



BEFORE



AFTER



**World Food
Programme**

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES

Niger

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2024

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Overview

The political crisis that unfolded in Niger since July 2023 led to additional contextual and operational challenges. The sanctions imposed by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), border closures, and suspension of developmental aid resulted in a deterioration of socioeconomic conditions which compounded pre-existing complex and large-scale humanitarian needs. These measures alongside the evolving political context also impacted the operating environment for actors in Niger. Food security and nutrition responses were rapidly adapted to prioritize the uninterrupted delivery of humanitarian, development and social cohesion assistance to vulnerable populations. WFP overcame additional access restrictions, supply chain challenges and resourcing constraints, to deliver a holistic package of life-saving humanitarian assistance and resilience building support. Overall, WFP assisted 3.1 million people [1] with food and nutrition assistance (versus 3.6 million planned) while advancing national objectives towards sustainable food systems.

During the 2023 lean season (June-August), 3.3 million people were classified as acutely food insecure, the second-highest level since the *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis commenced in 2012 [2]. The global acute malnutrition rate stood at 12.2 percent, above the World Health Organization's 'serious' emergency threshold of 10 percent [3]. The main drivers of food insecurity in Niger included high food prices (above the five-year average), localised climate-related shocks, including drought and floods (which were exacerbated by extensive land degradation), and conflict-induced forced displacement. These factors were aggravated by the socioeconomic impacts of the political crisis, disrupting economic growth, heightening inflation and leading to increase in extreme poverty rates.

As part of its crisis response interventions, WFP provided food, cash, and nutritional assistance before, during and after crises to 1.2 million people affected by sudden or protracted population displacements, seasonal food insecurity and climate-related shocks (versus 1.5 million planned). At the peak of the lean season, WFP assisted one third of the country's acutely food insecure population. However, limited resources forced WFP to adopt strict prioritization measures, including reductions in caseloads, rations and the duration of assistance.

Through the integrated resilience programme, WFP supported 1.9 million people (versus 2.1 million planned) across 2,053 villages, including 53 newly supported in 2023. WFP's resilience approach in Niger provides an integrated package of activities that included land rehabilitation through food assistance for assets (FFA), school feeding, targeted and preventive MAM supplementation programmes, and support to smallholder farmers. In line with its resilience progression strategy, 60,000 former FFA participants progressed towards receiving technical assistance only, linked to improved access to markets.

In 2023, WFP expanded its resilience activities into fragile areas with high concentrations of displaced people, contributing to the operationalisation of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. By combining the integrated resilience programme with social cohesion-building activities, WFP facilitated an effective transition of internally displaced persons, refugees and host populations out of prolonged humanitarian assistance towards more durable solutions to address their needs. WFP also sustained investments in the national social protection system to protect vulnerable populations from climate-related shocks, expanding the reach of national shock-responsive safety-nets by assisting 112,325 drought-affected people with year-round transfers.

In 2023, WFP injected significant resources into Niger's economy, transferring USD 53.2 million via cash transfers and procured a total of 39,300 mt of foodstuffs locally (equivalent to USD 21 million). WFP also purchased USD 682,000 of millet and cowpeas directly from 37 farmer organizations (including women organisations) in resilience areas. Wherever possible, these organizations were linked with WFP-supported schools as part of the home-grown school feeding approach.

In 2023, resilience programmes were critically important in reducing humanitarian needs in Niger. Results from post-distribution monitoring surveys conducted in December 2023 found that food security levels among recipients of resilience activities continue to improve dramatically. Encouragingly, the same trend applied to households that graduated out of FFA support in 2022 in line with the resilience progression strategy. The percentage of these households that had an acceptable Food Consumption Score increased from 56 percent (2021) to 68 percent (2022), to 76 percent in 2023. Eighty-three percent of WFP resilience villages located in the most food insecure municipalities that were prioritised by the Government for the 2023 emergency lean season response plan, encompassing 560,000 people, did not require humanitarian assistance. These examples illustrate the sustained impact that investment in resilience programming is having, even after direct food assistance stopped and despite major shocks, such as the 2021 drought or 2023 political crisis.

To support vulnerable children and improve their access to education, including those in conflict-affected regions, WFP provided school meals to 314,000 students in 1,612 schools. In addition, 34,807 adolescent girls received attendance-based scholarships to help address gender inequalities seen in adolescent students' retention rates. WFP

delivered targeted supplementation to address moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among 465,000 children aged 6 to 23 months, and supported 76,300 mothers of children treated for MAS complications in hospitals with assistance aimed at preventing acute malnutrition. These interventions saw a recovery rate of 96 percent. Border closures imposed following the political crisis that started in July 2023 resulted in significant supply chain disruptions, severely delaying the arrival of large quantities of food and nutrition commodities into Niger. Nutrition interventions were consequently impacted, with 240,000 malnourished children left unassisted from September 2023 onwards.

Despite financial and operational constraints, WFP made marked achievements throughout 2023. Investments to secure impactful partnerships and collaboration with the Government, non-governmental organizations, United Nations agencies and partners such as the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ, in German) were prioritized [4]. WFP enhanced mitigation measures against fraud, corruption and diversion risks with the launch of a comprehensive action plan under the corporate global assurance project. The reach and effectiveness of WFP's community feedback mechanism was strengthened and its toll-free hotline expanded to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) transported 13,900 passengers in 2023, despite disrupted operations due to limited jet fuel and difficulties in obtaining flight authorisations by authorities following the political crisis. Gender and protection analyses were mainstreamed throughout WFP's programme design and implementation.

3,087,861

Total beneficiaries in 2023



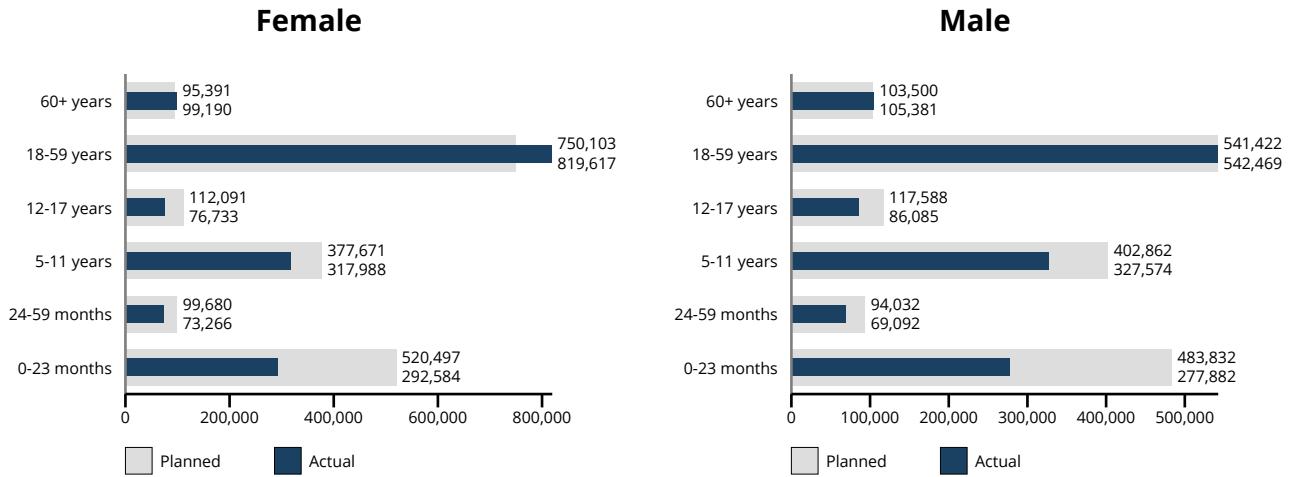
54% female



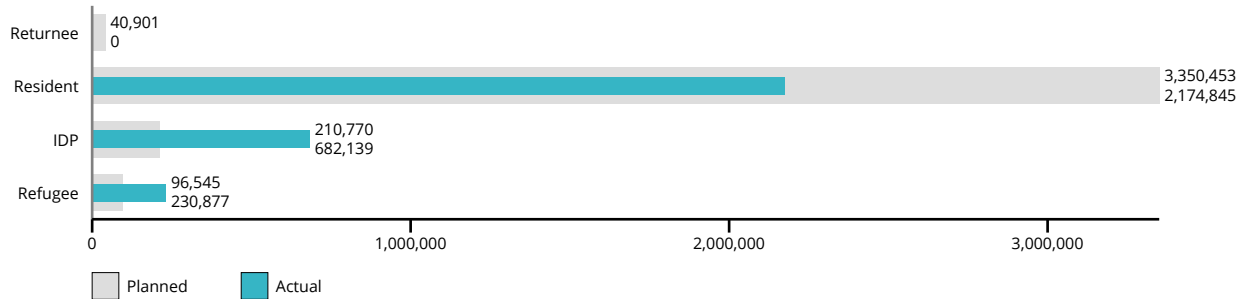
46% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 61,757 (52% Female, 48% Male)

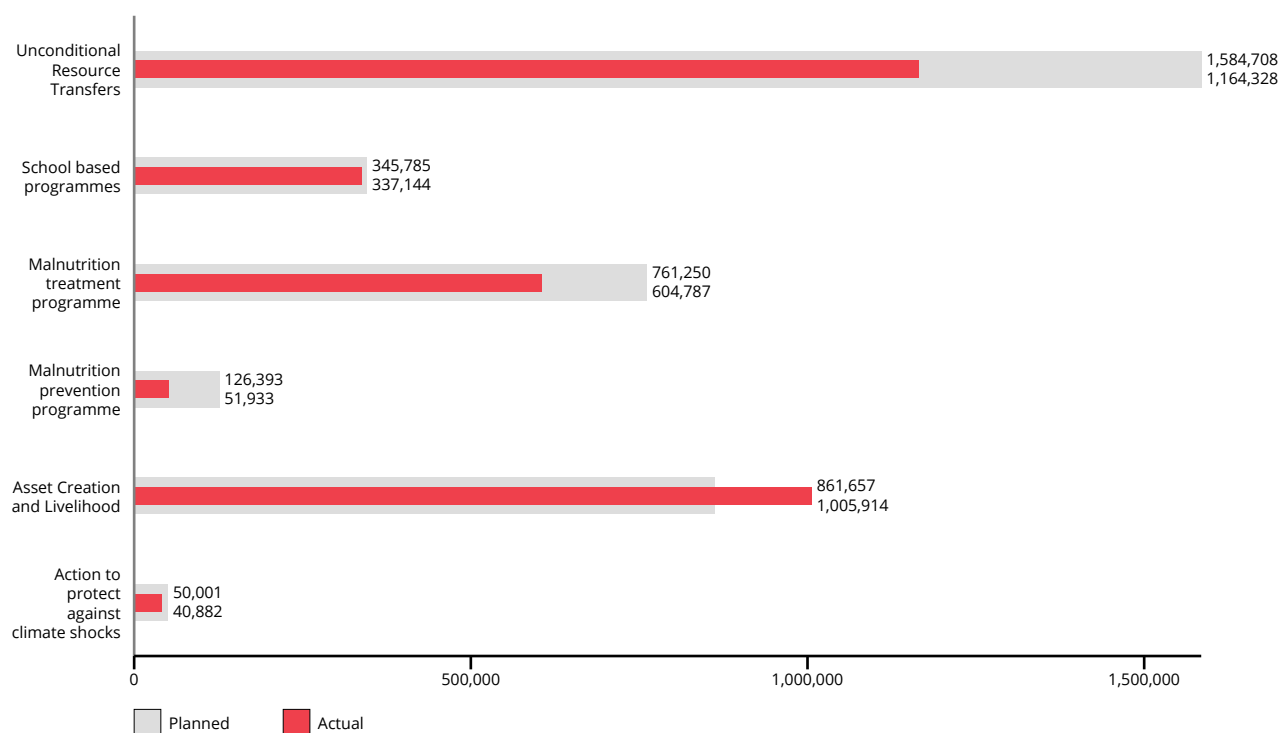
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



