened capacities to design and manage integrated, gender-responsive and shock-responsive food security, nutrition, social protection policies and programmes by 2024	 3,681,843	 2,851,038	 6,141,602	 2,286,945
06: Humanitarian and development partners in Niger have access to common services and expertise to access and operate in targeted areas until appropriate and sustainable alternatives are available	 9,366,746	 7,483,808	 8,654,593	 7,043,287
Total:	 241,071,313	 151,031,569	 246,371,259	 161,341,854

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01: Crisis affected populations, including refugees, IDPs host communities and returnees in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis



According to the March 2020 Cadre Harmonisé analysis, more than 2 million people were estimated to be acutely food insecure (phase 3 or more) during the 2020 lean season (June-August). This represents an increase of more than 65 percent over the previous year (about 1.2 million food insecure during the 2019 lean season). Based on these findings, **WFP underwent a Budget Revision to the Country Strategic Plan 2020-2024 (CSP), to double the number of beneficiaries for emergency activities from 800,000 to 1.6 million.** WFP underwent a second budget revision, approved at the end of 2020, as anticipated needs for 2021 were higher than the ones initially estimated, to increase the number of beneficiaries for 2021 only for emergency assistance (and other activities of the CSP).

The security situation in Niger was exacerbated by instability and escalating violence in neighboring countries (Burkina Faso, Mali, and Nigeria) and the spread of Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs). This led to increased IDP and refugee displacements in Tahoua (bordering with Mali), Tillabéri (bordering with Mali and Burkina Faso), Diffa (bordering with Lake Chad) and Maradi (bordering with Nigeria), further worsening the vulnerabilities of populations. Over 2020, the situation in all conflict-affected areas remained extremely volatile, with periods of relative calm alternated with episodes of violence and attacks carried out by NSAGs.

Following the onset of COVID-19 in Niger mid-March 2020, WFP's crisis response activities were maintained and prioritized, as they represented an appropriate safety net according to the Strategic Review of the Humanitarian Response Plan, carried out in collaboration with the Government and partners.

Strategic Outcome 1 was funded at 70 percent. With the available resources, WFP focused on meeting basic food and nutrition requirements for vulnerable populations affected by crises. With generous contributions received and despite access restriction and the COVID-19 context, **WFP has been able to reach over one million beneficiaries under its emergency component of the Country Strategic Plan in 2020.** However, emergency activities were underfunded compared to the increasing needs in the country, therefore WFP had to scale down the number of beneficiaries targeted through its implementation plan.

During both the pastoral and agricultural lean seasons, WFP assisted over 211,500 beneficiaries across the regions of Diffa, Maradi, Tahoua, Tillabéri and Zinder, comprising 34,000 people during the pastoral lean season (April to June), and around 177,500 people during the agricultural lean season assistance (June to August). WFP provided monthly distributions during the lean season, while encountering certain operational constraints. Humanitarian access restrictions generated by insecurity and limited physical access due to road conditions during the rainy season have impacted the speed of distributions in addition to the difficulties faced in the procurement of certain commodities.

Besides supplementary feeding to support the prevention of malnutrition in children aged 6-23 months, WFP provided assistance to treat Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) in children aged 6-23 months. **Across the four**

conflict-affected regions, WFP assisted some 120,900 newly admitted children in health centers through the provision of fortified food designed as supplements to complement the lack of nutrients in children's diets.

Between May and August 2020, massive and widespread flooding in almost all regions of the country caused loss of life and damage to physical assets and also strained access to vulnerable communities. The heavy rains represented one of the worst floods that the country has ever experienced. **WFP started providing the first round of emergency distributions to flood-affected households** on 7 October, through unconditional food and cash assistance. Through the first round of distributions, WFP reached around 260,000 flood affected people through food and cash distributions in all eight regions and 170,800 people for the second round. WFP has quickly responded to this crisis due to donor flexibility allowing WFP to use some previously confirmed contributions to assist flood-affected people and by using WFP's internal lending mechanism.

Since 2 September 2020, access constraints have been impacting all humanitarian and development operations beyond fragile areas, since the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a Note Verbale restricting all diplomatic and international organizations' travels outside all main city limits unless accompanied by a military escort. This Note Verbale has presented major challenges to humanitarian and development actors in Niger, who continued to advocate through the Humanitarian Country Team for concertation on this measure in accordance with humanitarian principles.

As part of the humanitarian - development - peace nexus approach, whenever conditions allowed, WFP introduced conditional Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) in crisis-affected areas, to progressively empower local communities and strengthen their livelihoods. As part of COVID-19 preventative measures, conditional assistance under WFP's emergency response component were suspended from April to October and resumed in November. In 2020, WFP reached 171,000 beneficiaries in crisis response areas with FFA assistance.

In Maradi region, bordering with Nigeria, WFP assisted almost 72,000 beneficiaries. A total of 27,000 refugees arrived in Maradi between February and April 2020, while approximately 20,000 members of the host communities were identified as vulnerable and in need of assistance around the same period. Some 11,000 refugees were relocated by UNHCR across three so-called "villages of opportunity", further from the border, to protect them from attacks by non-state armed groups on the Niger/Nigeria border.

In Tahoua region, in 2020 WFP assisted over 108,400 people, including 9,800 refugees located in the Zone d'Accueil des Réfugiés (ZAR), a 25-km area hosting all refugees. In addition, through the coordination of WFP's sub-office based in Tahoua, WFP assisted 92,000 people in the Agadez region through the flood response and agricultural lean season support.

In the Diffa region, which continued to be affected by recurrent attacks, killings and kidnappings for ransom purposes, WFP assisted more than 200,000 beneficiaries in 2020. Following an attack by a NSAG in Toumour on 12 December, 1,200 households arrived in Diffa city and Boudouri (Chetimari commune) in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. The majority were refugees and IDPs. As part of its Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), WFP reached 1,200 households with three months of food assistance (from December 2020 until February 2021), combined with activities for the prevention of malnutrition for children between 6-23 months.

The security situation in the Tillabéri region continued to worsen over the course of 2020. WFP assisted almost 129,000 people in Tillabéri region over the course of 2020, including 24,600 refugees, and some 31,400 IDPs through the RRM. An additional 129,000 people in this region were assisted during the lean season. Following the kidnapping of some staff members of WFP's cooperating partner NGO APIS in Torodi (Tillabéri region) on 24 June, 55 villages in Torodi department were declared inaccessible by local authorities. Consequently, lean season distributions were suspended. Access was later reinstated to all villages except 6, which remained inaccessible. WFP through cooperating partners was able to continue assisting vulnerable households in conflict-affected areas as much as possible.

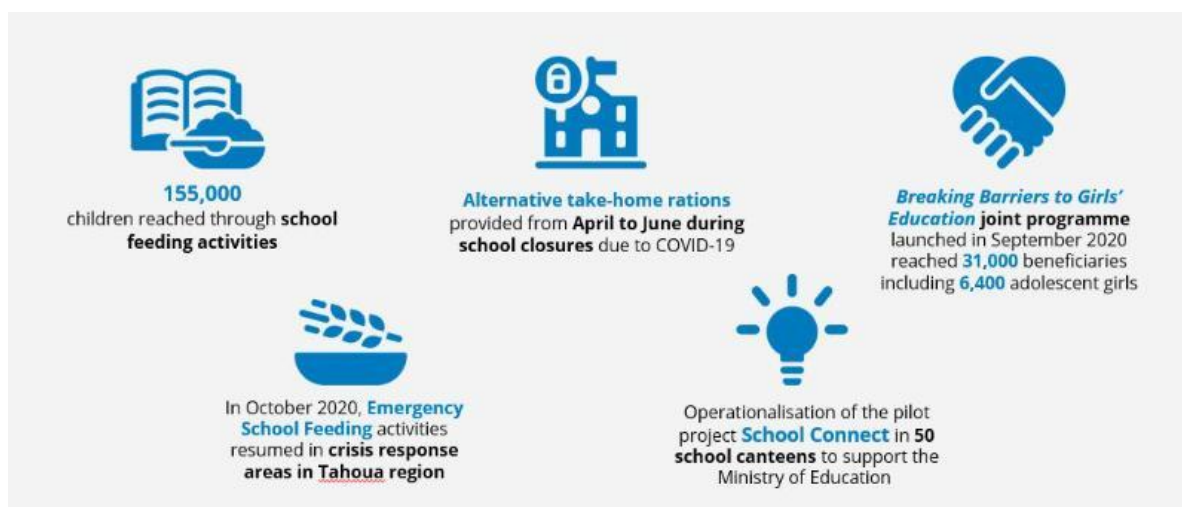
Additionally, WFP provided a 3-month assistance through the RRM in Diffa, Maradi, Tahoua and Tillabéri regions, reaching more than 226,700 beneficiaries. Of these, 70 percent were found to be still vulnerable after the 3-month RRM support and thus continued to receive unconditional post-RRM assistance as part of WFP's protracted crises component, through which WFP provides unconditional food or cash transfers to vulnerable households all year long. In March 2020, the RRM was activated for the first time in Maradi region, in response to the growing number of IDP's resulting from the actions of NSAG's.

Although WFP received certain flexible contributions under Strategic Outcome 1, which allowed timely programming according to evolving priorities, earmarked funds continued to limit the achievement of planned outcomes under Strategic Outcome 1, alongside restrictive Terminal Obligation Dates and Terminal Disbursement Dates (TOD/TDD).

Gender and age were fully integrated in the implementation of activities as evidenced by Gender and Age monitoring code 4. WFP tailored its assistance based on assessments and monitoring to ensure the needs of the identified vulnerable people were addressed.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide an integrated food and nutrition assistance package to crisis-affected populations (refugees, IDPs, host communities and returnees) (Activity category 1: Food, CBT)	4

Strategic outcome 02: School-aged girls and boys including adolescents in targeted food insecure and pastoral regions have access to adequate and nutritious food during the school year



Strategic Outcome 2 was funded at 157 percent in 2020, including multi-year contributions to be utilized in the coming years. Available resources allowed WFP to continue providing assistance to school children and adolescent girls throughout the school year calendar (from October to June). Under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Primary Education, WFP provided school meals for children and school grants for adolescent girls, reinforcing their education and preventing early marriages and pregnancies. By encouraging households to keep their children in school, WFP contributed to reach the overall retention rate of 98.4 percent, slightly above the 2020 target (98.18 percent).

A lesson learned exercise was conducted on the direct cash transfer programme to schools in 2019 to inform the implementation in 2020. The workshop has identified the monitoring and evaluation system and the coordination as some of the areas that needed to be improved. In order to make intersectoral coordination effective, national institutions at central and decentralized levels were supported through capacity strengthening activities. WFP signed agreements with the Ministry of Education and HC3N to provide capacity strengthening to support the gradual handover of the programme to the Government. WFP has also successfully introduced direct cash transfers to the school to support the home-grown school feeding approach, in line with the National school feeding strategy and the decentralization policy.

WFP worked on the **pilot project "School-Connect"** in 50 canteen schools, **to support the Ministry of Education with accurate monitoring systems and databases**. School-Connect is a digital tool for timely school feeding data collection and reporting, to help the Ministry of Education and WFP improve the overall performance of the programme. The project will be launched through a pre-pilot phase targeting eight schools in the regions of Tahoua and Tillabéri. WFP has revised data collection tools and provided additional training to school management committees to improve the accuracy of outputs and outcome data.

The implementation of activities in 2020 was challenged by several factors. Firstly, the COVID-19 crisis and related preventive measures, which led to the closure of schools initially from April to June, and later again from 17 December 2020 to 1 January 2021. Secondly, the floods emergency following the rainy season (June to September), which led the Government to postpone the nationwide reopening of schools from 1 to 15 October, to allow some flood-affected households to be relocated. Lastly, the general instability caused by the criminal activities of Non-State Armed Groups in conflict-affected areas, such as the attack perpetrated in Toumour, Diffa, on 12 December 2020, which resulted in the closing of schools and health centres. Similar episodes took place over the year in the regions of Diffa and Tillabéri.

Overall, **WFP reached approximately 155,000 children through school feeding activities in 2020, and 13,000 adolescent girls with cash grants and nutritional supplements**. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, schools were closed from April to June. To mitigate risks of school dropout and ensure that children did not miss a meal, WFP promptly readjusted its operations and distributed a package of **dry alternative take-home rations to targeted school children** on the school sites. During these distributions, adolescent girls also received their school grants and nutritional supplements. The Government later authorized the reopening of schools for 45 days, from 2 June to 15 July, to allow the completion of the school year. However, due to the continued ban on social gatherings, school feeding activities could not resume, and the provision of alternative take-home rations remained in place. WFP provided an

additional 15-day alternative take-home ration in July to cover the remaining school days in the schools where some stocks remained after 30 June. The school year restarted mid-October but following an increase in reported COVID-19 cases, the Government ordered the reclosure of schools from 17 December 2020 to 1 January 2021.

