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# Niger

## Annual Country Report 2021

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Country Strategic Plan  
2020 - 2024

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# Overview

In 2021, WFP reached almost 2.5 million people, including over 1.2 million people through life-saving assistance and nearly 1.3 million with multi-year resilience programmes.

The food security situation in Niger considerably deteriorated in 2021. The Cadre Harmonisé analysis identified almost 2.6 million people as food insecure during the October-December period, representing a 107 percent increase compared to the same period in 2020[1]. This was triggered by a regional surge in food prices, cross-border trade restrictions, the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, a severe drought during the rainy season (July-September), and the dramatically escalating conflict. The Government of Niger elaborated an emergency response plan of over USD 280 million covering the period between November 2021 and March 2022, and relying on humanitarian partners such as WFP.

Insecurity, access restrictions, and the shrinking humanitarian space were serious challenges affecting WFP operations. Until May 2021, the Government required the use of armed escorts by humanitarian actors throughout the country outside major urban areas, affecting all crisis response and resilience-building activities. Although this requirement was lifted, access constraints continued to persist. WFP's reduced access to intervention areas limited close supervision and monitoring, and significantly impacted operational costs. Since 2020, WFP has increased the use of remote monitoring and feedback mechanisms, and in 2021 WFP further increased its use of third-party monitors to mitigate access challenges.

Another major constraint was insufficient funding or late confirmation of funds. The funding gap was particularly acute for emergency operations and forced WFP to reduce both the number of people assisted and ration sizes.

Record high food prices on local and regional markets in 2021 also posed challenges to WFP's food procurement, leading to higher purchasing prices. Additionally, several of WFP's in-kind suppliers defaulted on their contractual commitments. WFP mitigated these factors by closely monitoring prices and utilizing the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF).

Despite these challenges, WFP delivered life-saving assistance, continued to build the resilience of vulnerable communities, and provided common services to the entire humanitarian community in Niger, making progress towards the six strategic outcomes of its Country Strategic Plan.

Under emergency response activities, WFP provided life-saving food and nutrition assistance to over 1.2 million people, including conflict-affected internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, and host communities, severely food insecure households, and flood-affected households. Moreover, WFP continued to support the Government in strengthening its own emergency preparedness and response capacity, including food security analysis and early warning.

The scale-up of resilience programmes continued in 2021. WFP provides an integrated package of activities to communities over five years, including land rehabilitation through food assistance for assets (FFA), livelihood diversification (including agro-pastoral production, vegetable gardening, and other income-generating activities), school meals, cash grants for schoolgirls, and prevention and treatment of malnutrition. In 2021, WFP supported 1.3 million people as part of the integrated resilience programmes in all regions of the country except Niamey. Evidence from the 2021-22 food crisis shows that resilience activities decrease people's needs for humanitarian assistance during shocks.

Among the 1,386 villages supported by WFP's resilience-building programme, 848 were located in communes officially classified as 'extremely vulnerable' in 2021. Attesting to the effectiveness of resilience activities, only 20 percent of these 848 villages were classified as extremely vulnerable, while 80 percent were able to cope well with shocks thanks to their increased resilience.

WFP and the Government continued the implementation of the school feeding programme with an increased focus on WFP's emergency school feeding programme and girls' education. WFP assisted almost 280,000 school-aged children with school meals (137,000 girls and 143,000 boys) in 1,576 schools, and over 20,300 adolescent girls with grants totalling almost USD 800,000.

Under its moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment component, WFP also reached over 561,000 beneficiaries, including 383,000 children, 133,000 pregnant and lactating women, and 45,000 caregivers. WFP also provided supplementary feeding to 82,000 children to prevent malnutrition.

Across all activities, the strengthening of national, decentralized, and community-level capacities remained a key priority, especially in areas supported through community-based participatory planning, shock-responsive social protection, food security analysis, and supply chain management (including health sector logistics).

In 2021, UNHAS transported nearly 15,000 passengers, 33 metric tons of cargo and performed 21 medical evacuations, the highest numbers observed since UNHAS operations began in Niger in 2008.

# 2,493,021

## Total beneficiaries in 2021



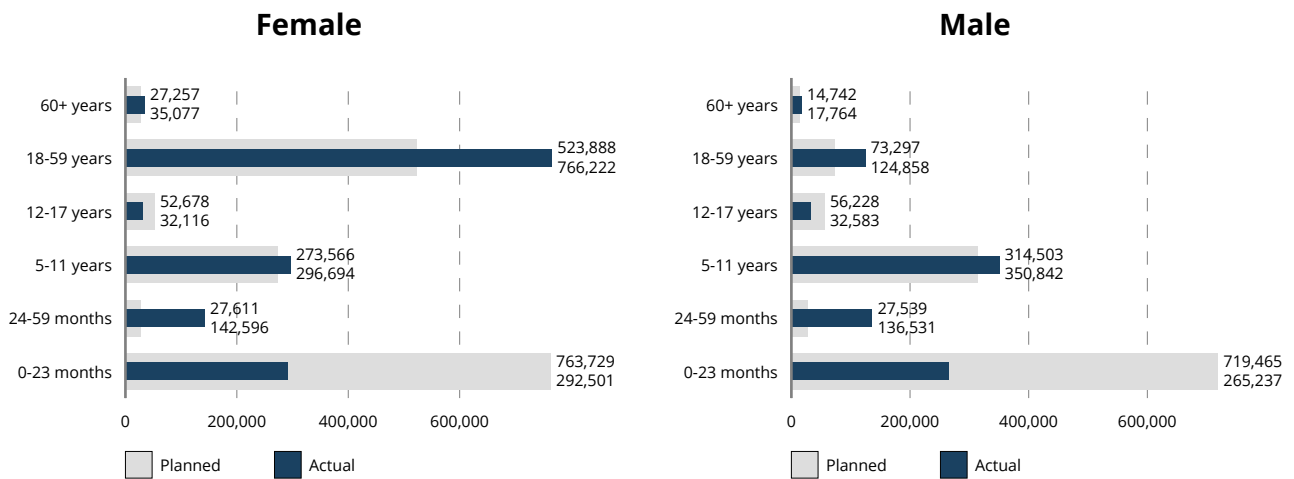
63% female



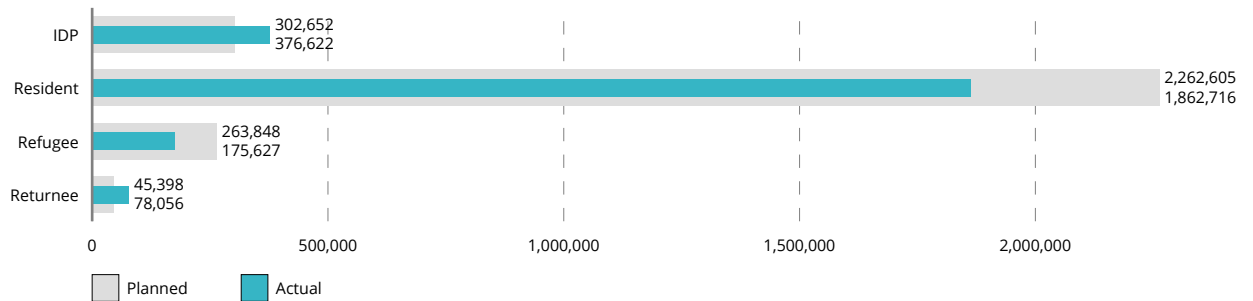
37% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 122,158 (56% Female, 44% Male)

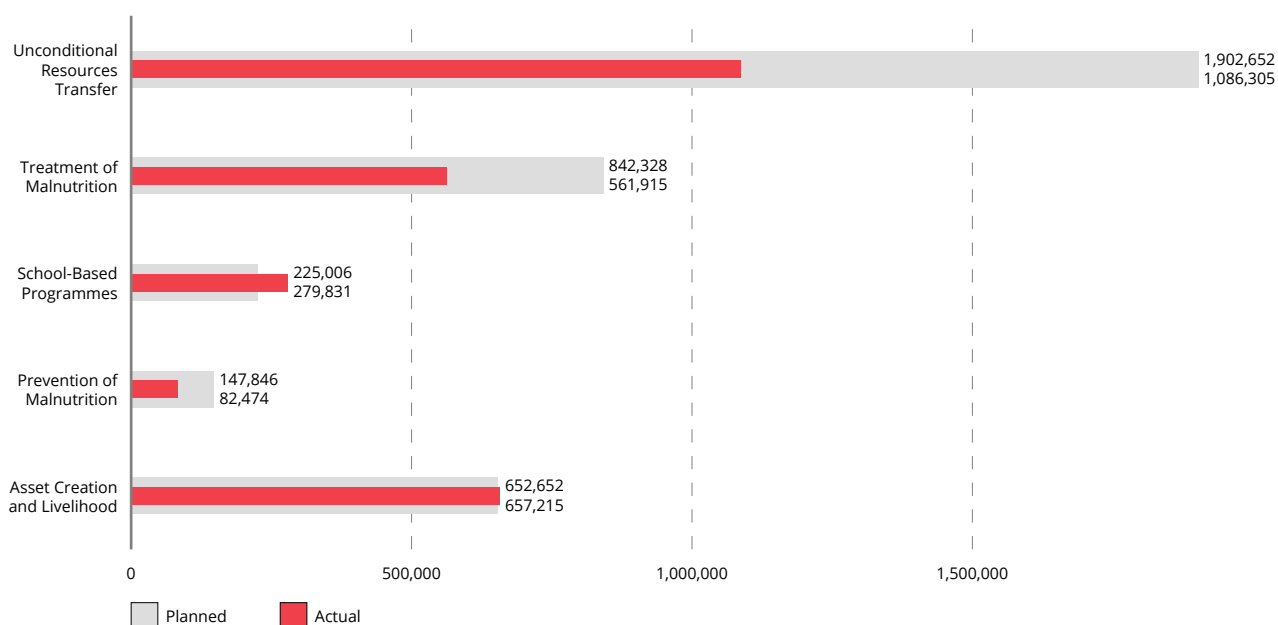
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



## Beneficiaries by Modality



1,594,514

**total actual food beneficiaries in 2021**

of 1,812,967 total planned

(1,002,046 Female, 592,468 Male)



898,507

**total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021**

of 1,113,452 total planned

(542,581 Female, 355,926 Male)

## Total Food and CBT



78,957 mt

**total actual food transferred in 2021**

of 119,933 mt total planned

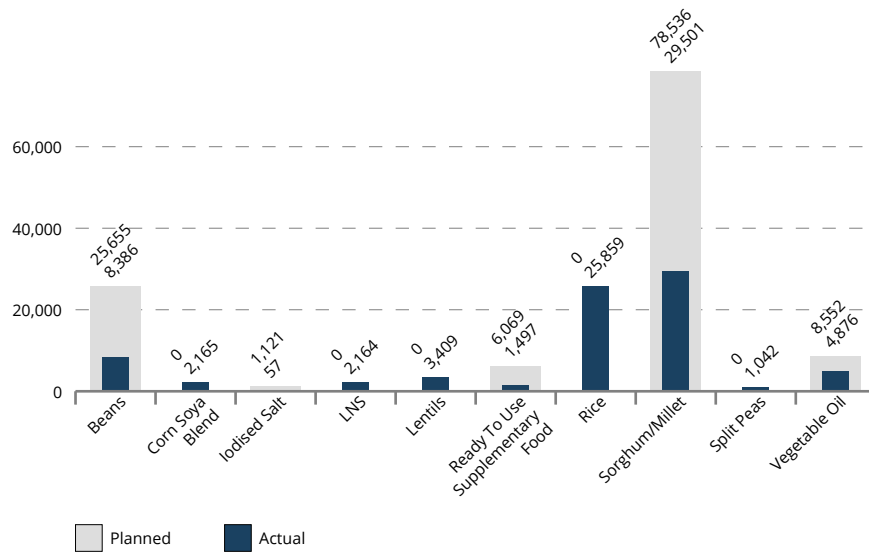


US\$ 34,672,814

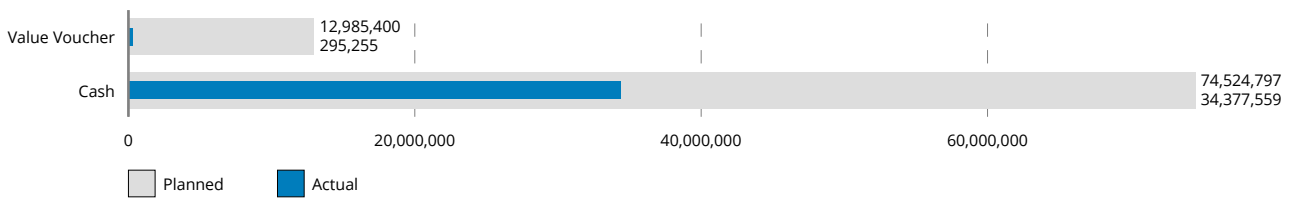
**total actual cash transferred in 2021**

of \$US 87,510,197 total planned

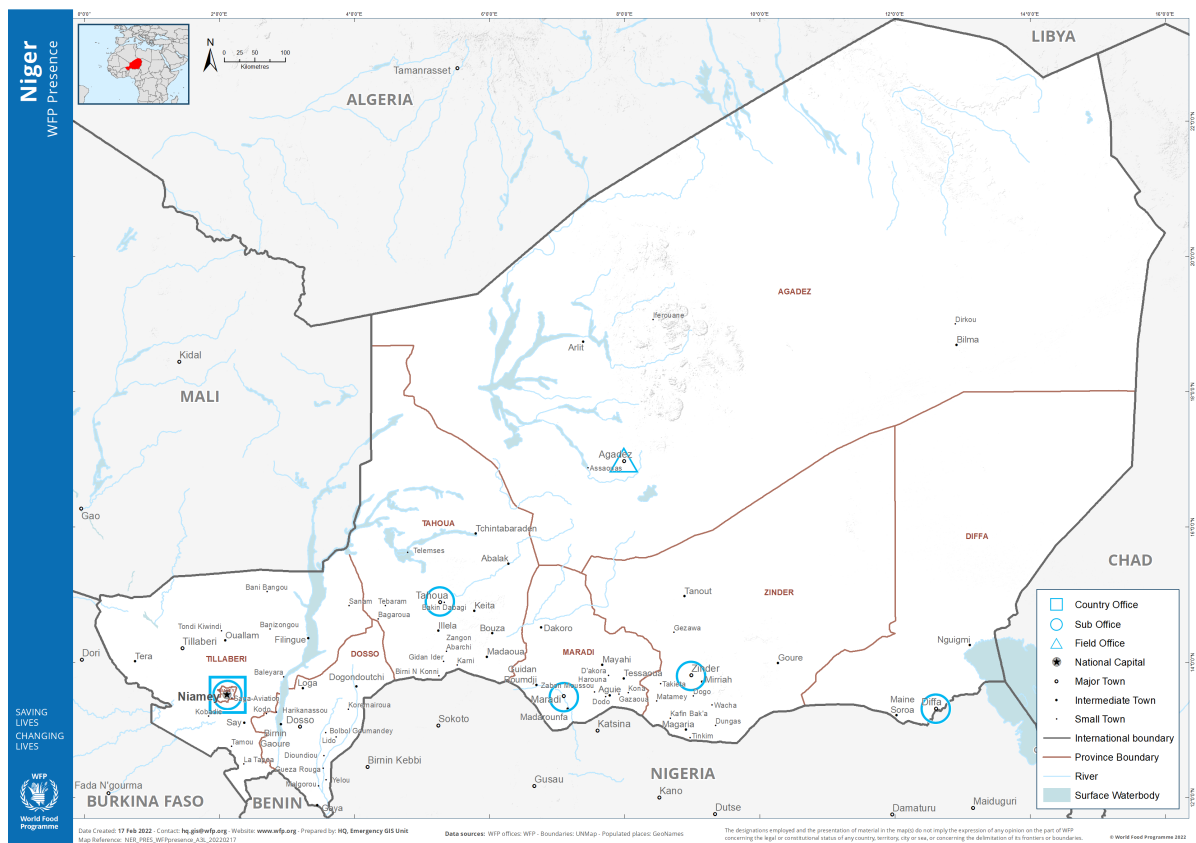
## Annual Food Transfer



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations



Niger is a low-income, landlocked Sahelian country, ranked last on the 2021 Humanitarian Development Index. The country faces chronic vulnerabilities caused by poverty, demographic pressure, land degradation, economic and weather-related shocks, unequal access to basic social services, chronic food insecurity, and persistent gender inequalities. Niger has a poorly diversified economy, with agriculture accounting for 40 percent of its GDP [1].