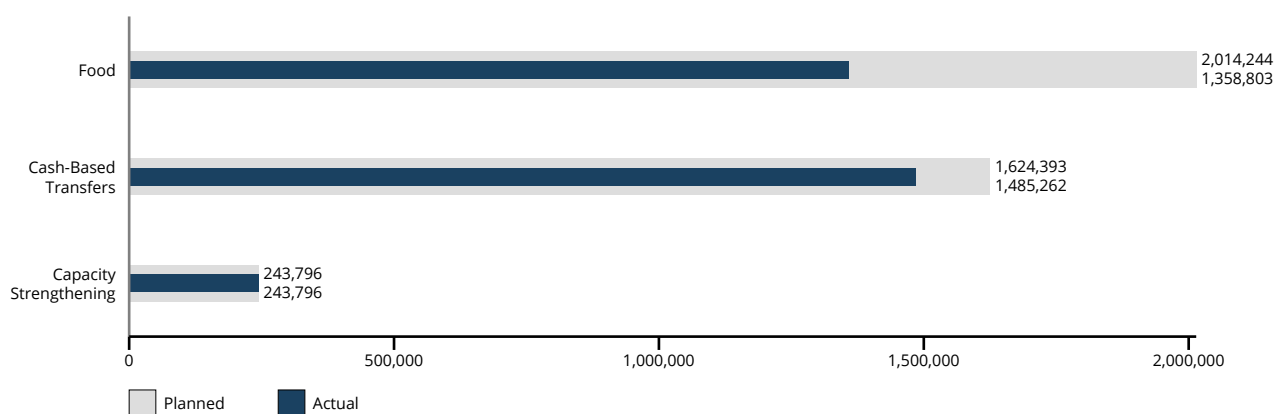
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



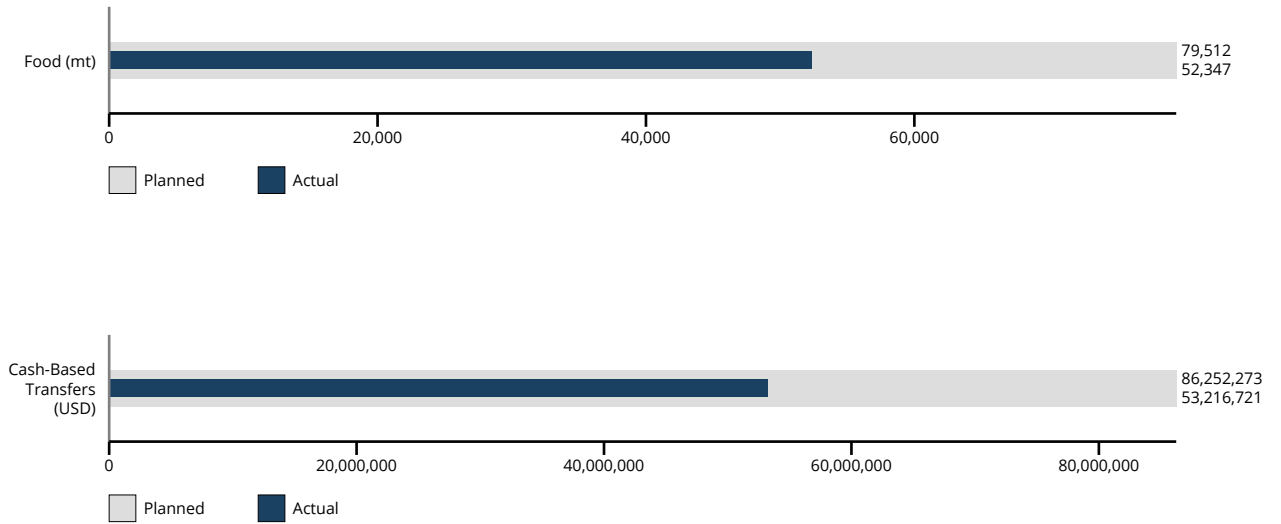
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



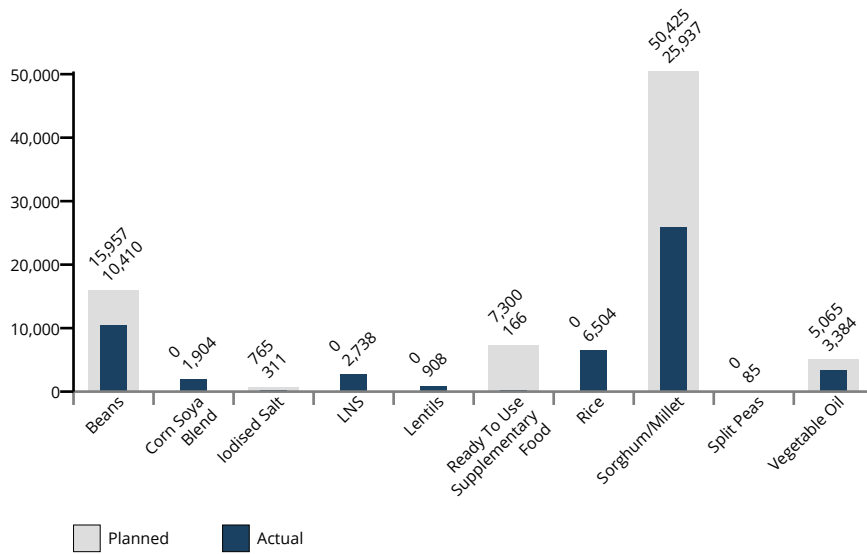
Beneficiaries by Modality



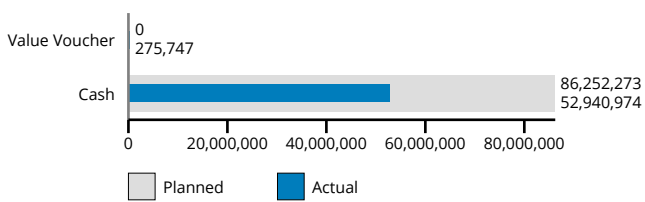
Total Transfers by Modality



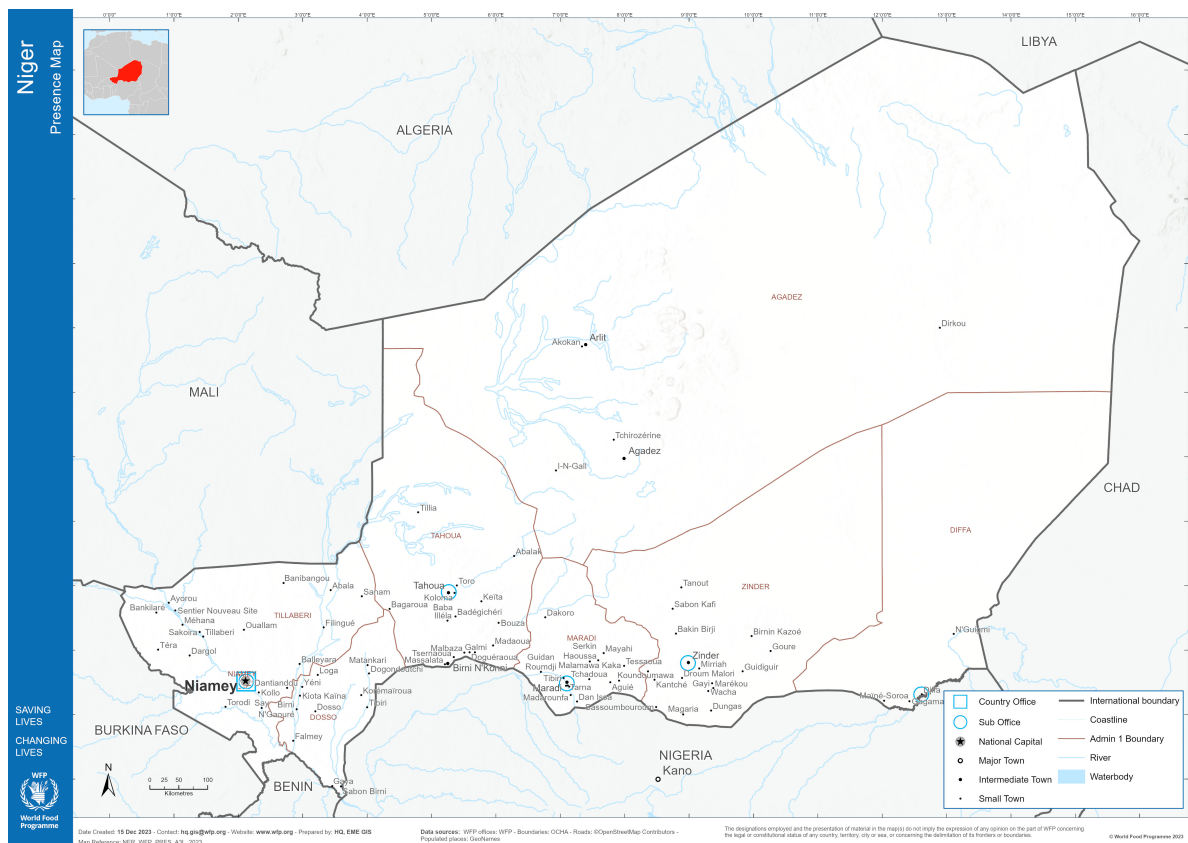
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Niger is one of the least developed countries globally, ranking 189 out of 191 on the 2021 Human Development Index (HDI) [1]. Chronic vulnerabilities persist, due largely to rapid demographic growth, a lack of access to basic services, and exposure to the impacts of the climate crisis and climate-related shocks. Extreme gender inequalities exacerbate poverty, with low rates of female education, high rates of early marriage, and inequitable access/rights to land and assets for women.

The primary drivers of food insecurity in Niger included the volatile security situation, forced population displacement and high food and fuel prices, which were compounded by climate-related shocks and consequences of the July 2023 political crisis. During the June-August lean season, 3.3 million people (13 percent of the population) were acutely food insecure - the second-highest number since the *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis began in 2012. The November 2022 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey revealed the prevalence of global acute malnutrition to be 12.2 percent, while moderate acute malnutrition was 10 percent and severe acute malnutrition 2 percent [2].

Non-state armed group activity contributed to instability particularly in regions bordering Burkina Faso, Nigeria and Mali; schools and health centres were looted, while civilians and national security forces attacked. Overall, 908 schools were closed (affecting 77,000 children) and an estimated 640,000 people were forcibly displaced in 2023, including 335,000 people internally displaced. Insecurity and food insecurity are strongly correlated as 40 percent of acutely food insecure people live in hard-to-reach areas while these areas represent only 18 percent of Niger's total population.

The National Council for the Safeguard of the Nation (CNSP) took control of Niger on July 2023. Tensions subsequently arose between the Nigerien authorities and the international community including ECOWAS. Harsh economic sanctions and border closures limited the supply of humanitarian and other essential items (food, medicines and electricity) into Niger. An estimated USD 1.2 billion of external aid was not disbursed as partners suspended bilateral assistance to Niger [3]. Liquidity was extremely constrained due to restrictions imposed by the Central Bank of West African States.

Socio-economic impacts of the political crisis compounded pre-existing drivers of food insecurity. Food prices rose exponentially following the crisis and remained far above their five-year average, affecting urban and rural poor and those with livelihoods dependent on trade. A World Bank-WFP analysis highlighted the reduction in gross domestic product from 7.1 percent to 3.7 percent, while the number of people in extreme poverty rose by 700,000 [4].

Humanitarian exemptions to ECOWAS sanctions approved by the Benin and Togo governments were not operationalised, with humanitarian cargo only authorized to enter Niger via Burkina Faso. The Togo-Burkina Faso corridor could not, however, allow the delivery of humanitarian cargo into Niger at the scale and pace required due to grave security risks, delays and elevated costs. This impacted WFP's timely implementation of operations. Humanitarian partners also faced challenges accessing populations due to the imposition of armed escorts and additional restrictions on access in areas following the political crisis. In September 2023, WFP was unable to access 418,000 people in 31 communes. Thanks to reinforced Civil-Military Coordination at national and regional levels, this reduced to 44,000 people by December.

Despite additional challenges, WFP implemented all activities outlined in its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2020-2024. Under strategic outcome 1, WFP provided emergency unconditional food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations. Strategic outcome 2 included the provision of school meals to primary school children and cash transfers to school going adolescent girls, including in emergency contexts. Within strategic outcome 3, WFP delivered a comprehensive community-based nutrition package for pregnant and breastfeeding women and children aged 6 to 59 months. Strategic outcome 4 included WFP's support of environmental rehabilitation and rural development through food assistance for assets, as well as smallholder agricultural market support. While under strategic outcome 5, WFP reinforced its coordinated delivery of the integrated resilience programme and strengthened national and local capacities to design and implement food security and nutrition-related programmes, policies and research, including in the area of risk financing and social protection. Finally, under strategic outcome 6, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) enabled the swift and safe movement of humanitarian and development personnel.