WFP further strengthened its partnership with UNICEF. The two agencies elaborated a joint concept note and a high-level implementation plan to consolidate and expand their collaboration in sectors such as school feeding, education, nutrition, wash and social protection, based on each agency's comparative advantage, as well as their synergies and complementarities.

In September 2020, **WFP, UNFPA and UNICEF launched the joint programme “Breaking Barriers to Girls’ Education” (BBGE)** under the leadership of the Government of Niger. The project aims at overcoming the obstacles hindering girls' education and emancipation in Niger. Under this programme, **WFP reached 31,000 beneficiaries, of which 6,400 adolescent girls**, through school feeding, complementary activities, cash grants and supplements of iron and folic acid for girls, WASH assets and kits, and awareness-raising sessions on sexual and reproductive health, gender-based violence, child marriage and early pregnancies, and the benefits of girls' education.

In 2020, WFP has continued its emergency school feeding programme in Diffa and has expanded the programme to other crisis-affected regions (Tahoua and Tillabéri) where WFP's school feeding activities were suspended since 2018 due to the lack of funding. Emergency school feeding evaluations noted the relevance of this intervention in the emergency context, the positive effect on school enrolment and attendance, and the improved integration of children from the host community with those of refugees. Recommendations for improvement include integrating gender-specific and protection risks.

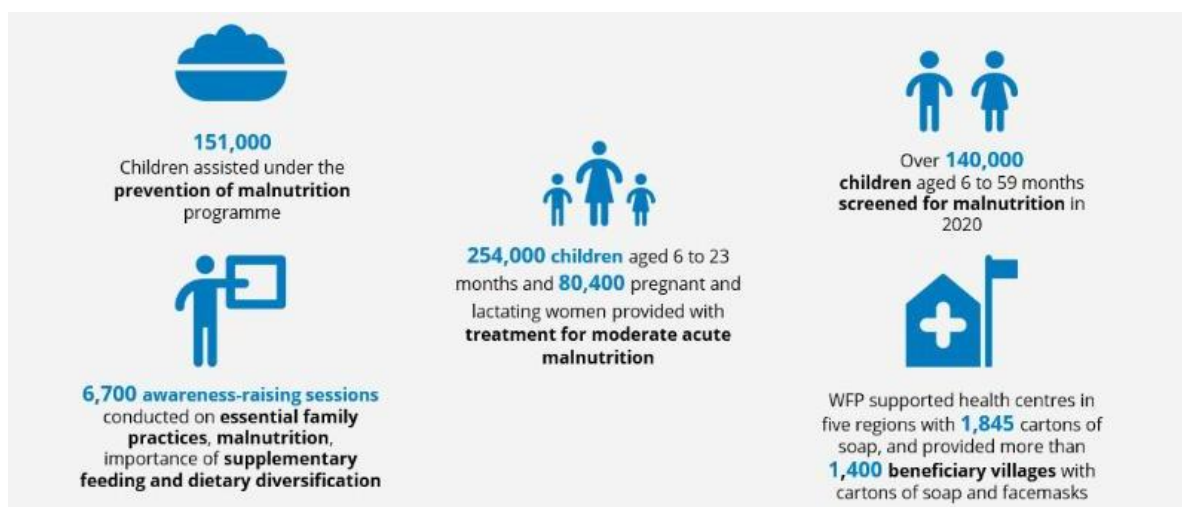
WFP reinforced local educational actors through the direct provision of cash to schools and to the Ministry of Education. The direct cash modality, introduced in 2018 and strengthened over the course of 2020, was implemented in areas where markets were functional in terms of accessibility and availability of food stocks. Cash was transferred either to the decentralized structures of the Ministry of Education, or directly to schools, through the financial partner Niger-Poste. Once funds were received, a school purchasing committee purchased locally produced food (millet, rice, beans, oil and salt) from smallholder producers. In 2020, this programme was renewed and scaled up in the BMZ-assisted areas in Maradi, Zinder and Tahoua, as well as in the areas in Dosso and Maradi covered by the IFAD-funded programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (RWEE), with a total of over 14,000 beneficiaries reached in 71 schools, of which some 6,200 adolescent girls. **In addition to empowering communities in the management of school canteens, cash-based transfers and local procurement of food contribute to increased incomes for smallholder producers', while also stimulating the local economy.** In 2020, 990 mt of food with a value of USD 534,181 was locally procured.

In 2020, WFP continued to be an active member of the Education Cluster. School feeding is a key component of the Education Cluster, to ensure the support to children education is maintained in a complex context affected by insecurity and compounding crises. Thanks to WFP's comparative advantage in school feeding activities, in 2020 WFP benefited from two contributions in the framework of the Education Cannot Wait (ECW) emergency funding to provide school feeding and education support to children in crisis-affected areas on the regions of Tillabéri, Tahoua and Agadez. WFP also successfully managed to position itself for ECW multiyear funding. In addition, WFP partnered with UNICEF in supporting the Government's strategy to strengthen the education system in the face of crises such as COVID-19 through the Global Partnership for Education (GPE).

Gender and age were integrated in the implementation of activities as evidenced by Gender and Age monitoring code 3. School feeding activities contributed to addressing gender inequalities in education encouraging participation of both boys and girls. Joint activities with UNICEF adopted gender sensitive approaches aiming at improving the health and nutritional status of adolescent girls and strengthening girls' education. In addition, WFP adopted community approaches to raise awareness on social barriers to education access such as Gender based violence and early marriages and pregnancies. In monitoring and reporting, WFP disaggregated data for both boys and girls in order to track WFP's contribution to school outcomes for both boys and girls.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide an integrated school feeding package to boys, girls and adolescents during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (HGSP) (Activity category 4: Food, CBT and CS)	3

Strategic outcome 03: Nutritionally vulnerable persons and communities including children 6-59 months, pregnant women and girls, adolescent girls, in targeted areas have improved nutritional status by 2024



In 2020, Niger continued to face high rates of malnutrition, all exceeding the World Health Organizations' accepted thresholds. The results of the 2020 SMART survey indicated that the prevalence of global acute malnutrition at national level was 12.7 percent, respectively 10.1 percent for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 2.6 percent for severe acute malnutrition. In addition, the chronic malnutrition rate at national level remained very high (45 percent), as in 2019. WFP continued to work in close collaboration with UNICEF to provide an appropriate response to the nutritional emergency in Niger. In 2020, the two agencies supported the Minister of Health in the development and implementation of malnutrition prevention approaches, as well as in the elaboration of the child wasting action plan. During the COVID-19 crisis, Niger experienced a partial disruption of 63% of its essential health services (WHO, 2020) with significant impacts on nutrition. Hence, the proportion of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet decreased from 11.3% (2019) to 6.8% (2020). This decrease is also due to the lower number of people reached through awareness-raising messages on dietary diversity for their children's meals, due to COVID-19 related measures.

In 2020, Strategic Outcome 3 was funded at 124 percent, including multiyear funding. **WFP's nutrition programmes remained focused on providing MAM treatment and prevention among children aged 6-23 months, adolescent girls, pregnant women, and people living with HIV. In addition, WFP provides social behavioural change communication (SBCC) sessions and culinary demonstrations in order to improve nutrition practices.**

Gender and age were fully integrated in the implementation of activities. Monitoring and reporting incorporated gender and age disaggregation, and was tailored to address health and nutrition challenges identified within the community.

Due to COVID-19 preventive measures, community-based activities were suspended from end of March to end of August, while support for malnutrition treatment and prevention was maintained. Screening activities for children aged 6-59 months was carried out at household level using the Mother-Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) approach.

Malnutrition Prevention

In 2020, more than 151,000 children aged 6 to 23 months were assisted through the provision of specialized nutritious foods to prevent malnutrition. Additionally, some 32,000 children aged 6 to 59 months were screened for malnutrition during distributions between January and May 2020. All malnourished cases were referred to the nearest health facility. In order to comply with COVID-19 preventative guidelines, starting from May 2020, the screening was undertaken within the household using the Mother-MUAC approach, with the guidance of community health workers.

As part of the strategy to support adolescent girls aged 10-19, in partnership with UNICEF and the Directorate of Nutrition, WFP distributed iron-folic acid tablets to adolescent girls for the prevention of anaemia. Around 86,000 adolescent girls received 90 iron folic acid tablets for a period of 3 months.

Malnutrition Treatment



In 2020, WFP provided treatment for moderate acute malnutrition in 517 health facilities to 254,000 children aged 6 to 23 months, and 80,400 pregnant women in the regions of Maradi, Tahoua, Tillabéri and Zinder. To ensure that all health facilities complied with COVID-19 measures, WFP provided gloves, face masks, soap and sanitizing gel at the health centers. WFP also ensured that all medical equipment was duly disinfected. Additionally, some 40,700 caretakers of severely malnourished children received WFP's standard food ration while their children were being treated in the health centres. The performance outcomes for children were above the SPHERE standard: recovery rate was 91.6 percent, death rate 0.14 percent, default rate 5.33 percent and non-response rate 2.95 percent, demonstrating the effectiveness of the interventions.

Community-Based Nutrition activities at FARNs

From March to August 2020, community-based activities at nutritional and rehabilitation centres (FARNs) were suspended, to comply with the national ban on large gatherings. However, from January to March and from September to December, malnutrition screening continued to be carried out at community level. Approximately 140,000 children aged 6 to 59 months were screened at the community level, with some 9,000 identified as moderately malnourished, and 1,500 identified as severely malnourished. Out of the 10,500 children 6 to 59 months identified with moderate and severe acute malnutrition who were referred to health facilities for appropriate malnutrition treatment, only 5,560 children were brought to the health centers to receive the treatment. A total of 1,800 moderately malnourished children aged 24 to 59 months were treated successfully at the FARNs using locally produced fortified flour. In addition, in 2020, more than 5,800 children 6 to 23 months received vaccinations at the community level to complete their immunization status.

Approximately 6,700 social behavior change communication sessions were carried out on topics such as essential family practices, malnutrition, complementary feeding, and the importance of dietary diversification. These sessions included cooking demonstrations on how to prepare nutritious meals with locally produced foods to prevent malnutrition. Overall, approximately 225,600 people, including 141,700 women, were sensitized during the sessions carried out at FARNs. More than half of the intervention villages had at least one FARN.

Capacity strengthening

WFP focused on enhancing the capacity of the Ministry of Health and community workers on nutrition. WFP trained some 130 health workers (77 percent men) on community nutrition. In the context of COVID-19 prevention, WFP supported health centers in the regions of Diffa, Maradi, Tahoua, Tillabéri and Zinder through the provision of 1,845 cartons of soap. In addition, WFP contributed to the dissemination of sensitization messages regarding COVID-19 through community radios and provided more than 1,400 beneficiary villages with soap and facemasks.

Fight against HIV/AIDS

WFP continued to work with the NGO Lafia Matassa, providing trainings and capacity strengthening to domestic workers, Food assistance for Assets (FFA) site workers, NGO supervisors of FFA site activities, students and teachers on the prevention and control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs), HIV and AIDS. Awareness-raising kits were provided to health and education directorates, NGO partners and WFP sub-offices in the Tahoua and Zinder regions. Furthermore, training sessions were held in the regions of Niamey, Tahoua and Zinder to strengthen the capacities of domestic workers, FFA site workers, NGO supervisors of FFA activities, teachers, students and community radio hosts on pair-education, communication techniques, HIV preventive measures and the importance of testing, as well as the importance of avoiding stigmatization and discrimination of people living with HIV/AIDS. A total of 370 persons were trained, of which 116 were women. During these trainings, 165 participants received pre-test counselling and HIV testing. One positive case was detected and referred for appropriate treatment. In response to the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19, WFP and UNAIDS strengthened their collaboration to provide food assistance to targeted 607 vulnerable people living with HIV. UNAIDS provided funds through passthrough agreement and WFP organized a one-off cash distribution for a value of XOF 65,000/beneficiary (around 119 USD).