With a population of 23.9 million, Niger experiences the highest population growth in Africa (4 percent each year) [2]. Due to gender inequality, women and girls face obstacles in accessing basic services and are deprived of equitable rights. On the 2021 Global Gender Gap Index, Niger is ranked 138th out of 156 countries [3]. Education levels are exceptionally low, as the enrolment rate in primary education is 71 percent (66 percent for girls), and 50 percent of children aged 7-16 years do not attend school [4].

2021 was characterized by increased attacks by non-state armed groups (NSAGs), causing 727 civilian casualties (a 73 percent increase compared to 2020, and a 260 percent increase compared to 2019) [5]. While the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) decreased by 11 percent (from 298,000 in December 2020 to 264,000 in December 2021), the worsening insecurity across the region led to a 14 percent increase in the number of refugees (from 233,000 in December 2020 to 266,000 in December 2021) [6]. The decrease in IDPs was the result of the Government-led voluntary return of around 30,000 IDPs in 22 villages of origin in Diffa in September. WFP and humanitarian partners advocated ensuring protection, security, and social services were in place for the return of IDPs. Furthermore, insecurity caused the closure of 616 schools, affecting around 55,000 students, of which 53,000 in Tillabéri. This included two schools under WFP's school feeding programme in northern Tillabéri, affecting 140 enrolled students (53 girls and 87 boys).

Acute food insecurity was particularly high in 2021, as evidenced by the March and November Cadre Harmonisé analyses. The results showed that 1.6 million people were acutely food insecure during the March-May 2021 period, 2.3 million during the agricultural lean season (June-August), and a record high of 2.5 million people during the November-December 2021 period (a 107 percent increase compared to 2020). This number is projected to rise to 3.6 million during the 2022 lean season (June-August 2022).

Additionally, the November 2021 National Nutrition Survey (SMART) found that the prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) among children under five years of age in Niger is 12.5 percent (15.1 for boys and 11.8 for girls), similar to 2020 (12.7 percent), and above the WHO's 10 percent threshold. Furthermore, Niger has one of the highest rates of stunting (46.7 percent) in West Africa[7].



The link between food insecurity and conflict is clearly visible in national food security analyses. Out of the 20 areas classified by the Cadre Harmonisé analysis as acutely food insecure between October and December 2021, 13 were conflict-affected. Moreover, satellite analysis showed a drop in the extent of cultivated areas in conflict zones between 2020 and 2021 [8].

Besides conflict, other factors also contributed to the worsening food and nutrition security situation. The COVID-19 pandemic continued to disrupt the health and education sectors, as well as the national social protection system with its limited capacity, reach, and shock-responsiveness. As of December 2021, only 4 percent of the population was fully vaccinated [9].

Cereal production in 2021 was the lowest in the last 20 years, with a cereal deficit of 867,000 tons (a 1.4 million ton decrease compared to 2020). In 2021 there was a significant decrease in both the cereal production (38 percent decrease compared to the five-year average, and a 36 percent decrease compared to 2020) and the fodder production (17 percent decrease compared to the five-year average, and a 43 percent decrease compared to 2020) [10]. This decrease is mainly explained by record low rainfall, but also by insecurity preventing farmers from accessing their fields during all or part of the agricultural season, as well as pest attacks, floods, and bushfires. Floods affected more than 250,000 people in 2021, with 77 people losing their lives and an estimated 7,326 hectares of cropland destroyed. Bushfires destroyed 360,000 hectares of land, increasing conflicts between farmers and pastoralists due to early transhumance towards agricultural lands which had not been harvested yet.

The surge in food prices witnessed since 2020 continued into 2021, with increases of more than 30 percent compared to the seasonal average, profoundly impacting vulnerable communities and WFP operations [11].

After the second budget revision of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in December 2020, overall needs for 2021 were estimated at USD 300 million. The implementation of activities was mainly challenged by access limitations, and funding shortfalls for the emergency component, which forced WFP to reduce the 2,100 kcal/person/day ration size by 20 percent in May and by 30 percent in October for all crisis response beneficiaries, and limited the scale-up of resilience activities.

Despite the challenges, WFP maintained strong collaboration with the Government and partners to provide immediate relief and lay the groundwork for long-term sustainable solutions through an integrated resilience approach. Through the Humanitarian Country Team and the National Committee on the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, WFP actively contributed to fostering the dialogue on sustainable solutions and the operationalization of the HDP nexus. WFP provided unconditional food and cash assistance to food insecure people in conflict-affected areas under strategic outcome (SO) 1. Under SO2, WFP supported schoolchildren with school meals and provided scholarships to adolescent girls, including in emergency contexts. Under SO3, WFP implemented an integrated community-based nutrition package for pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-59 months for the treatment and prevention of malnutrition. Under SO4, WFP supported resilience-building interventions through the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) activities. WFP contributed to SDG 17 through SO5 and 6, strengthening the capacity of the Government and partners, and supporting humanitarian and development actors to deliver assistance through the WFP-managed Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS).

## Risk Management

Based on the 2021 risk register, WFP assessed three specific risk areas with high likelihood of impacting interventions, and ensured that mitigating measures were in place:

**Underfunding of the CSP**, or some of its components, as well as donor restrictions. WFP implemented an ambitious fundraising strategy, identified partners and funding sources, ensured compliance with donor commitments, implemented close monitoring of donor constraints while seeking more flexible funding, improved the quality of reporting, and prioritized programmatic interventions.

**Deterioration of insecurity** that led to humanitarian access restrictions remained a serious challenge for WFP and its partners. The Government's Note Verbale on access and the use of armed escorts, first issued in September 2020 imposing an armed escort for all field missions beyond the capital cities, contributed to this challenge. This Note Verbale was updated in May 2021 to relax certain constraints and delegate responsibility to regional level. In this context, WFP made additional operational adjustments through remote monitoring, using third-party partners and using the government's technical services to continue delivering assistance. Additionally, to mitigate access restriction risks due to insecurity, WFP played a strong role in access negotiations in coordination with humanitarian partners and actively participated in national and local civil-military coordination mechanisms. WFP deployed an international humanitarian access staff to provide capacity building to partners and WFP staff, focusing on alternative measures to increase access to beneficiaries. This included negotiation skills development, tenets of the low-profile approach, and

information management for security decision-making.

**COVID-19 pandemic** WFP revised agreements with the Government and partners to strengthen aspects related to epidemic prevention and management, leveraging third party and remote monitoring to assess its various programmes, updated the program-criticality exercise, and collaborated with cooperating partners and financial service providers to identify solutions to maintain access to communities while ensuring protection and physical well-being.

# Partnerships

Guided by its commitment to support the Government of Niger in achieving Zero Hunger (SDG 2) and establishing partnerships to promote sustainable development (SDG 17), WFP bolstered its strategic and operational partnerships. Working with nearly 60 partners [1], WFP could make progress towards its crisis response and resilience-building objectives and operationalize the humanitarian and development peace nexus through synergistic collaboration.

In 2021, WFP continued to reinforce its partnership with the Government and national stakeholders. WFP pursued its work with The Office of the High Commissioner for the 3N initiative ('Nigeriens Nourish Nigeriens') to ensure an equitable and coordinated food assistance through crisis response and resilience-building activities, including multisectoral nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific strategies. WFP strengthened its collaboration with the Government's National Mechanism for the Prevention and Management of Food Crisis [2], the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and Crisis Management as well as the Ministry of Interior's General Directorate of Civil Registry and Refugees, to enhance emergency preparedness and response, including through the strengthening of a shock-responsive social protection system. At the technical level, WFP collaborated with the Ministries in charge of Agriculture, Livestock, and Environment to assess, plan and implement agro-pastoral land rehabilitation, enhance the governance of natural resources and improve people's resilience to climate-related shocks. WFP also worked with the Ministry of Health to oversee the implementation of malnutrition prevention and treatment, and the Ministry of Education to guide the implementation of school feeding activities.

WFP strengthened complementary resilience programming with NGOs, including the USAID-funded RISE II [3] partners (NGOs CARE, Save the Children, CRS, and Winrock International) on income-generating activities, WASH, agricultural and pastoral development, the construction of infrastructure, and land tenure.

WFP further intensified its collaboration with UN agencies and international partners. WFP implemented joint programmes with FAO and IFAD on livelihoods, agricultural and land rehabilitation activities [4]; with UNICEF on WASH, nutrition, and education; and with UN Women on rural women's empowerment and access to economic opportunities. With GIZ and UNICEF, WFP supported the Government's decentralization process by strengthening capacities in planning at municipal and community levels, thus contributing to stronger food systems and social cohesion. Together with UNICEF and UNFPA, WFP continued to implement a flagship project to accelerate girls' access to education, centred on school nutrition, hygiene and sanitation; social and behaviour change communication; and sexual and reproductive health and protection [5]. WFP, Plan International, and World Vision collaborated on the Education Cannot Wait Multi-Year Resilience Programme, to improve access to inclusive, equitable, and quality education for 240,000 IDPs, refugees, and host communities in crisis-affected areas. Moreover, WFP worked on developing an inter-agency Anticipatory Action Framework for drought, coordinated by OCHA. UNICEF and WFP made important contributions to the scale-up and institutionalization of a shock-responsive social protection system in Niger. Under joint COVID-19 funding, WFP and UNICEF worked with the Government and the World Bank to provide cash assistance to targeted households. WFP continued to work with cooperating partners, leveraging their deep field presence and capacity to access hard-to-reach areas. WFP partnered with national and international NGOs and engaged with local communities to ensure that the design of activities was appropriate, context-specific, and grounded in local knowledge. WFP prioritized long-term agreements with NGOs and private sector partners and invested in strengthening the capacity of its partners through a range of trainings.

Moreover, WFP signed one new memorandum of understanding with a university in Niger to link local research to national resilience-building objectives. To ensure evidence-based programming, WFP worked with the Ministry of Environment and Drone Africa to document food assistance for assets (FFA) interventions through aerial images. WFP also partnered with USAID and NASA to assess vegetation changes achieved through WFP's asset creation interventions with the help of high-resolution satellite imagery and remote sensing techniques. This work is complemented by WFP's Asset Impact Monitoring System, using satellite imagery to monitor select assets created through FFA activities and landscape changes. WFP continued the implementation of the SOLVE project, through which WFP is sharing its expertise in supply chain and logistics capacity building with the National Office of Pharmaceutical and Chemical Products [6] and the Ministry of Health, to implement a last-mile delivery model and improve distribution performance, making more health products available to local communities.

# CSP Financial Overview

2021 marked the second year of WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2020-2024) in Niger. WFP's needs-based plan (NBP) covering the five-year period of the CSP was funded at 76 percent as of end 2021.

In 2021, **WFP's annual funding requirements were funded at 84 percent**, representing a 21 percent decrease compared to the previous year. This decrease was partly due to the second budget revision (BR02) approved in December 2020, which increased the annual NBP for 2021 from USD 226 million to USD 300 million, with a corresponding increase in beneficiaries by 58 percent (1 million additional beneficiaries). In addition, WFP received less funding whereby new contributions dropped from 184 million in 2020 to 134 million in 2021.

Among WFP's six strategic outcomes (SOs), **crisis response (SO1) stands out for being heavily underfunded**: only 58 percent of the annual requirements were resourced. Consequently, WFP was forced to scale down the number of targeted beneficiaries and reduce rations (by 20 percent in May and by 30 percent from October). To mitigate funding challenges through internal advance financing, WFP Niger received USD 1.5 million through the **Immediate Response Account (IRA)** [1] to deliver life-saving humanitarian assistance to flood-affected households in eight regions. This funding is to be repaid to the IRA reserve by WFP Niger through future eligible contributions.

**Strategic outcome 3 (nutrition) was underfunded** at 87 percent of the requirements, creating challenges for WFP, especially with regard to the timely procurement of nutritional products, which are difficult to procure at local and regional levels.

**Strategic outcomes 2 (school feeding), 4 (livelihoods), 5 (capacity strengthening) and 6 (UNHAS) were adequately funded** thanks to the continuous support from donors, including multi-year contributions which were fundamental to operational efficiency and the long-term planning of resilience activities.





























Of the new contributions confirmed in 2021, only 5 percent were flexible, while **95 percent were earmarked for specific activities and/or geographical areas**. This reduced WFP's ability to provide a timely response to unforeseen emergencies, such as natural disasters and conflict-induced new population displacements. Moreover, only 23 percent of the contributions were confirmed in the first half of the year, limiting WFP's ability to purchase commodities when prices were more favourable, preposition relief items in a timely manner, and implement swift delivery during the agricultural lean season (from June to August) when emergency needs are at their peak.





















To mitigate these challenges, WFP Niger procured food through the **Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF)** [2], allowing to dramatically cut delivery times. Where markets and security conditions allowed, WFP provided its assistance through cash transfers to avoid the long lead times associated with food procurement. Moreover, the **Internal Project Lending (IPL)** facility [3] allowed WFP Niger to access over USD 13 million in donor contributions before they were confirmed, thus preventing interruptions in the assistance provided.