The Government of Niger and humanitarian partners provided emergency food assistance to 3.1 million people out of 3.3 million people in need during the lean season. WFP alone reached 1.2 million people through its crisis response component (1.1 million during the lean season). WFP and partners delivered the integrated resilience programme at scale, including land rehabilitation, school meals and nutrition activities, supporting 1.9 million people across 2,053 villages. WFP's investments in resilience building contributed to reduced humanitarian needs in times of crises. Approximately 83 percent of villages supported through resilience initiatives and located in municipalities highly affected by food insecurity prioritised under the National Response Plan did not require humanitarian assistance during the lean season [5]. Conversely, villages in these areas not receiving resilience support did require emergency assistance.

The World Bank, UNICEF and WFP partnered to reinforce the government's national social protection system, including strengthening of shock responsive components and fostering renewed coordination and expanding the system's reach through complementary (track 2) delivery. Niger's nascent social protection system remained, however, limited in terms of coverage. Partners' delivery of transfers was also hampered by the impacts of the political crisis with WFP the only partner that sustained its planned year-round support.

Development of WFP's second-generation CSP 2024-2028 was postponed to account for the evolving political context in Niger. The current CSP was extended until the end of 2024, with adjustments incorporating the evolving operational needs. Pending the finalization of the national resilience programme for the safeguard of the nation (PRSP), WFP is also expected to extend its ongoing CSP until the end of 2025 to allow for consultations with the Government and all stakeholders and to ensure alignment with the PRSP.

Risk management

WFP faced multiple risks in 2023, especially those linked to political instability, the unprecedented sanctions imposed by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and border closures. The deterioration of the security situation (particularly in border regions) affected humanitarian access, while supply chain disruptions delayed food assistance distributions. Other risks included food price fluctuations and exposure to fraud and corruption.

WFP systematically took steps to mitigate the impact of risks on its operations. The security situation was continuously monitored, and programmatic adjustments were implemented to avert disruption of the delivery of assistance. In coordination with humanitarian partners, WFP played a leading role in access negotiations, actively participating in national and regional civil-military coordination efforts. To mitigate risks related to supply chain disruptions, WFP monitored markets [5], diversified sources of nutritional products, activated alternative corridors and contracted freight-forwarders. WFP prioritised interventions, mobilized advanced funding and used the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) in Niger [6] to proactively purchase commodities and build in-country stock levels.

Under the corporate global assurance project initiative, WFP launched a comprehensive action plan to enhance mitigation measures against fraud, corruption and diversion risks by focusing on four priority areas: monitoring (including via the community feedback mechanism); digitalization and identity management; management of

cooperating partners; and commodity management. Under the Country Director's oversight, WFP established a dedicated taskforce to oversee its rollout, comprised of relevant functional units. Implementation of all activities will be completed by the end of 2024.

A risk committee, chaired by the DCD, was convened quarterly, and updated the Country Office's Risk Register to monitor the implementation/ appropriateness of identified mitigating measures. WFP also undertook a comprehensive fraud risk assessment to enhance awareness and detection at the Country Office and field levels.

Lessons learned

A joint study by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and WFP in Burkina Faso and Niger underscored the significant contribution of WFP's integrated resilience programme to improving social cohesion. The study's results noted that this was achieved by addressing the multi-dimensional challenges faced by households and communities in Niger, enhanced dialogue between different groups, reduced youth migration, and improved livelihood opportunities.

While social cohesion was not initially outlined as a core objective of WFP's integrated resilience approach, lessons learned from this Study have informed programmatic development in support of the operationalization of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus in Niger. WFP's nexus approach seeks to transition populations out of protracted humanitarian assistance into integrated resilience programming in conflict and displacement prone areas, with a strong emphasis on social cohesion and conflict prevention. Going forward, as WFP plans to expand its resilience programming into fragile areas, WFP will continue to strengthen the focus on social cohesion within integrated resilience programmes, including through reinforced partnerships with organisations having specialized expertise in peacebuilding and social cohesion.

Country Office Story

Investing in the Nexus as pathways to Peace



© WFP/Abdoul Rafik GAISSA CHAIBOU

Madou, a farmer in his market garden in Adjikoyari kiari, commune of Chétimari, Diffa region

Over the last five years, Niger's humanitarian needs have risen dramatically, with an unprecedented 4.3 million people in need in 2023 [1]. Displacement increased by nearly 15 percent between 2022 and 2023 as violent incidents targeted civilians, particularly in the Tillabéri region. Climate-induced shocks and a deteriorating security situation triggered population displacement, increasing tensions between displaced populations and host communities due to limited resources, and preventing access to basic social services. A significant number of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain protractedly displaced and are often dependent on prolonged humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs.

The humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus is critically relevant in Niger considering the conjunction and correlation of structural poverty, conflict and displacement, climate-related shocks, and food insecurity. In conflict buffer and displacement-prone areas, WFP's approach aims to transition populations from protracted humanitarian assistance towards integrated resilience programming, with a strong emphasis on social cohesion and conflict prevention. This acknowledges that immediate investments addressing the root causes of food insecurity and conflict can pave the way for longer-term durable solutions. This programmatic shift is based on lessons learned and evidence from the implementation of the resilience programme. A joint International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and WFP study in Burkina Faso and Niger demonstrated the significant social cohesion improvements that WFP's resilience approach achieves, particularly between farmer and herder communities. Furthermore, post-distribution monitoring saw 88 percent of people supported by resilience initiatives report positive effects of activities on social cohesion within villages, including reduced conflicts linked to access to natural resources. By enhancing livelihood opportunities, increasing exchanges within and between communities, and restoring access to school canteens and health centres, WFP and partners are promoting peaceful coexistence, even in fragile settings.

The Government of Niger demonstrated leadership on the Triple Nexus and Durable Solutions agendas by establishing a platform for national dialogue, adjusting its normative framework and devising guiding principles for assistance to displaced populations and returnees. WFP positioned itself as a partner of choice at strategic and operational levels and actively participated in discussions of the Tripartite Technical Committee on the HDP Nexus, under the leadership of the Ministry of Humanitarian Action. This allowed WFP to significantly contribute to the definition of national priorities on Durable Solutions, and exchange experiences and best practices to improve implementation of the nexus approach.

Operationally in 2023, WFP leveraged the integrated resilience model, expanding it to fragile and buffer areas. In Diffa, WFP and UNICEF joined forces to strengthen the resilience and social cohesion of vulnerable groups, particularly women and youth, through an integrated and multi-year package of interventions. Following community-based participatory planning, WFP delivered the integrated resilience package, including land and water rehabilitation through

food assistance for assets, while UNICEF improved access to essential social services. So far, 150,000 people have been supported, with monitoring data indicating that almost all households reported improved social cohesion, while 97 percent of people reported that the programme positively impacted social cohesion within their community and neighbouring villages.

In Tillabéri, WFP rolled-out nexus-specific projects that are transitioning vulnerable refugees, displaced people and host communities previously receiving WFP emergency assistance into resilience and social cohesion programming. Needs analyses and retargeting exercises were undertaken in coordination with other actors within the same localities, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), while former recipients of WFP's protracted humanitarian assistance engaged in community asset creation and began to rebuild their livelihoods. Within this framework, WFP established new partnerships with stakeholders specialised in social cohesion and conflict sensitivity, including the High Authority for Peace Consolidation and Search for Common Ground. Activities undertaken by these partners contributed to strengthened acceptance and enhanced dialogue between communities, and the development of a conflict-sensitive risk mitigation strategy.

Moreover, in Tahoua and Zinder regions, WFP and the German Agency for International Cooperation's (GIZ, in German) Promoting Resilience (ProRES) project partnered to deliver joint resilience programming with a robust and deliberate focus on social cohesion. These interventions enhanced livelihoods and strengthened dialogue among community members. Recognising that land tenure remains a key source of conflict, WFP strengthened the capacities of local committees for regulating land ownership in communes and villages and worked with landowners to ensure that the poorest households benefited from rehabilitated land for at least five years. GIZ provided additional support in the prevention and management of conflicts around rehabilitated lands and raised awareness on non-violent conflict resolution. WFP, UNICEF and GIZ plan to expand joint nexus programming in 2023 in Maradi and Tahoua regions.

Through these investments, WFP aims to contribute to the provision of development-oriented solutions by addressing the root causes of conflict while continuing to work with the Government and partners on common approaches towards durable solutions.

Programme performance

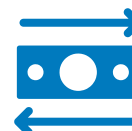
Strategic outcome 01: Crisis affected populations, including refugees, IDPs host communities and returnees in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis



1.2 million people assisted with **emergency food and nutrition** interventions



56,600 children received **supplementary feeding** to prevent malnutrition, **140,000 children, women, girls and caretakers** received **malnutrition treatment**



USD 16 million in **cash** transferred to people in need as part of **crisis response** activities



562,000 refugees, internally displaced persons and people from **host populations** received **protracted assistance**



255,000 internally displaced persons assisted via **Rapid Response Mechanism**

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP provided emergency food assistance to 1.2 million people in 2023 (versus 1.5 million planned), including 28,500 people living with disabilities. Unconditional food assistance was combined with supplementation to prevent malnutrition among children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G). Resourcing constraints forced WFP to conduct a prioritisation exercise in May 2023, with food rations adjusted to ensure the continuity of assistance [1]. All interventions were planned and implemented in coordination with the National Food Crisis Prevention and Management Scheme (DNP/GCA, in French) as well as the Ministry of Humanitarian Action. WFP co-led both the Food Security Cluster, supporting its progressive repositioning within the governmental coordination system, and the multi-sectorial Cash Working Group, providing technical analysis on cash-based transfers (CBT).

Food Security and Forced Displacements

In Niger, WFP provides emergency food assistance to forcibly displaced populations and the communities that host them. As part of the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), following the results of rapid multisectoral needs assessments, WFP provided a rapid three-month intervention of emergency food assistance to forcibly displaced populations including refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). Throughout 2023, the RRM was continuously triggered due to the volatile security situation in Niger and neighbouring countries. Following this initial response, targeting exercises identified the most food insecure households among displaced and host populations. These populations were then transitioned into emergency 'protracted' assistance. Overall, in 2023, 96,894 displaced persons were assisted through the RRM while 561,937 protractedly displaced refugees, IDPs and host populations received emergency assistance.

The completion of the WFP-United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) was critical in 2023. This led to a comprehensive retargeting exercise of refugees, IDPs and host populations receiving 'protracted' assistance in coordination with communities and based on jointly identified socio-economic criteria, which

ensured the inclusion of marginalised groups. The JAM results saw a reduction of the 'protracted' assisted population by 22 percent; from 476,419 in June to 374,071 by the end of December.

Resourcing constraints and subsequent prioritization measures meant that rations of the 'protracted' assisted population were reduced from 80 percent to 65 percent of daily caloric requirements. Supply chain delays and funding shortfalls resulted in a further reduction of in-kind food rations down to 32 percent of daily caloric requirements in November-December (CBT remained at 65 percent). Populations assisted through RRM received 100 percent of daily caloric requirements throughout 2023. People in need were systematically informed of ration reductions in advance of distributions [2].

Surveys conducted among people supported via the RRM indicated that food assistance had contributed to increased food security. For example, 3 percent of households had acceptable Food Consumption Scores (FCS) at baseline, compared to 35 percent after three months of assistance. Regarding 'protracted' assistance, surveys showed that 54 percent of people had acceptable FCS during the post-lean season period, compared with 51 percent during the same period in 2022.

Responding to the Lean Season

Niger faced its second-highest level of food insecurity with 3.3 million people facing Crisis (IPC 3) phase conditions, or worse at the peak of the agricultural lean season [3]. The Government launched its 2023 National Response Plan (PNR, in French), aimed at assisting the totality of the population in need and announcing its own capacity to assist 1 million people. Given WFP's limited resources and following the prioritisation exercise, WFP was forced to reduce its planned coverage from 1.5 million to 1.2 million people (36 percent of the PNR).