Food Fortification Project (FOPAT)

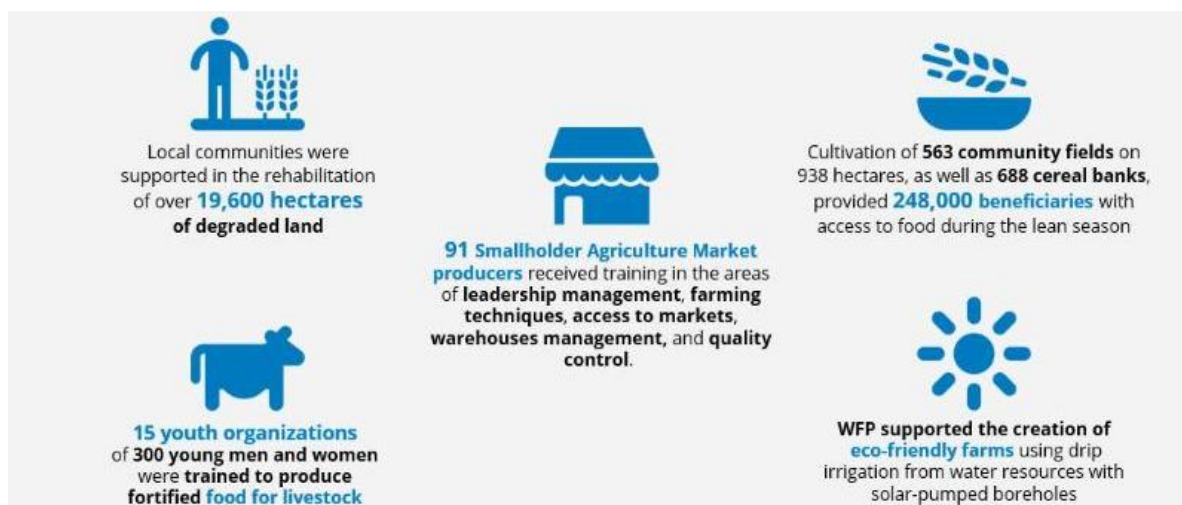
In 2020, WFP continued to implement the FOPAT project on food fortification, in close collaboration with the NGO GRET. WFP invested in food processing infrastructures to allow smallholder farmer organizations to produce and sell nutrient-enriched peanut oil, fortified millet flour and fortified cowpea flour. Some major achievements accomplished in 2020 include: the renewal of the stocks of raw materials of the 10 beneficiary community-based organizations (80 percent female); the construction of two processing units, on top of the seven already built (which were fully electrified and equipped); the launching of the production of vitamin A-fortified oil in the Maradi region. Additionally, two standards were developed by the Nigerian Agency for Standardization, Metrology and Certification, respectively on millet flour fortified with iron and folic acid, and cowpea flour fortified with iron and folic acid. Additionally, WFP and GRET carried out community capacity strengthening in 10 communes through sensitization sessions focused on themes such as complementary feeding for children aged 6 to 23 months, hygiene practices, prevention of anaemia,



signs of sickness in children, and preventative measures against COVID-19.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Support national nutrition programme through provision of preventive and curative nutrition services (including SBCC, local food fortification, complementary feeding and capacity strengthening) to targeted populations. (Activity category 6: Food & CBT, CS)	4

Strategic outcome 04: Food insecure populations and communities including those affected by climate shocks, in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods integrated into sustainable and equitable food systems to ensure access to adequate and nutritious food by 2024



Strategic Outcome 4 was financed at 154 percent in 2020. However, some of these contributions will be used in 2021, most notably the multiyear in-kind contribution received from USAID to support resilience-building activities, as well as some funding received to support the resilience scale-up plan from Germany (BMZ).

In the context of COVID-19, starting from May 2020, Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities prioritized individual and household-level activities in order to comply with national preventive measures banning large gatherings. In this regard, WFP scaled up homestead level activities, such as fruit tree plantations, market gardening, creation of compost pits, work in individual fields, and manufacturing of fuel-efficient cooking stoves. In addition, the expansion of FFA activities to new sites was postponed to the first quarter of 2021.

Through FFA activities, **WFP was able to assist some 34,000 households (almost 240,000 beneficiaries)** with 1,900 mt of in-kind food rations and approximately USD 8.2 million of cash-based transfers. In addition, more than 37,000 children aged 6-23 months received supplements for the prevention of malnutrition, and more than 463,000 beneficiaries received unconditional support in the framework of the lean season assistance.

Despite COVID-19 and access constraints, WFP supported local communities to **rehabilitate some 19,600 ha of degraded land** (respectively, 7,000 ha of agriculture land; 10,200 ha of sylvopastoral land; and 2,400 ha through the technique of *régénération naturelle assistée* – RNA). This represents an improvement compared to the result achieved in 2019 (almost 16,000 ha in total). The agricultural land produced 3,500 MT of food, for the benefit of the same 34,000 households involved in FFA activities. In addition, over 2020, some 20,000 households have implemented RNA techniques on 15,000 hectares of land. Overall, 87.19% of the population from targeted communities reported benefits from enhanced assets for their livelihoods, a notable increase compared to the 2019 value (62.57%).

Adjustment made to the monitoring system through remote data collection and field mission completed by the government's technical services has allowed good tracking of FFA activities despite the COVID-19 context and access restriction.

As part of the strategy to progressively make local communities more autonomous and resilient, WFP contributed to producing 563 community fields on a surface area of 938 ha, as well as 688 cereal banks, allowing some 248,000 beneficiaries to have easy access to food during the lean season. Some other results achieved in 2020 include the following:

- 41,000 compost bins allowed local communities to increase their harvests from 400 to 600 kg/ha through the production and utilization of some 15,700 mt of compost;
- 60 seed banks enabled some 25,800 households to sow their fields in a timely manner;
- more than 5,700 hay sheds were built, both at household and community level;
- some 446,000 tree seedlings were planted;

- 88 people had their farmland recovered (100% of the people who claimed it), while 123 other people bought some new land;
- 15 youth organizations made up of 300 young men and women were set up and trained to produce fortified food for livestock;
- 50 sewing machines were installed in the regions of Maradi and Tahoua and used for young women's trainings, thus contributing to their empowerment.

WFP continued to reinforce its technical partnerships with universities. Among these partnerships, WFP strengthened the collaboration with the University of Niamey and five regional universities for the monitoring and evaluation of the activities implemented in the field. Additionally, WFP further reinforced its partnership with **research institutions** and administrative services (AGRHYMET, National Directorate of Metrology and the National Council for Environment and Sustainable Development) for the collection and analysis of climate data and its dissemination to communities. Moreover, WFP reinforced its partnership with government technical services and with the Ministry of Hydraulics for the research of water points in Zinder, Maradi, Tahoua, Tillabéri and Dosso, aiming to extend the research of water points to Diffa region in 2021.

In the framework of its partnership with universities and research institutes, WFP achieved some significant results, notably:

- 200 people were trained in climate adaptation techniques;
- 44 climate data bulletins were published;
- 42 rain gauges were installed to monitor rainfall.

The collaboration with universities was strengthened in view of WFP's strategy towards local appropriation and ownership of assets building techniques, such as the creation of the half-moons. In addition, these universities have been working on the integration of the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) in pedagogical topics. The 3PA is an innovative tool that aims to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of resilience-building programmes by bringing communities, governments and partners together to identify the context-specific actions required, using converging analyses, consultations and participatory approaches. **With students able to master the 3PA tools, this eventually constitutes a pool for the development of resilience activities in partnership with WFP.**

In the framework of the **Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS)**, WFP assisted 91 farmer organizations by providing training in areas such as leadership management, farming techniques, access to markets, warehouse management and quality control. Additionally, WFP purchased more than 2000 mt of millet and some 1300 mt of cowpeas from 86 out of these 91 smallholder producers, for a value of approximately USD 1.3 million.

In order to make farms more sustainable, WFP decided to create eco-friendly farms where market gardening is practiced under drip irrigation, with water resources from solar-pumped boreholes (10 for ecological farms and 53 for community-based vegetable farms) allowing hydraulic organic fertilization. In each of these sites (covering a surface of 2 to 3 ha), each household grew 150 to 200 m² of 3-4 varieties of crops that could be used for consumption within the household or sold through local markets, contributing to improved nutritional status of the community households and their livelihoods.

Additionally, in 2020, WFP started the construction of eight farms in the regions of Zinder, Maradi, Tahoua and Dosso and Tillabéri, which are expected to be completed by March 2021. At the same time, WFP launched a pilot project on the production of compost through some biodigesters which use natural waste to produce fertilizers, gas and electricity. A total of 26 biodigesters are being implemented as of end of 2020 and are planned to be operational by the first quarter of 2021. This system allowed school canteens to save energy for the preparation of children meals and allowed FARNs to use natural gas for cooking demonstrations.

Since the outbreak of COVID-19, WFP has been closely working with the DNP-GCA, UNICEF, and the World Bank to scale up the **national Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) programme**, to address the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 as part of the national response to the pandemic. A joint note was developed to propose a rapid and coordinated response under the coordination of the *Cellule Filets Sociaux* (CFS) within the DNP-GCA.

WFP reached 580,000 beneficiaries as part of the national ASP response, providing cash-based transfers to enable beneficiaries to better meet their food needs and make savings that can serve as a basis for income-generating activities, and support them after the crisis. WFP assistance was carried out from August to December 2020, and targeted all regions, including most affected urban areas in Tahoua, an area that was not traditionally covered by WFP interventions.

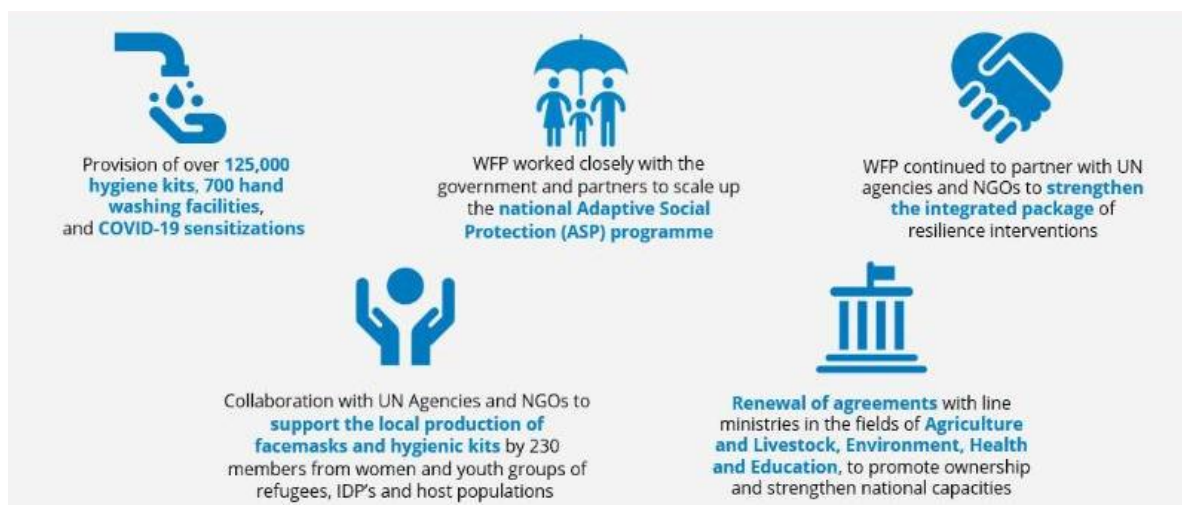
WFP, working in collaboration with the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI), started a Forecast based Financing (FbF) project which set up a Maproom prototype for a tailored seasonal climate forecasting system to

trigger national and community-level anticipatory actions for drought. In close coordination with key line governments institutions WFP has started developing a blueprint for a district-level standard operational procedure with triggers and anticipatory actions for drought.

Lastly, **WFP provided several trainings to more than 200 farmers on climate change adaptation mechanisms and the creation of infrastructures such as half-moons**; to 47 participants in livestock management; to 67 community leaders in resources management and risk management related to climate change.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk men, women, boys and girls, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, and value chains (Activity category 2: Food & CBT, CS)	4

Strategic outcome 05: National institutions and other partners have strengthened capacities to design and manage integrated, gender-responsive and shock-responsive food security, nutrition, social protection policies and programmes by 2024



WFP, together with humanitarian and development partners, continued to **support the Government of Niger to achieve its priorities within the framework of the Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES) 2017-2021 and the United Nations 2030 Agenda for sustainable development**. Capacity strengthening remained an important focus for WFP Niger, in line with the Country Strategic Plan to provide long-term solutions to food and nutrition insecurity in the country. In 2020, initially planned capacity strengthening activities such as workshops, trainings and planning exercises were either cancelled, adapted, or postponed due to COVID-19 restrictions and access constraints that limited WFP staff mobility.

