

## COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION

### REVISION

#### Niger Country Strategic Plan, revision 3

Gender and age marker code: 3

<b>Transmittal Slip Table - BUDGET OVERVIEW</b>			
	<b>Current</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>Revised</b>
<b>Duration</b>	Jan 20 to Dec 24	No change	No change
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	8,630,244	1,839,377	10,469,621
<b>Total cost (USD)</b>	<b>1,233,932,241</b>	<b>131,015,234</b>	<b>1,364,947,475</b>
Transfer	1,037,488,012	116,174,054	1,153,662,066
Implementation	74,119,171	4,374,847	78,494,018
Direct Support Costs	47,253,518	2,469,616	49,723,134
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,158,860,701</b>	<b>123,018,518</b>	<b>1,281,879,218</b>
Indirect Support Costs	75,071,540	7,996,716	83,068,257

### 1. RATIONALE

1. Niger continues to grapple with multi-dimensional food insecurity challenges, primarily caused by poverty, demographic pressure, persistent gender inequalities and further worsened by the impacts of climate change, armed conflict, and the COVID-19 pandemic. Niger is a country exposed to a multitude of climatic hazards (recurrent drought, floods), with nearly 80 percent of the population working in the rural sector and directly reliant on natural resources, with land degradation further increasing competition for limited natural resources.
2. In all conflict-affected regions of Niger, the security situation has remained volatile in 2021, with periods of relative calm alternated by reports of attacks on civilians and security forces by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs). NSAG attacks on villages have provoked large populations movements, putting further pressure on already food insecure host communities. Increasing attacks by NSAGs contribute to weakening the livelihoods and food security of vulnerable populations, with an estimated 250,000 registered Malian and Nigerian refugees and more than 264,257 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Niger<sup>1</sup>.
3. In June 2021, the Government announced its resettlement of internally displaced person programme, organizing the return of IDP's to their villages of origin. The main reason behind this decision is that they now consider the villages to be safe for return and livelihood continuation. In the first phase of the return programme completed on 31 July, the government organized the return of more than 32,000 IDPs to 22 villages of origin in Diffa. In the second phase, 239 villages have been identified, but the number of beneficiaries is not yet known, with the government requesting assistance from the humanitarian community.
4. According to the results of the November 2021 Cadre Harmonisé analysis, 2.5 million people in Niger are currently in acute food insecurity<sup>2</sup> – this represents a 107 percent increase compared to the same period in 2020 (1.2 million people). The projected phase for June to August 2022 showed that 3.6 million people will be in acute food insecurity – a 57 percent increase compared to June-Aug in 2021 (2.3 million people). In addition, high food prices for staple foods have been observed across West Africa, including Niger, as basic commodity prices are reaching record levels. In the Maradi and Zinder regions prices are more than 20 percent higher than the 5-year average.

<sup>1</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/ner> - as of 30 November 2021

<sup>2</sup> IPC phase 3 and 4



5. The results of the SMART 2021 survey showed that the **global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate among the under-five children remained very high (12.5%)** which is above the alert threshold of 10 percent<sup>3</sup> and above the emergency threshold of 15 percent<sup>4</sup> in the Diffa region. The chronic malnutrition rate among under five children also remained above 40 percent (43.5% at the national level) in Zinder (57.4%), Diffa (45.7%), Tahoua (42.9%), and Maradi (42.8%). The number of malnourished children has increased by 31 percent in November 2021 compared to the same period in 2020<sup>5</sup>.
6. As of 4 October 2021, more than 250,000 people (32,800 households) have been affected by floods, 77 people have died, 17,000 homes damaged, and an estimated 7,300 hectares of farmland destroyed. The Government has been able to reach over 65,600 people, leaving a significant gap. The Government has then officially requested WFP and other partner's support to assist the remaining people. WFP has been able to provide cash transfer to 130,000 people affected by flooding.
7. This third budget revision would adjust the caseload to reflect this increase - the number of affected populations with emergency needs will be revised from 742,012 to 2,009,875 and livelihoods support activities as part of the integrated resilience package from 672,095 to 1,180,000.

## 2. CHANGES

### *Strategic orientation*

8. The strategic orientation of the CSP remains unchanged.

### *Strategic outcomes*

9. For 2022, the current budget revision aims to increase the number of beneficiaries under SO1 by approximately 170 percent and 77 percent for the SO4 component. It does not involve any changes to the strategic outcomes.
  - i. **Increase the caseload under Strategic Outcome 1:** conflict, COVID-19, and climate change compound chronic vulnerability and will increase needs in the country with a higher number of the population remaining very vulnerable and in need of emergency food assistance in 2022, including RRM (Rapid Response Mechanism), Post-RRM and protracted crisis (this also includes IDPs, refugees, returnees, and vulnerable host populations).
  - ii. **Increase the caseload under Strategic Outcome 4:** While the current country strategic plan is adapted to response to the ongoing food and nutrition security crisis, the coverage of the resilience interventions is still very low, and WFP will scale up livelihood's support activities to improve food's access for a higher number of vulnerable people while strengthening the national social protection system.