WFP was the only food security actor to respond during the pastoral lean season, providing three months of assistance between April and June to 89,839 people with standard rations covering 80 percent of daily caloric requirements. WFP reached a further 1.1 million people in need during the agricultural lean season (June-August) with standard rations for two months, instead of three. Protracted assistance to forcibly displaced and host populations was maintained during the lean season with reduced rations (65 percent of daily caloric requirements). In total, WFP reached 1.2 million food insecure people with support throughout the lean seasons, albeit with the majority receiving reduced assistance. Data from surveys that monitored the lean season response found that the share of households with an Acceptable FCS increased from 8 percent at baseline (April for pastoral beneficiaries and June for agricultural beneficiaries) to 34 percent in September 2023 [4].

The PNR implementation by the Government, WFP and non-governmental organizations was hampered by funding constraints. The Government reached its 1-million-person target, however due to severe fiscal constraints it could only provide food distributions for one month instead of three. In total, 91 percent of the 3.3 million people initially planned to be covered under the PNR received reduced assistance (2.5 million), or no assistance (500,000).

WFP balanced intervention modalities between CBTs (54 percent) and in-kind food assistance (46 percent). This was based on a rigorous analysis of the market functionality and supply chain, protection and security factors as well as individual preferences. Cash distribution cycles were combined with the close monitoring of market prices and security, operational and financial risks. On average, households used 74 percent of CBT rations to buy food, while 17 percent was shared with other households in need.

Preventing and Managing Acute Malnutrition in Emergencies

WFP's emergency assistance was combined with malnutrition prevention and management. A total of 56,668 children aged from 6 to 23 months (within assisted households) received supplementary feeding to prevent malnutrition, and a further 128,981 children aged 6 to 23 months and 2,430 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received targeted supplementation for MAM management. Nutrition counselling was also provided to 8,275 caretakers of children suffering from MAM with medical complications. Assistance was delivered through 638 community health centres in Diffa, Maradi, Tahoua, and Tillabéri regions. MAM management performance indicators were above 2023 targets and beyond Sphere standards [5], with a recovery rate of 93 percent and mortality rate of only 0.1 percent. Default and non-responder rates in supported health centres remained at 6 percent and 1 percent respectively.

Physical access restrictions, such as distances to health centres, poor transportation, and insecurity, limited the reach of nutrition interventions in emergency areas throughout 2023. Funding constraints also impacted the coverage of lean season and post-lean season assistance while shortages of specialized nutritious foods and long procurement lead times forced WFP to use substitutions to sustain treatments. The impacts of the political crisis significantly affected the delivery of nutrition assistance as border closures delayed entry of specialized nutrition products.

Overcoming Challenges During Emergency Operations

WFP faced several challenges implementing emergency responses throughout the year. As the political crisis evolved, access to populations was restricted, supply chain disruptions mounted and the liquidity crisis (from financial

sanctions) limited financial service providers' access to cash supplies delaying CBT activities. WFP pursued multiple solutions to unprecedented supply chain challenges including the resale of cereals and pulses stranded outside Niger to WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) releasing resources to maximize local purchases. WFP Niger also loaned nutritional commodities from Burkina Faso operations to enable faster delivery into Niger. WFP strengthened collaboration with its financial service providers to mitigate the impact of liquidity issues while accelerating local purchases of cereals and pulses through the GCMF in Niamey (Niger), although constrained by limited financial resources.

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)	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

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



314,000 girls and boys received **daily hot meals** in schools



34,800 girls received **scholarships**, amounting to **USD 1.6 million**



1,960 metric tonnes of **food** purchased on the local market through cash-based school feeding programmes, equivalent to **USD 1.3 million**



1,612 elementary schools supported with **school feeding**

Niger's education system is developing in a context of high demographic pressure, limited resources and insecurity. This has severely affected the coverage of universal primary education, with low enrolment and high dropout rates. Despite recent progress, sustained improvements in access and learning outcomes remained a major challenge. As a result, WFP supported national efforts to improve equitable access to education - a key priority of the National Economic and Social Development Plan 2022-2026 - through a combination of school meals, scholarships for adolescent girls aged 10-19, and national capacity-building initiatives. Despite the change of Government in July 2023, education remained high on the national agenda and was announced as a key pillar in the newly designed national development plan "*Programme de Résilience pour la Sauvegarde de la Patrie*" (PRSP).

Focus on School Feeding

Since joining the global School Meal Coalition in 2021, Niger has made significant efforts to consolidate its commitment to the school feeding agenda. During the 2022-2023 school year, the Government significantly increased its national budget allocation for school feeding; USD 6 million enabled national coverage of 11 percent of children (330,000) with WFP support [1]. The Government worked closely with WFP to develop and formalise national commitments to the School Meal Coalition, including a target to increase primary school coverage to 25 percent by 2030. The Commitment Note was finalised and due to be presented to the Council of Ministers when the political crisis erupted in July.

WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Education (MoE) to design and implement the National School Feeding Programme as a key social safety net with multiple indirect benefits. This aimed to improve not only the food security and nutritional status of school-age children, but also increase school attendance and retention rates, contribute to long-term human capital development and to reduce gender inequalities. WFP supported the MoE to conduct a cost-benefit study focused on school feeding to generate evidence and inform advocacy plans, which will be finalized early 2024. Support from WFP's Regional Bureau in Dakar (RBD) also enabled the development of a draft roadmap with the Government for the second phase of the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) analysis [2] to be conducted in 2024.

In 2023, WFP-supported school feeding reached 314,337 children (157,054 girls) in 1,612 primary schools in both sedentary and nomadic settlements across seven regions. The number of children reached was 13 percent higher than in 2022, while enrolment rates increased by 7 percent compared to the previous year. These data highlight the critical role that school feeding plays in encouraging students to enrol and stay in school. School feeding activities were delivered either through in-kind or cash assistance, with the cash modality accounting for 42 percent of programme assistance in 2022-2023. However, due to the risks associated with the political crisis, cash liquidity constraints and fluid market conditions at the beginning of the 2023-2024 school year, WFP and the MoE decided to temporarily switch all schools to the in-kind food modality [3].

Promoting Adolescent Girls' Education

While improving girls' education was recognised by the Government as a top priority for Niger's future economic development, retention rates remain a key challenge - only 31 percent of girls were enrolled in school (42 percent for

boys). School feeding has proven to be an effective tool in promoting girls' education and reducing gender inequalities and violence. Evidence shows that school feeding reduces the likelihood of girls dropping out of school by 4.5 times [4].

The Breaking Barriers to Girls' Education project, implemented jointly by WFP, UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), promotes a multisectoral approach to accelerate girls' access to education, empower them and break cycles of malnutrition, in conflict-affected areas. Through this project and the broader integrated resilience programme, WFP provided cash scholarships to adolescent girls in primary and secondary schools, conditional on regular school attendance. In 2023, 34,807 girls in 1,525 schools received cash grants worth USD 1,592,144, increasing this to 39,869 girls in the 2023-2024 school year. WFP also supported two boarding schools with 582 girls. WFP's school meals and scholarships for girls were complemented by initiatives in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH), nutrition, reproductive health and rights, and social and behavioural change communication [5]. In 2023, the work plan for Phase 2 was developed jointly by the government Nigeriens Nourishing Nigeriens (3N) Initiative and WFP.

Investing in Education and Resilience

School feeding and education grants for adolescent girls are core elements of WFP's integrated resilience programme and enable the implementation of complementary activities close to resilience sites to maximise the overall programme outcomes, including improving the school environment, providing economic opportunities and promoting better health and nutrition practices. Complementary activities included the establishment of vegetable gardens, livestock herds and grain mills, which contributed to the preparation of nutritious school meals, while also creating income-generating opportunities for communities. Awareness-raising activities were carried out in intervention sites to inform people about best nutrition and health practices, the importance of girls' education, the prevention of gender-based violence and access to energy. Awareness-raising tools were developed in collaboration with UNICEF and UNFPA. In resilience areas, UNICEF also distributed folic acid tablets in schools supported with cash grants.

The Energising Home-Grown School Feeding project was launched in 30 primary schools in Zinder to promote access to modern cooking and connectivity, and to improve the nutritional value of school meals and the quality of educational services. WFP installed energy-saving cookstoves and other environmentally smart solutions for food preparation to improve environmental protection and sustainability.

Efforts have been made to further promote the home-grown school feeding approach and to create sustainable demand for local products for school meals. Technical committees were established at regional and departmental levels to enable schools to purchase part of their food requirements from smallholder farmer organisations using cash transfers provided by WFP. In total, 1,960 mt of food, including 103 mt from smallholder farmer organisations, were purchased locally through cash-based school feeding programmes, valued at USD 1.3 million. This strengthened local food systems and directly stimulated local economies. WFP also promoted purchases from local food transformation units and smallholder farmer organisations supported under strategic outcome 3 and strategic outcome 4. Special attention was given to gender equality and women's empowerment through the prioritization of local purchases from women smallholder farmers under the Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (RWEE) project implemented jointly by WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and UNWOMEN.

Emergency School Feeding

Niger's education system continues to be challenged by insecurity and conflict-related forced displacement. Repeated attacks by non-state armed groups led to the closure of 987 schools and training centres in the Diffa, Tahoua and Tillabéri regions, leaving 85,534 children (49 per cent girls) out of school. In 2023, the Government established 10 "grouping centres" and 106 host schools to accommodate displaced children and provide emergency school feeding which WFP assisted with school meals serving 8,031 children in Tillabéri and Tahoua regions. With WFP support, 76,363 children in 276 schools received school meals in Diffa, Tahoua and Tillabéri including 15,589 refugee and IDP children, as well as scholarships for 1,931 adolescent girls. These activities underscored WFP's commitment to children in conflict and displacement settings.

Following the attacks on schools and to address fraud and theft risks, WFP and the MoE are implementing mitigation measures, including a strategy managing deliveries of food to schools in risk areas.

Innovation to Enhance Efficiency

WFP's School Connect pilot successfully provided high quality and timely data collection and reporting, ensuring real-time monitoring of activities. It was therefore scaled up during the year from 50 to 480 schools in the regions of Diffa, Tahoua and Tillabéri. This allowed the Government and WFP to better monitor school attendance and students' daily meal consumption, while improving stock management and reporting, ultimately supporting operational decisions.

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 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



Over **465,000 malnourished children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls** treated in **1,411 health centers** in resilience areas



284,108 people reached through nutrition sensitisation and learning sessions in community sites (FARN) in **1,121 villages**



5 WFP-supported transformation units produced **67 metric tons** of locally fortified foods

In addition to emergency nutrition activities, WFP delivered a comprehensive package of interventions aimed at preventing and managing moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) as part of the integrated resilience approach. This was mostly delivered under the strategic outcome 3, with critical contributions from strategic outcome 4 (for preventive supplementation coupled with food assistance for assets and lean season transfers).

Managing Acute Malnutrition as part of the integrated Resilience Programme

As a priority of the resilience programme, WFP scaled up support to the Ministry of Health to address MAM in 1,411 nutrition centres in the regions of resilience programming, including Agadez, Diffa, Dosso, Maradi, Tahoua, Tillabéri and Zinder. This included targeted supplementation for children aged 6-59 months suffering from MAM, and support for caregivers of severely malnourished children being treated at health centres.

Access constraints, including distances to health centres, poor transportation and insecurity, as well as long procurement lead times were among the factors limiting coverage in areas of resilience programming. This dramatically deteriorated following the closure of Niger borders with Benin and Nigeria forcing WFP to redirect supplies through the Togo-Burkina Faso corridor, which did not only prove more expensive and insecure, but also unable to deliver at the scale and pace required. As a result, programme delivery was severely hampered in the last quarter of 2023 with 240,000 children aged 6-59 months suffering from MAM unable to receive treatment due to stockouts in health facilities, affecting 90 percent of WFP-supported nutrition treatment centres. By the end of 2023, a total of 2,042 mt of prioritized nutritional food remained stranded outside Niger due to the logistical constraints. To minimize the impact of the shortage of nutritious foods, WFP implemented several solutions, including resale of stocks to the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) in Lomé, borrowing supplies from WFP's Burkina Faso country office, and internally transferring supplies from strategic outcome 3 to strategic outcome 1 to avoid a complete disruption of the food pipeline. Donor flexibility in lifting geographic earmarking restrictions enabled WFP to maintain minimum service levels in areas of critical nutritional need. Moreover, in consultations with the Ministry of Health WFP decided to apply drastic prioritization measures, limiting targeting only to children aged 6-23 months (instead of 6-59 months) and prioritizing nutritional 'hotspots' areas only.