Strategic Outcome 5 was funded at 167 percent of the needs-based plan budget, however, some of this funding will be utilized in the coming years.

Through Strategic Outcome 5, WFP is strengthening the integration between different activities of WFP's integrated package of interventions (school feeding, nutrition activities, livelihoods support and capacity strengthening), while enhancing complementary interventions with other UN and NGO partners' activities for greater impact. This is done through: a) regular coordination meetings and working with technical units to enhance stronger linkages among activities; b) joint planning and promotion of the use of Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) tools to enhance participatory and multi-sectorial planning of interventions at all levels; documentation of good practices, lessons learned exercises c) coordination of capacity strengthening efforts targeting government's technical ministries; and d) documentation of good practices and lessons learned through universities and research institutions to enhance learning and strengthen the quality of interventions.

In 2020, WFP continued working in close collaboration with 20 government institutions. Overall, 17 tools or products were developed or revised to enhance national capacities as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support.

WFP signed agreements with the High Commission for the 3N Initiative "Nigeriens Nourish Nigeriens" (HC3N) to support the implementation of the 3N Resilience Strategy as well as the *Communes de Convergence* approach (which means "coming together in local municipalities") and promote multisectoral partnerships, leveraging on the comparative advantages of each partner. WFP worked with the Ministry of Community Development to institutionalize WFP's 3PA tools in the planning of interventions in Niger with the *Dispositif National de Prévention et Gestion des Crises Alimentaires* (DNP-GCA). WFP also supported the Ministry of Humanitarian Action to develop a more shock-responsive Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) system to address longer-term needs, in line with the humanitarian-development nexus approach, aiming to meet the immediate needs of vulnerable populations while preserving development and resilience gains and addressing root causes of hunger through long-term approaches to strengthen livelihoods. WFP continued to support the government's effort to operationalize the nexus approach in the country. To operationalize this approach, WFP provided financial and technical support to the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs who leads technical working groups on the nexus, and to the DNP-GCA, who is ensuring high level coordination of the implementation plan.

Since the outbreak of COVID-19, **WFP has been closely working with the DNP-GCA, UNICEF, and the World Bank to scale up the national Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) programme, to address the socio-economic impact of the**

COVID-19 on vulnerable households. WFP played a key role in building the coalition of partners around the ASP priorities, closely working together with the DNP-GCA's *Cellule Fillets Sociaux* (CFS) to design coordinated assistance modalities, harmonized methodologies for targeting, cash transfers modalities, and monitoring for the operation, and finalizing a joint note for the coordinated response under the overall lead of the CFS.

Beyond this short-term COVID-19 response, WFP aims to support the DNP-GCA in building a more shock-responsive ASP system. A multi-year capacity strengthening plan with the DNP-GCA was finalized in 2020, focusing on strengthening early warning systems, emergency preparedness and planning, financing mechanisms, targeting and delivery mechanisms. Some of the capacity strengthening activities carried out include vulnerability analysis, design of the COVID-19 response (including analysis on socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, targeting approaches, design of the cash-based transfers response, Post Distribution Monitoring exercise, etc.) and establishment of 6 vulnerability monitoring observatories and 25 local early warning systems (SCAP-RU).

Together with the *Système d'information sur les marchés agricoles (SIMA)*, WFP conducted close monitoring and analysis of markets, supported the modernization of data collection systems, and supported the dissemination of bulletins covering 84 agricultural markets. WFP also collaborated with SIMA on the analysis of intervention modalities, which resulted in the Fill the Nutrients Gap (FNG) analysis, which was coordinated by the government institutions with technical support from WFP and in close collaboration with UN agencies and NGO partners. The results will further inform nutrition-sensitive resilience programming.

WFP supported the Ministry of Humanitarian Action capacities for rapid response to disasters and the production of early warning bulletins on floods.

In support of the government's resilience scale up in Niger "Pro-resilience" (2019-2021), in 2020 WFP renewed agreements with the Ministries in charge of Agriculture and Livestock, Environment, Health and Education, to promote better ownership and strengthen national capacities at all levels. WFP supported the organization of 34 technical trainings to 14,550 government staff on land rehabilitation techniques, 3PA tools, climate services, school canteen management, complementary school activities, nutrition, SBCC and nutrition-sensitive programming. WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and Environment to launch the development of a new guidance on sustainable natural resources management with the support of the University of Niamey.

From March 2020, **in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, planned capacity strengthening activities were readjusted or postponed.** Special focus has been on adapting agreements with government to the context of COVID-19, i.e. through the provision of over 125,000 hygiene kits (soap, facemasks, etc.), 700 hand washing facilities, and COVID-19 sensitization in schools, health centers, at distribution sites and through the use of community radios. This also included the provision of ICT solutions to government institutions to ensure efficient communication and coordination while working remotely.

WFP continued to partner with UN agencies and NGOs (FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, UNFPA, RISE II partners, GIZ, among others) to strengthen the integrated packages of interventions for resilience through synergies and complementarities. In addition, **WFP strengthened its partnerships with universities and research institutions** to improve the quality of its resilience interventions, with students carrying out internships within WFP field offices, conducting research and writing their theses on themes such as integrated soil and water management, rural economy, agrarian systems, biotechnology, impact of FFA and integrated resilience activities. In 2020, 7 partnership agreements were signed with the universities of Niamey, Dosso, Diffa, Maradi, Tahoua, Tillabery and Zinder.

In the context of COVID-19, WFP signed an **agreement with UNHCR, UNDP, and local NGOs APBE and ForgeArts to support the local production of facemasks and hygienic kits** by 230 members from women and youth groups of refugees, IDPs and host populations in Diffa, Tillabéri and Maradi to strengthen their livelihoods and promote economic opportunities as part of the operationalization of the Nexus approach.

WFP worked to combine corporate tools, innovative partnerships and other qualitative and quantitative methods to create an evidence base and inform programming. In the past, satellite imagery has been used in Niger to monitor the long-term landscape changes of FFA interventions through the corporate WFP Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS). A similar collaboration kickstarted in June 2020 with NASA and USAID, with a focus on monitoring changes in landscape over time thanks to FFA activities and capturing differences in results on old, new and control sites, using high resolution satellite imagery.

Lastly, WFP **strengthened the capacities of the Ministries of Environment and Agriculture** in the use of drones to produce aerial imagery to enhance evidence and monitoring of long-term and large-scale landscape land rehabilitation interventions such as WFP's FFA activities. WFP supported a training of unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) remote piloting in early 2020, the second phase of the training on data acquisition and processing was postponed due to COVID-19 outbreak and will be carried out in 2021.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide capacity strengthening to national, decentralized institutions and partners on (i) coherent and gender-transformative intersectoral policies; (ii) planning; (iii) coordination mechanisms; (iv) ownership and programme implementation and (v) knowledge management (Activity category 9: CS)	4

Strategic outcome 06: Humanitarian and development partners in Niger have access to common services and expertise to access and operate in targeted areas until appropriate and sustainable alternatives are available



Strategic Outcome 6 was financed at approximately 92 percent of its total budget needs for 2020, considering the funding transferred from 2019 and the resources coming from cost recovery rates. **In 2020, UNHAS continued to be a critical air service, enabling humanitarian and development actors in Niger to reach vulnerable communities in remote areas of the country, by serving seven destinations on a regular basis.** As Nigerien airlines TAMARA and APLHA Aviation are not approved by UNDSS for UN staff travel, UNHAS continued to be the only way to travel across the country for UN agencies, as well as the most reliable way to fly across the country for most of the NGO and diplomatic personnel in the country. Overall, in 2020, some 132 user organisations relied on UNHAS flights to implement their activities. UNHAS services also contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 17 - Partnership for the Goals (to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development).

In 2020, the UNHAS fleet in Niger was composed of two 37-seater Dash 8 aircrafts serving Niamey, Tahoua, Agadez, Dirkou, Diffa, Maradi and Zinder, providing an essential link across the vast country from the capital to the northern and south-eastern parts of the country. Additionally, UNHAS provided logistics services, through the transport of cargo, consisting of medical and IT equipment to all regions of the country.

UNHAS maintained a flexible, demand-driven flight schedule, to serve the humanitarian community in responding to various needs in the country. In a cost-efficient manner, UNHAS conducted flight rotations with multiple stops, departing from and returning to the capital Niamey, serving several flight destinations in one go. The number of rotations and the frequency by which a destination was served was determined in consideration of user demands and resource availability. Flight schedules, user demand, strategic orientation, and other issues were regularly discussed with the User Group Committee (UGC) and the Steering Committee – the latter consisting of representatives and Country Directors of United Nations agencies, donor representatives, and NGOs. Effectiveness and efficiency of UNHAS Niger operations are constantly monitored through the Performance Management Tool (PMT).

Furthermore, in 2020 UNHAS Niger maintained strong links with Civil Aviation Authorities and other relevant local and regional authorities such as the "Agence pour la sécurité de la navigation aérienne en Afrique et à Madagascar" (ASECNA). Regarding the latter, ASECNA provided UNHAS with services such as air navigation control, aircraft guidance, traffic and weather forecast information, airport infrastructure maintenance, among others.

In 2020, humanitarian access has become increasingly difficult due to insecurity, flooding following the rainy season, the impact of COVID-19 restrictions as well as the need for all diplomatic and international organizations to have military escorts during movement outside of major cities, imposed by the Government as of 2 September 2020. This measure made it harder to reach vulnerable communities in rural areas and ensure quality monitoring of implemented activities. UNHAS air service is offering the only viable way to reach main Nigerien cities, as travel by road without a military escort is not allowed until this imposition is lifted by the Government. Furthermore, safe and reliable air service providers in the country are limited.

In the framework of COVID-19, **UNHAS domestic flights within Niger were suspended from 30 March to 20 July 2020**, following the Government's decision to put the city of Niamey in isolation to limit the spread of COVID-19 in the rest of the country. As a result, no cost recovery was generated during this period, for a corresponding loss of USD 920,000. Hence, for the first eight months of 2020, UNHAS generated an average monthly cost recovery of USD 100,000 instead of USD 230,000.

After a 4-month suspension, UNHAS Niger flights resumed on 20 July, following official authorization from the Ministry of Health and Civil aviation authorities. Before resuming flights, UNHAS carried out assessments at all airports served in the country, to ensure all preventive measures had been correctly put in place. Standard Operating Procedures detailing the preventive measures and barrier actions against COVID-19 during flights and at the various airports served by UNHAS upon arrival were shared with UNHAS users.

Since September 2020, the number of passengers and cargo transported by UNHAS Niger started increasing again, with UNHAS noting a return to the same level of passengers and cargo transported as at the beginning of 2020 (January/February), before the COVID-19 pandemic reached Niger. Over 800 passengers were transported in September, and up to 1,330 passengers were transported in November. During the second half of December, there was a decrease in the number of passengers due to the upsurge of COVID-19 cases in Niger, with a consequent decrease in field missions. Since UNHAS domestic flights resumed on 20 July, until 31 December 2020 UNHAS transported almost 4,600 passengers and more than 18 mt of cargo.

Overall, in 2020 UNHAS Niger transported more than 6,900 passengers and 27 mt of cargo to the seven destinations served in Niger. In addition, UNHAS performed 13 medical evacuations. On average, in 2020 UNHAS transported around 860 passengers and 3,4 mt of cargo per month. The monthly statistics significantly decreased due to the suspension of domestic flights from 30 March to 20 July. The cost per person and km registered in 2020 was 1,23 €/pax/km.

The existing UNHAS operation in Niger facilitated the activation of WFP's Global Aviation Service in the country, implemented as part of the Global Humanitarian Response Plan (GHRP) when national borders were closed during to COVID-19 limitations. Niger was included in the cargo, passenger and MEDEVAC service flights connected to the regional Hub in Accra, Ghana. This Aviation Service was fairly distinct from UNHAS, which provides domestic flights within Niger on a regular basis.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide UNHAS flight services to partners to access areas of humanitarian interventions (Activity category 10: SD)	N/A

Cross-cutting Results

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

In Niger, women and girls face major obstacles, especially regarding access to basic services, markets, assets and land rights. Women also continue to be at risk of gender-based violence and early marriage. To address these challenges, WFP uses a twin-track strategy, combining gender mainstreaming and targeted action. WFP strengthened gender analysis, focusing on behavioural changes and aiming at sharing good practices on gender-informed approaches.