Despite WFP's efforts to diversify its donor base in Niger, most funding were received from a small number of donors. Notably, out of the 18 donors that contributed to WFP's work in Niger, only five donors accounted for 88 percent of the total funding received in 2021.

In response to the unprecedented food and nutrition crisis currently unfolding in Niger, a third budget revision (BR03) is currently underway, which will increase the number of targeted beneficiaries in 2022 for crisis response (from 742,000 to 2 million) and integrated resilience activities (from 1.3 million to 1.8 million).

## 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	 152,331,887.0	 90,973,997.0	 88,611,009.0	 67,747,670.0
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	 19,548,265.0	 18,577,505.0	 20,967,227.0	 12,703,209.0
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	 28,014,814.0	 23,834,325.0	 24,266,718.0	 12,751,051.0
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	 59,854,565.0	 54,541,648.0	 77,894,922.0	 47,516,003.0
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	 3,944,582.0	 3,833,582.0	 4,418,950.0	 2,980,654.0
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	 9,467,310.0	 8,033,660.0	 10,310,207.0	 8,900,504.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	 0.0	 0.0	 1,837,752.0	 0.0

<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>	 273,161,423.0	 199,794,717.0	 228,306,785.0	 152,599,091.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 9,071,982.0	 9,071,982.0	 14,528,003.0	 7,911,539.0
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	 282,233,405.0	 208,866,699.0	 242,834,788.0	 160,510,630.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 18,294,613.0	 13,529,936.0	 8,153,410.0	 8,153,410.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	 300,528,019.0	 222,396,635.0	 250,988,198.0	 168,664,039.0

# 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**



Over **785,000** people reached with **pastoral and agricultural lean season** assistance



+ **149,000** recently displaced persons reached with assistance in Diffa, Tillabéri, Tahoua and Maradi regions through the **Rapid Response Mechanism**



Over **130,000** **130,000** flood-affected people reached with assistance after devastating floods recorded in the country



More than **40,600** children aged 6-23 months received supplementary feeding for the **prevention of malnutrition**



Over **165,000** between children and pregnant and lactating women received treatment **for Moderate Acute Malnutrition**

In 2021, **WFP provided emergency assistance to 1.2 million** acutely food insecure people in Niger, including refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), host communities and returnees. The assistance was provided through **unconditional and conditional food and cash assistance, combined with activities to prevent and treat malnutrition**. WFP's targeting approach was based on household-level vulnerability, except for the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) which supported newly displaced IDPs for a period of three months based on displacement status.

**During the lean season** (April to June for the pastoral lean season, and June to August for the agricultural lean season), **WFP assisted 785,000 people**, mainly in the regions of Diffa, Maradi, Tahoua, and Tillabéri. Of these, 305,000 people received three months of assistance during the lean season only, and the remaining 480,000 received assistance during the entire year under WFP's protracted emergency programme. As regards the pastoral lean season response, 80,000 of those assisted were pastoralists living in pastoral districts. WFP is the only humanitarian organisation in Niger providing food assistance to pastoral households at scale during the lean season. In 2021, this support was particularly essential given the heavy concentration of herders and livestock in Niger's Maradi region which saw an influx of thousands of Nigerian herders who had fled from the insecurity in northern Nigeria.

**WFP assisted 480,000 people under its protracted emergency** activity, which targets severely food insecure people living in conflict-affected areas or people who have been forcibly displaced for more than six months (refugees, protracted IDPs and host communities). Under this component, beneficiaries receive 12 months of food assistance, either conditionally as part of food assistance for assets (FFA) activities, or unconditionally if security conditions do not allow asset-creation activities.

**WFP also assisted 149,000 IDPs newly displaced by conflict** in the regions of Diffa, Tillabéri, Tahoua and Maradi, working in the framework of the multi-sectoral, multi-partner **Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)** where WFP covers IDPs' food needs through a three-month unconditional food assistance. Following this initial assistance, WFP conducted a vulnerability targeting exercise and IDPs who were still in need were transitioned into WFP's protracted emergency

programme until the end of the year. Overall, 75 percent of RRM beneficiaries were transitioned given their need for longer-term support. In 2021, the RRM was activated due attacks by non-state armed groups on local populations and after heavy flooding.

Between August and October 2021, widespread flooding was recorded in almost all regions of the country, with more than 250,000 people affected, 77 lives lost, and over 7,300 hectares of cropland destroyed. At the request of the Government, **WFP assisted 130,000 flood-affected people** (one-month assistance due to limited funding) using funds received through WFP's Immediate Response Request facility (IR-R) [1].

**All WFP in-kind emergency assistance is paired with prevention of malnutrition activities.** In addition to receiving food transfers, households with children aged 6-23 months also receive supplementary feeding to prevent malnutrition. In 2021, WFP supported over 40,600 children with supplementary feeding as part of its emergency assistance. Furthermore, at the targeting stage, WFP screened all children aged 6-23 months and referred malnourished ones to the nearest government-run health centre for **treatment** - regardless of whether they belonged to a household targeted for food assistance or not. Children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) were treated with 100g of Plumpy Sup per day for three months. Malnourished pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs) were also referred to health centres for treatment where they received 420g of cereals, pulses and fortified oil per day for 6 months. Both prevention and treatment were complemented with nutritional education and culinary demonstrations. **Due to funding constraints, WFP provided MAM treatment to only 47 percent of its planned beneficiaries under its emergency response over 165,000** women/caregivers and children instead of 348,000. Moreover, the considerable distance between health centres and villages, poor road connections and insecurity affected beneficiaries' ability to reach health centres to complete their treatment. This is evidenced by the outcome indicators for MAM treatment, where the default rate rose from 4.3 percent to 6.6 percent, and the mortality rate from 0.2 percent to 0.6 percent.

Aligned with the humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach, beneficiaries under the protracted emergency programme (primarily IDPs living with host populations) in Diffa received cash assistance to undertake agriculture-based income-generating activities. Prioritised by the communities themselves, these activities were implemented in buffer zones where the security situation was relatively calm.

**Insufficient funding was one of the main constraints** affecting WFP's emergency activities in Niger, with **only 58 percent of annual requirements funded**. Consequently, out of the 1.5 million people planned under its emergency assistance, WFP could only reach 1.2 million people (all unique SO1 beneficiaries reached with food assistance, as well as malnutrition prevention and treatment). WFP was forced to reduce rations for all emergency response beneficiaries by 20 percent starting in May, and by 30 percent from October to December. This approach was identified as the only way to continue reaching as many people as possible, albeit with reduced rations. These **ration cuts had a marked impact on the food security outcomes among lean season beneficiaries** as evidenced by post-distribution monitoring (PDM) data. Notably, the percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score (FCS) after three months of food/cash assistance was 46 percent in 2021 compared to 86 percent in 2020 when the ration was no cut. Smaller rations also led to increased coping strategies: from 2020 to 2021 the percentage of households using 'crisis' and 'stress' coping strategies increased from 1.7 to 3.8 and from 4.8 to 20.1 respectively.

As opposed to lean season beneficiaries, WFP's **protracted emergency beneficiaries' consumption-based food security indicators stayed relatively stable** compared to 2020. The share of households with an acceptable food consumption score rose from 46 percent in 2020 to 50 percent in 2021, and the average reduced consumption-based coping strategies index (rCSI) also showed improvement (drop from 5.4 to 3.4). However, the **livelihood-based coping strategy index (LCSI) for protracted emergency beneficiaries showed a significant improvement** in 2021 compared to 2020: the percentage of households not using any livelihood-based coping strategies increased from 52 percent to 72 percent, while the share of households using 'emergency' coping strategies dropped from 42 percent to 3 percent. This could indicate that the negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 were better captured by the indicators resulting in lower values in 2020, while they improved in 2021 after COVID-related restrictions were lifted.

Besides insufficient funding, **another major constraint was the late confirmation of contributions**, especially for the lean season response. This impacted WFP's ability to distribute on time given the long lead times to procure food, and also reduced the cost-efficiency of its assistance as WFP could only purchase food when prices were already very high therefore getting less food for the same amount of money.

**Access constraints also hindered operations**, including government restrictions on humanitarian staff movements in certain parts of the country and the requirement to use armed escorts to deliver aid. To mitigate this challenge, WFP enhanced both remote distribution procedures (shifting distributions to accessible villages when beneficiaries' own villages were not accessible by WFP for security reasons) and remote monitoring procedures (phone-based data collection and third-party monitoring). WFP coordinated closely with government authorities and humanitarian partners to develop a pragmatic access strategy.

**Record high food prices on local and regional markets** in 2021 posed additional challenges to WFP's food procurement. Despite the availability of locally produced foods (beans, millet, and sorghum), suppliers often defaulted



on their commitments or were unable to deliver food at the initially agreed price. In some areas, WFP coordinated with the Government to purchase locally, and supported the development of private-sector-led and equitable supply chains for locally available and affordable nutritious foods. Moreover, WFP leveraged the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) and advance financing solutions to reduce lead times where possible.

The increased food prices adversely affected WFP’s cash assistance as they weakened the purchasing power of beneficiaries. WFP monitored markets and prices, and prioritized the use of cash assistance in areas where markets were relatively stable. However, limited funding often prevented WFP from shifting to in-kind assistance, or from increasing the value of its cash transfers. Importantly, not increasing the cash transfer value when market prices were high had the same effect as cutting the cash transfer value.

To ensure that rising food prices were taken into account by humanitarian partners, WFP - in its role as the co-lead of the multisectoral cash working group - held **a workshop on the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) and humanitarian transfer values**. The workshop confirmed the need for an increased food assistance transfer value in Niger. Current advocacy efforts aim to ensure that all food security actors adopt the new value in 2022 if funding allows. Furthermore, **WFP undertook a food gap analysis** to calculate the extent to which beneficiaries can cover certain food needs on their own. A further food gap analysis will be done in 2022 to inform the revision of the lean season ration for 2023 onwards, in close coordination with the Government and food security cluster partners.

Gender and age were well integrated in the implementation of activities. From planning to distribution, the lists of beneficiaries were disaggregated into male, female, youth and by age by the implementing partners, so that there are three age groups for distribution. This same disaggregation is done during the PDMs, and the distribution rations take into account the food needs of the beneficiaries, whether they are men, women, girls or boys, as they are involved in the entire process.

### 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)	3

## 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



Over **279,800 children** in **1,576 schools** reached through **school feeding activities** in 2021



Nearly **100 schools** equipped with **cooking equipment, school gardens, grain mills, livestock and biodigesters**



As part of the **Home Grown School Feeding** approach, **WFP locally procured over 3,600 MT of commodities** valued at **USD 3.2 million**



Rollout of **school-connect platform** in **50 schools** to support data collection and reporting for school feeding programs, especially in remote rural areas



Through the **BBGE joint programme**, WFP reached **+12,800 school girls with scholarships to encourage school attendance**

In support of Niger's national school feeding strategy launched in 2015, WFP continued to implement its school feeding programme to increase access to education, and improve the attendance and retention rates of schoolchildren, particularly of girls. Implemented as part of WFP's integrated resilience package and the emergency school feeding programme, strategic outcome 2 aimed to ensure that schoolchildren, including adolescent girls, in targeted areas received adequate and nutritious food during the school year. As the activity was sufficiently resourced in 2021, more than 279,800 schoolchildren in the targeted regions continued to receive assistance through daily hot meals or scholarship cash grants. In the 1,576 schools under WFP's school feeding programme, about 102,000 girls and nearly 152,000 boys received on-site school feeding in primary schools, while more than 25,600 adolescent girls received cash grants through the Breaking the Barriers for Girls Education project (BBGE) and as part of the integrated resilience package.

The school feeding programme was managed with the Ministry of Education (MEN), while other line technical ministries such as Agriculture, Health, and Trade were involved at different level as part of the Home-Grown School Feeding initiative. In support of the School Meal Coalition, WFP's advocacy efforts resulted in the Government of Niger signing the Declaration of Commitment, thereby joining more than 120 member states and partners who aim to ensure that every child will have access to a healthy and nutritious meal at school by 2030. WFP continues to work with the Government and partners to foster an environment conducive to a coalition of partners.

UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP continued to implement the joint BBGE initiative to support the Government of Niger in accelerating girls' access to education and enhancing girls' emancipation under the coordination of the High Commission for the 3N Initiative 'Nigeriens feed Nigeriens'. Through the BBGE initiative, WFP directly reached 46,721 school children with daily school meals, while undertaking education awareness activities, and provided USD 500,000 in cash grants to over girls 12,800 girls in primary and secondary schools. In October, a joint mission under the leadership of the HCI3N (The Office of the High Commissioner for the 3N Initiative) provided recommendations to improve the joint project including the setting-up of school meals in boarding schools, the expansion of WFP's school meals to the secondary school level, and advocacy for the inclusion of boys for the cash grants programme.

Implemented in conjunction with the NGOs Plan International and World Vision International, 7,500 students including over 2,900 refugees were assisted with school meals in the conflict-affected regions of Tahoua and Tillabéri through the

Quality Support Education Program in Emergency Settings (PAQUES) project.

As part of the HGSE, WFP procured over 3,600 mt of produce valued at USD 3.2 million which is directly injected into the local economy. After receiving the funds from WFP, the schools procured food through a purchasing committee which were established at school level. From 500 schools in 2020, WFP nearly doubled the number of schools receiving direct cash transfers to procure food locally for the canteens, reaching 907 schools in 2021 (57 percent of WFP-assisted schools). WFP also supported schools through value chain development for fortified foods, and supply chain management. The integration of multi-sectoral resilience activities also enhanced synergies with schools by purchasing from WFP-supported smallholder farmers' organizations. In close collaboration with the MEN, WFP piloted the School Connect digital application in 50 school canteens in the regions of Diffa, Tillabéri, Tahoua and Zinder, and equipped the Ministry with a digitalized database. This platform facilitates timely data collection and reporting on the school feeding programme, especially in remote rural areas. Based on the success of this pilot, the School Connect platform will be expanded to all 440 schools equipped with canteens in the Zinder region.

To improve food consumption and health through complementary and sustainable cooking solutions, WFP provided nearly 100 schools with biodigesters, school herds, vegetable gardens, grain mills, kitchen equipment, ovens, fireplaces and storage shelves. The clean energy solutions reduce deforestation and indoor air pollution from cookstoves.

In July 2021, a stocktaking workshop involving key stakeholders in the education sector was held to discuss programmatic adjustments, promote local ownership, and strengthen stakeholders' operational capacities. Stakeholders recommended to reinforce the monitoring of cash transfers, and ensure synergy with other education projects, especially WASH (including latrines, water points, and hygiene kits for adolescent girls). As regards the school-based complementary activities, a key recommendation was to strengthen guidelines and develop a strategy for the dissemination of good practices.