Despite these challenges, 465,000 malnourished children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls benefited from targeted supplementation in 2023. WFP also provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Health to strengthen its operational and food handling capacities. Overall, the programme covered 51 percent of children aged 6-59 months affected by MAM. Performance indicators were well above Sphere standards [1], with a recovery rate of 96 percent, a failure rate of 3 percent and a mortality rate of 0.05 percent. Interventions under strategic outcome 3 reached 77 percent of WFP's planned target for 2023, though 50 percent of malnourished children remained out of reach.

Community-based Nutrition Learning and Rehabilitation Centres

WFP expanded its approach to community-based nutrition learning and rehabilitation centres in resilience sites, known as Centres for Learning and Nutritional Rehabilitation (FARN) [2]. The principle of FARN is to build community capacity, with a focus on mothers, to screen, prevent and manage moderately malnourished children aged 6-59 months. Mothers and caregivers joined peer support groups and participated in sensitization activities and cooking demonstrations to learn how to prepare nutritious meals using locally available and affordable foods, building community support capacity and reducing travel time and dependence on imported specialized nutritional foods. FARN also served as a platform to reach 284,108 people (79 percent women) with awareness-raising sessions on essential family practices, nutrition, care practices, health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) promotion as part of social

and behavioural change interventions within communities. WFP increased the number of resilience villages covered by FARNs from 1,049 in 2022 to 1,121 in 2023 in the regions of Diffa, Dosso, Maradi, Tahoua and Tillabéri. At these sites, 245,000 children aged 6-59 months were screened for malnutrition and 2,664 moderately malnourished children were provided with local products. The results of the Standardised Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey in November 2022 showed an average global acute malnutrition rate of 5.4 percent across FARN villages, compared to 4.9 percent in 2022, but well below the national rate of 12 percent. FARN sites promoted complementary activities from the resilience programme: some of the crops/vegetables produced through Food assistance For Assets (FFA) activities and/or market gardening activities were used for FARN-organised cooking demonstrations, where people learned how to use different products to diversify their families' diets. Moreover, 1,827 energy-saving cookstoves produced through FFA were installed in FARN sites to facilitate cooking demonstrations, as part of broader efforts to reduce dependence on firewood and mitigate the negative health impacts of traditional fire pits.

Supporting Food Value Chains and Nutrition-sensitive Food Systems

In a context where acute and chronic malnutrition remain endemic, addressing malnutrition requires more than the provision of specialised nutritious foods; it requires ensuring continued access to nutritious, safe and affordable food, which means strengthening local food systems. WFP has continued to invest in local value chains of locally sourced and processed fortified foods. The aim is to expand the supply and demand for nutritionally adequate and safe food, reduce dependence on food imports and stimulate local economies. It also empowers women, who make up 80 percent of the cooperative members who run small local food processing units. Although the Fortification of Processed Food Products for Consumption (FOPAT) [3] project ended in 2023, the local food processing units - established to support the national quality infrastructure - continued to produce millet, cowpea flour and groundnut oil, benefiting over 1,600 students in 5 schools.

Similarly, the Food Crisis Response in the Central Sahel (CRIALCES) [4] project improved local production, processing and consumption of fortified nutritious foods by strengthening local food systems even in the most volatile and conflict-affected regions (Tillabéri and Tahoua). The project supported the supply aspects through the training of 37 farmer organisations, focusing on rainfed and horticultural production techniques, quality management, organic compost production, use of biopesticides and selection of bio-fortified seeds, as well as the provision of electronic equipment to improve storage and processing capacities. WFP also supported local shopkeepers with marketing tools and training on marketing basics and good storage practices for fortified foods, while working with national institutions to promote adequate food quality control procedures. Five production units, producing 67 mt of fortified food received equipment and technical support. In addition, the CRIALCES project upgraded and retrofitted three processing and supplementary food production units. Supporting the demand, 12,200 beneficiaries received cash transfers to purchase nutritious food for their families in the context of rising food prices and financial scarcity. Social and Behavioural Change Communication (SBCC) activities were carried out during the distribution, providing knowledge on how to choose nutritious foods. Finally, 90 members of the *Union de Sociétés Coopératives* (USCOOPS) were trained in agricultural production and food processing techniques, while 37 USCOOPS received agricultural production and processing equipment.

HIV Treatment and Support

The political crisis in July 2023 led to the inability to sign the required extension of the Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Health, and WFP's support to people living with HIV (PLHIV) on treatment adherence was temporarily suspended. However, support is planned to resume in 2024, along with awareness-raising activities on the importance of adherence to antiretroviral therapy (and the associated risks of discontinuation), as well as HIV/AIDS education and access to screening.

In collaboration with the Nutrition Technical Group and UNICEF, WFP supported the Ministry of Health's focus on nutrition, including the development of strict legislation on the diversion and theft of special nutritious foods. Due to administrative constraints and the political crisis, the planned 2023 SMART survey could not be conducted. This resulted in a lack of updated nutrition data and hampered analysis, including the *Cadre Harmonisé*.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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)</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

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

FFA

Over **803,000 people in need** from **2,053 villages** received **cash or food** transfers as part of food assistance for assets activities



19,000 children aged 6 to 23 months from families receiving food assistance for assets activities benefited from **malnutrition prevention treatment**



45,000 hectares of **degraded land** **rehabilitated** in 2023. The total area of land rehabilitated by WFP since 2014 is **279,000 hectares**



In 2023, **14,000 metric tons** of **cereals** and **28,400 metric tons** of **fodder** were produced using rehabilitated community fields



112,000 drought-affected people received **monthly cash transfers** from WFP in alignment with the national adaptive **social protection programme**



1,456 metric tons of **millet** and **cowpeas** were purchased by WFP from **40,665 smallholder farmers**; **11,386 women**

Whilst 80 percent of Niger's population depends on natural resources for their daily livelihoods, the country remains among the most exposed to the effects of the climate crisis and 100,000 hectares of productive land are lost to erosion every year. Activities under strategic outcome 4 are foundational to the integrated resilience programme, strengthening vulnerable population's livelihood resilience by reversing land degradation, restoring healthy soil, vegetative cover and landscapes, while improving access to water and natural resources.

Asset creation and livelihoods activities are the main entry point for WFP's integrated resilience programme in chronically food insecure and shock-prone areas. Directly contributing to the Great Green Wall Initiative, these activities have resulted in the rehabilitation of 279,000 hectares of land, the planting of 6.5 million trees and the stabilization of 11,500 hectares of sand dunes to prevent desert encroachment since the start of WFP's resilience programme in Niger in 2014.

Food assistance for Assets (FFA) is the cornerstone of the resilience package, enabling vulnerable households to build long-term productive assets, such as half-moons and zaïes, while providing cash transfers to cover immediate food needs [1]. It contributes to address the root causes of migration by creating conditions that provide villagers, including youth, opportunities and choice to earn decent a living from their land and livestock [2]. FFA is complemented by the Smallholder Agriculture Market Support (SAMS) approach, which supported local value chains, entrepreneurship and people's access to markets. This included linking farmers to school canteens and WFP's own procurement capacities [3]. Additional income-generating activities such as irrigated market gardening, groundnut oil processing and poultry farming complemented these initiatives.

Asset Creation and Livelihood Support at Scale

WFP's 2023 integrated resilience programme was implemented on a large scale, reaching 2,053 villages, 53 of which were newly established during the year. Each new resilience site was selected through a careful analysis of recurrent food insecurity and shocks based on the three-pronged approach [4]. In 2023, 803,000 people received FFA transfers and 45,000 hectares of land were rehabilitated for agropastoral production [4] - enabling the production of 14,000 mt of cereals and 28,400 mt of fodder. Also, 6,000 goats and 7,000 chickens were distributed as part of income diversification activities. WFP beneficiaries received 3,600 mt of food and USD 25.3 million in cash transfers, combined with supplementary feeding to prevent malnutrition among the 12,200 children aged 6-23 months living in households benefiting from FFA activities. Fourteen new market gardens covering 56 hectares were created and equipped with solar-powered pumps, enabling 19,000 people to harvest fruit and vegetables two to four times a year. This significantly improved the diversity and quality of people's diets and provided them with alternative sources of income.

Linkages with other components of the Resilience Package

Through the SAMS initiative, WFP purchased 1,129 mt of millet and 327 mt of cowpea from 37 farmer organisations, valued at USD 682,000, representing 4 percent of WFP's local purchases (by volume) in 2023. These organisations also received transport, storage and processing equipment to reduce post-harvest losses and improve food quality, while training in crop/vegetable production, processing and marketing was delivered, (including under the CRIALCES project [6]). Of the 11,000 women and 29,000 men members of the supported farmers' organisations, many are former beneficiaries of FFA who were eventually able to produce and sell food surpluses.

In 2023, WFP supported the local production of 112,000 fuel-efficient cook stoves to reduce dependence on firewood in households, school canteens and community nutrition centres. The Energising Home-Grown School Feeding project also supported six smallholder farmer organisations to access solar-powered processing equipment.

Reducing Humanitarian Needs and Enabling Self-sufficiency

WFP pioneered the resilience progression strategy from late 2021, withdrawing FFA from 602 villages from the oldest resilience cohorts (out of a total of 2,053 villages). These villages transitioned to technical support only, ensuring production and productivity gains way beyond the "progression" phase. SAMS interventions were intensified in these villages to ensure that farmers transitioning out of FFA activities could increase the volume and value of production and link to markets. WFP monitoring shows that food security levels in these villages continued to improve in 2023, despite the impact of the political crisis and subsequent sanctions, and the absence of food and/or cash transfers since December 2021. The percentage of households with acceptable food consumption in this cohort increased from 56 percent in 2021 to 68 percent in 2022, and 76 percent in 2023. This suggests that food security gains continued to improve significantly despite the cessation of transfers and major shocks (e.g. drought in 2021 and political crisis in 2023).

The partnership with the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) RISE II partners, and the German Agency for International Cooperation's (GIZ, in German) Promoting Resilience (ProRES) project also proved critical for the operationalization of the progression strategy and the transitioning of people from FFA to capacity support, thanks to their complementary technical expertise on livelihoods and market-oriented programmes.

Evidence Building for Land Rehabilitation and Rural Development

According to a 2022 study by the Regional Centre for Agro-Hydrometeorology (AGRHYMET) [7], the 45,000 ha of land rehabilitated in 2023 has the potential to sequester 270,000 mt of carbon dioxide equivalent per year. When looking at the total of 279,000 ha of land rehabilitated under the resilience programme since 2014, this adds up to a sequestration potential of 1.6 million mt per year, equivalent to 60 percent of Niger's 2030 emission reduction target.

Two new similar studies were launched in 2023, adding to the breadth of evidence already generated on the resilience programme. The first one, conducted by TetraTech, aimed to help WFP improve the integration of climate change factors into its resilience programme. This specifically looks into the design of WFP activities to maximise the benefits of climate change adaptation and mitigation. The second study, conducted by the United Nations University, aims to assess the cost-effectiveness of FFA activities in the context of projected drought risks over the next 10-30 years. The findings will help WFP and other agencies quantify the level of investment in resilience programming needed to reduce the cost of long-term humanitarian interventions.

Six joint drone missions were organised by WFP, the Government, and Drone Africa in 2023 to collect images and video of FFA activities in 26 locations. A case study of the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) analysis was also published online, showing how vegetation cover has almost doubled compared to pre-intervention levels [8].

In parallel, WFP's support to academic research in resilience sites helped to document and quantify the impact of land rehabilitation on food production, soil and water conservation, carbon sequestration and improved livelihoods.

Investing in Niger's Adaptive Social Protection system

In line with government priorities and in coordination with UNICEF and the World Bank, WFP contributed to strengthening the national social protection system, helping to make it more shock-responsive and nutrition-sensitive. The social protection response to the drought was fully aligned with the Government's and the World Bank's pilot approach to shift traditional response models during the lean season. WFP continued to lead reflexions with the Government and stakeholders to create a national adaptive social safety net system shifting from traditional short term lean season response response to a longer term predictable safety net, including a productive component to enhance the link with the integrated resilience package.