Overall, WFP continues to adopt gender-transformative and participatory approaches throughout all phases of its operations, from targeting to monitoring and evaluation, in line with the Three-Pronged Approach. Women are encouraged to actively participate in community discussions and in feedback mechanisms. During data collection exercises, data is disaggregated by sex and age.

In 2020, as part of the strategy to support adolescent girls aged 10-19 years, in partnership with UNICEF and the Directory of Nutrition, WFP provided iron and folic acid supplements to more than 93,000 adolescent girls for the prevention of anaemia. This activity was implemented in the framework of WFP's joint education and nutrition project, which provides nutrition support and school grants to adolescent girls. The overall goal of the project is to break the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition through a multi-sector, nutrition-sensitive and gender-sensitive approach which aims to improve the educational and nutritional status of adolescent girls, while preventing early marriages and pregnancies. Additionally, WFP and its partners implemented awareness-raising sessions on topics such as nutritional education and prevention of anaemia, soft skills and financial management, importance of girls' education and the risks of early marriage as well as HIV/AIDS prevention.

In **FARNs** (Nutritional Education and Rehabilitation Centres), WFP provided social behaviour change communication to women and caregivers of children accessing health and nutrition services at the centres.

Through the project on Fortification of Processed Food Products (FOPAT), eight women's organizations were supported through trainings, equipment and the construction of processing unit. Through funding received in late 2020, WFP will further reinforce FOPAT project in 2021.

In addition, **WFP continued to regularly involve women in livelihoods activities through its Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities.** Rehabilitation and promotion of vegetable gardens, which are activities often carried out by women, help generate opportunities for women's income generating activities. Among its long-term objectives, the FFA programme aims at reducing the burden on women and girls in terms of time to process grain or to fetch water and firewood thanks to regenerated natural resources. FFA activities also fostered social behavioural change by integrating awareness-raising activities on key family practices, gender and nutrition, in order to allow women's empowerment and contribute to raise awareness on gender-based discriminatory behaviours.

Lastly, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP supported 230 members from women and youth groups of refugees, IDPs and vulnerable hosts in Diffa, Maradi and Tillabéri with trainings on the production of facemasks, soap and gel, in the framework of WFP's support to the Government's campaign to promote the widespread use of facemasks, in close collaboration with UNHCR, UNDP and local NGOs APBE and ForgeArts.

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

In Niger, in 2020, the context has significantly enhanced the protection risks faced by affected populations. Persistent insecurity was observed in conflict-affected areas, particularly along the borders with Nigeria, Mali and Burkina Faso due to the increasing influx of refugees, while a high number of internal displacements were caused by intercommunity conflicts and flooding. In addition, there was an increase of kidnappings, gender-based violence and recruitment of children by non-state armed groups. Access constraints due to insecurity, coupled with COVID-19 related preventive measures and restrictions, resulted in an increase of vulnerable people facing limited access to humanitarian assistance, reducing their access to basic social services and consequently increasing protection needs.

In such challenging conditions, WFP continued to carry out its operations by putting the safety and dignity of beneficiaries first. The choice of the transfer modality (food or cash) relied on feasibility studies carefully assessing whether security conditions and markets' stability allowed WFP to implement cash transfers without putting beneficiaries in danger or negatively impacting local economy.

All interventions were implemented under the "do no harm" principles, according to which any allegation regarding potential negative consequences of WFP's interventions on the vulnerability of affected people is carefully reviewed at the appropriate level and authorities under the humanitarian coordinator leadership. Any proved or assessed high risk is analyzed at appropriate level and decision made in close coordination and consultation with the humanitarian coordinator, food security cluster as appropriate. WFP has corporate and contextualized operational procedures which include monitoring and evaluation following international approaches and methodologies to assess programmes performances, efficiency with specific focus on cross-cutting issues such as gender and protection and accountability to the affected population. In line with the approach followed in Niger by humanitarian and development partners, WFP involves targeted communities in the discussions and exercises carried out to identify the needs and priorities of communities through participatory planning.

In 2020, WFP continued to facilitate the participation of affected people in WFP's programmes by ensuring that programme design, targeting exercises, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation processes and decisions are informed by and reflect the views of affected people (i.e. beneficiaries of WFP's assistance).

To operationalize its commitments towards Accountability of Affected Populations (AAP), WFP focused on three key areas:

- **Provision of information:** WFP ensured that targeted beneficiaries were duly informed about WFP's assistance in terms of modality, duration of the assistance, dates of distributions, and criteria to be eligible for each type of assistance (for instance, the age limit of children to receive blanket supplementary feeding or be part of the screening and referral activities for malnutrition treatment). Following the onset of COVID-19, WFP organized sensitization sessions regarding the risks and the preventive measures to limit the spread of the virus. Targeted beneficiaries were also informed about the necessary changes in distributions, such as the required social distancing while waiting to receive their ration; the importance of wearing facemasks and frequently washing their hands at the handwashing facilities that were positioned at distribution sites; the temporary suspension of community-based activities that required a large number of participants, such as FARNs cooking demonstrations and awareness-raising sessions, and large-scale FFA works.

- **Consultation:** The selection of the distribution sites is done by taking into account security aspects, distance and accessibility for vulnerable categories such as women and people living with a disability. Targeting exercises are also done by involving local communities and by taking into account the specific needs of the most vulnerable categories (women, boys and girls, elderly people, pregnant and lactating women, children under the age of 5 and people living with a handicap). The list of beneficiaries receiving assistance are disaggregated by age and gender, thus facilitating monitoring and analyses based on gender and age indicators. In its resilience-building interventions, beneficiaries were involved in discussions regarding the identification of needs, the proposed interventions and the most appropriate assistance modality (food/cash), through a Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) exercise. In addition, some Seasonal Livelihoods Programming (SLP) exercises were carried out to identify the needs and priorities in a given area and plan the resilience building operations together with the community. CBPP approach is also used in relocation villages - sites where refugees get relocated due to security reasons - in order to ensure that the needs of both refugees and host communities are taken into account.

- **Community feedback mechanisms (CFMs):** in 2020, WFP explored the introduction of a hotline, since its Interactive Voice Response (IVR) is no longer in use and a corporate feedback mechanism (Sugar CFM) is being fine-tuned. This hotline will be piloted in 2021. In the meantime, WFP continued to address beneficiaries' complaints through community complaint committees established at the distribution sites. These committees were sensitized on the

inclusion of people with specific needs (pregnant and lactating women, elderly people, and persons living with a disability). In addition, WFP reinforced its Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) and its mVAM to ensure that the beneficiaries were able to raise issues, which were addressed in collaboration with partners and local authorities. Outgoing calls through the mVAM call centre were used to complement feedback from beneficiaries. Most of the reported issues included complaints about inclusion/exclusion error in targeting exercises, management of beneficiary lists in order to take into account changes in household composition such as marriage or divorce, re-distribution of assistance, food commodity preferences, and so on.

Lastly, WFP involved local communities in the preparation and provision of awareness raising sessions on nutritional education, good family practices, benefits of girls' education etc. The process to select the facilitators itself involved the community, being carried out by an established village committee applying the following criteria: the facilitators were local members of the community of intervention, they were able to read and write, they represented role models within the community, and were preferably women. These facilitators were trained, equipped, coordinated and supervised by the implementing partners. The number of facilitators was defined according to the needs of each area of intervention, as each facilitator was responsible for a defined area.

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

In Niger, recurrent climatic shocks (such as drought or floods), coupled with crop diseases and land degradation - all threats compounded by climate change - limit agricultural production, access to water, forest surfaces, fish farming, and biological diversity. These recurring climate shocks have reduced community resilience, with a strong impact on the livelihoods of populations, prompting migration and further depletion of natural resources.

WFP targets populations exposed to the impact of climate change and environmental degradation by helping them to diversify their sources of revenue and livelihoods, supporting the protection of assets, revenue and harvest, and improving access to markets for smallholder farmers. The programme adopts an environmental-friendly and climate-sensitive strategy aiming to address underlying issues. The community assets prioritized interventions that support adaptation to climate change and include, among others, soil and water conservation, expansion of dry land reforestation, water harvesting schemes using run off run on catchments.

WFP supported poor and very poor households in targeted communities to **access social safety nets through multiple livelihood-based interventions, reducing vulnerability by facilitating access to basic services**, hence reducing the use of negative coping strategies. In this regard, WFP supported local communities by treating and rehabilitating some 19,600 hectares of agricultural, pastoral and silvo-pastoral lands, including through half-moons, zaï, stone bunds and deep trenches, with the aim of improving soil quality, enabling vegetation regrowth, afforestation, groundwater recharge and increasing agro-pastoral productivity while contributing to the reduction of CO2 emissions. Moreover, among the activities that had environmental benefits, WFP created 90 hectares of vegetable gardens; 15,700 mt of compost; 38 linear meters of erosion control soil bunds; and stabilized 160 ha of sand dunes, contributing to reducing soil erosion.

Overall, in Niger, environmental and social studies are not imperative in the context of land restoration: given the size and the type of land restoration activities supported by WFP, the environmental impact of WFP's FFA traditional activities (half-moons, zaï, stone bunds and deep trenches) is classified as minor, except for the construction of larger scale water infrastructure such as water diversion weirs that require environmental impact assessments before starting the construction. An agreement with the Ministries of Environment and Agriculture was put in place since the onset of FFA interventions to ensure close technical and environmental monitoring, which have showed no adverse effects on the environment. In 2020, WFP initially planned to support the construction of two water diversion weirs in close collaboration with the ministry of agriculture, however, due to COVID-19 preventative measures these activities were postponed and the environmental impact assessments are planned to be launched in 2021.

WFP also provided agro-climate information services (580 messages delivered during the 2020 rainy season) **to inform smallholder farmers and local governments actors' decision-making** in the planning and implementation of agricultural and pastoral activities for mitigating climate risks. This information for instance helps farmers anticipate and plan for cultivar selection (early varieties in case of drought previsions), dates of sowing, planting, transplanting, intercultural, harvest and post-harvest operations, and chemical and fertilizer applications.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

NB Data table: the results at national level are not available.

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

1.17 million people were estimated to be food insecure in the 2019 lean season (Cadre Harmonisé, March 2019).

Source of 5.6 million vulnerable people: analysis carried out in April/May by Government and partners on the impact of COVID-19.

Partnerships

Dispositif National de Prévention et Gestion des Crises Alimentaires (DNP-GCA): National Crisis Prevention and Management Unit

Cellule des Filets Sociaux (CFS) : Safety Nets Unit (a Unit within the DNP-GCA)

Strategic outcome 01

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

Conditional activities under SO1 were done in Tahoua, Tillabery and Diffa.

2018 and 2019 data has not been inserted in the follow up section due to the structure of the project RIM/CSP logframe and the transition from PRRO/EMOP in 2018 2019, further, the compendium of indicators has changed and not all indicators are reported similarly

Strategic outcome 02

The direct cash to school's modality is implemented in the same areas as SAMS, both target the same small farmers. The cash-based modality prioritises purchases from farmers' organisations. Mechanism: once the money is transferred to the schools, a purchasing committee is set up. Through past operations, including use of vouchers, WFP creates a link between schools and farmers' organisations in the area. The purchasing committee approaches the farmer organisation closest to their school and starts negotiations to reach a consensus on the purchase price of the products. The two parties also decide on the transport of food.

2018 and 2019 data has not been inserted in the follow up section due to the structure of the project RIM/CSP logframe and the transition from PRRO/EMOP in 2018 2019, further, the compendium of indicators has changed and not all indicators are reported similarly

Strategic outcome 03

Specialized nutritious foods (Super cereal Plus, 200g/day/child or Plumpy'Doz 50g/day/child)

2018 and 2019 data has not been inserted in the follow up section due to the structure of the project RIM/CSP logframe and the transition from PRRO/EMOP in 2018 2019, further, the compendium of indicators has changed and not all indicators are reported similarly

Strategic outcome 04

2018 and 2019 data has not been inserted in the follow up section due to the structure of the project RIM/CSP logframe and the transition from PRRO/EMOP in 2018 2019, further, the compendium of indicators has changed and not all indicators are reported similarly

Strategic outcome 05

The above-mentioned 17 tools were developed in the following fields: food security and vulnerability assessments, inclusion of 3PA modules into university curricula, new guidance on sustainable natural resources management, training on the use of drones, definition of standards for cowpea flour fortified with iron and folic acid, joint assessments on the effects of land rehabilitation activities, support on monitoring and evaluation systems, information on weather forecasts via mobile phone, etc.