Despite progress achieved in the school feeding programme, its implementation was subject to various challenges, including insecurity. In Diffa and Tillabéri, insecurity caused the closure of 424 schools, including 409 primary schools and 15 secondary schools, putting at risk the education of more than 36,500 schoolchildren. Two schools under WFP's school feeding programme, where 140 students were enrolled (53 girls and 87 boys) in northern Tillabéri were affected. To mitigate the impact on children's education, a consultation between government counterparts and the education cluster underlined the need for enhancing the recruitment strategy for teachers, establishing centres to accommodate displaced students; and investing in digital education to enable distance learning.

On average, the dropout rate in the schools under WFP's school feeding programme was 7 percent lower compared to schools without canteens. The largest impacts were observed in Tillabéri (27 percent lower) and Agadez (19 percent lower) regions where children faced considerable challenges to access schools due to insecurity, long distances or nomadic lifestyles.

WFP and partners integrated gender and age considerations in the design and implementation of their activities. To promote girls' education, the PAQUES project, the Breaking Barriers to Girls' Education (BBGE) programme, and the Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress Towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women (JPRWEE) provided girls with access to quality education, and facilitated economic opportunities for women. The 2021 decentralized evaluation - which covered the implementation of the JPRWEE in seven countries from October 2014 to 2020 - showed that in Niger 130 women (or 75 percent of the women enrolled) demonstrated improved leadership skills and were heads of farmer's organizations. Women also reported being able to contribute towards household finances and in particular to cover school fees. Moving forward, the second phase of JPRWEE the same women will continue to receive support to further strengthen these outcomes.

In terms of institutional development, WFP continued to strengthen the capacities of Government's (particularly in the elaboration of a national school feeding policy), as well as those of cooperating partners to improve the quality of project implementation.

All school feeding activities were disaggregated by sex and age, and girls and boys aged 6-13 years benefit from school feeding throughout the school year depending on whether they are sedentary or nomadic. The complementary activities under SO2 contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment, especially the income-generating activity which prioritizes women to enhance their economic status and encourage them to send their daughters to school. School scholarships allow girls to remain in school as long as possible, thus avoiding forced or early marriage - a serious risk in Niger which has the highest rate of child marriage in the world. The improved school retention favors the schooling of young girls at least until the age of 16, thereby contributing to breaking the chain of poverty among women.

## **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 (HGSF) (Activity category 4: Food, CBT and CS)	4

## 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



**1,275 health facilities** supported by WFP for the treatment of **371,000 new Moderate Acute Malnutrition cases in children and pregnant women**



**140,000** people attended over **4,800 awareness-raising sessions** to improve understanding of **child and maternal feeding practices, hygiene and nutrition**



**888 FARNs operating** in 5 regions, enabled **malnutrition screening of children and treatment with locally produced fortified flours** where appropriate



**318,000 USD worth of vouchers** distributed to **7,250** children aged 6-23 months and over **5,600** pregnant and lactating women **through the CRIALCES project**



Through the FOPAT project, over **914 L of Vitamin A enriched oil, 750 kg of fortified millet flour and 50 kg of fortified niébé** were locally produced

Under strategic outcome 3 (SO3), WFP ensures that children aged 6-23 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs) receive an integrated package of nutrition- and age-specific complementary assistance to address the immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition. Furthermore, the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) targets regions and health districts where global acute malnutrition rates are either above 15 percent or between 10 and 14 percent, with aggravating factors such as high levels of food insecurity, or conflict.

In collaboration with UNICEF, WFP's strategy is to progressively scale up **integrated community-led approaches for the prevention of malnutrition**. These approaches involve a network of mothers ('Maman Lumières') [1] who are identified among their communities for their good practices in maintaining their children's health and nutrition, and seek synergies with other components of WFP's integrated resilience package. Interventions are gender-equitable, age- and nutrition-sensitive, and centred on community-led social and behaviour change communication (SBCC), targeting both men and women, to increase knowledge of healthy nutrition and hygiene practices that do not reinforce discriminatory and restrictive gender roles and ultimately support the prevention of malnutrition. WFP continued to leverage its global engagement to develop simplified protocols and other innovative methods such as community-led approaches that use locally available nutritious foods including locally fortified blended foods. WFP continues to engage with the Government, partners and local actors to ensure that the model applied in Niger equitably, efficiently and cost-effectively addresses the triple burden of malnutrition (undernutrition, overweight and obesity, and micronutrient deficiency).

In 2021, SO3 was financed at 87 percent of its needs-based plan for 2021. Following the second budget revision (BR02) of the CSP in December 2020, WFP introduced cash-based transfers under SO3, including voucher transfers for prevention activities, and made adjustments to gradually substitute specialized nutritious food with value vouchers while supporting the production of locally produced fortified food to ensure availability at retailers.

Under its **malnutrition treatment activities**, WFP supported 827 health facilities which treated 371,000 women and children suffering from MAM (73 percent were children aged 6-23 months, 27 percent were pregnant and lactating women), and provided food to 26,000 caregivers. Depending on the region, the recovery rate was between 92-94

percent, the mortality rate between 0.3-0.6 percent, the default rate between 4.8-6.7% and non-response rate between 0.6-0.8 percent. All these rates marked an improvement from 2020 and remain well above the SPHERE standards [2].

As part of its **malnutrition prevention activities**, WFP provided specialized nutritious foods to over 82,000 children aged 6-23 months, whose households were enrolled in WFP's emergency (SO1) and resilience (SO4) programmes. Children were systematically screened for malnutrition during the household targeting or food/cash distribution exercises. In 2021, 3 percent of screened children (around 2,460) were found to be malnourished [3] and referred to the nearest health facilities for treatment. Awareness-raising sessions on the consequences of malnutrition, essential family practices, child feeding practices, and general hygiene were organized for parents, guardians and the wider community. The proportion of children aged 6-23 months enrolled in WFP's resilience programmes who received a minimum acceptable diet increased from 6.8 percent in 2020 to 14.5 percent in 2021.

WFP also continued to implement **community-based nutrition activities at learning and nutrition rehabilitation centres** (called FARNs [4]) throughout 2021. There are almost 888 functional FARNs supported by WFP in the regions of Diffa, Dosso, Maradi, Tahoua and Zinder, which enabled the screening of 142,000 children aged 6-59 months, 4.5 percent of whom were found to be malnourished [5] and referred to health centres. Out of them around 2,100 children aged 24-59 months were treated at the community level with locally produced flours. Furthermore, 140,000 people (70 percent women, 30 percent men) attended 4,870 awareness-raising sessions to improve knowledge on child and maternal feeding practices, hygiene and nutrition. The 'Maman Lumières' also held cooking demonstrations to increase knowledge on the preparation of healthy foods based on local products. Maximizing synergies with other activities of WFP's integrated resilience package, some of the food used for cooking demonstrations was sourced from lands rehabilitated or created through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities under WFP's livelihoods programme.

WFP continued its pilot **Fortification of Processed Food Products project** (FOPAT [6]) in collaboration with international NGO GRET, extending the project to new areas in the conflict-affected regions of Tillabéri and Tahoua. This project aims to prevent malnutrition by fighting micronutrient deficiency among the general population, investing in food-processing infrastructure that allows smallholder farmer organizations to produce and sell nutrient-enriched peanut oil, fortified millet flour and fortified cowpea (locally known as niébé) flour.

Achievements under the FOPAT project in 2021 include the sale of 53 tons of millet, peanuts, and niébe to the ten FOPAT-supported cooperative unions (USCOOPS [7]) whose beneficiaries are mostly women (80 percent). Of the ten processing units initially planned, nine units have been built and equipped. Of these, seven have already started production, while the other two - located in areas without electricity - will be equipped in 2022 with solar installations. Technical staff working at the processing units were trained on good production practices. The processing units produced 914 litres of Vitamin A-enriched oil, 750 kg of millet flour and 50 kg of niébé, both of which are fortified with iron and folic acid. WFP plans to scale up the project in 2022.

As part of the FOPAT project, WFP also implemented an awareness strategy to strengthen communities' knowledge and adoption of best dietary practices with a view to preventing micronutrient deficiencies and undernutrition in households. In addition, WFP organised a national campaign to promote the consumption of locally produced fortified food as part of a balanced and diversified diet.

In January 2021, WFP Niger started to implement the regional '**Response to the Food Crisis in Central Sahel**' project (CIALCES [8]). The project aims to strengthen the food and nutritional security of the most vulnerable populations in the regions of Tahoua and Tillabéri by strengthening the capacity of smallholder farmers' organizations to produce more food and transform them into fortified products. Subsequently, these products will be sold on local markets or utilised under WFP's nutrition prevention programmes. In 2021, WFP supported the construction of three transformation units and rehabilitated two other units; trained over 230 people on maternal, infant and young child feeding practices, reached 10,000 people through awareness-raising sessions; organized over 440 cooking demonstrations, and distributed USD 318,000 worth of vouchers to the mothers of 7,250 children aged 6-23 months and to 5,610 PLWGs.

Furthermore, WFP continued to be active in the **fight against HIV/AIDS**. A memorandum of understanding was signed by WFP and local NGO Lafia Matassa to conduct a post-training follow-up on peer-educators who were trained on the prevention and control of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) between 2018 and 2020, as well as to perform a proximity follow-up on people living with HIV selected for direct cash assistance. The follow-up indicated that around 40 percent of the trained peer-educators were still actively raising awareness in Niger. In the framework of social protection, financial support (USD 157) was provided to 115 people living with HIV to cover their first 6 months of ART treatment. These people were selected according to criteria formulated and validated by the Ministry of Public Health, Population and Social Affairs through the National AIDS and Hepatitis Control Programme (PNLSH), the Association of People Living with HIV/AIDS (RENIP+), UNAIDS and WFP.

Gender and age were fully integrated under SO3, as children (both girls and boys) aged 6-23 months and pregnant women are the main beneficiaries of activity 3. Furthermore, all projects under SO3 were designed to ensure full gender equality and balance, and women beneficiaries are often in majority. For example, the FOPAT project, which is a

flagship project under this SO, targets organizations whose members are 80 percent women, empowering them economically and thereby enabling them to send their children to school.

#### 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



**657,000** people participated in WFP **Food Assistance for Assets** activities in 2021



Local communities were supported in the **rehabilitation of over 37,000** hectares of **degraded land**



**108** new **market garden sites** with solar-powered pumps, enabled **+92,000** **people to grow fresh produce** to consume at household level and sell the surplus



As part of the SAMS programme **86** farmers' organisations **received essential skills training**, and WFP purchased **+1.2** million USD **of their local produce**



Around **40,000** MT of **cereals and pulses** **produced on restored agricultural land**, with an average yield of **400kg/ha** and some sites yielding over **800kg/ha**



Over **100** **technical training sessions** held for **6,459** **government and NGO partners** on land rehabilitation techniques, and climate services, amongst others

Strategic outcome 4 (SO4) activities are the cornerstone of WFP's integrated resilience programmes in Niger, covering a range of livelihoods activities, including land rehabilitation and market gardens through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities, income-generating activities, and the promotion of market access for smallholder farmers. SO4 was financed at 130 percent of its needs-based plan for 2021 thanks to generous contributions from Germany, USA, Canada, France, Norway, South Korea and Niger.

Overall, SO4 activities aim to strengthen livelihoods on the long-term by restoring natural resources, increasing agricultural and pastoral productivity, improving access to markets (including by connecting farmers to WFP's smallholder procurement programme) and diversifying incomes to alleviate the reliance on rainfall-dependent production (including through irrigated market gardens or income-generating activities such as oil processing, poultry raising or firewood production). Livelihood activities complement the other components of WFP's integrated resilience package (prevention and treatment of malnutrition, school meals and cash grants for school-girls) to ensure that communities' needs are addressed holistically and sustainably.

In 2021, WFP reached 1.3 million people with integrated resilience programmes (including asset creation and other livelihoods activities, school meals and nutrition interventions), in 380 food assistance for assets (FFA) project sites (representing over 1,380 villages [1]) across all regions except Niamey and Agadez [2]. Of these project sites, 75 were newly established in 2021, while the rest has been supported by WFP since 2014 or 2018. This expansion to new sites in 2021 followed a temporary halt in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

In total, 657,000 people participated in FFA activities in 2021 (including 50,000 children aged 6-23 months from these same households who received assistance for malnutrition prevention).

in 2021, nearly 37,000 hectares (ha) of degraded land were rehabilitated through FFA activities, including agricultural land, pastoral land, reforested land and sand dunes stabilization. This brings the total area of land rehabilitated through FFA activities since the beginning of resilience programmes in 2014 to 190,000 ha. Over 40,000 mt of cereals and pulses are estimated to have been produced in 2021 on restored agricultural land, worth USD 20 million, with an average yield of 400kg/ha and some sites even yielding over 800kg/ha. Part of the yields were stocked in the 1,160 cereal banks that WFP helped establish or structure to ensure that poor households are able to buy grains at affordable prices during the lean season when market prices reach their peak. In addition, 105,000 mt of fodder were produced on the rehabilitated pastoral land, for a total value of USD 9 million.



In 2021, WFP put a particular focus on expanding irrigated market gardens - at homestead, community or school level - which were launched in 2020 and generated promising results. Altogether 108 new market garden sites were set up with solar-powered pumps, allowing over 92,000 people to grow fruit trees, fruits, vegetables and moringa including previously not used varieties. The 2021 crisis showed the essential role these gardens play in maintaining adequate food consumption and providing alternative sources of income especially in drought years. Notably, villages who had access to such irrigated gardens coped much better with shocks than surrounding villages entirely dependent on rainfed agriculture.

To support market gardening and cereal production activities, WFP continued to train beneficiaries on how to establish household- or community-level compost pits, and also installed 25 biodigesters that produce natural fertilizers and also biogas that can be used for electricity. WFP also continued to scale up its climate change adaptation activities, including by improving the weather forecasting capacity of the National Department of Meteorology by installing 63 rain gauges, and providing climate information services to farmers, local authorities, and government technical services to support informed decision-making for agro-pastoral activities.

A number of activities sought to improve income-earning opportunities and alleviate domestic burdens for women specifically, including trainings on peanut oil extraction and sewing, and the construction of nearly 93,000 fuel-efficient cookstoves in homes and school canteens to reduce the time spent collecting firewood.

WFP also continued to implement its Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) programme to link smallholder farmers with local markets, including to WFP's own local purchases. In total, 86 farmers' organizations were trained in sorting, storing, transporting and marketing their goods, and in negotiating deals. WFP purchased over USD 1.2 million worth of millet and cowpeas from 63 of these farmers' organizations, representing close to 10 percent of WFP's local purchases in 2021. WFP-supported schools receiving cash to buy school meals were also encouraged to source produce from farmers under the SAMS programme.

