

COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION

REVISION

Niger country strategic plan, revision 5

Gender and age marker code: 3

	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	Jan 2020 – Feb 2024	10 months extension	Jan 2020-Dec 2024
Beneficiaries	11,305,937	217,812	11,523,749
Total cost (USD)	1,240,032,461	274,839,253	1,514,871,715
Transfer	1,057,895,353	223,303,672	1,281,199,025
Implementation	66,593,711	23,349,990	89,943,701
Direct support costs	40,058,243	11,423,608	51,481,851
Subtotal	1,164,547,307	258,077,270	1,422,624,577
Indirect support costs	75,485,154	16,761,983	92,247,138

Niger country strategic plan, revision 5

1. RATIONALE

1. This revision aims to extend the CSP duration by 10 months due to a change in Niger context and to realign budget requirements for 2024.
2. On July 26, 2023, the Niger military announced having seized power and established a new governing structure, the CNSP (*Conseil National pour la Sauvegarde de la Patrie*). The takeover led to a range of sanctions by ECOWAS and WAEMU, including the suspension of commercial transactions, border closures and financial transactions with ECOWAS countries, as well as the freeze of public assets held at BCEAO and WAEMU commercial banks. These were applied strictly by ECOWAS neighbouring countries, except Mali and Burkina Faso. Combined with the decision of multilateral and bilateral donors to suspend budget and project support, they led to a severe and multifaced crisis impacting all dimensions of Niger's economy and compounded pre-existing structural drivers of vulnerability.
3. The closure of Niger's land borders left hundreds of commercial cargos stranded, cutting Niger off from traditional import routes and severely impacting populations depending on cross-border trade. The interruption of electricity supply from Nigeria resulted in a 70 percent drop of power availability. Investments projects were suspended, and the Government operated drastic cuts in public spending to prioritize salary payments. The inability for Niger to operate transactions with BCEAO network and debt repayments has led to an accumulation of arrears, and sparks fears of a cash liquidity dry out. A joint World Bank and WFP analysis released in October 2023 highlights the immediate impacts of the crisis: economic contraction, inflation in food prices, and surge in poverty, emergency coping strategies and food insecurity.
4. The crisis is heightened by difficulties to import humanitarian goods. And whilst several ECOWAS countries have approved humanitarian exemptions, security and

political tensions continue to prevent humanitarian imports from the Benin corridor. Consequently, WFP was forced to suspend targeted nutritional supplementation, putting more than a hundred thousand children at risk of deteriorating health conditions.

5. Starting 10 August 2023 UNHAS established special regional flights between Niamey and Ouagadougou to overcome the suspension of commercial flights, transporting 1,143 personnel in the first three months of the crisis. However, on October 11 and 13 authorizations for both UNHAS regional and domestic flights were withdrawn. Domestic flights were only re-authorized on November 13, whilst regional flights are yet to resume. UNHAS operations have also been affected by irregular jet fuel availability. Sustained advocacy by WFP and the Humanitarian Country remains critical to restore the special liaison to Ouagadougou, secure regular and reliable access to jet fuel, and ensure sufficient resourcing to sustain flight operations.
6. On October 10, 2023, de-facto authorities requested the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator to leave the country owing to disagreements with the UN on the representation of Niger to a series of international events.
7. **CSP extension in time:** BR4 had reduced CSP duration from December to February 2024 to ensure alignment with the UNSDCF. However, as the political crisis is compromising this plan, WFP now seeks to re-establish the CSP end date to December 2024 to allow time to re-engage dialogue and develop the most context relevant second-generation CSP.
8. **Changes in response needs and technical realignment:**
9. **Under crisis response:** In 2024 WFP will be called to assist an increasing displaced population through the Rapid Response Mechanism, whilst the number of beneficiaries in areas of protracted displacement will be brought down following the retargeting undertaken jointly with UNHCR as part of the 2023 JAM (Joint Assessment Mission). WFP will also be called to cover a larger portion of the 2024 lean season National Response Plan due to anticipated government fiscal constraints. Targeted supplementary feeding under crisis response will refocus exclusively in hotspot areas.
10. **Under resilience building:** Limited changes will be introduced to the integrated resilience programme: heightened focus will be put on fragile buffer areas in line with the Humanitarian Development and Peace nexus principles; a scale up of the community prevention model (FARN) will be undertaken; a cash-based child and PLWG malnutrition prevention pilot will be tested ; and school feeding will temporarily shift to the in-kind modality owing to challenges associated with the CBT school feeding model in the current context. ASP will focus on system building (e.g. Social Registry and Government payment mechanism) as opposed to delivery, bringing the number of beneficiaries down in 2024.