DNPGCA's Cellule Filets Sociaux (CFS) - Social Safety Net Unit
Système d'Information sur les Marchés Agricoles (SIMA) - Agricultural Market Information System
Dispositif National de Prévention et Gestion des Crises Alimentaires (DNPGCA) - National Food Crisis Prevention and Management System

2018 and 2019 data has not been inserted in the follow up section due to the structure of the project RIM/CSP logframe and the transition from PRRO/EMOP in 2018 2019, further, the compendium of indicators has changed and not all indicators are reported similarly

Strategic outcome 06

2018 and 2019 data has not been inserted in the follow up section due to the structure of the project RIM/CSP logframe and the transition from PRRO/EMOP in 2018 2019, further, the compendium of indicators has changed and not all indicators are reported similarly

Progress towards gender equality

2018 and 2019 data has not been inserted in the follow up section due to the structure of the project RIM/CSP logframe and the transition from PRRO/EMOP in 2018 2019, further, the compendium of indicators has changed and not all indicators are reported similarly

Protection and accountability to affected populations

2018 and 2019 data has not been inserted in the follow up section due to the structure of the project RIM/CSP logframe and the transition from PRRO/EMOP in 2018 2019, further, the compendium of indicators has changed and not all indicators are reported similarly


Environment

355 participants were involved in training sessions focused on improved stoves.

2018 and 2019 data has not been inserted in the follow up section due to the structure of the project RIM/CSP logframe and the transition from PRRO/EMOP in 2018 2019, further, the compendium of indicators has changed and not all indicators are reported similarly

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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	1,388,133	1,333,697	2,721,830	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	517,169	473,576	990,745	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	517,169	473,576	990,745	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	1,388,133	1,333,697	2,721,830	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			12.7	2020	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	401,541	195,102	596,643	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight					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	70,376	80,971	151,347	

Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%				Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			19,605.82
					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	261,212	201,929	463,141

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,046,510	1,330,446	127%
	female	1,524,277	1,391,384	91%
	total	2,570,787	2,721,830	106%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	761,246	89,399	12%
	female	802,777	96,276	12%
	total	1,564,023	185,675	12%
24-59 months	male	24,336	158,642	652%
	female	22,121	152,951	691%
	total	46,457	311,593	671%
5-11 years	male	110,109	357,914	325%
	female	95,013	328,455	346%
	total	205,122	686,369	335%
12-17 years	male	37,883	246,025	649%
	female	33,291	234,287	704%
	total	71,174	480,312	675%
18-59 years	male	93,987	451,580	480%
	female	541,021	554,739	103%
	total	635,008	1,006,319	158%
60+ years	male	18,949	26,886	142%
	female	30,054	24,676	82%
	total	49,003	51,562	105%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Returnee	46,191	54,437	118%
Resident	1,954,903	2,313,556	118%
Refugee	261,751	108,873	42%

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
IDP	307,942	244,965	80%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	432,807	448,281	103%
Nutrition Prevention	166,818	151,347	90%
Nutrition Treatment	868,338	496,439	57%
School Meal	182,236	154,978	85%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	1,668,182	2,127,806	127%

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	12,677	-
Sorghum Flour	0	139	-
Sorghum/Millet	51,338	18,261	36%
Corn Soya Blend	18,628	5,898	32%
LNS	0	295	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,890	454	24%
Ready To Use Therapeutic Food	0	6	-
Iodised Salt	733	121	17%
Vegetable Oil	5,462	2,670	49%
Beans	8,801	6,618	75%
Lentils	0	20	-
Split Lentils	0	10	-
Split Peas	0	2,572	-
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Rice	0	551	-
Sorghum/Millet	5,288	4,920	93%
Corn Soya Blend	1,187	1,030	87%
Iodised Salt	119	37	32%
Vegetable Oil	673	599	89%
Beans	1,069	1,114	104%
Split Peas	0	176	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Rice	0	64	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Sorghum/Millet	281	87	31%
Corn Soya Blend	4,556	1,862	41%
LNS	0	177	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	2,863	1,055	37%
Iodised Salt	4	2	42%
Vegetable Oil	480	204	42%
Beans	48	20	42%
Split Peas	0	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Rice	0	2,296	-
Sorghum/Millet	11,503	439	4%
Corn Soya Blend	5,984	2,121	35%
LNS	0	53	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	0%
Wheat Soya Blend	0	6	-
Iodised Salt	164	5	3%
Vegetable Oil	1,150	280	24%
Beans	1,972	449	23%
Peas	0	6	-

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	26,499,413	11,890,864	45%
Cash	1,369,710	811,934	59%
Value Voucher	3,167,539	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	19,871,089	21,504,844	108%
No one suffers from malnutrition			

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Crisis affected populations, including refugees, IDPs host communities and returnees in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis					- Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide an integrated food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations (refugees, IDPs, host communities and returnees)						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided						
Output Category D: Assets created						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	62,040 47,960 110,000	19,025 14,708 33,733
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	186,646 171,187 357,833	171,220 161,894 333,114
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	23,198 23,198	11,074 11,074
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	62,040 47,960 110,000	83,065 64,213 147,278
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	441,013 404,487 845,500	363,844 344,023 707,867
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	56,557 63,776 120,333	33,027 31,732 64,759
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	132,334 119,730 252,064	40,647 37,521 78,168
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	72,884 72,884	31,647 31,647
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	86,853	49,741
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	26,499,413	11,890,864
	A.8*: Number of rations provided					
A: Crisis-affected women, men, girls and boys receive timely and adequate food and nutrition assistance (food and cash) for assets and income generation to meet their food and nutrition needs, improve livelihoods and support early recovery	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		Food assistance for asset	ration	12	11

A: Crisis-affected women, men, girls and boys receive timely and adequate food and nutrition assistance (food and cash) for assets and income generation to meet their food and nutrition needs, improve livelihoods and support early recovery	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		General Distribution	ration	12	11
	B.1*: Quantity of fortified food provided					
B: Nutritious foods provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided		General Distribution	Mt	25,980.6	9,001.34
	B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided					
B: Nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		General Distribution	Mt	20,518.8	6,361.75
B: Nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Mt	4,459.82	1,542.58
	B.3*: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified					
B: Nutritious foods provided	B.3*.1: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified		General Distribution	%	29.91	18.08
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
D: Women, men, girls and boys (in crisis-affected areas benefit from community based assets to restore their livelihoods/strengthen their self-reliance and support early recovery	D.1.17: Hectares (ha) of land cleared		Food assistance for asset	Ha	275	275

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide an integrated food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations (refugees, IDPs, host communities and returnees)

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All; Niger;									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	3.64	≤3	≤3.64	5.72			WFP survey
		Male	3.59	≤3	≤3.59	5.28			
		Overall	3.6	≤3	≤3.6	5.4			
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	General Distribution	Overall	3	<4	<4	3.3			Secondary data
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	3.6	≥10	≥3.6	2.8			WFP survey
		Male	4.3	≥10	≥4.3	3.7			
		Overall	4.1	≥10	≥4.1	3.4			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	63.5	≥64	≥63.5	52.2			WFP survey
		Male	73.7	≥74	≥73.7	54.5			
		Overall	70.6	≥72	≥70.6	53.9			

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	39.8 42.1 41.4	≥43 ≥43 ≥42	≥39.8 ≥42.1 ≥41.4	35.8 44.2 42			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	67.6 62.5 64	<60 <60 <60	<67.6 <62.5 <64	79 64.2 68.2			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	15.5 16.4 16.1	<15 <16 <16	<15.5 <16.4 <16.1	11.3 7.6 8.6			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	6.6 4 4.8	<6 <4 <4	<6.6 <4 <4.8	6.9 6.6 6.7			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	28.8 33.1 31.9	<30 <30 <30	<28.8 <33.1 <31.9	18.2 32.1 28.4			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	44.7 41.5 42.5	<42 <41 <42	<44.7 <41.5 <42.5	52.9 48.1 49.4			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	29.9 22.4 24.6	<30 <22 <24	<29.9 <22.4 <24.6	40.9 38.9 39.4			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	42.2 48.8 46.8	≥50 ≥50 ≥50	≥42.2 ≥48.8 ≥46.8	40.4 48.6 46.4			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	34 26.7 28.9	≥30 ≥30 ≥30	≥34 ≥26.7 ≥34.2	36 34.8 35.1			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	23.8 24.5 24.3	≤20 ≤20 ≤20	≤23.8 ≤24.5 ≤20	23.6 16.6 18.5			WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	91.4 84.2 86.3			67.4 57.7 60.4			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	48.9 47.8 48.2		>48.9 >47.8 >50 >48.2	49.7 52.8 52			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	2 4.7 3.9		<2 <4.7 <3 <3.9	1.4 1.8 1.7			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	19.6 20.8 20.5		<19.6 <20.8 <20.5	44.3 40.5 41.6			WFP survey

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	29.5		<29.5	4.6		WFP survey
		Male	26.7		<26.7	4.8		
		Overall	27.5	<27	<27.5	4.8		
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	12.45	<15	<15	4.35		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	0.21	<3	<3	0.2		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	1.45	<15	<15	3.36		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	85.89	>75	>75	92.09		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	General Distribution	Overall	0	≥50		60.5		WFP survey
All; Niger; Cash, Food								
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	General Distribution	Overall			≥12.5			

Strategic Outcome 02 : School-aged girls and boys including adolescents in targeted food insecure and pastoral regions have access to adequate and nutritious food during the school year - Resilience Building

Output Results

Activity 02: Equitably provide an integrated school feeding package to boys, girls and adolescents during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output Category N*: School feeding provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	6,161 7,321 13,482	5,890 6,999 12,889
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	0	68,685 81,611 150,296
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	77,121 91,633 168,754	70,825 84,153 154,978
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	8,335	8,426
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	4,537,249	811,934
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: Boys and girls attending targeted schools benefit from complementary services (school gardens, cattle and mills) to promote and adopt healthy food and nutrition practices	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		School feeding (on-site)	site	929	929
	A.8*: Number of rations provided					
A: Boys and girls attending targeted schools receive timely and adequate nutritious school meals linked to locally sourced food to meet their food and nutrition needs and support school retention and completion	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		School feeding (on-site)	ration	9	7
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
E*: Adolescent girls attending targeted schools receive gender-transformative social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to support school retention, improve their nutritional status, nutrition-related practices and essential life-skills	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	52,500	52,500
E*: Adolescent girls attending targeted schools receive gender-transformative social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to support school retention, improve their nutritional status, nutrition-related practices and essential life-skills	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	35,000	35,000
	E*.5*: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media					

E*: Adolescent girls attending targeted schools receive gender-transformative social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to support school retention, improve their nutritional status, nutrition-related practices and essential life-skills	E*.5.2: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mid-sized media (i.e. community radio)		School feeding (on-site)	individual	17,500	17,500
	N*.1*: Feeding days as percentage of total school days					
N*: N.1 Feeding days as percentage of total school days (new)	N*.1.1: 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)					
N*: N.1 Feeding days as percentage of total school days (new)	N*.2.1: 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
	N*.5*: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed					
N*: N.1 Feeding days as percentage of total school days (new)	N*.5.3: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed		School feeding (on-site)	unit	50	15

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Equitably provide an integrated school feeding package to boys, girls and adolescents during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
CHILDREN; Niger;									
Attendance rate (new)	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	79.95	≥80	≥55	61			WFP programme monitoring
Enrolment rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	1.8	≥5	≥3				WFP programme monitoring
		Male	2.9	≥5	≥3				
		Overall	2.3	≥5	≥3	3.5			
Gender ratio	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	0.82	=1	=0.84	0.84			WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	1.82	≤1.8	≤1.82	1.6			WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	98.18	≥98.5	≥98.18	98.4			WFP programme monitoring

Output Results

Activity 03: Support national nutrition programme through provision of preventive and curative nutrition services (including SBCC, local food fortification, complementary feeding and capacity strengthening) to targeted populations

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	38,169 38,169	40,731 40,731
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	200,376 181,293 381,669	132,278 122,103 254,381
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	100,354 100,354	80,438 80,438
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	8,231	3,470
	B.1*: Quantity of fortified food provided					
B: Targeted boys and girls aged 6-23 months, pregnant women and girls, receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food to treat moderate acute malnutrition	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	7,898.16	2,961.77
	B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided					
B: Targeted boys and girls aged 6-23 months, pregnant women and girls, receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food to treat moderate acute malnutrition	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	7,418.51	2,753.47
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Targeted boys and girls aged 6-59 months, pregnant women and girls and adolescent girls and boys benefit from enhanced capacities of health personnel, and community in malnutrition treatment and prevention to access nutrition and complementary health services	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	individual	1,700	475
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					