In addition, WFP expanded the reach of national shock-responsive transfers (track 2) beyond the government's capacity and supported the affected population by providing USD 3.1 million in cash transfers to 112,000 people in drought-prone areas. This continued during and after the political crisis in July 2023, when transfers from the national safety net programme were partially suspended, as the WFP response was implemented through non-governmental

channels in areas underserved by the Niger national programme. This lays the groundwork for a paradigm shift in how recurring food insecurity is addressed, supporting cost-efficiency and a forward-looking safety net approach.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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)</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

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



WFP's **integrated resilience programme** reached **1.9 million people** through **rural development, nutrition and education** activities in **2,053 villages**



Among the **1,660 WFP resilience villages** located in extremely vulnerable municipalities, **80 percent** were classified as **not being extremely vulnerable**



Climate information services reached **1.9 million local stakeholders and farmers** during the rainy season

Strengthening Capacities of National and Decentralized Institutions

Despite the challenging operating environment in Niger following the political crisis, WFP made significant contributions to strengthening the capacity of national institutions and other stakeholders ultimately contributing to food security.

WFP partnered with 21 national institutions and universities (such as REUNIR [1]) to support the development of tools and processes for emergency preparedness and response, shock-sensitive social protection, education and nutrition, and resilience building (including natural resource management, climate adaptation, and local value chains development). Government and partner staff received technical assistance and training on a wide range of topics, including climate services, data collection and food security assessments, gender, land and water rehabilitation, nutrition-sensitive programming, participatory planning, school feeding management, social protection and operationalisation of the social registry. This has been supported by the government's active participation in relevant social protection forums, including the Global Forum on Adaptive Social Protection in Berlin in June 2023.

National ownership of resilience-building initiatives was strengthened, and programme quality improved, through direct engagement with line ministries and national universities. For example, WFP worked closely with the Ministries of Agriculture, Environment, Livestock and Hydraulics on research and cooperation in agricultural development, land rehabilitation and natural resource management; with the Ministry of Health on malnutrition prevention and treatment; with the Ministry of Education on school feeding; and with six universities and two research centres to link research and evidence generation to resilience programming.

Research-based knowledge on the results of WFP's integrated resilience programme was strengthened through the provision of scholarships to 39 students (32 Masters, 7 PhD) and collaboration with national universities. WFP, the Ministry of Community Development and regional councils contributed to decentralisation and the development of regional and community development plans through the institutionalisation of 3PA tools. WFP supported the Ministry of Community Development to conduct eight seasonal livelihood programming sessions and 20 community-based participatory planning sessions to better understand the context and priority requirements. WFP also strengthened government food security assessments and response planning and coordination through the National Food Crisis Prevention and Management Cell (DNP-GCA) and the Ministry of Humanitarian Action. WFP contributed significantly to strengthen the Early Warning System (EWS) in Niger by providing financial and technical support to government structures such as SAP (Early Warning System) and SIMA (agricultural market information system). Indeed, WFP contributed significantly to implement national surveys like EVIAM, Sentinel site Survey; the *Cadre Harmonisé* (CH/IPC) process and the national market monitoring system to better understand the food security and nutrition situation.

WFP, in close collaboration with the World Bank and UNICEF, supported the Government in making its social protection system more shock-responsive and nutrition-sensitive, working closely with the DNP-GCA's Safety Net Cell and the Unified Social Registry Unit. WFP secured funding from its internal Changing Lives Transformation Fund to work with the Government of Niger to promote a shift towards effective, government-owned and predictable safety nets that address recurrent seasonal food insecurity and underlying poverty and vulnerability.

The National Environment Council for Sustainable Development received trainings on climate-sensitive planning and budgeting, and support for the development of the National Climate Change Learning Strategy. This provided the overarching framework for all information and awareness-raising activities on the climate crisis. WFP also raised awareness among national stakeholders of a nature-based approach to climate change mitigation and adaptation. The Government, with WFP support, provided climate information services to 1.9 million local stakeholders and farmers

through trainings, community radio and mobile phones to help them mitigate climate risks.

To ensure that WFP resources were directed toward the intended objectives, a rigorous due diligence exercise was undertaken for each institution following the political crisis, before continuing financial support to national institutions.

Scaling Up Integrated Resilience Programming to address Vulnerabilities

WFP continued to implement its integrated resilience programme at scale, reaching 1.9 million people in 2,053 villages in Niger through education, nutrition and rural development activities. Community-driven investments in food systems and resilience, adapted to local contexts, have had substantial impacts at the household, community and national levels. Evidence from Niger's integrated resilience programming shows investments focused on soil, water and energy as essential elements of healthy ecosystems and rural livelihoods helped mitigate the impacts of climate change and built resilience especially for women. This has contributed to communities become more resilient to climate-related shocks and enhancing human capital in the process [2].

Recognizing that resilience can only be achieved through concerted efforts addressing multifaced vulnerabilities, WFP strove to establish partnerships with United Nations (UN) and non-governmental organisation (NGO) partners. These included the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), as well as UNICEF (for education, nutrition, livelihoods, agriculture and land rehabilitation, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities) and the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) (for improving girls' access to education). WFP worked closely with partners in the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced Initiative (RISE II) and the German Agency for International Cooperation's (GIZ) Promoting Resilience (ProRES) project (for income generation, local early warning systems, social cohesion and WASH activities). Such operational partnerships increased synergies, ultimately enabling more people in need to be supported and maximizing the impact of resilience investments.

The integrated resilience programme contributed to reducing humanitarian needs, particularly for people in the most food insecure communes. In 2023, 83 percent of villages (home to 560,000 people) in communes prioritised by the Government for the lean season response and benefiting from WFP's integrated resilience programme did not require humanitarian assistance (for the second year, resulting in cost savings of USD 54 million to the government's lean season emergency response 2022 and 2023 budget).

Investing in the Triple Nexus

In 2023, the Government of Niger and its partners maintained the momentum on the elaboration of the durable solutions strategy as part of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus (HDP Nexus) agenda. WFP contributed decisively as a strategic and operational partner for durable solutions under the leadership of the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and the Tripartite Technical Committee on the HDP Nexus. WFP contributed to the definition of national guidelines for assistance to IDPs and returnees, supported the operationalisation of the HDP Nexus at central and regional levels, and was an active member of the Working Group on IDPs, Returnees and Durable Solutions.

WFP implemented HDP nexus programmes in the Diffa and Tillabéri regions, leveraging partnerships to increase the reach and impact of the approach. This nexus approach involved a programmatic shift from protracted humanitarian assistance to integrated resilience programming in conflict-affected and displacement-prone areas, with a strong focus on social cohesion and conflict prevention. In Tillabéri, WFP worked with the High Authority for Peace Consolidation to integrate dialogue activities in the integrated resilience package with the aim to strengthen social cohesion and community acceptance. Based on a conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity risk assessment developed with Search for Common Ground (SFCG), mitigation measures were implemented to address potential unintended negative consequences. WFP successfully transitioned displaced, refugee and host populations from protracted humanitarian assistance to assistance focused on building resilience.

Analyses of WFP's integrated resilience programming by the International Food Policy Research Institute and local research institutes have also shown that integrated resilience programmes can strengthen social cohesion and intergroup dialogue and reduce youth migration [3].

Investing in Sustainable Energy Access for Improved Food Security

WFP ensured a stronger focus on sustainable energy in key programmatic areas, particularly emergency response, institutional capacity strengthening, rural development and school feeding. Energy-sensitive tools (including assessment tools, co-design workshops, staff training, studies and recruitment guidelines) were used in project design to enable better programmatic decision-making on the selection of cost-effective cooking methods and the use of sustainable energy solutions. An energy assessment was also carried out in collaboration with IMPACT Initiatives/Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development to identify specific energy needs in priority regions. The report provided a starting point for identifying and documenting key energy access indicators to guide the selection of

appropriate delivery models within WFP programmes.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide capacity strengthening to national, decentralized institutions and partners on (i) coherent and gender-transformative intersectoral policies; (ii) planning; (iii) coordination mechanisms; (iv) ownership and programme implementation and (v) knowledge management (Activity category 9: CS)	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



The **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service** transported **2,172 passengers** in Niger during May - a **record** for the most passengers transported in a month



13,898 passengers were transported across Niger to reach intervention areas



18.8 metric tons of light cargo was transported to support **relief interventions**



9 medical evacuations were facilitated during the year



6,000 visits to ETC Services Centre for communities to access **lifesaving information, communicate with family and friends, and build resilience**

United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)

In line with strategic outcome 6, and thanks to USD 12.4 million of donor contributions and revenue generated from its partial cost recovery system, UNHAS maintained its operations throughout 2023. Its fleet in Niger consisted of one 35-seater Dash 8-106 and one 50-seater Embraer 145LR aircraft, which enabled safe and consistent access to field locations for 179 registered user organizations, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations (UN) agencies and the wider diplomatic community.

UNHAS transported 13,898 passengers during the year (1,158 per month, on average), which included 12,711 within Niger and 1,187 between Niamey (Niger) and Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso). In May 2023, 2,172 people were transported, a monthly record since UNHAS commenced operations in Niger in 2008. This demonstrated UNHAS' importance in a context where needs were constantly increasing and evolving and where access to vulnerable communities was paramount. UNHAS transported 18.8 mt of light cargo and undertook 9 medical evacuations during 2023.

Following passenger increases in 2022 (2,800 more than 2021), UNHAS reviewed its local fleet in 2023 to meet and manage increased demands. From Niamey, UNHAS served Agadez, Diffa, Dirkou, Maradi, Tahoua and Zinder regions. The Embraer-145 jet aircraft, introduced in June 2023, was welcomed by users as it increased passenger capacity per rotation, and therefore meant fewer rotations, reducing crew duty hours. The Embraer-145's reliability and increased capacity improved service performance and reduced the cost per kilometre.

In 2023, UNHAS cancelled 30 flights in Niger due to poor weather and visibility during the Harmattan season (end of November-middle of March) [1]. Diffa, Maradi and Zinder were the regions most affected by cancellations due to poor equipment and navigation and/or landing assistance procedures at local airports. Due to effective partnerships between UNHAS and the Agency for Air Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar (ASECNA, in French), the Administration of National Aeronautical Activities of Niger (AANN, in French) and the National Agency of Civil Aviation (ANAC, in French), the area navigation (RNAV) and landing procedures via global positioning system (GPS) were

updated for Zinder (March 2022) and created and endorsed by ASECNA for Diffa (with the help of UNHAS aircrew) and will be published in the Aeronautic Information Publication (AIP). These two relatively new procedures should allow safer landing and take-off during the Harmattan season, with an overall aim to decrease UNHAS flight cancellations. UNHAS maintained strong relationships with civil aviation authorities and other pertinent local and regional authorities, including ASECNA, which provided aircraft guidance, air navigation control, traffic and weather forecast information, as well as airport infrastructure maintenance. ASECNA remains the only authorised body for these services in West Africa.

As Niger's road network and security situation deteriorated, the overall effectiveness of assistance in remote communities was hindered. UNHAS therefore proved to be the safest and most efficient way to reach WFP's primary operations within the country. As such, it fulfilled its overall objective to support humanitarian responses by enabling access to populations in need through safe, effective and efficient air transport services for passengers. UNHAS also supported the delivery of light humanitarian cargo, including high-energy foods, medical supplies, and information and communications technology (ICT) equipment while also increasing response times for medical and security evacuations for the humanitarian community. As a humanitarian assistance enabler, UNHAS aligned its services to the needs of user organizations, as expressed through user group meetings and satisfaction surveys. UNHAS also worked with relevant airports to enhance the technical capacities of airport handling personnel through various training sessions. This included training on aviation fundamentals, delivered by WFP aviation staff in person in Niamey. In June 2023, a Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey and Passenger Satisfaction Survey were conducted. Combined results showed a user satisfaction rate of 99 percent.

Persistent insecurity and access restrictions affected Niger, with almost unrelenting attacks by non-state armed groups, especially in Diffa, Maradi, Tahoua and Tillabéri regions. UNHAS played a critical role in the movements of humanitarian workers, and ensured they had adequate access to assist refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) with food, medical supplies, and shelters. To this end, UNHAS worked closely with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination (CMCoord) and additional agencies and NGOs to coordinate movements and share information regarding potential threats associated with the transport or distribution of assistance. This also included support for the safety and security of people in need and WFP staff delivering assistance.