The above mentioned activities support WFP's resilience progression strategy in Niger, which aims to gradually reduce cash and food assistance in favour of capacity strengthening and technical assistance, enhancing community contributions and actively seeking partnerships to ensure the sustainability of interventions once WFP transitions out of assisted villages.

Monitoring data on outcome indicators show that resilience programmes of which SO4 activities are a cornerstone - are having tangible impacts on people's livelihoods, food security and social cohesion. A household survey carried out in December 2021 showed that 82 percent of beneficiaries enrolled in resilience programmes since 2018 reported the project has enabled them to diversify or increase their production, including through crop diversification, off-season irrigated vegetable gardening, and income generating activities such as the sale of fodder. Within the same group, 42 percent of households said the cash/food earned from participating in FFA activities enabled them to reclaim land they had pledged or leased, while 40 percent confirmed they were able to buy new land.

Monitoring data collected in 2021 also confirmed that resilience programmes are a buffer to instability by strengthening social cohesion and reducing natural resource conflicts. Over 92 percent of households enrolled in resilience programmes since 2018 reported that activities had reduced conflict within their village, by alleviating tension linked to access to natural resources, promoting wealth redistribution (FFA transfers shared with non-beneficiaries) and enabling all households in the community to benefit from school meals and nutrition activities regardless of whether or not they participated in FFA activities. Unexpectedly, 91 percent of households also reported that activities reduced conflict with neighbouring villages by bringing villages together to work on joint land restoration or gardening sites, and enabled even non-FFA villages to benefit from school meals and nutrition activities provided in FFA villages.

Data also show that diets have improved significantly. Among households enrolled in resilience programmes in 2018, the share of children aged 6-23 months consuming an acceptable diet more than doubled since the start of the programme. During the same period, the share of women of reproductive age with adequate dietary diversity increased more than threefold, reaching close to 55 percent in 2021 far exceeding the CSP's endline target of 30 percent. These outcomes may be attributed with high certainty to increased production, income and market gardens.

Preliminary evidence from the 2021 drought also suggests that resilience programmes are helping communities withstand shocks. Despite the drought, FFA beneficiaries' average food consumption in December 2021 remained stable compared to December 2020, suggesting a certain degree of resilience to shocks. WFP will monitor food security levels throughout 2022, in particular during the lean season which is expected to be extremely difficult due to the failed harvest in 2021, and determine if households are able to maintain acceptable levels of consumption.

As regards environmental impacts, a USAID-commissioned 2021 study by NASA[2] in Niger found that vegetation cover had increased by 55 percent in FFA sites implemented between 2014 and 2020. This was the first time WFP was able to quantify the large-scale impacts of FFA programmes and their contribution to greening the Sahel.

Although access restrictions by the Government limited WFP's access to resilience sites in the first half of 2021, WFP managed to implement all programmes as planned, working in close collaboration with government technical services,

cooperating partners and third-party monitors. To do this, WFP stepped up its capacity strengthening activities in 2021, training thousands of local government services, university students and cooperating partner staff on land and water management techniques and on georeferencing FFA sites to enable satellite- and drone-based monitoring of FFA activities. In collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, universities and partners, WFP helped draft the national guidance manual on land rehabilitation and soil and water conservation techniques, which will be endorsed officially in 2022.

Gender and age were well integrated into activities under strategic outcome 4. Through FFA activities, WFP targeted men and women heads of household whose age varied from 18 to 60 years. Women heads of vulnerable households living with disabilities were automatically enrolled in the programme and benefitted from cash and food transfers that strengthened their role within their household and community. Moreover, all the activities implemented were identified and defined by the beneficiaries according to their needs and interests, and improved learning conditions for young girls in school.

### 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)	3

## 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



Strengthening of government capacity on resilience planning through over **30 training sessions on 3PA tools** for government technical services



Close collaboration with **+20 government institutions, universities, research centres, national and international partners**, in resilience development



**15 Master and PhD students** supported through **internships, and conducted research on the impact WFP resilience activities** to inform knowledge generation



Continued collaboration with key partners in **Forecast based Financing and Anticipatory Action Programmes**, to link early-warning with contingency plans



WFP continued close **collaboration** with **UN and NGO partners** to **strengthen joint interventions and improved complementary** for impactful results



WFP worked closely with the government and partners to scale up the **national Shock Responsive Social Protection Programme**.

In 2021, strengthening the capacity of national and decentralized institutions and partners in Niger remained a priority for WFP. Strategic outcome 5 aimed to enhance national food security and nutrition systems, in line with government priorities, the Government's Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES) 2017-2021, and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

**Strategic outcome 5 (SO5) was funded at 112 percent of the annual needs-based plan.** After being slowed down due to COVID-19 restrictions, access constraints, and the electoral process which led to changes in government staff at all levels, planned activities resumed at a regular pace from April 2021.

In 2021, WFP worked closely with 20 government and national institutions (including universities and research centres), as well various national and international partners in the area of resilience, and developed 11 annual work plans to prioritize actions under existing memorandums of understanding.

**WFP worked with the Ministry of Community Development (MDC/AT)** to coordinate and facilitate the use of WFP's three-pronged approach (3PA) tools. WFP strengthened government capacity on resilience planning through training sessions on the 3PA tools to be utilized by government technical services. Over 30 training-of-trainers sessions on community-based participatory planning (CBPP) were organized with government technical services. These efforts will inform the update of the National and Regional Development Plans (PDES, PDR) and the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).

**WFP assisted The Office of the High Commissioner for the 3N ('Nigeriens Feed Nigeriens') Initiative (HC3N)** in implementing Niger's 3N Resilience Strategy, and coordinating the 'communes of convergence' (C2C) approach which aims to support local municipalities by integrating the efforts of humanitarian and development partners and local authorities. WFP supported the elaboration of the 2021-2025 HC3N action plan by sharing good practices and lessons learned for emergency response, resilience building and shock-responsive social protection programmes.

In 2021, **WFP continued to collaborate with the National Food Crisis Prevention and Management Facility (DNP/GCA)** to support its new strategy for food crisis prevention and response, as well as the development of a shock-responsive social protection programme. Since 2020, WFP has played a key role in building a coalition of partners to support the government-led COVID-19 response, working with the DNP/GCA's Safety Nets Unit (Cellule Filets Sociaux - CFS) to design harmonized methodologies for beneficiary targeting, cash transfer modalities, and monitoring. In

coordination with UNICEF and the World Bank, WFP is implementing a multi-year capacity strengthening plan with the DNP-GCA to ensure that the Government's social protection system is shock-responsive and nutrition-sensitive. These efforts aimed to contribute to the design of a coordinated shock-responsive safety net response in 2022. Capacity strengthening activities in 2021 focused on various topics such as vulnerability analysis, monitoring and analysis of markets, the establishment of vulnerability monitoring observatories and local early warning systems (SCAP-RU).

**WFP supported the Ministry of Humanitarian Action (MAH/GC)** in the operationalization of the humanitarian-development nexus which promotes sustainable solutions in fragile areas, linking relief and resilience activities, and enabling local actors and communities to gradually take ownership of development programmes. WFP provided technical and financial support to government partners involved in the tripartite technical committee on the nexus (CTTNUD), and played a key role in developing a three-year action plan to establish coordination mechanisms from national to decentralized levels. WFP also helped establish a CTTNUD working group to coordinate support to returnees and operationalize durable solutions.

**WFP renewed agreements with technical ministries to promote better ownership and strengthen national capacities** at all levels. Agreements were signed with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the Ministry of Environment (research and collaboration on agricultural and pastoral land rehabilitation, and natural resource governance); the Ministry of Health (malnutrition prevention and treatment activities); and the Ministry of Education (implementation of education activities). WFP worked closely with the National Direction of Meteorology (DMN) to enhance the dissemination of climate information to producers; and with the National Environment Council for Sustainable Development (CNEED) to strengthen the development and implementation of national policies on climate change in Niger.

With WFP's support, **over 100 trainings were organized for more than 6,450 government and NGO partners** on a wide range of topics, including land and water rehabilitation techniques, 3PA tools, georeferencing, climate services, school canteen management, complementary school activities, nutrition education, social and behaviour change communication (SBCC), nutrition-sensitive programming and protection.

In 2021, **WFP continued to implement its integrated resilience package** to improve vulnerable communities' food security and livelihoods, and enhance their capacity to adapt to the effects of climate shocks. WFP reinforced the integration between its various resilience interventions (livelihoods support, school feeding, support to adolescent girls, nutrition activities, lean season assistance, social protection, food systems development and agro-pastoral value chains and capacity strengthening). Working with DMN, DNP-GCA and AGRHYMET, and the International Research Institute of Columbia University (IRI), WFP made progress on the Forecast-based Financing (FbF) and Anticipatory Action (AA) programme which links national early-warning systems with contingency plans, and allocated funds to implement them.

**WFP enhanced complementarity with UN and NGO partners for greater resilience impact**, including with FAO and IFAD (on livelihoods, agriculture and land rehabilitation); UNICEF (on WASH, nutrition, and education); UN Women (on women's empowerment); UNICEF and UNFPA (on young girls' access to education); the World Bank and UNICEF (on developing complementary packages and supporting the set-up of the Government's multi-shock adaptive social protection system); RISE II partners and GIZ/PRORES (on WASH, income-generating activities, early warning systems at the local level).

**WFP played a leading role in the elaboration of the new Common Country Assessment (CCA) and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).** As the co-lead of the Rural Modernization and Climate Change working group, WFP shaped stakeholder discussions on food systems, food security, nutrition, resilience, risk and disaster management, and natural resources management. The outcomes of these consultations will feed into the new UNSDCF (2022-2026), in line with the new PDES (2022-2026).

Finally, **WFP continued its collaboration with universities and research institutions to evaluate and enhance its resilience programme.** WFP worked with six universities to link local research to resilience efforts in Niger, and enhance the quality of resilience interventions. Fifteen Masters and PhD students were supported through internships to conduct research on the impact of WFP-supported FFA and resilience activities. Furthermore, university teaching modules on the 3PA tools were integrated into 2021/2022 curricula.

Together with the Aghrymet Regional Centre, WFP conducted a study to measure the carbon sequestration potential of land rehabilitation activities in Niger implemented as part of the integrated resilience approach. WFP also continued to work with AIMS and NASA to evaluate the physical impact of FFA programmes on environmental restoration and agricultural/biomass production. WFP is working with the Ministry of Environment and Drone Africa to document in FFA interventions through aerial pictures, with the overall objectives to better communicate evidence of outcomes, create maps to monitor progress, and strengthen government capacity in the use of drones for monitoring purposes. WFP continued its collaboration with the World Bank's Development Impact Evaluation (DIME) Group to assess the impact of the integrated resilience programme, as well as with the International Food Policy Research Institute to assess WFP's contribution to social cohesion in Niger through resilience building.

Gender and age were well integrated into activities under strategic outcome 5. Through its participatory planning processes, WFP opened a dialogue between women and men, girls and boys to ensure that their voices were heard, and all gender and age groups could take an active role in decision-making processes regarding the design and implementation of projects. Furthermore, the participatory planning processes allowed WFP to address gender- and age-specific priorities, as well as structural factors underpinning inequalities, such as access to resources.

Moreover, an equal representation of different groups was ensured during institutional capacity strengthening exercises with national partners. Gender and age considerations were integrated into training to ensure that specific needs were embedded into all phases of programme design, monitoring and implementation by WFP and partners to increase food and nutrition security and resilience for everyone.

## 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)	3

## 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



In 2021, UNHAS transported over **14,500 passengers**, serving **146 User organisations**, facilitating reliable humanitarian travel to remote areas of Niger



The **number of UNHAS passengers drastically** increased, reaching 1,800 **in** November 2021, a record high since the beginning of UNHAS operations in 2008



The **jet aircraft Embraer-135 introduced** in May 2021 enabled UNHAS to shorten **flight times for** longer routes and reduce **the cost per km**.



UNHAS facilitated **21 medical evacuation**, and transported **32.5 MT of cargo** including medical supplies, essential commodities, and ICT equipment



UNHAS provided **technical training** to Government counterparts and **financial support** for prepositioning of a fire truck in Diffa airport

The 2021 funding requirements of the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) and the logistics services in Niger were USD 9.5 million. Thanks to the contributions from donors and revenues generated from its partial cost recovery system[1], UNHAS was able to mobilize more than USD 10.3 million to sustain its operations. In 2021, the UNHAS fleet consisted of a 35-seater Dash 8 aircraft and an Embraer-135 (35 seats), available for 146 user organizations, including NGOs, UN agencies and the diplomatic community. During the year, UNHAS transported over 14,500 passengers, with a monthly average of 1,210 passengers. In June 2021, the number of passengers started to increase drastically and finally reached almost 1,800 passengers in November 2021, reaching a record high since the 2008 launch of UNHAS operations in Niger. These figures attest to the importance of UNHAS in a context where needs were constantly growing and timely access to vulnerable people was essential. UNHAS also transported 32.5 metric tons of light cargo and undertook 21 medical evacuations.

The jet aircraft Embraer-135, introduced in May 2021, was welcomed by the user organisations as it shortened flight times for longer routes. Shorter flight times also meant that contractual costs were comparable to or even better than those associated with the Dash 8 aircraft. Thanks to its reliability and reduced flight time, the jet aircraft Embraer-135 increased performance and cost-efficiency. The cost per passenger per kilometer passed from EUR 1.2 in 2020 to EUR 0.7 in 2021.

From the capital Niamey, UNHAS continued to serve the destinations of Maradi, Zinder, Diffa, Tahoua, Agadez and Dirkou. Flight frequency increased from three to four times a week as of November 2021. A new airport was set up by the Government in Tillabéri and is awaiting the official opening by the Civil Aviation Authorities. Once functional, and if requested by the UNHAS steering committee, this airport could become a new UNHAS destination, thus increasing geographical and reaching more in people. For the time being, road remains the preferred travel option from Niamey to Tillabéri.

Furthermore, UNHAS supported the transfer of a fire truck from Maradi to Diffa airport, to upgrade the latter to a higher category which allowed the landing of the Embraer-135 aircraft. Thanks to these efforts, UNHAS was able to optimize air transport and reduce flight times between Niamey and Diffa by one hour.

With poor roads networks and rising insecurity limiting access to remote communities, UNHAS proved to be the fastest, safest and most cost-efficient way to reach areas in need of humanitarian assistance. As such, UNHAS succeeded in supporting the humanitarian response in Niger by enabling access to vulnerable populations. UNHAS also improved the delivery of light humanitarian cargo such as medical supplies, high energy foods and ICT equipment, while providing medical and security evacuations for the humanitarian community.

UNHAS maintained strong relations with the Civil Aviation Authorities and other local and regional authorities such as the ASECNA[2]. ASECNA provides UNHAS with various services including air navigation control, aircraft guidance, traffic and weather forecast information, and airport infrastructure maintenance. ASECNA continues to be the only authorized structure for these services in West Africa.