2. CHANGES

Strategic orientation

11. Unchanged.

Strategic outcomes

12. **Under SO 1 to SO 5** changes will be in line with paragraphs 9 and 10 above. **Under SO 6** adjustments will relate to increases in fuel and operating costs. This revision will integrate “Energy for Food Security” as a **cross-cutting component** of the CSP, as reflected in the updated line of sight.

13. **Risk Management:** The operating environment in Niger is increasingly complex with additional risks amid political instability. Under the Global Reassurance Project WFP Niger is establishing key measures to reach populations in need whilst ensuring necessary assurance measures and controls are in place, risks are minimized, and resources are exclusively directed towards intended objectives. To achieve this, WFP is setting forward a decisive plan to strengthen key functional areas. A Contingency Plan is also being completed to map relevant scenarios and ensure readiness for WFP to respond efficiently and with agility should the context deteriorate in 2024. This includes preidentified triggers, as well as essential preparedness measures to face a drastic deterioration of socioeconomic and/or access conditions, prolonged border closures, or a potential liquidity crisis affecting cash-based operations.

14. **Partnerships:** Research partnerships will be prioritised to ensure informed analysis of the evolving needs and impact of the crisis, including through continuation of the collaboration with the World Bank, and to further strengthen the impact evidence base (including on reducing humanitarian footprint). As engagement constraints continue to affect key stakeholders, enhanced coordination and advocacy at the UN Country Team level remains critical. WFP will continue to position itself with a diversified range of partners (donors, private sector, IFIs) as an optimal implementing actor despite contextual challenges. A context relevant one-year resourcing strategy will be developed to guide and support resource mobilisation efforts.

15. **Supply Chain Challenges:** As borders with Benin and Nigeria remain closed, WFP adopts a dual strategy combining heightened reliance on local procurement for cereals and pulses (leveraging GCMF), and the activation of alternative supply routes. The present revision assumes two alternative routes are established, namely i) Togo-Burkina Faso and ii) Cameroun-Chad. Both come at increased costs and security exposure.

Beneficiary analysis

BR05 TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME, ACTIVITY & MODALITY [1]							
SO	CSP Activity	Period	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
			(18+ years)	(18+ years)	(0-18 years)	(0-18 years)	
1	1 (In-kind, CBT, CS)	Current	1,528,822	877,425	2,173,018	2 152,200	6,731,465
		Increase/decrease	8,068	4,630	11,467	11,360	35,525
		Revised	1,536,890	882,055	2,184,485	2,163,560	6,766,990
2		Current	-	-	154,360	181,206	335,566

	2 (In-kind, CBT, CS)	<i>Increase/decrease</i>	-	-	52,601	34,203	86,804
		Revised	-	-	206,961	215,409	422,370
3	3 (In-kind, CBT, CS)	Current	510,697	-	909,904	870,043	2,290,644
		<i>Increase/decrease</i>	0	-	57,035	96 896	153,931
		Revised	510 697	-	966,939	966,939	2,444,575
4	4 (In-kind, CBT, CS)	Current	414,387	337 678	,656,348	785 691	2,194,104
		<i>Increase/decrease</i>	-7,312	-5 958	-11,581	-13 863	-38,714
		Revised	407,075	331 720	644,767	771,828	2,155,390
TOTAL (without overlap)		Current	2,402,837	1,215,103	3 794 922	3,893,076	11 305 937
		<i>Increase/decrease</i>	46,291	23,409	73 110	75,001	217,812
		Revised	2,449,128	1,238,512	3,868,032	3,968,077	11,523,749

Transfers

16. Under SO1, the ration for protractedly displaced populations will be brought from 100 to 80 percent of the minimum food expenditure basket, per latest JAM and in an effort to best prioritize resources.

TABLE 2: FOOD RATIONS (g/person/day) AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUES (USD/person/day) BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY¹