UNHAS established and shared a weekly flight schedule with user organizations. This was adjusted in response to the sudden onset of any crises, including refugee influxes or internal displacements. The WFP Niger Country Office collaborated with both the Regional Bureau Dakar and Rome headquarters on a funding appeal for the donor community. This enabled resources to be mobilized to address the UNHAS' funding shortfalls throughout 2023. To support the efficient functioning and to reduce operational costs, WFP continues to engage national authorities on potential exemptions regarding airport fees (e.g. landing navigation and parking).

Following the July 2023 political crisis, UNHAS operations were affected by airspace closures, irregular flight clearances from authorities, and lack of Jet A1 fuel. As such, UNHAS operations were grounded several times from the onset of the crisis on 27 July (following the nationwide closure of airspace). On 31 July, domestic flights were authorised to operate, however, UNHAS operations were suspended from 5 August due to a lack of fuel.

Together, WFP and UNHAS navigated all challenges. Following extensive negotiations with authorities to obtain the required clearances, and in the absence of reliable commercial liaisons with other West African countries, a special regional liaison between Niamey and Ouagadougou was established and commenced on 10 August. This liaison played a crucial role in getting humanitarian actors in and out of Niger at a time when no other international flight options existed -ensuring a continuity of humanitarian activities. Domestic flights resumed on 11 September with the availability of Jet A1 fuel but on 13 October, both domestic and regional UNHAS flights were once again suspended by the authorities. On 13 November, authorities notified UNHAS that domestic flights could be resumed, while authorization to resume the regional Ouagadougou flights was only received as of 21 December 2023. The regional operation was finally discontinued by UNHAS/WFP with the resumption of regional commercial flights. The grounding of domestic and regional flights through 2023 negatively impacted overall passenger numbers.

Extensive advocacy was carried out by WFP and UNHAS throughout the year to ensure that UNHAS Niger was able to maintain its fleet and services taking into account the funding constraints and limited financial visibility.

WFP spearheaded regular meetings of the Inter-Agency Supply Chain Working Group, attended by multiple parties to proactively enhance coordination on supply chain channels, the status of UNHAS flights, and other relevant logistical challenges. This also fostered greater collaboration and efficiency within the humanitarian network.

Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC)

The ETC and WFP, with the support of the Government of Luxembourg, established a community centre in Diffa in July 2023 to provide services to affected populations as part of resilience building efforts for potential future crises and disasters. This enabled the safe and secure use of digital tools, such as cybercafé with internet access and phone

booths, which subsequently improved people’s access to lifesaving information and opportunities for improved communications with family and friends. During the pilot phase, feedback from users and implementing partners regarding the functioning of the centre and its services helped deliver improvements and attainment of required quality standards. Since the start of the testing phase, the centre has received nearly 6,000 visits (60 percent women), which has helped to close the gender digital divide. The center will be finalised and inaugurated in 2024, and new developments will be pursued, such as a learning centre and charging stations.

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

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Niger is ranked 153 out of 170 countries in the 2021 Gender Inequality Index [1] and ranked amongst the lowest countries on the Gender Development Index [2], meaning that women are disproportionately affected by widespread and chronic vulnerability, with worse educational, health, and financial outcomes relative to men than in almost any other country.

As part of WFP's commitment to gender equality and transformative interventions under the corporate Gender Policy 2022-2026, WFP achieved significant milestones in the promotion of gender mainstreaming in 2023. The disaggregation of monitoring results by sex allowed more granular data to be analysed and showed that acceptable food consumption scores increased from 8 percent at the baseline to 34 percent after the lean season assistance. The improvement was more noticeable among female-headed households (from 10 percent to 50 percent). In addition, the adoption of negative coping strategies decreased in these households from 16 percent to 11 percent. Among crisis-affected people (internally displaced persons, refugees, and host communities), data from the November 2023 post-distribution monitoring indicated that female-headed households were marginally more food insecure with Borderline and Poor food consumption scores standing at 47 percent for female-headed households compared to 45 percent for male-headed households. When looking at the proportion of households using negative coping strategies (such as selling land or animals) they were higher among female-headed households (43 percent) than among male-headed households (41 percent).

Prior to the political crisis that unfolded in 2023, the Government of Niger had been implementing an ambitious national education programme geared toward increasing enrolment and retention in education, particularly for girls. Accordingly, WFP and partners provided a wide spectrum of support and services that allowed girls to acquire the critical knowledge and skills to prosper in an environment that protected them from early marriage and gender-based violence (GBV). As part of WFP's integrated resilience work in conflict affected areas and the Breaking Barriers to Girls' Education (BBGE) joint programme between WFP, UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), scholarships in form of cash grants, conditional on regular school attendance, were provided to adolescent girls at primary and secondary schools. In the 2022-2023 school years, 34,807 girls in 1,525 schools received transfers amounting to USD 1,613,503. This was complemented by community sensitisation sessions on the importance of girls' education, and the provision of the activities to help adolescent girls improve their life skills and supported their return to school.

Through its integrated resilience programme, WFP delivered asset-creation activities aimed at improving access to land and the livelihoods of disadvantaged groups, especially women and youth. WFP prioritised female-headed households and paid particular attention to the capacities of men and women to access and undertake physical work. Equal participation and access for women and men in WFP's site management committees was assured. WFP monitoring highlighted positive effects of the integrated resilience programme, including improved access to natural resources, increased agropastoral production, and increasingly diversified livelihoods, which in turn reduced distress migration and the hardship of daily chores, while it improved access to basic services, especially for women. Fifty-six percent of supported members within farmers' organizations were women who benefited from income-generating activities and technical support. Results from the post-distribution monitoring revealed an increase in the percentage of food secure female-headed households from 38 percent to 69 percent between August and December 2023. Similarly, the proportion of female-headed households that adopted crisis and emergency livelihood coping strategies declined substantially between August (37 percent) and December (10 percent).

WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN WOMEN) supported the government's efforts to facilitate empowerment of rural women in the agricultural sector, implementing the second phase of the Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (RWEE). WFP assisted 12,000 women and girls with community engagement and activities aimed at building capacities and improving access to

markets. The initiative helped improve women's abilities to generate income and promoted linkages between female smallholder farmers' organizations and schools as locally produced ingredients were incorporated in school meals. A workshop with key RWEE stakeholders (including cooperating partners and local authorities) enhanced operational synergies and complementarities of interventions and increased individuals' ownership of activities.

Through the Food Crisis Response in the Central Sahel (CRICALCES) project, WFP also supported farmer organizations - largely composed of women - with training in rainfed and market garden crop production techniques, seed selection, crop protection and agrifood processing techniques, including hygiene, manufacturing and packaging practices [3]. Participants were also provided with equipment to limit the burden of physical work. Two Misola flour processing units run exclusively by women were rehabilitated to improve the quality of the nutrient-enriched flour produced.

As lead agency for the Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) initiative, WFP finalised the Gender in Humanitarian Action Roadmap 2022-2024 in collaboration with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Furthermore, the Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group (of which WFP is an active member), conducted an analysis regarding the impact of sanctions imposed by ECOWAS on women. Findings indicated that the economic implications of sanctions exacerbated social inequalities, particularly affecting women and girls. Additionally, increased incidences of GBV were seen, with economic instability increasing women's risk of intimate partner violence and sexual assault, including rape. Risk of exposure to GBV was also heightened for women and girls due to the adoption of negative coping mechanisms to food insecurity, including prostitution and early- child- and forced marriage. The dissolution of the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, and the suspension of the gender quota law for national legislative elections further undermined Niger's achievements for women rights [4].

Finally, WFP was actively involved in developing key messages for the '*Niger Femme Fille Paix*' campaign, organized by women's civil society organizations (SCO), which aimed to make the voices of Niger's women and girls heard as part of the Women, Peace and Security agenda. This campaign drew attention to the urgent need to protect women and girls from GBV, preserve gains in women's rights, and to continue the provision of essential services, from maternal and reproductive health care to water, and electricity.

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

Continued deterioration of the security environment and food insecurity poses complex protection risks to populations in Niger, particularly in the border regions with Mali, Burkina Faso and the Lake Chad Basin. The volatility of the context triggered forced population movements, school closures, and limited people's access to livelihoods and resources. In 2023, Niger recorded 335,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 305,000 refugees from neighbouring countries [1], and more than 77,000 students were directly affected by insecurity as 908 schools were forced to close. The protection environment has been further compounded by economic sanctions following the July 2023 political crisis. This led to sharp price hikes for food and other essential commodities disproportionately affecting vulnerable groups which are more likely to employ negative coping strategies to meet their basic needs while exposing women and girls to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and gender-based violence (GBV).

Within this context, WFP strictly adhered to the Do-No-Harm principle throughout all stages of the programme cycle, from design through to implementation and monitoring processes. Community consultations were conducted throughout the year to gather the beneficiaries' feedback on WFP programmes. In coordination with partners, local authorities, community leaders and affected populations, WFP carried out regular conflict and protection analysis to map potential risks. Context-specific mitigation measures (such as relocating distribution points) were identified with all partners and stakeholders and duly incorporated into WFP's programming, mainstreaming the protection of at-risk populations across all interventions. Such measures ensured the safety, integrity and dignity of beneficiaries and contributed to continued acceptance by communities.

Monitoring and analysis conducted by the Protection Cluster were also used to inform WFP programmes while mitigating possible protection risks. The Cluster recorded 3,543 protection incidents between January and December 2023. This is a slight decrease compared to 2022 when 2,805 incidents were reported during the same period. Yet, there is a risk of underreporting on the protection situation as increased access restrictions in 2023 hampered humanitarian actors' ability to closely monitor the situation in some parts of the country. WFP used its third-party monitoring structures to sustain consultation with communities and monitoring of activities in hard-to-reach areas. The WFP-UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) report also identified vulnerabilities and obstacles populations face in accessing services. As a result, WFP and UNHCR developed an action plan and conducted a retargeting exercise to ensure assistance is provided to those most in need.

In line with its commitment to uphold Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and community engagement, WFP ensured that beneficiaries also received regular information on the programme and entitlements such as quantity, type, and duration of assistance across all activities. This was particularly critical to advise beneficiaries of changes in planned assistance modalities and ration sizes. Such communication and information were provided in the relevant local language through mass messaging using the radio or during sensitisation sessions with communities receiving emergency food and nutrition assistance as well as those participating in nutrition and FFA activities.

To improve its systems of engaging with the communities at multiple levels, WFP reinforced its community engagement approach through dynamic community consultations, which was evidenced in the 34 community-based participatory planning (CBPP) exercises conducted in 2023, involving 510 participants. This allowed communities to identify, analyse and prioritise their needs. WFP held consultations through regular focus group discussions to better understand the affected population's knowledge about WFP activities, preferences, and levels of access to the CFM. This was done in 2,922 resilience villages. Local communities also participated in targeting exercises, ensuring that specific needs of disadvantaged groups (women, children, elderly, and people with disabilities) were considered. In total, 68 focus groups (50 percent with women) were held in 2023.

The CFM was instrumental in collecting community feedback through different channels: a toll-free hotline operated by a call centre; village-level complaints committees set-up in intervention sites; and helpdesks by cooperating partners at every distribution site. Out of the 9,371 reports received in 2023, 27 percent were expressions of gratitude, 65 percent were complaints, 6 percent were requests for assistance, 2 percent were requests for information and 1 percent was not related to WFP activities. WFP has Standard Operating Procedures in place to review and respond appropriately to

all feedback received through CFM mechanisms. In 2023, the hotline was the most used channel, accounting for 45 percent of the total feedback received. Cases of potential PSEA were systematically escalated and handled through dedicated procedures, ensuring both confidentiality and accountability. WFP continuously sensitised local communities on the use of CFMs and reminded cooperating partners of the need to raise awareness of the CFM and relevant referral mechanisms, such as GBV referral pathways. As result, the percentage of feedback provided by women through the CFM rose from 24 percent in Q1 to 51 percent in Q4, representing an overall 37 percent in 2023. Despite the increase, constraints remain most likely due to women's limited access to phones and social dynamics. WFP expanded the use of its hotline to UNICEF projects in 2023 after the inclusion of FAO activities in 2022.