As an enabler of humanitarian assistance, UNHAS aligned its services with the needs of user organizations expressed in user group meetings, and access satisfaction surveys. Chaired by the Humanitarian Coordinator in Niger, two UNHAS steering committee meetings were organized in 2021 including representatives from NGOs, UN agencies and donors. UNHAS also worked with relevant government counterparts to enhance the technical capacities of civil aviation personnel through various trainings, including through the Safety Management System. Government officials had access to UNHAS services through a waiting list, taking into consideration the priority of the other user organizations.

When operating in areas with access and security concerns (notably Tahoua, Agadez, Diffa and Dirkou), UNHAS worked closely with OCHA, UNDSS, UN agencies and NGOs, the United Nations Humanitarian Country Team (UNHCT) and the Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination (CIMCoord) to coordinate movements and share information regarding potential threats to aid delivery, and the safety and security of beneficiaries and humanitarian staff.

UNHAS will continue to play a critical role in facilitating the transport of humanitarian workers, and in ensuring that they reach affected populations (refugees, IDPs, migrants, returnees and host populations) with life-saving assistance (food, medical supplies, shelters and other humanitarian support including protection). The UNHAS weekly flight schedule will be adjusted in the event of a sudden-onset crises such as refugee influxes or forced internal displacement.

Through a funding appeal to donors, WFP aims to mobilize resources to address the funding shortfalls that UNHAS will face in the first quarter of 2022. Furthermore, to support the efficient functioning of UNHAS and reduce high operational costs, WFP is engaging with the Government for potential exemptions from airport fees.

## 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

Statistics show that gender inequality remains a major challenge in Niger: 66 percent of primary school-aged girls are enrolled in school [1] while this percentage is 83 for boys, and only 14 percent of women can read and write, compared to 42 percent of men.

Government is implementing an ambitious national education programme to increase school enrolment and retention, particularly for girls. While WFP's integrated resilience package is geared towards gender equality and women empowerment, the school-feeding component of this package specifically aims to achieve the above mentioned objectives. In 2021, WFP provided quarterly stipends to over 14,000 primary and secondary school girls (conditional on attendance); constructed latrines and water points in schools; and launched the innovative Safe Space Cycle - a platform that supports the return to school of adolescent girls who had dropped out. Nearly 90 percent of households with girls receiving cash grants noted that this had a positive impact on their school attendance. Furthermore, WFP supported the Government's national policy of accelerating girls' access to education and empowerment by implementing the Breaking Barriers to Girls' Education (BBGE) programme, in collaboration with UNFPA and UNICEF.

WFP also contributes to women's empowerment through livelihood support. WFP, FAO, IFAD and UN Women came together under the Rural Women's Economic Empowerment pilot programme to support rural women's livelihoods and rights. While WFP's school feeding programmes created demand for the agricultural outputs, FAO provided seeds, IFAD supplied animal husbandry kits, and UN Women provided multifunction platforms (e.g. a diesel engine with various associated tools to grind grains, pump water, or charge electric equipment) and set up 86 local farmer organizations, of which 11 were specifically for women. Furthermore, WFP and UNICEF also continued the implementation of the 2020-2023 Partnership for Resilience and Social Cohesion in Diffa. This programme aims to strengthen the resilience of the most vulnerable population groups (mainly women and children) and local institutions through multisectoral interventions, and reinforce their social cohesion by contributing to peaceful cohabitation in the targeted communities.

WFP also supported women's livelihoods through the CRIALCES [2] and FOPAT [3] projects which supported producers' associations particularly women's associations to produce and sell nutritionally enriched products (fortified vegetable oil, fortified flour). This allowed WFP to address gender concerns through both livelihoods and nutrition strengthening, by ensuring that the foods produced were also accessible to vulnerable women and their children.

In addition, WFP continued to mainstream gender throughout all phases of its programmes. For example, beneficiary targeting was conducted through the community-based Household Economy Approach (HEA), which allowed communities to rank households according to wealth status. This ranking - which is verified through household visits - is provided by representatives from a men's group, an elders' group, and a women's group. Furthermore, in 2021, WFP made it mandatory for cooperating partners to ensure that village-level community feedback mechanism (CFM) committees - which are set up at the targeting stage of all activities - require that at least 50 percent of the committee members be women.



# 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 2021, WFP took various measures to enhance its approach to protection and the accountability to affected populations (AAP) in Niger. Firstly, **WFP reinforced its community feedback mechanism (CFM)**, including through the establishment of a toll-free hotline which has been fully operational since June 2021. WFP also reinforced village-level complaints committees in each project site. While these had been in place for several years, their effectiveness varied across regions and across implementing partners. In 2021, WFP increased its financial and human resources to ensure that these committees were systematically set up and that complaints were regularly and consistently channelled to WFP. In 2021, the CFM received 2,360 feedback (including complaints, requests for information, and requests for assistance), 41 percent of which were thank you messages for the assistance received. Around 67 percent of all feedback was received via the hotline, and 25 percent were made by women or girls.

WFP also strengthened efforts related to the **protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA)**. The CFM hotline now provides a direct, confidential channel through which beneficiaries and other community members can report SEA cases directly to WFP. All SEA cases received through the hotline are first sent to WFP's senior management in Niger, and then to the Office of Inspections and Investigations at WFP Headquarters. However, WFP is aware that cases of SEA may not be reported through the hotline and therefore it is key to focus on the prevention of SEA, and actively seek out reports of SEA. These efforts included SEA-related screening questions when recruiting new staff, the training of staff and partners, and community sensitization. WFP recognizes the need to further enhance its SEA approach in Niger, including establishing fora where beneficiaries in particular women feel comfortable in reporting cases of SEA. All interventions follow the do no harm principle, whereby any allegation or suspicion regarding potential negative effects of WFP's interventions on affected populations is carefully reviewed at the appropriate level and by relevant authorities under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator. WFP's new PSEA action plan for Niger is being rolled out. The action plan includes preventive measures against sexual exploitation and abuse through the training of staff and partners; community sensitization; and a checklist for the recruitment of new staff to ensure they had not committed any act of sexual exploitation and abuse in the past.

In 2021, **WFP invested in reinforcing its beneficiary targeting process** a key topic raised by village complaint committees in particular for emergency operations, where targeting often needs to be conducted more quickly for security reasons and/or to avoid delays in distributions. Firstly, WFP improved the monitoring of the targeting process to ensure that standard operational procedures (SOPs) were being duly followed. In addition to conducting in-person monitoring missions during targeting exercises, WFP field monitors started to carry out random phone-based spot checks after the targeting exercise, interviewing both selected and non-selected households. This allows the verification of inclusion/exclusion errors and to assess the community's perception of the fairness and transparency of the targeting process. Secondly, WFP revised its targeting SOPs to ensure that people with special needs (e.g. people with disabilities, households headed by women with many dependents, child-headed households) were systematically and explicitly included in the targeting process, including by introducing specific selection criteria.

In 2021, after the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions that had prevented field visits, **WFP was able to resume in-person monitoring of distributions and project sites**, to ensure all activities were carried out in safe and dignified conditions. Particular emphasis was put on ensuring that WFP standards were consistently met (including selecting distribution sites that were secure and provided access to water and shade), and that people with special needs and households headed by women were assisted first. WFP's key concern is to ensure that distribution sites are selected in consultation with beneficiaries and are located within 5km of beneficiaries' villages. In 2021, however, WFP encountered a number of cases where it was not possible to adhere to the 5km rule due to security constraints (in particular in Tillabéri). In such cases, WFP ensured that beneficiaries travelled in groups and had access to motorized or animal transport; they did not travel outside of daylight hours; and distributions were held in a location offering other services (such as markets, health centres, and administrative centres).

A cornerstone of WFP's approach to AAP in Niger is to involve communities in programme design, especially for multi-year resilience building activities. In particular, the community-based participatory planning (CBPP) exercise conducted before any resilience programme ensures that the needs of all groups including women, the youth, people living with disabilities, poor and marginalized households are systematically taken into account into project design and

implementation. In 2021, 69 CBPP exercises were carried out.

In 2021, WFP Niger recruited a full-time gender and protection officer at country office level in Niamey, and designated gender and protection focal points in each sub-office.

# Environment

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

The environment in Niger faces the challenges of land degradation, recurrent climatic shocks such as droughts or erratic rainfall, and floods. As almost 74 percent of the population relies on natural resources for their livelihoods [1], the increasing scarcity of key natural resources combined with growing demographic pressure, creates significant social tension, including between farmers and herders who share already limited resources.

In 2021, WFP supported Niger's efforts to address challenges, and collaborated with the Ministries of Environment and Agriculture, universities and partners to support the elaboration of national guidance on land rehabilitation, and soil and water conservation techniques. WFP also collaborated with UNDP to support the National Council for Environment and Sustainable Development (CNEDD) on the development of the National Report on the State of the Environment (RNEE). WFP worked with line ministries in charge of agriculture, livestock and energy on research and advisory for agricultural and pastoral land restoration and resilience to climate change; and with the National Direction of Meteorology (DNM) on weather forecasting and climate change adaptation to support the National Framework on Climate Services and enhance dissemination of climate information to producers in WFP's resilience intervention areas. WFP also worked with the National Environment Council for Sustainable Development (CNEDD) to strengthen development and implementation of national policies on climate change mitigation. WFP collaborated with government technical services before, during and after every project to ensure WFP initiatives cause no harm to the environment. WFP also worked with environmental experts to identify local waste recyclers as part of its internal waste management strategy.

To fight desertification, WFP supported the implementation of the Great Green Wall initiative with the provision of relevant equipment. WFP's FFA activities helped households protect themselves against natural disasters and the effects of climate change, address certain root causes of environmental degradation and contribute to natural regeneration. Rehabilitated lands also serve as carbon sinks: a 2021 independent study [1] carried out by the AGHRYMET Regional Centre [2] on the carbon sequestration potential of land rehabilitated through FFA found that on average each hectare of rehabilitated land sequestered 6 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per year. Considering the total area already rehabilitated by WFP between 2014 and 2021 (190,000 hectares) and the estimated additional land which will be rehabilitated between 2022 and 2030, this will amount to over 20 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> sequestered over the period 2014-2030 - over 60 percent of Niger's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target by 2030 (33.4 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>).

WFP has also been testing clean energy solutions which aim to simultaneously strengthen beneficiary resilience to climate change and reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Key activities included fuel-efficient stoves at household and school level to reduce reliance on wood-fuel for cooking and thereby prevent the degradation of the vegetation cover; biodigesters to produce fertilizer, cooking fuel and electricity at market and school garden level; solar-powered water pumps for irrigation in school and market gardens; and community sensitization activities around climate change on clean energy.

# Contribution towards Peace

**Creating Pathways to Social Cohesion Through WFP's and Partners' Assistance** - In addition to registering the highest food insecurity prevalence, Diffa, Maradi, Tahoua, Tillabéri, and Zinder regions continued to suffer from the intensification of attacks by Non-States Armed Groups (except Zinder region) and increased criminality compounded by climate-induced shocks. These contributed to driving large-scale population displacement and exacerbating tensions between displaced populations and host communities over already stretched resources; particularly land, grazing areas and water.

In this context, WFP and its partners are working closely with the Government of Niger to promote sustainable and inclusive solutions in fragile areas. In line with the triple nexus Humanitarian-Development-Peace approach, relief and resilience activities are leveraged to contribute to social cohesion and the prospects of peace, where possible. This is complemented by capacity strengthening activities to enable local actors to gradually take ownership of programmes and ensure sustainability.

WFP's integrated resilience programme is a key tool to buffering instability by strengthening social cohesion, creating social safety nets, restoring natural resources, keeping lands productive, and offering economic opportunities.

Initial research and data collected suggest that the vast majority of the programme's beneficiaries perceives that WFP's assistance has a positive effect on social cohesion within and between communities, as well as with neighboring villages. Specifically, respondents reported that integrated resilience interventions defused tensions within households by reducing economic stress, reduced conflict over natural resources within the community, and contributed to strengthening exchanges with neighboring communities through joint activities as well as shared access to school canteens and health centers. Those Joint activities broadens the on-the-ground impact of Food Assistance For Assets (FFA) activities, as even non-targeted beneficiaries are able to benefit from them.

In certain regions, WFP has leveraged resilience activities and partnerships to implement projects with a deliberate social cohesion component. In the region of Diffa, WFP and UNICEF joined forces to strengthen the resilience and social cohesion of the most vulnerable population groups, as well as reinforce the capacities of local institutions through multi-sectoral and multi-year interventions. For example, where WFP conducts land and water rehabilitation activities through FFA activities, UNICEF strengthens access to essential social services. So far, the two agencies have reached 150,000 people with an integrated package of interventions. Project interventions are designed to ensure inclusion especially for women and the youth, which is essential to ensuring their economic participation. **Data collected at the end of 2021 shows encouraging results in terms of social cohesion.** Almost all beneficiary households reported that the integrated resilience approaches had improved social cohesion within their household by easing economic stress and tensions. Additionally, 97% of households reported that the programme had a positive impact on social cohesion within their community and with neighboring villages.

Moreover, in Tahoua and Zinder regions, WFP and GIZ started complementary resilience programming with a robust and deliberate focus on social cohesion. Identified through inclusive and participatory processes, the interventions seek to enhance livelihoods as well as strengthen dialogue among community members. Recognizing that land tenure is a key source of conflict, WFP is strengthening the capacities of the Local Committees who regulate land ownership in communes and villages and working with landowners to ensure that those identified as very poor and poor households through the Community Based-Participatory Planning (CBPP) benefit from rehabilitated land over an average period of at least 5 years. GIZ provides additional support in prevention and management of conflicts around rehabilitated lands and the organization of campaign caravans to raise awareness on non-violent conflict resolution. A similar collaboration and development of complementarity activities is in place with RISE II partners and Winrock International to support the government in sustainable natural resource management in Niger.

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] Cadre Harmonisé March 2021 analysis (projected phase)

[2] Cadre Harmonisé November 2020 analysis (projected phase)

[3] UNHCR

[4] FAO, IFAD, and WFP

## Context and Operations

[1] <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/niger/overview#1>

[2] World Bank <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.GROW>

[3] World Economic Forum <https://www.weforum.org/reports/global-gender-gap-report-2021>

[4] <https://www.unicef.org/niger/education#:~:text=Overpercent2050percent20perpercent20centpercent20of,leastpercent20likelypercent20topercent20attendpercent20school.>

[5] <https://acleddata.com/dashboard/#/dashboard>

[6] UNHCR, <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/ner>

[7] Levels and trends in child malnutrition: UNICEF/WHO/The World Bank Group joint child malnutrition estimates: key findings of the 2021. <https://www.who.int/publications-detail-redirect/9789240025257>

[8] analysis based on satellite analysis and funded by the European Union.