### *Beneficiary analysis*

10. The beneficiary's figures are revised through the duration of the CSP (2021-2024) taking into consideration the increase of the caseload for the emergency component (SO1), and for the strategic outcome 4 as follow:

**Activity 1:** Will increase the beneficiary caseload for emergency assistance (IDPs, refugees, host population, returnees, lean season assistance) from 4,604,884 to 5,869,583. The assistance periods and beneficiary types will not change:

- **Rapid Response Mechanism** (an increase from 436,667 to 671,667 beneficiaries): a three-month assistance package for IDPs and flood-affected persons.
- **Protracted Emergency** (an increase from 1,670,000 to 1,820,000): a 12-month assistance package for refugees, returnees, host communities, and those affected by chronic food insecurity (i.e., the most vulnerable populations in IPC phase 3 to 5 throughout the year) and post RRM assistance.

<sup>3</sup> WHO classification

<sup>4</sup> WHO classification

<sup>5</sup> Publication from the Ministry of Public Health (covering Jan – Aug2021)



- **Lean Season** (an increase from 1,680,000 to 2,480,000beneficiaries): a three-month assistance packages each year provided to the most vulnerable populations classified in IPC 3 and above during either the pastoral or agricultural lean seasons.
- **MAM treatment** (an increase from 1,151,723 to 1,319,078beneficiaries): to provide supplementary feeding to acutely malnourished children aged 6 to 23 months, pregnant women, and support to caregivers of severe acutely malnourished children admitted in stabilization centers.

**Activity 4:** Will increase the beneficiary caseload from 1 833 844 to 2 408 523.

TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME, ACTIVITY & MODALITY [1]							
SO	CSP Activity	Period	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
			(18+ years)	(18+ years)	(0-18 years)	(0-18 years)	
1	1 (In-kind, CBT, CS)	Current	1,032,641	588,775	1,500,128	1,483,340	<b>4,604,884</b>
		Increase	300,434	176,306	394,661	393,297	<b>1,264,699</b>
		Revised	<b>1,333,075</b>	<b>765,081</b>	<b>1,894,789</b>	<b>1,876,637</b>	<b>5,869,583</b>
2	2 (In-kind, CBT, CS)	Current	0	0	127,907	151,978	<b>279,885</b>
		Increase	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
		Revised	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>127,907</b>	<b>151,978</b>	<b>279,885</b>
3	3 (In-kind, CBT, CS)	Current	569,755	0	824,159	745,668	<b>2,139,582</b>
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
		Revised	<b>569,756</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>824,159</b>	<b>745,668</b>	<b>2,139,582</b>
4	4 (In-kind, CBT, CS)	Current	346,597	282,412	548,319	656,516	<b>1,833,844</b>
		Increase	108,285	88,266	172,171	205,957	574,679
		Revised	<b>454,882</b>	<b>370,678</b>	<b>720,490</b>	<b>862,473</b>	<b>2,408,523</b>
	TOTAL (without overlap)	Current	<b>1,892,018</b>	<b>871,187</b>	<b>2,911,703</b>	<b>2,955,336</b>	<b>8,630,244</b>
		Increase	408,719	264,572	566,831	599,254	1,839,377
		Revised	<b>2,300,737</b>	<b>1,135,759</b>	<b>3,478,534</b>	<b>3,554,590</b>	<b>10,469,621</b>

### Transfers

11. WFP will continue using both cash, in-kind, food modalities for the transfer depending on the context and following cash feasibility evaluations.



TABLE 2: FOOD RATIONS (g/person/day) AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUES (USD/person/day) BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY <sup>6</sup>																																
		Strategic outcome 1						Strategic outcome 2					Strategic outcome 3						Strategic outcome 4													
		Activity 1						Activity 2					Activity 3						Activity 4													
Beneficiary type	IDPs, Refugees, Returnees of Vlnh. Pops		IDPs, Refugees, Returnees et Vlnh. Pops		Children 6-23 months		PWG		Caregivers, therapeutic feeding		PSC		PSC		PSC		Adolescent girls		Children 6-23 months		PWG Children 6-23 months integrated sites		Caregivers, therapeutic feeding		sites		VPH integrated sites		VPH integrated sites		Children 6-23 months integrated sites	
	Sub-activities	GFD	FFA	BSF	TSF MAM treatment	TSF MAM treatment	TSF-CBTs/Vouchers	GFD	CBTs/Vouchers	ESM	school meals – sedentary schools	school meals – nomadic schools	CBTs	TSF MAM treatment	BSF/CBTs/Vouchers	TSF MAM treatment	TSF-PLW-CBT/vouchers	BSF-PLW-CBT/vouchers	GFD	CBTs/Vouchers	ASP seasonal transfers	GFD	FFA	BSF	BSF/CBTs/Vouchers							
Cereals	360/250*	360/250*			200			360		280	200	280				200					360					360	360					
Pulses	120/60*	120/60*			160			120		70	50	70				160					120					120	120					
Oil	35/25*	35/25*			60	25		35		30	25	30				60	25				35					35	35					
Salt	5/3*	5/3*						5		5	5	5									5					5	5					
Supercereal						250										250																
RUSF				100									100																			
LNS mq			50																									50				
Total (g/person/day)	520/338*	520/338*	50	100	420	275		520		385	280	385			100					520						520	520	50				
total kcal/day	2,078 /1370*	2,078 /1370*	260	535	1,830	1 160		2 078		1,561	1,147	1,561			535					2,078						2 078	2 078	260				
% kcal from protein	12.7/11.9*	12.7/11.9*	10	10.5	12.5	13.2		12.7		11.9	11.5	11.9			10.5					12.7						12.7	12.7	10.0				
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day)	0.346/0.225*	0.346/0.225*						0.510		0.346		0.28	0.28	0.267		0.127				0.510	0.298				0.346	0.140	0.346	0.346		0.127		