E*: Targeted women and men, adolescent girls and boys and their communities receive social behaviour change communication (SBCC) and incentives to improve nutrition-related practices	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	83,904	72,349
E*: Targeted women and men, adolescent girls and boys and their communities receive social behaviour change communication (SBCC) and incentives to improve nutrition-related practices	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	141,678	138,245

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Support national nutrition programme through provision of preventive and curative nutrition services (including SBCC, local food fortification, complementary feeding and capacity strengthening) to targeted populations

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All; Niger;									
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	0.4	>5	>0.4	1.8			WFP survey
		Male	0.3	>5	>0.3	2.1			
		Overall	0.3	>5	>0.3	2			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	66	>70	>66	80.4			WFP survey
		Male	66.5	>70	>66.5	78.1			
		Overall	66.4	>70	>66.4	78.7			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	36.6	>40	>36.6	52.7			WFP survey
		Male	35.6	>38	>35.6	49.2			
		Overall	35.8	>37	>35.8	50			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	64.9	<55	<64.9	64.5			WFP survey
		Male	55.6	<55	<55.6	57.3			
		Overall	57.7	<55	<57.7	59			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	16.4	<15	<16.4	8.1			WFP survey
		Male	12.4	<12	<12.4	7			
		Overall	13.3	<13	<13.3	7.3			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	6.2	<5	<6.2	1.3			WFP survey
		Male	4.6	<4	<4.6	2.1			
		Overall	5	<5	<5	1.9			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	34.7	<40	<34.7	33.7			WFP survey
		Male	44	<40	<44	40.6			
		Overall	41.9	<40	<41.9	39			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	47	<45	<47	39.2			WFP survey
		Male	52.1	<50	<52.1	43.8			
		Overall	50.9	<50	<50.9	42.7			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	27.8	<25	<27.8	18.3			WFP survey
		Male	28.9	<26	<28.9	19.8			
		Overall	28.6	<25	<28.6	19.4			

MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	11	<15	<15	5.33		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	0.02	<3	<3	0.14		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	1.13	<15	<15	2.95		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	87.85	>75	>75	91.58		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Overall	11.3	>70	>21.3	6.8		WFP survey
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Overall	0	>66	>66	89.6		WFP survey
WOMEN; Niger;								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	General Distribution	Overall	25.7	>30	>25.7	28.6		WFP survey

Output Results

Activity 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk of food insecurity men, women, boys and girls, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, and value chains

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided

Output Category D: Assets created

Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed

Output Category G: Linkages to financial resources and insurance services facilitated

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	120,023 92,784 212,807	156,231 120,776 277,007
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	198,991 153,830 352,821	309,480 292,621 602,101
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	63,184 48,844 112,028	249,148 235,576 484,724
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	21,848 24,637 46,485	44,160 42,428 86,588
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	20,773	5,655
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	19,871,089	21,504,844
	A.8*: Number of rations provided					
A: Targeted women, men, girls and boys receive timely and adequate seasonal food and nutrition assistance to meet their food and nutrition needs and consolidate gains on asset creation	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		General Distribution	ration	2,786,000	4,525.51
	B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided					
B: Nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		General Distribution	Mt	1,177.2	521.98
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
D: Women, men, girls and boys in targeted areas equitably benefit from new or restored community assets to enhance their resilience to natural and man-made shocks and adaptation to climate change	D.1.17: Hectares (ha) of land cleared		Food assistance for asset	Ha	19,600	19,600
	D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services					

D: Women, men, girls and boys in targeted areas equitably benefit from new or restored community assets to enhance their resilience to natural and man-made shocks and adaptation to climate change	D.2*.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)		Food assistance for asset	Number	462,000	388,972
D: Women, men, girls and boys in targeted areas equitably benefit from new or restored community assets to enhance their resilience to natural and man-made shocks and adaptation to climate change	D.2*.12: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Productive uses)		Food assistance for asset	Number	32,500	26,300
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
E*: Targeted communities receive gender-transformative social behaviour change communication and information to promote inclusive and equitable community-based farm management, production, purchase, and consumption of nutrient-rich/dense food	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Food assistance for asset	Number	27,860	32,420
E*: Targeted communities receive gender-transformative social behaviour change communication and information to promote inclusive and equitable community-based farm management, production, purchase, and consumption of nutrient-rich/dense food	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Food assistance for asset	Number	28,997	33,743
	F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained					
F: Value chain actors benefit from enhanced capacities and local purchases to sustainably increase their productivity, diversify their production, foster access to local markets through home-grown school feeding and strengthened local economies	F.1.10: Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases		Food assistance for asset	individual	2,225	2,225
	G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities					
G: Women, men, girls and boys in targeted areas benefit from new or restored community assets to enhance their resilience to natural and man-made shocks and adaptation to climate change	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities		Food assistance for asset	individual	215	215
	G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks					
G: Women, men, girls and boys in targeted areas benefit from new or restored community assets to enhance their resilience to natural and man-made shocks and adaptation to climate change	G.8*.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels		Food assistance for asset	Number	13,000	10,590

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk of food insecurity men, women, boys and girls, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, and value chains

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All; Niger;									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Female	1.76	≤1.5	≤1.5	3.43			WFP survey
		Male	1.63	≤1.5	≤1.5	3.68			
		Overall	1.66	≤1.5	≤1.6	3.62			
Default rate (as a percentage) of WFP pro-smallholder farmer procurement contracts	General Distribution	Overall		<44	≤44	44			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	40.7	≥50	≥45	58			WFP survey
		Male	43.2	≥50	≥45	54.9			
		Overall	42.6	≥50	≥45	55.7			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	28.4	≥30	≥30	25.1			WFP survey
		Male	30.5	≥30	≥30	29.2			
		Overall	30	≥30	≥30	28.2			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	31	<25	<25	17			WFP survey
		Male	26.3	<25	<25	15.9			
		Overall	27.4	<20	<25	16.1			
Food expenditure share	School feeding (on-site)	Female	99.3	<70	<80	67.6			WFP survey
		Male	97.3	<70	<80	57.1			
		Overall	97.7	<70	<80	59.6			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	83.2	>85	>83.8	66.6			WFP survey
		Male	84	>85	>83.8	61.5			
		Overall	83.8	>85	>83.8	62.7			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	1.7	<2	<2.2	1.3			WFP survey
		Male	2.4	<2	<2.2	2.1			
		Overall	2.2	<2	<2.2	1.9			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	10.3	<9	<9.4	27.7			WFP survey
		Male	9.2	<9	<9.4	32.7			
		Overall	9.4	<9	<9.4	31.5			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	4.9	<4	<4.5	4.4			WFP survey
		Male	4.4	<4	<4.5	3.7			
		Overall	4.5	<4	<4.5	3.9			
Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods	General Distribution	Overall	0	>25	=25	50			WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	General Distribution	Overall	0	>10	≥10	12			WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	General Distribution	Female		=100	=100				WFP programme monitoring
		Male		=100	=100				
		Overall	0	=100	=100	80			

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base	Food assistance for asset	Overall	62.57	>65	>62.57	87.19			WFP survey
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Value (USD)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	0	>1,300,000	=1,300,000	1,298,742			WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Volume (MT)</i>	General Distribution	Overall				3,300			WFP programme monitoring

Output Results

Activity 05: Provide capacity strengthening to national, decentralised institutions and partners on coherent gender equitable and gender-transformative intersectoral policies, planning, coordination mechanisms, ownership and programme implementation, and knowledge management

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category I: Policy engagement strategies developed/implemented

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: Crisis-affected populations benefit from enhanced capacities of community-based disaster risk management partners to meet their food and nutrition needs	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	15	20
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable boys, girls, men and women benefit from the government's strengthened capacities to plan and implement gender-equitable and transformative evidence-based interventions to receive timely and adequate assistance from the Government and its partners	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	20,000	14,551
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable boys, girls, men and women benefit from the government's strengthened capacities to plan and implement gender-equitable and transformative evidence-based interventions to receive timely and adequate assistance from the Government and its partners	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	50	34
	I.1*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support					

I: Food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable boys, girls, men and women benefit from the design and implementation of gender-responsive government-led emergency preparedness and response, shock-responsive social protection, and resilience building interventions to receive timely and adequate assistance from the Government and its partners	I.1*.1: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	25	17
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Outcome Results

Activity 05: Provide capacity strengthening to national, decentralised institutions and partners on coherent gender equitable and gender-transformative intersectoral policies, planning, coordination mechanisms, ownership and programme implementation, and knowledge management

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All; Niger;									
Partnerships Index (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	≥15	≥12	13			Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 06 : Humanitarian and development partners in Niger have access to common services and expertise to access and operate in targeted areas until appropriate and sustainable alternatives are available	- Crisis Response
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Output Results

Activity 06: Provide UNHAS flight services to partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.4*: Total volume of cargo transported					
H: Crisis affected persons targeted by humanitarian and development partners benefit from timely and cost-saving UNHAS services to receive timely, equitable and effective assistance	H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported		Humanitarian Air Service	Mt	25	27.2
	H.7*: Total number of passengers transported					
H: Crisis affected persons targeted by humanitarian and development partners benefit from timely and cost-saving UNHAS services to receive timely, equitable and effective assistance	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported		Humanitarian Air Service	individual	13,500	6,930

Activity 07: Provide logistics, ITC and coordination services to partners in absence of alternative to ensure humanitarian assistance as well as other supply chain services and expertise on demand

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.14: Number of transport and storage services provided to partners, by type					
H: Crisis-affected persons targeted by humanitarian and development partners benefit from timely and cost-saving logistics services to receive timely, equitable and effective assistance	H.14.6: Number of handling (transport) services provided		Humanitarian Air Service	Number	2,160	945
	H.8*: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type					
H: Crisis-affected persons targeted by humanitarian and development partners benefit from timely and cost-saving ETC services to receive timely, equitable and effective assistance	H.8.1: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established		Emergency Telecommunication Cluster	system	4	3
	H.2*: Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type					
H: Crisis-affected persons targeted by humanitarian and development partners benefit from timely and cost-saving coordination services to receive timely, equitable and effective assistance	H.2.1: Number of WFP-led clusters operational		Service Delivery General	unit	1	1
	H.14: Number of transport and storage services provided to partners, by type					

H: Targeted persons benefit from on demand supply chain services and expertise to receive timely and effective assistance	H.14.2: Number of air transport services provided		Humanitarian Air Service	Number	13	13
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Outcome Results

Activity 06: Provide UNHAS flight services to partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All; Niger;									
Partnerships Index (new)	Humanitarian Air Service	Overall	0	≥15	≥12	13			Secondary data

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
ALL; Niger	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk of food insecurity men, women, boys and girls, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, and value chains	General Distribution		Overall	18.65	>50	≥50	17.99	
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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
ALL; Niger	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk of food insecurity men, women, boys and girls, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, and value chains	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	21.30	>22	>21.30	23.60	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	43.40	>44	>43.40	46.50	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	35.30	>36	>35.30	30	

Protection 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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
ALL; Niger	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk of food insecurity men, women, boys and girls, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, and value chains	General Distribution	Overall	99.80	=100	=100	91.80	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
ALL; Niger	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk of food insecurity men, women, boys and girls, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, and value chains	General Distribution	Overall	99.60	=100	≥99.60	99.30	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
ALL; Niger	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk of food insecurity men, women, boys and girls, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, and value chains	General Distribution	Overall	87.60	≥95	≥90	98.40	

Accountability to affected population indicators

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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
ALL; Niger	Act 01: Provide an integrated food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations (refugees, IDPs, host communities and returnees)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0	=100 =90 =100	>50 >50 >50	15.10	
	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk of food insecurity men, women, boys and girls, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, and value chains	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	7	=100 =100 =100	>50 >50 >50	17.30	

Environment indicators

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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
ALL; Niger	Act 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk of food insecurity men, women, boys and girls, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, and value chains	General Distribution	Overall	0	=100	=50	25	

World Food Programme

Contact info

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In Katambadjé village, Niger, Hajara Chaeffayaou prepares some locally-grown sorrel for her children's meal, together with her daughter and friends.