[9] <https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/region/niger>

[10] Ministry of Agriculture, PREGEC November 2021

[11] <https://www.food-security.net/document/avis-du-pregec-juin-2021/>

## Partnerships

[1] Include NGOs, Govt partners, international dvlpt partners, and UN agencies

[2] Dispositif National de Prévention et Gestion des Crises Alimentaires

[3] Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced

[4] These activities are part of the Regional RBA SD3C programme on Emergency and Rural Development in the Sahel focusing on a joint RBA - G5 Sahel + Senegal Response to the 3C Challenges (COVID-19, Conflicts and Climate Change).

[5] programme jointly implemented by WFP, UNICEF, and UNFPA and designed to support the Government in its policy of accelerating girls' access to education focusing on school nutrition, hygiene and sanitation, capacity strengthening, communication for social change, and sexual and reproductive health and protection.

[6] Office National des Produits Pharmaceutiques et Chimiques

## CSP Financial Overview

[1] The Immediate Response Account (IRA) is an emergency reserve that enables WFP to provide immediate assistance in life-threatening situations in the absence of forecast contributions.

[2] The GCMF is a strategic financing mechanism through which WFP purchases food commodities in advance of the confirmation of contributions, with the objective to reduce food delivery lead-time; shorten emergency response time; purchase food when market conditions are more favourable; and support local and regional procurement where and when possible.

[3] The Internal Project Lending (IPL) facility provides advance funding for a programme before a contribution to that programme has been confirmed, with the forecast contribution serving as collateral for the advance.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] Immediate Response Request facility (IR-R) is an emergency reserve that enables WFP to provide immediate assistance in life-threatening situations in the absence of forecast contributions.

Outcome result: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)/ this indicator was not collected.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] Commonly referred to in French as 'Mamans Lumières' (in English 'Light Mothers')

[2] Ministry of Health Reporting System (DHIS2)

[3] cooperating partner reports

[4] Foyer d'Apprentissage et de Réhabilitation Nutritionnelle (FARN)

[5] NGO reports

[6] Fortification des Produits Alimentaires Transformés (FOPAT)

[7] Unions de Sociétés Coopératives Simplifiées (USCOOPS)

[8] Réponse à la Crise Alimentaire au Centre Sahel (CRIALCES)

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] Each site is selected through a territorial unit approach and includes on average 3-5 villages.

[2] FFA activities were suspended in Agadez in 2019, but will resume in 2022. Nutrition and school meals programme remained active.

[3] NASA – paper forthcoming 2022

## Strategic outcome 05

Outcome Results:

User satisfaction rate / SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)

These indicators were not collected.

## Strategic outcome 06

Outcome Results/ user satisfaction rate / this indicator was not collected.

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] <https://www.unicef.org/niger/education#:~:text=Overpercent2050percent20perpercent20centpercent20of,leastpercent20likelypercent20topercent20attendpercent20school>.

[2] The Response to the Food Crisis in Central Sahel project (Réponse à la Crise Alimentaire au Centre Sahel - CRIALCES) is discussed in detail under strategic outcome 3.

[3] The Fortification of Processed Food Products project (Fortification des Produits Alimentaires Transformés - FOPAT) is discussed in detail under strategic outcome 3.

## Environment

[1] FFA Carbon Sequestration Study, report in French, not currently online

[2] National Institution of Statistic

# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
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	547,021	517,222	1,064,243	1786
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	246,720	233,280	480,000	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			12.5	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (overweight programmes)	Number	331,216	313,173	644,389	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			43.5	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	42,392	40,082	82,474	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$			266.99	2014	Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number			92	
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			36,894	



### SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development



WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs				WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)			
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall	
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number			Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	32	
Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	%	41.85	2017	Dollar value of resources mobilized (by WFP) to increase government or national stakeholder access to financial resources to achieve the SDGs	US\$	134,000,000	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$	1,071.84	2018	Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	3,207,698	

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,205,774	927,815	77%
	female	1,668,729	1,565,206	94%
	total	2,874,503	2,493,021	87%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	719,465	265,237	37%
	female	763,729	292,501	38%
	total	1,483,194	557,738	38%
24-59 months	male	27,539	136,531	496%
	female	27,611	142,596	516%
	total	55,150	279,127	506%
5-11 years	male	314,503	350,842	112%
	female	273,566	296,694	108%
	total	588,069	647,536	110%
12-17 years	male	56,228	32,583	58%
	female	52,678	32,116	61%
	total	108,906	64,699	59%
18-59 years	male	73,297	124,858	170%
	female	523,888	766,222	146%
	total	597,185	891,080	149%
60+ years	male	14,742	17,764	120%
	female	27,257	35,077	129%
	total	41,999	52,841	126%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Returnee	45,398	78,056	172%
Refugee	263,848	175,627	67%
Resident	2,262,605	1,862,716	82%
IDP	302,652	376,622	124%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	652,652	657,215	100%
Prevention of Malnutrition	147,846	82,474	55%
School-Based Programmes	225,006	279,831	124%
Treatment of Malnutrition	842,328	561,915	66%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	1,902,652	1,086,305	57%

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	19,583	4,998	26%
Corn Soya Blend	0	1,429	-
Iodised Salt	842	35	4%
LNS	0	1,192	-
Lentils	0	1,172	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	2,949	274	9%
Rice	0	13,210	-
Sorghum/Millet	60,281	24,329	40%
Split Peas	0	1,009	-
Vegetable Oil	6,290	2,876	46%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	1,938	2,183	113%
Corn Soya Blend	0	141	-
Iodised Salt	153	0	0%
Rice	0	3,920	-
Sorghum/Millet	7,753	3,828	49%
Vegetable Oil	868	875	101%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Beans	1,415	439	31%
Corn Soya Blend	0	110	-
Iodised Salt	2	0	20%
LNS	0	782	-
Lentils	0	375	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	2,719	1,223	45%
Rice	0	998	-
Sorghum/Millet	1,849	1,023	55%
Split Peas	0	33	-
Vegetable Oil	528	245	46%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Beans	2,719	766	28%
Corn Soya Blend	0	484	-
Iodised Salt	124	21	17%
LNS	0	190	-
Lentils	0	1,861	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	401	0	0%
Rice	0	7,731	-
Sorghum/Millet	8,652	320	4%
Vegetable Oil	865	880	102%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	41,892,581	14,724,801	35%
Value Voucher	3,345,376	0	0%
Cash	1,802,250	4,403,651	244%
Value Voucher	4,297,154	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Cash	154,213	17,778	12%
Value Voucher	4,375,922	295,255	7%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	30,675,753	15,231,329	50%
Value Voucher	966,948	0	0%

## 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)					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	11,599 <b>11,599</b>	0 <b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	46,529 35,971 <b>82,500</b>	35,884 27,739 <b>63,623</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	217,267 196,733 <b>414,000</b>	164,105 155,168 <b>319,273</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	36,442 <b>36,442</b>	0 <b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	11,599 <b>11,599</b>	19,341 <b>19,341</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	46,529 35,971 <b>82,500</b>	35,884 27,739 <b>63,623</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	420,365 380,635 <b>801,000</b>	382,915 362,055 <b>744,970</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	45,684 51,516 <b>97,200</b>	21,227 19,437 <b>40,664</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	132,334 119,730 <b>252,064</b>	58,895 53,929 <b>112,824</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	36,442 <b>36,442</b>	32,861 <b>32,861</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	89,945	50,526
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	45,237,957	14,724,801

Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide an integrated food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations (refugees, IDPs, host communities and returnees)					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
B: Nutritious foods provided					
General Distribution					
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	3,351	1,844	
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					

Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.17: Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	816	96

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide an integrated food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations (refugees, IDPs, host communities and returnees)								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Niger - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	3.64	≤3	≤3.5	4.2	5.72		WFP survey
	Male	3.59	≤3	≤3.5	2.9	5.28		WFP survey
	Overall	3.6	≤3	≤3.5	3.4	5.4		WFP survey
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Overall	3	=4	=4	3.23	3.3		Secondary data
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.6	≥10	≥10	2	2.8		WFP survey
	Male	4.3	≥10	≥10	1.5	3.7		WFP survey
	Overall	4.1	≥10	≥10	1.7	3.4		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	63.5	≥64	≥64	35.1	52.2		WFP survey
	Male	73.7	≥74	≥74	39.8	54.5		WFP survey
	Overall	70.6	≥72	≥72	38.1	53.9		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	39.8	≥43	≥43	41.2	35.8		WFP survey
	Male	42.1	≥43	≥43	50	44.2		WFP survey
	Overall	41.4	≥42	≥42	47	42		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	67.6	<60	<60	84.8	79		WFP survey
	Male	62.5	<60	<60	75.3	64.2		WFP survey
	Overall	64	<60	<60	78.6	68.2		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	15.5	<15	<15	0	11.3		WFP survey
	Male	16.4	<16	<16	0	7.6		WFP survey
	Overall	16.1	<16	<16	0	8.6		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	6.6	<6	<6	28.8	6.9		WFP survey
	Male	4	<4	<4	29	6.6		WFP survey
	Overall	4.8	<4	<4	28.9	6.7		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	28.8	<30	<30	13.2	18.2		WFP survey
	Male	33.1	<30	<30	23.1	32.1		WFP survey
	Overall	31.9	<30	<30	19.7	28.4		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.7	<42	<42	58.8	52.9		WFP survey
	Male	41.5	<41	<41	50	48.1		WFP survey
	Overall	42.5	<42	<42	53	49.4		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29.9	<30	<30	36.2	40.9		WFP survey
	Male	22.4	<22	<22	31.3	38.9		WFP survey
	Overall	24.6	<24	<24	33	39.4		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	42.2	≥50	≥43	42	40.4		WFP survey
	Male	48.8	≥50	≥49	53.7	48.6		WFP survey
	Overall	46.8	≥50	≥48	49.7	46.4		WFP survey

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	34	≥30	≥37	47.9	36	WFP survey
	Male	26.7	≥30	≥31	39.4	34.8	WFP survey
	Overall	28.9	≥30	≥32	42.3	35.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	23.8	≤20	≤20	10.1	23.6	WFP survey
	Male	24.5	≤20	≤20	6.9	16.6	WFP survey
	Overall	24.3	≤20	≤20	8	18.5	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	91.4	<70	<80	96	67.4	WFP survey
	Male	84.2	<70	<80	93	57.7	WFP survey
	Overall	86.3	<70	<80	94	60.4	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	48.9	>50	>48.5	77.4	49.7	WFP survey
	Male	47.8	>50	>48.5	70.3	52.8	WFP survey
	Overall	48.2	>50	>48.5	72.7	52	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	2	<3	<3.5	4	1.4	WFP survey
	Male	4.7	<3	<3.5	3.6	1.8	WFP survey
	Overall	3.9	<3	<3.5	3.8	1.7	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	19.6	<20	<20.5	2.2	44.3	WFP survey
	Male	20.8	<20	<20.5	4	40.5	WFP survey
	Overall	20.5	<20	<20.5	3.4	41.6	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	29.5	<27	<27.5	16.5	4.6	WFP survey
	Male	26.7	<27	<27.5	22.1	4.8	WFP survey
	Overall	27.5	<27	<27.5	20.1	4.8	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥50	≥15	19.5	60.5	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>							
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	0	>66	>66	74.9		WFP survey
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	12.45	<15	<15	6.65	4.35	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0.21	<3	<3	0.64	0.2	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	1.45	<15	<15	0.75	3.36	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	85.89	>75	>75	91.95	92.09	WFP programme monitoring

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)					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	38,072	25,604
			Male	45,237	30,423
			<b>Total</b>	<b>83,309</b>	<b>56,027</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	64,756	102,278
			Male	76,941	121,526
			<b>Total</b>	<b>141,697</b>	<b>223,804</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	10,713	10,947
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	6,099,404	4,403,651

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	1,426	1,586
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				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	9	8
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				
School feeding (on-site)				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	58,500	52,007
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	54,200	48,103
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).	individual	18,000	18,000
N*: N.1 Feeding days as percentage of total school days (new)				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	100	95
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*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	Days	16	16
N*.5: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed	N*.5.3: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed	unit	50	42

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)				

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> CHILDREN - <b>Location:</b> Niger - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Overall	79.95	≥80	≥95	97	61		WFP programme monitoring
Enrolment rate	Overall	2.3	≥5	≥3.6	3.8	3.5		WFP programme monitoring
Gender ratio	Overall	0.82	=1	=0.86	0.9	0.84		WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Overall	1.82	≤1.8	≤1.4	2.3	1.6		WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Overall	98.18	≥98.5	≥98.8	97.7	98.4		WFP programme monitoring

<b>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</b>				<b>Resilience Building</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>					
<b>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</b>					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	18,130 <b>18,130</b>	0 <b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	47,668 <b>47,668</b>	0 <b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	18,130 <b>18,130</b>	25,668 <b>25,668</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	190,358 172,229 <b>362,587</b>	141,271 129,363 <b>270,634</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	47,668 <b>47,668</b>	100,587 <b>100,587</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	6,513	5,231
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	4,530,135	313,032



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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	2,377	2,028
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	2,719	2,028
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				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	577	577
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				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	68,418	68,418
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	414,682	414,682

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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Niger - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.4	>5	>5	1.2	1.8		WFP survey
	Male	0.3	>5	>5	2.7	2.1		WFP survey
	Overall	0.3	>5	>5	2.4	2		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	66	>70	>70	56.7	80.4		WFP survey
	Male	66.5	>70	>70	60.4	78.1		WFP survey
	Overall	66.4	>70	>70	59.7	78.7		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	36.6	>40	>40	53.7	52.7		WFP survey
	Male	35.6	>38	>38	56.6	49.2		WFP survey
	Overall	35.8	>37	>37	56	50		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64.9	<55	<55	59.7	64.5		WFP survey
	Male	55.6	<55	<55	55.3	57.3		WFP survey
	Overall	57.7	<55	<55	56.1	59		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	16.4	<15	<15	11.8	8.1		WFP survey
	Male	12.4	<12	<12	8.4	7		WFP survey
	Overall	13.3	<13	<13	9	7.3		WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	6.2	<5	<5	14.5	1.3	WFP survey
	Male	4.6	<4	<4	90.2	2.1	WFP survey
	Overall	5	<5	<5	10.3	1.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.7	<40	<40	32.9	33.7	WFP survey
	Male	44	<40	<40	42	40.6	WFP survey
	Overall	41.9	<40	<40	41.5	39	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47	<45	<45	34.6	39.2	WFP survey
	Male	52.1	<50	<50	35	43.8	WFP survey
	Overall	50.9	<50	<50	34.9	42.7	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	27.8	<25	<25	28.8	18.3	WFP survey
	Male	28.9	<26	<26	30.4	19.8	WFP survey
	Overall	28.6	<25	<25	30.1	19.4	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female				12.1		WFP survey
	Male				16.9		WFP survey
	Overall	11.3	>70	>21.3	14.5	6.8	WFP survey
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female				81.8		WFP survey
	Male				83.3		WFP survey
	Overall	0	>66	>66	82.5	89.6	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	11	<15	<15	4.84	5.33	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0.02	<3	<3	0.31	0.14	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	1.13	<15	<15	0.63	2.95	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	87.85	>75	>75	94.21	91.58	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0		≥50	20.5		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: WOMEN - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	25.7	>30	>29	38.6	28.6	WFP survey