<sup>6</sup> Abbreviations: BSF = blanket supplementary feeding; ESM = emergency school meals; FFA = food for assets; GFD = general food distribution; IDP = internally displaced person; PSC = primary schoolchildren; TSF = targeted supplementary feeding; VPH = very poor households; vuln pops = vulnerable populations. \* Proposed reduced ration to cover food consumption gap for protracted affected population except for the lean season assistance where full ration will be provided



Food type / cash-based transfer	Current Budget		Increase		Revised Budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	274,964	140,456,040	45,636	24,899,467	320,600	165,355,507
Pulses	76,564	57,804,234	18,121	18,980,999	94,684	76,785,233
Oil and Fats	29,345	23,868,063	4,538	6,384,298	33,883	30,252,361
Mixed and blended foods	53,356	97,104,082	3,241	10,653,090	56,597	107,757,173
Other	4,075	631 866	561	117 291	4,636	749,158
<b>TOTAL (food)</b>	<b>438,303</b>	<b>319,864,286</b>	<b>72,097</b>	<b>61,035,145</b>	<b>510,400</b>	<b>380,899,431</b>
Cash-Based Transfers (USD)		358,507,512		16,307,768		374,815,280
<b>TOTAL (food and CBT value – USD)</b>	<b>438,303</b>	<b>678,371,798</b>	<b>72,097</b>	<b>77,342,913</b>	<b>510,400</b>	<b>755,714,711</b>

### *Supply Chain*

12. WFP continues to face supply chain challenges linked to the combination of many constraints including, long lead times, high food prices both at local and international market, unavailability of certain commodities. Other challenges are related to growing insecurity and political instability in the neighbouring countries leading to higher transportation costs and limited access to some areas.

### *Risk Management*

13. WFP has deployed an international consultant to support the country office in developing and implementing alternative access measures and negotiation in the context of growing access restrictions and dedicated national staff for protection and gender issues.

### **3. COST BREAKDOWN**

	Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 2 / SDG Target 2.2	Strategic Result 4 / SDG Target 2.4	Strategic Result 5 / SDG Target 17.9	Strategic Result 8 / SDG Target 17.16	TOTAL
Strategic outcome	01	02	03	04	05	06	
Focus Area	Crisis Response	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	
<b>Transfer</b>	58 642 375	- 1 596 204	- 251 945	58 522 401	0	857 428	<b>116 174 054</b>
<b>Implementation</b>	2 328 699	94 407	1 043 226	872 516	0	36 000	<b>4 374 847</b>
<b>Direct support costs</b>							<b>2 469 616</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>							<b>123 018 518</b>
<b>Indirect support costs</b>							<b>7 996 716</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>							<b>131 015 234</b>



**Table 5: OVERALL CSP COST BREAKDOWN, FOLLOWING THE REVISION (USD)**

	<b>Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1</b>	<b>Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1</b>	<b>Strategic Result 2 / SDG Target 2.2</b>	<b>Strategic Result 4 / SDG Target 2.4</b>	<b>Strategic Result 5 / SDG Target 17.9</b>	<b>Strategic Result 8 / SDG Target 17.16</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Strategic outcome</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>06</b>	
<b>Focus Area</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>	
<b>Transfer</b>	571 152 773	76 063 818	113 438 077	331 362 783	17 638 221	44 006 395	1 153 662 066
<b>Implementation</b>	32 720 944	6 819 607	10 533 628	21 545 679	2 315 337	4 558 824	78 494 018
<b>Direct support costs</b>	23 433 366	3 395 512	5 062 448	14 983 295	834 013	2 014 500	49 723 134
<b>Subtotal</b>	627 307 084	86 278 936	129 034 153	367 891 756	20 787 570	50 579 720	1 281 879 218
<b>Indirect support costs</b>	40 774 960	5 608 131	8 387 220	23 912 964	1 351 192	3 033 789	83 068 257
<b>TOTAL</b>	668 082 044	91 887 067	137 421 373	391 804 720	22 138 762	53 613 509	1 364 947 475