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

Financial Section

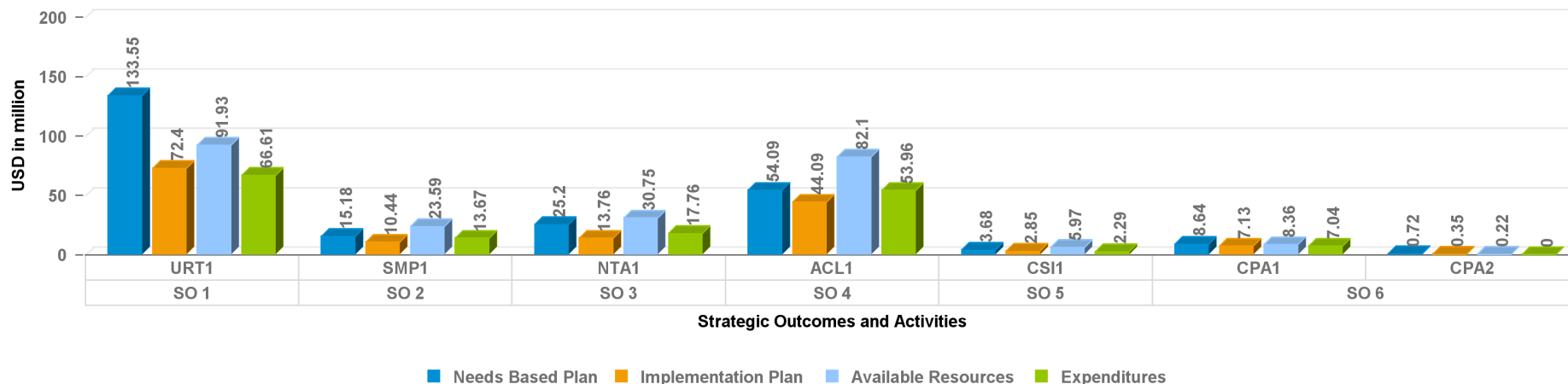
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

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Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis affected populations, including refugees, IDPs host communities and returnees in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis
SO 2	School-aged girls and boys including adolescents in targeted food insecure and pastoral regions have access to adequate and nutritious food during the school year
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable persons and communities including children 6-59 months, pregnant women and girls, adolescent girls, in targeted areas have improved nutritional status by 2024
SO 4	Food insecure populations and communities including those affected by climate shocks, in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods integrated into sustainable and equitable food systems to ensure access to adequate and nutritious food by 2024
SO 5	National institutions and other partners have strengthened capacities to design and manage integrated, gender-responsive and shock-responsive food security, nutrition, social protection policies and programmes by 2024
SO 6	Humanitarian and development partners in Niger have access to common services and expertise to access and operate in targeted areas until appropriate and sustainable alternatives are available
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk of food insecurity men, women, boys and girls, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, and value chains
CPA1	Provide UNHAS flight services to partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions
CPA2	Provide logistics, ITC and coordination services to partners in absence of alternative to ensure humanitarian assistance as well as other supply chain services and expertise on demand
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening to national, decentralised institutions and partners on coherent gender equitable and gender-transformative intersectoral policies, planning, coordination mechanisms, ownership and programme implementation, and knowledge management
NTA1	Support national nutrition programme through provision of preventive and curative nutrition services (including SBCC, local food fortification, complementary feeding and capacity strengthening) to targeted populations
SMP1	Equitably provide an integrated school feeding package to boys, girls and adolescents during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)
URT1	Provide an integrated food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations (refugees, IDPs, host communities and returnees)

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures	
1	Crisis affected populations, including refugees, IDPs, host communities and returnees in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis	Provide an integrated food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations (refugees, IDPs, host communities and returnees)	133,550,053	72,403,361	91,928,531	66,613,095	
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,395,961	0	
	School-aged girls and boys including adolescents in targeted food insecure and pastoral regions have access to adequate and nutritious food during the school year	Equitably provide an integrated school feeding package to boys, girls and adolescents during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	15,179,028	10,440,153	23,585,946	13,673,260	
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	297,105	0	
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			148,729,081	82,843,514	117,207,542	80,286,354

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Nutritionally vulnerable persons and communities including children 6-59 months, pregnant women and girls, adolescent girls, in targeted areas have improved nutritional status by 2024	Support national nutrition programme through provision of preventive and curative nutrition services (including SBCC, local food fortification, complementary feeding and capacity strengthening) to targeted populations	25,201,505	13,764,298	30,748,587	17,762,704
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	458,716	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			25,201,505	13,764,298	31,207,304	17,762,704

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
4	Food insecure populations and communities including those affected by climate shocks, in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods integrated into sustainable and equitable food systems to ensure access to adequate and nutritious food by 2024	Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk of food insecurity men, women, boys and girls, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, and value chains	54,092,141	44,088,913	82,104,998	53,962,567
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,055,222	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			54,092,141	44,088,913	83,160,220	53,962,567

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	National institutions and other partners have strengthened capacities to design and manage integrated, gender-responsive and shock-responsive food security, nutrition, social protection policies and programmes by 2024	Provide capacity strengthening to national, decentralised institutions and partners on coherent gender equitable and gender-transformative intersectoral policies, planning, coordination mechanisms, ownership and programme implementation, and knowledge management	3,681,844	2,851,039	5,970,358	2,286,946
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	171,244	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,681,844	2,851,039	6,141,602	2,286,946

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Humanitarian and development partners in Niger have access to common services and expertise to access and operate in targeted areas until appropriate and sustainable alternatives are available	Provide UNHAS flight services to partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions	8,643,564	7,129,449	8,360,957	7,042,316
		Provide logistics, ITC and coordination services to partners in absence of alternative to ensure humanitarian assistance as well as other supply chain services and expertise on demand	723,182	354,359	220,165	972
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	73,472	0
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)			9,366,746	7,483,808	8,654,593	7,043,288
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	5,413,514	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	5,413,514	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			241,071,316	151,031,572	251,784,776	161,341,858
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			8,131,114	8,285,718	12,550,212	3,949,462
Total Direct Costs			249,202,430	159,317,290	264,334,988	165,291,320
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			16,149,566	10,355,624	13,504,933	13,504,933

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Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Grand Total			265,351,996	169,672,914	277,839,920	178,796,253



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

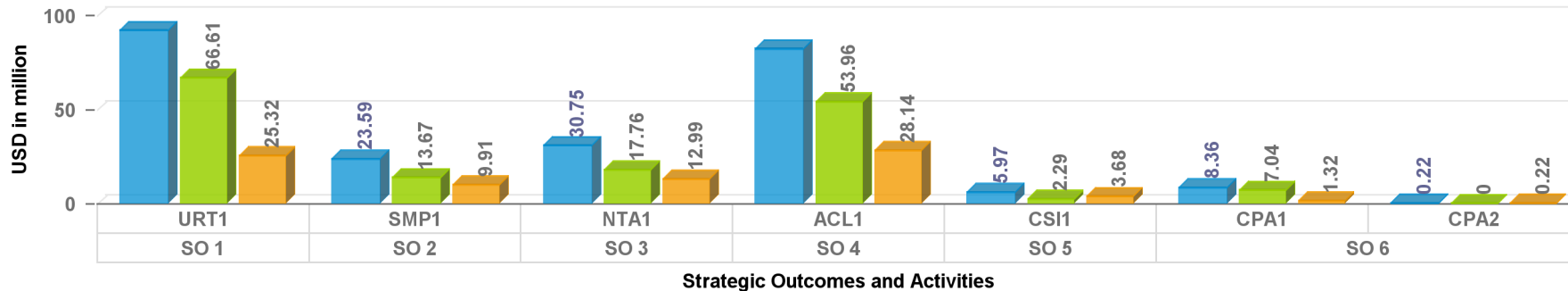
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

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Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis affected populations, including refugees, IDPs host communities and returnees in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis
SO 2	School-aged girls and boys including adolescents in targeted food insecure and pastoral regions have access to adequate and nutritious food during the school year
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable persons and communities including children 6-59 months, pregnant women and girls, adolescent girls, in targeted areas have improved nutritional status by 2024
SO 4	Food insecure populations and communities including those affected by climate shocks, in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods integrated into sustainable and equitable food systems to ensure access to adequate and nutritious food by 2024
SO 5	National institutions and other partners have strengthened capacities to design and manage integrated, gender-responsive and shock-responsive food security, nutrition, social protection policies and programmes by 2024
SO 6	Humanitarian and development partners in Niger have access to common services and expertise to access and operate in targeted areas until appropriate and sustainable alternatives are available
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk of food insecurity men, women, boys and girls, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, and value chains
CPA1	Provide UNHAS flight services to partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions
CPA2	Provide logistics, ITC and coordination services to partners in absence of alternative to ensure humanitarian assistance as well as other supply chain services and expertise on demand
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening to national, decentralised institutions and partners on coherent gender equitable and gender-transformative intersectoral policies, planning, coordination mechanisms, ownership and programme implementation, and knowledge management
NTA1	Support national nutrition programme through provision of preventive and curative nutrition services (including SBCC, local food fortification, complementary feeding and capacity strengthening) to targeted populations
SMP1	Equitably provide an integrated school feeding package to boys, girls and adolescents during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)
URT1	Provide an integrated food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations (refugees, IDPs, host communities and returnees)

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Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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, IDPs host communities and returnees in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis	Provide an integrated food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations (refugees, IDPs, host communities and returnees)	133,550,053	91,739,273	189,258	91,928,531	66,613,095	25,315,436
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,395,961	0	1,395,961	0	1,395,961
	School-aged girls and boys including adolescents in targeted food insecure and pastoral regions have access to adequate and nutritious food during the school year	Equitably provide an integrated school feeding package to boys, girls and adolescents during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	15,179,028	23,585,946	0	23,585,946	13,673,260	9,912,686
		Non Activity Specific	0	297,105	0	297,105	0	297,105

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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)			148,729,081	117,018,284	189,258	117,207,542	80,286,354	36,921,188
2	Nutritionally vulnerable persons and communities including children 6-59 months, pregnant women and girls, adolescent girls, in targeted areas have improved nutritional status by 2024	Support national nutrition programme through provision of preventive and curative nutrition services (including SBCC, local food fortification, complementary feeding and capacity strengthening) to targeted populations	25,201,505	30,748,587	0	30,748,587	17,762,704	12,985,884
		Non Activity Specific	0	458,716	0	458,716	0	458,716
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			25,201,505	31,207,304	0	31,207,304	17,762,704	13,444,600

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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 including those affected by climate shocks, in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods integrated into sustainable and equitable food systems to ensure access to adequate and nutritious food by 2024	Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk of food insecurity men, women, boys and girls, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, and value chains	54,092,141	82,104,998	0	82,104,998	53,962,567	28,142,431
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,055,222	0	1,055,222	0	1,055,222
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			54,092,141	83,160,220	0	83,160,220	53,962,567	29,197,653

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Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 and other partners have strengthened capacities to design and manage integrated, gender-responsive and shock-responsive food security, nutrition, social protection policies and programmes by 2024	Provide capacity strengthening to national, decentralised institutions and partners on coherent gender equitable and gender-transformative intersectoral policies, planning, coordination mechanisms, ownership and programme implementation, and knowledge management	3,681,844	5,970,358	0	5,970,358	2,286,946	3,683,413
		Non Activity Specific	0	171,244	0	171,244	0	171,244
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,681,844	6,141,602	0	6,141,602	2,286,946	3,854,657

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Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Humanitarian and development partners in Niger have access to common services and expertise to access and operate in targeted areas until appropriate and sustainable alternatives are available	Provide UNHAS flight services to partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions	8,643,564	8,360,957	0	8,360,957	7,042,316	1,318,641
		Provide logistics, ITC and coordination services to partners in absence of alternative to ensure humanitarian assistance as well as other supply chain services and expertise on demand	723,182	220,165	0	220,165	972	219,193
		Non Activity Specific	0	73,472	0	73,472	0	73,472
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)			9,366,746	8,654,593	0	8,654,593	7,043,288	1,611,306

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Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	5,413,514	0	5,413,514	0	5,413,514
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	5,413,514		5,413,514	0	5,413,514
Total Direct Operational Cost			241,071,316	251,595,518	189,258	251,784,776	161,341,858	90,442,918
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			8,131,114	12,539,064	11,147	12,550,212	3,949,462	8,600,750
Total Direct Costs			249,202,430	264,134,583	200,405	264,334,988	165,291,320	99,043,668
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			16,149,566	14,671,344		14,671,344	14,671,344	0
Grand Total			265,351,996	278,805,927	200,405	279,006,332	179,962,664	99,043,668



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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