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				Resilience Building	
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					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	187,899	320,030
			Male	145,255	247,399
			<b>Total</b>	<b>333,154</b>	<b>567,429</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	278,094	103,277
			Male	255,060	94,723
			<b>Total</b>	<b>533,154</b>	<b>198,000</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	1,410	0
			Male	1,590	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	11,634	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>11,634</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	87,137	50,640
			Male	67,361	39,146
			<b>Total</b>	<b>154,498</b>	<b>89,786</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	80,587	113,841
			Male	73,911	104,412
			<b>Total</b>	<b>154,498</b>	<b>218,253</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	16,926	21,825
			Male	19,086	19,985
			<b>Total</b>	<b>36,012</b>	<b>41,810</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	12,760	12,253
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	31,642,700	15,231,329

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
B: Nutritious foods provided				
General Distribution				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	400.64	652.51
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				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.73: Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed	Number	104,779	92,990
D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2*.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)	Number	366,727	325,465
D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2*.12: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Productive uses)	Number	15,500	13,135
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.17: Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	29,559	36,894
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				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.10: Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	individual	5,582	5,582
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				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	individual	820,799	845,320
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Number	900	844
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Number	700	642
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes	Number	600,000	1,800,000
Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions				
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	%	100	83

G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.2: Number of Anticipatory Action SOPs developed or reviewed through WFP's support	tool		1	1
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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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Niger - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	1.76	≤1.5	≤1.5	8.1	3.43		WFP survey
	Male	1.63	≤1.5	≤1.5	7	3.68		WFP survey
	Overall	1.66	≤1.5	≤1.6	7.2	3.62		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	40.7	≥50	≥50	54.6	58		WFP survey
	Male	43.2	≥50	≥50	61.4	54.9		WFP survey
	Overall	42.6	≥50	≥50	60.1	55.7		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28.4	≥30	≥30	19.1	25.1		WFP survey
	Male	30.5	≥30	≥30	22.4	29.2		WFP survey
	Overall	30	≥30	≥30	21.8	28.2		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	31	<25	<20	26.3	17		WFP survey
	Male	26.3	<25	<20	16.2	15.9		WFP survey
	Overall	27.4	<20	<20	18.2	16.1		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	83.2	>85	>84	42.4	66.6		WFP survey
	Male	84	>85	>84	50.4	61.5		WFP survey
	Overall	83.8	>85	>84	48.8	62.7		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	1.7	<2	<2	9.2	1.3		WFP survey
	Male	2.4	<2	<2	9.6	2.1		WFP survey
	Overall	2.2	<2	<2	9.5	1.9		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	10.3	<9	<9.4	34.1	27.7		WFP survey
	Male	9.2	<9	<9.4	25.6	32.7		WFP survey
	Overall	9.4	<9	<9.4	27.3	31.5		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	4.9	<4	<4.6	14.3	4.4		WFP survey
	Male	4.4	<4	<4.6	14.4	3.7		WFP survey
	Overall	4.5	<4	<4.6	14.4	3.9		WFP survey
Percentage of households who integrate adaptation measures in their activities/livelihoods	Overall	0	=100	=100	100			WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	62.57	>65	>63	87	87.19		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Niger - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Default rate (as a percentage) of WFP pro-smallholder farmer procurement contracts	Overall	44	<44	≤44	41	44		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods	Overall	0	>25	=200	507	50		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Overall	0	>10	≥10	9	12		WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	0	=100	=100	75	80	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	0	≥1,575,000	≥1,435,000	1,260,021	1,298,742	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	0	≥4,500	≥4,100	2,359	3,300	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Niger - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
Food expenditure share	Female	99.3	<70	<80	87.7	67.6	WFP survey
	Male	97.3	<70	<80	81	57.1	WFP survey
	Overall	97.7	<70	<80	82.4	59.6	WFP survey

<b>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</b>							<b>- Resilience Building</b>
<b>Output Results</b>							
<b>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</b>							
Output indicator	Detailed indicator				Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Crisis-affected populations benefit from enhanced capacities of community-based disaster risk management partners to meet their food and nutrition needs							
Institutional capacity strengthening activities							
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)				Number	20	20
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							
Institutional capacity strengthening activities							
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training				individual	20,000	6,459
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided				unit	20	20
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							
Institutional capacity strengthening activities							
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.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				Number	17	49

### 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**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Niger - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Partnerships Index (new)	Overall	0	≥15	≥12	13	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

**Output Results**

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
Humanitarian Air Service				
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Mt	24	27.5
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported	individual	15,000	14,566

**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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
Emergency Telecommunication Cluster				
H.8: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type	H.8.1: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established	system	3	3
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				
Service Delivery General				
H.2: Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type	H.2.1: Number of WFP-led clusters operational	unit	1	1

**Outcome Results**

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Niger - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Humanitarian Air Service								
Partnerships Index (new)	Overall	0	≥15	≥14	13	13		Secondary data

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
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								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> ALL - <b>Location:</b> Niger - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	35.3	>36	>35.5	20.5	30		-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	43.4	≤44	≤43.4	59.2	46.5		WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	21.3	>22	>21.3	20.3	23.6		-



## Protection indicators

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

**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**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> ALL - <b>Location:</b> Niger - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Overall	99.8	=100	=100	92.4	91.8		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Overall	99.6	=100	≥99.6	91.4	99.3		-
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Overall	87.6	≥95	≥90	96.3	98.4		-

## 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**

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> ALL - <b>Location:</b> Niger - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Overall	0	=100	>50	19.4	15.1		-

**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**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> ALL - <b>Location:</b> Niger - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Overall	7	=100	>50	47.4	17.3		WFP survey

## Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
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								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> ALL - <b>Location:</b> Niger - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥25	0			-

Cover page photo © Evelyn Fey

Two schoolboys benefitting from WFP-supported school canteens in the Maradi region learn how to take care of plants in their school garden

**World Food Programme**

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



World Food Programme  
Programme Alimentaire Mondial  
Programa Mundial de Alimentos  
برنامج الأغذية العالمي

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES

29 April 2022

## CORRIGENDUM TO THE NIGER COUNTRY OFFICE 2021 ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORT

### Gender ratio of beneficiaries reached in 2021

The gender ratio of beneficiaries reached in 2021 as reflected in the relevant sections of the ACR (gender ratio infographic on page 5; beneficiaries by sex and age group chart on page 5; sex-disaggregated output table on page 41) is incorrect.

The correct gender ratio is “**55% female and 45% male**”.

The correct figures were duly registered in WFP’s COMET system on 26 April 2022, and all associated data were adjusted accordingly.

*NB: all other information and data in the 2021 ACR remains unchanged.*

Jean - Noël Gentile  
Representative and Country Director  
WFP Niger

# Financial Section

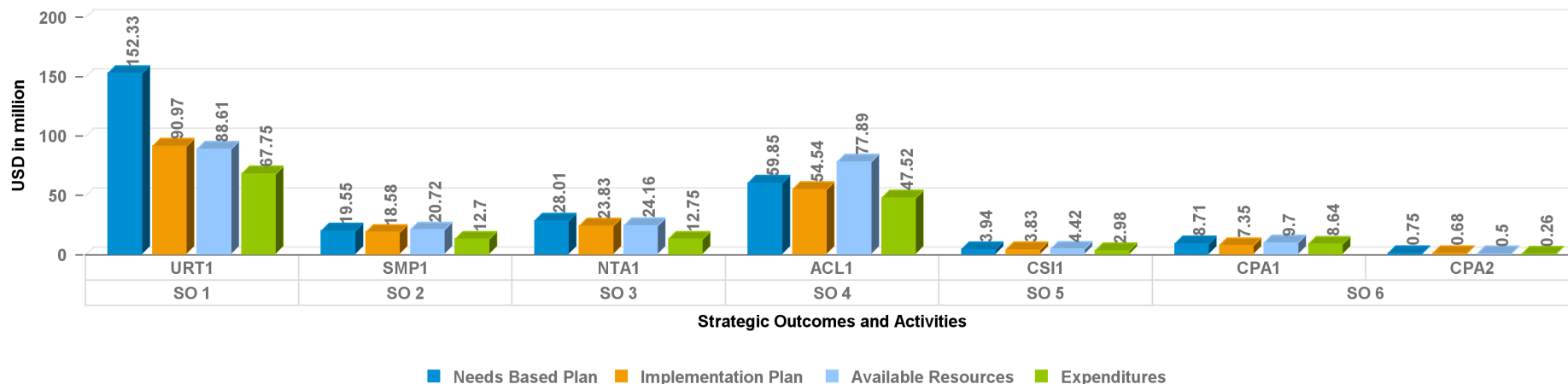
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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)

# Annual Country Report

## Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

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)	152,331,887	90,973,997	88,610,188	67,747,670	
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	822	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)	19,548,265	18,577,505	20,723,780	12,703,209	
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	243,447	0	
	<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>171,880,153</b>	<b>109,551,502</b>	<b>109,578,236</b>	<b>80,450,879</b>



# Annual Country Report

## Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

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	28,014,814	23,834,325	24,164,891	12,751,051
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	101,827	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>28,014,814</b>	<b>23,834,325</b>	<b>24,266,718</b>	<b>12,751,051</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

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	59,854,565	54,541,648	77,894,922	47,516,003
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>59,854,565</b>	<b>54,541,648</b>	<b>77,894,922</b>	<b>47,516,003</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

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	3,944,582	3,833,582	4,418,950	2,980,654
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>3,944,582</b>	<b>3,833,582</b>	<b>4,418,950</b>	<b>2,980,654</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	8,714,485	7,350,835	9,704,733	8,643,709
		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	752,825	682,825	499,735	256,795
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	105,740	0
<b>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)</b>			<b>9,467,310</b>	<b>8,033,660</b>	<b>10,310,207</b>	<b>8,900,504</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,837,752	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,837,752</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>273,161,424</b>	<b>199,794,717</b>	<b>228,306,786</b>	<b>152,599,090</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>9,071,982</b>	<b>9,071,982</b>	<b>14,528,003</b>	<b>7,911,539</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>282,233,406</b>	<b>208,866,699</b>	<b>242,834,788</b>	<b>160,510,629</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			18,294,613	13,529,936	8,153,410	8,153,410
			300,528,019	222,396,635	250,988,198	168,664,039



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Implementation Plan

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

### Available Resources

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

### Expenditures

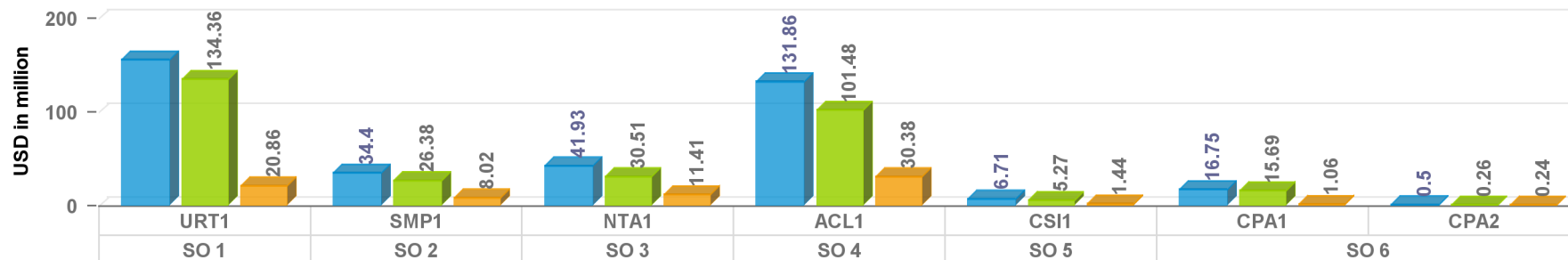
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ 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)

# Annual Country Report

## Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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)	285,881,940	153,876,921	1,346,361	155,223,282	134,360,765	20,862,517
		Non Activity Specific	0	822	0	822	0	822
	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)	34,727,293	34,397,040	0	34,397,040	26,376,469	8,020,571
		Non Activity Specific	0	243,447	0	243,447	0	243,447

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# Annual Country Report

## Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>320,609,233</b>	<b>188,518,230</b>	<b>1,346,361</b>	<b>189,864,591</b>	<b>160,737,233</b>	<b>29,127,357</b>
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	53,216,318	41,927,594	0	41,927,594	30,513,754	11,413,840
		Non Activity Specific	0	101,827	0	101,827	0	101,827
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>53,216,318</b>	<b>42,029,422</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>42,029,422</b>	<b>30,513,754</b>	<b>11,515,667</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Food insecure populations and communities 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	113,946,706	131,857,489	0	131,857,489	101,478,570	30,378,919
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>113,946,706</b>	<b>131,857,489</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>131,857,489</b>	<b>101,478,570</b>	<b>30,378,919</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	7,626,425	6,705,896	0	6,705,896	5,267,600	1,438,296
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>7,626,425</b>	<b>6,705,896</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,705,896</b>	<b>5,267,600</b>	<b>1,438,296</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 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	1,476,007	500,707	0	500,707	257,767	242,940
		Provide UNHAS flight services to partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions	17,358,049	16,747,048	0	16,747,048	15,686,025	1,061,023
		Non Activity Specific	0	105,740	0	105,740	0	105,740
<b>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)</b>			<b>18,834,057</b>	<b>17,353,495</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,353,495</b>	<b>15,943,791</b>	<b>1,409,703</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

# Annual Country Report

## Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	1,837,752	0	1,837,752	0	1,837,752
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>1,837,752</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,837,752</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,837,752</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>514,232,740</b>	<b>388,302,283</b>	<b>1,346,361</b>	<b>389,648,644</b>	<b>313,940,948</b>	<b>75,707,695</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>17,203,096</b>	<b>18,415,374</b>	<b>62,090</b>	<b>18,477,464</b>	<b>11,861,000</b>	<b>6,616,464</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>531,435,836</b>	<b>406,717,657</b>	<b>1,408,451</b>	<b>408,126,108</b>	<b>325,801,949</b>	<b>82,324,160</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>34,444,178</b>	<b>22,824,755</b>		<b>22,824,755</b>	<b>22,824,755</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>565,880,014</b>	<b>429,542,412</b>	<b>1,408,451</b>	<b>430,950,863</b>	<b>348,626,703</b>	<b>82,324,160</b>

This donor financial report is interim



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Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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