	Strategic outcome 1								Strategic outcome 2						Strategic outcome 3						Strategic outcome 4						
	Activity 1				Activity 2						Activity 3						Activity 4										
Beneficiary type	IDPs, Refugees, Returnees et Vuln. Pops	IDPs, Refugees, Returnees et Vuln. Pops	Children 6-59 months	PWG	Caregivers, therapeutic feeding				PSC	PSC	PSC	Adolescent girls	Internats	Centres de Regroupement	Children 6-23 months	PWG Children 6-59 months integrated sites	Caregivers, therapeutic feeding	sites	VPH integrated sites	VPH integrated sites	Children 6-23 months integrated sites						
Sub-activities	GFD	FFA	BSF	TSF MAM treatment	TSF MAM treatment	TSF-CBTs/Vouchers	GFD	CBTs/Vouchers	ESM	school meals – sedentary schools	school meals – nomadic schools	CBTs	School meals	School meals	TSF MAM treatment	BSF/CBTs/Vouchers	TSF MAM treatment	TSF-PLW-	BSF-PLW-CBT/vouchers	GFD	CBTs/Vouchers	ASP seasonal transfers	GFD	FFA	BSF	BSF/CBTs/Vouchers	
Cereals	267/367	367					367		280	200	280		280	280							360			360	360		
Pulses	100/133	133					133		70	50	70		70	70							120			120	120		
Oil	33/33	33					33		30	25	30		30	30							35			35	35		
Salt	5/5	5					5		5	5	5		5	5							5			5	5		
Super Cereal+				200											200											100	
RUSF				100											100												
LNS mq			50																								
Total (g/person/day)	405/538	538	50	100			538		385	280	385		385	385	100						520			520	520	100	
total kcal/day	2,073 /1370*	2,073 /1370*	260	535 /820			2 078		1,561	1,147	1,561		1,561	1,561	535/820						2,022			2 022	2 022	410	
% kcal from protein	10.1/11.9*	10.1/11.9*	10	10.5/16.0%			12.7		11.9	11.5	11.9		11.9	11.9	10.5/16.0%						9.7			9.7	9.7	10.0	
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day)	0.346/0.277	0.346						0.346	0.280	0.280	0.280	0.280			0.278				0.278		0.346	0.140	0.346	0.346		0.127	

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE

Food type / cash-based transfer	Current Budget		Increase		Revised Budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	286,470	151,920,818	44,726	27,873,545	331,196	179,794,364
Pulses	83,218	68,928,566	15,081	16,287,520	98,299	85,216,086
Oil and Fats	30,598	33,808,379	5,237	11,724,435	35,835	45,532,814
Mixed and blended foods	56,515	107,042,945	9,134	19,021,955	65,649	126,064,899
Other	4,175	4,463,198	838	181,441	5,013	4,644,639
TOTAL (food)	460,977	366,163,905	75,016	75,088,897	535,993	441,252,802
Cash-Based Transfers (USD)		327,207,654		63,584,066		390,791,721
TOTAL (food and CBT value – USD)	460,977	693,371,560	75,016	138,672,963	535,993	832,044,523

3. COST BREAKDOWN

TABLE 04 COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)							
SDG targets/ WFP Strategic outcomes	SDG Target 2.1 - WFP Strategic Outcome 1	SDG Target 2.1 - WFP Strategic Outcome 2	SDG Target 2.2 - WFP Strategic Outcome 2	SDG Target 2.4 - WFP Strategic Outcome 3	SDG Target 17.9 - WFP Strategic Outcome 4	SDG Target 17.16 - WFP Strategic Outcome 5	TOTAL
CSP Outcomes	01	02	03	04	05	06	
Focus Area	Crisis Response	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	
Transfer	114,978,800	29,607,803	12,270,224	53,281,293	3,199,632	9,965,921	223,303,672
Implementation	10,189,042	3,129,096	2,472,905	5,654,688	980,992	923,266	23,349,990
Direct support costs							11,423,608
Subtotal							258,077,270
Indirect support costs							16,761,983
TOTAL							274,839,253

TABLE 05 OVERALL CSP COST BREAKDOWN, FOLLOWING THE REVISION (USD)

SDG targets/ WFP Strategic outcomes	SDG Target 2.1 - WFP Strategic Outcome 1	SDG Target 2.1 - WFP Strategic Outcome 2	SDG Target 2.2 - WFP Strategic Outcome 2	SDG Target 2.4 - WFP Strategic Outcome 3	SDG Target 17.9 - WFP Strategic Outcome 4	SDG Target 17.16 - WFP Strategic Outcome 5	TOTAL
CSP Outcomes	01	02	03	04	05	06	
Focus Area	Crisis Response	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	
Transfer	660,578,168	110,829,424	108,493,862	333,562,509	18,509,013	49,226,049	1,281,199,025
Implementation	38,058,943	9,195,184	11,000,628	23,834,036	2,889,203	4,965,708	89,943,701
Direct support costs	25,996,239	4,715,250	4,393,739	13,504,757	812,330	2,059,537	51,481,851
Subtotal	724,633,349	124,739,858	123,888,229	370,901,301	22,210,546	56,251,294	1,422,624,577
Indirect support costs	47,101,168	8,108,091	8,052,735	24,108,585	1,443,685	3,432,874	92,247,138
TOTAL	771,734,517	132,847,949	131,940,964	395,009,886	23,654,231	59,684,168	1,514,871,715