The analysis of the feedback received highlighted that most households believed that WFP assistance was provided in a respectful and dignified manner. This was further evidenced by the lean season post-distribution monitoring report from September 2023, showing that 90 percent of households claim to have been treated with respect by WFP and cooperating partners. Moreover, 95 percent of women have reported experiencing no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance. The same proportion of targeted women reported to have no safety issues when accessing WFP assistance.

WFP remained an active member of the Protection Cluster and its various sub-working groups at the national and regional levels, ensuring coordination and information sharing with all protection actors, including implementing and government partners. WFP is actively engaged in the national inter-agency Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) network, contributing to various action plans and trainings of WFP and partner's staff. As part of its PSEA action plan, WFP enhanced staff and cooperating partners' capacity with five regular trainings on WFP's protection and Accountability to Affected People (AAP), including mitigating risks of GBV, child protection, and PSEA. WFP organized capacity-strengthening activities on PSEA for 20 newly recruited WFP staff as part of their induction and started working on the implementation of the UN IP PSEA Capacity Assessment by providing support and training to 1,246 partners' staff.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Niger is highly affected by frequent climate-related shocks and 80 percent of the population lives in rural areas. The impacts of the climate crisis and land degradation directly threaten natural resources, food security and people's livelihoods and economic development. Competition for natural resources like land and water is increasing as over 100,000 hectares of land is lost annually to degradation while population continues to rise rapidly.

In this context, WFP's integrated resilience programme helped to protect vulnerable households against the effects of the climate crisis and climate-related disasters, as well as contributing to natural regeneration by addressing the causes of environmental degradation. Healthy landscapes and agroecological improvements were the primary buffers against severe climatic shocks, which helped protect lives and livelihoods. WFP's food assistance for assets (FFA) activities contributed to the Great Green Wall initiative via the provision of expertise and resources that supported the Government and communities' as they scaled up the rehabilitation of degraded land. Vegetation at FFA sites has increased by 55 percent since 2014 [1]. Disaster risk reduction was promoted through soil and water conservation techniques followed by careful land valorisation efforts. These aim to bring large spans of unproductive land back to life by maximising water catchment, enhancing soil moisture, and increasing vegetation. These techniques also aim to mitigate damage to livelihoods from the effects of climate change, while rehabilitated land also serves as a carbon sink [2]. To support communities' rehabilitation and protection of degraded land against water erosion, all community vegetable gardens created since 2014 (131 sites totalling 353 ha) were equipped with boreholes and a solar energy pumping systems for irrigation.

Niger ranked 13 out of the 20 least-electrified countries in the world [3]. The cooking subsector was constrained by growing demand for fuel, insufficient wood supply and limited adoption of modern technologies. Under the Country Strategic Plan, WFP took steps to operationalise an Energy for Food Security (E4FS) strategy. This included a range of pilot initiatives aimed at improving access to clean and affordable cooking and lighting solutions and increased women's productivity, while it also reduced deforestation and improved health conditions.

Within school-based assistance, students benefited from practical gardening sessions that raised their awareness of environmental considerations - knowledge that is spread within families and across their communities. Environmental and social risks screening of CSP activities will be considered in future.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP is committed to the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To end hunger and ensure food security, WFP has progressed in the mainstreaming of environmental protection within its operations and has incorporated environmental accountability as an integral element of activities, monitoring and reporting. With a focus on environmental sustainability, WFP aims to mitigate the environmental impact of its operations while contributing to healthy natural ecosystems and the sustainable use of natural resources.

In Niger, WFP collaborated with government technical services before, during and after every project to ensure initiatives caused no harm to the environment. The Environmental Management System (EMS) allowed WFP to implement its environmental policy and to identify and reduce environmental risks. By implementing key recommendations of environmental risk assessments, WFP focused on the reduction of its environmental footprint, including the use of improved waste management approaches, the promotion of access to local recycling facilities and energy efficiency, and the scaling up of electronic food vouchers and cash assistance.

In accordance with regional strategic discussions on the use of EMS, WFP Niger established Key Performance Indicators (KPI) to guide the implementation of EMS Action Plan in Niger. These reflected the ambition to improve WFP's environmental footprint and drive meaningful change. Specific goals for waste management and energy efficiency included the initiation of recycling efforts and the replacement of energy-consuming equipment. This highlighted the

determination to lead by example and to reduce environmental impacts and expenses. Ongoing initiatives aimed at reducing the carbon footprint of WFP operations included the replacement of conventional lighting with LED lights, and the upgrading of all old air conditioning units with inverter units.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

Addressing malnutrition is an essential element of Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger (SDG 2), however this requires a multisystem approach aimed at improving the availability, access and consumption of affordable, healthy and safe diets, whilst enhancing health and educational outcomes and reducing the gender gap. As such, WFP integrated nutrition as a crucial cross-cutting component of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2020-2024. This aimed to maximise WFP's contribution to fighting malnutrition and improving diets in the face of shocks and crises while maintaining alignment with the national Nigeriens Nourishing Nigeriens (3N) Initiative.

To address the immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition, WFP provided children aged 6 to 23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls aged 10 to 17 years with an integrated package of nutrition and age-specific complementary assistance [1]. WFP also worked with UNICEF to progressively scale up integrated community-led approaches to malnutrition prevention which were gender and age sensitive and involved a network of *mamans lumières* [2].

WFP leveraged its global engagements to develop simplified protocols and other innovative methods, such as community-led approaches incorporating locally available nutritious foods including those fortified at the community and household level. WFP also worked with the Government and other partners to ensure that the Nigerien model addressed the triple burden of malnutrition in an equitable, efficient and cost-effective fashion. Furthermore, WFP advocated for the creation and delivery of an enhanced nutrition-sensitive social protection system for Niger (see strategic outcome 4 for more detail).

Across Niger, WFP operationalized its nutritional commitments through an integrated, participatory and multisectoral resilience approach by assuring geographic convergence of food assistance for assets (FFA), school-feeding and nutrition activities. This provides entry points for nutrition integration to streamline health and nutrition practices throughout all programmes and strategic outcomes.

Transitioning to Community-driven Solutions

Multiple factors hindered the provision of malnutrition treatment, including the global unavailability of specialized nutritious food, prolonged lead times and high costs. WFP continued to expand its community-based Home for Learning and Nutritional Rehabilitation (FARN, in French) [3] approach in resilience sites. This approach focuses on the screening and treatment of moderately malnourished children aged 6 to 59 months (with a focus on prevention). FARN also allowed for the delivery of community awareness-raising sessions and information on essential family nutrition practices. Interventions were gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive, with an emphasis on community-led social & behavioural change communications aimed at increasing knowledge of healthy nutrition and hygiene practices that did not reinforce discriminatory and/or restrictive gender roles.

Coupling FFA and nutrition activities reinforce their impact. Results from a 2019 impact study in across multiple countries (including Niger) highlighted that children from families participating in FFA activities and treatment for the prevention of moderate acute malnutrition were 19 percent more likely to recover. Results also indicated that agriculturally sensitive programming in Niger had a large positive impact on a child's probability of recovering from moderate acute malnutrition. Nutrition activities are therefore essential to strengthening resilience both at community and individual levels by increasing children's potential and productivity and preventing the deterioration of lives during shocks. In 2023, FFA transfers were systematically combined with supplementary feeding to prevent malnutrition among 19,000 children aged 6 to 23 months, while 245,000 children aged 6 to 59 months were screened for malnutrition at FARN sites. Local products were used to treat 2,664 moderately malnourished children through FARN facilities.

Strengthening Local Production and Nutritious Food Value Chains

WFP invested in value chains of locally procured and transformed fortified food. The objective was to expand the supply and demand of nutritionally adequate food, to reduce reliance on imported food, and stimulate the local economy, all the while empowering women.

As a cornerstone of the integrated resilience approach, WFP's FFA activities supported targeted communities with land rehabilitation, agricultural techniques and the provision of agricultural inputs so food could be produced for consumption or sold to generate income. Locally produced food products were also stored in nutrition granaries for cooking demonstrations at FARN sites and for moderate acute malnutrition treatment among children 24 to 59 months.

WFP supported 15 small-scale transformation units alongside social and behavioural change activities. Government institutions and staff were also supported with capacity building regarding quality control, norms and standards, marketing, and business development focused on local production. The enhancement of nutrition-sensitive value chains is a priority in Niger and will be an important part of the Country Strategic Plan 2024-2028.

Building upon the home-grown school feeding approach, linkages were fostered with FFA and nutrition-sensitive value chains. Local food transformation units produce fortified food, strengthening local food systems, are then supplied to schools for use in school feeding activities. In 2023, a pilot project supplied five school canteens with nutrient-enriched local products from food fortification units, which benefited 1,600 students, enhancing schoolchildren's access to adequate and nutritious diets.

In addition to small-scale food processing units, WFP also supported industrial entities such as *Société de Transformation Alimentaire* to become operational, therefore enhancing Niger's production capacity for specialized nutrition products that are in high demand.

Reducing the Gender Gap

Addressing malnutrition requires more than dedicated prevention and treatment measures. Improvements in availability, access, and consumption of healthy diets, enhancement of health and educational outcomes, and a reduction in the gender gap are also foundational elements that can contribute to achieving zero hunger. These elements are also interconnected across multiple SDGs.

In Niger, 76 percent of girls are married before the age of 18, while 36 percent had already given birth or become pregnant before 19. Only 27 percent are literate, versus 50 percent of boys. To address this, several initiatives were undertaken by WFP. The Breaking Barriers to Girls' Education joint project, implemented with UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), promoted a multisectoral approach to the acceleration of girls' access to education and empowered them to break intergenerational cycle of malnutrition.

Partnerships

WFP worked with strategic, operational, and financial partners across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus to increase the impact and sustainability of its interventions in line with Sustainable Development Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals. Collaboration with nearly 60 partners supported WFP's progress on crisis response and resilience-building goals, food system strengthening and service delivery.

WFP continued to strengthen its collaboration and partnership with various ministries and directorates. As well as the Ministry of Community Development, WFP worked closely with key Ministries of Agriculture, Education, Environment, Health, Humanitarian Action and Crisis Management to contribute towards national priorities and capacity strengthening.

WFP provided critical support to the Ministry of Health regarding the articulation of the Durable Solutions Strategy, which was provisionally validated in May. By working closely with national and local counterparts and other partners, WFP supported interventions that helped internally displaced persons in protracted contexts to strengthen their livelihoods, food security and nutrition. Through the National Food Crisis Prevention and Management Scheme (DNP-GCA), WFP supported the design of Niger's social protection system to make it more shock-responsive and nutrition-sensitive. This was achieved in collaboration with the DNP-GCA's Social Safety Net Unit (CFS), the World Bank and UNICEF. In addition, WFP also reinforced the DNP-GCA capacity to assess the country's food and nutrition security situation through contribution to the *Cadre Harmonisé* process.

Following the political crisis, WFP actively participated in the HCT efforts to promote and advocate for humanitarian principles and space, and to ensure full coordination with the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and other relevant line Ministries to troubleshoot critical humanitarian issues as they arose, such as access constraints, supply chain disruptions and the suspension of the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS). In addition, and to ensure the continued delivery of activities that required the involvement of national and local institutions, several measures were implemented. In line with standard UN guidelines on engagement with authorities, new agreements with national institutions and the implementation of non-technical activities on existing agreements were temporarily suspended. However, planned/critical operations under agreements made prior to the crisis remained prioritised (with rigorous due diligence exercises for each institution) and activities that entailed strategic political engagement were put on hold. Where such arrangements were not possible at a central level, WFP established alternative collaboration methods and engaged directly with field extension services. Despite a temporary slowdown of engagements with Government services and until the signature of new MoU's at the end of the year, WFP maintained full continuity of its operations, and reached 2,050,491 people from August-December 2023. The Ministry of Community Development remained WFP's 'institutional anchor', while overall Country Strategic Plan (CSP) orientation was managed through the ministry's Steering Committee.

In collaboration with the Regional Centre for Agro-Hydrometeorology (AGRHYMET) and in consultation with Niger's Directorate of Water Resources, WFP developed a preliminary flood forecasting tool for Niger. This was based on the regional FANFAR tool [1], with a view to improve hydrometric monitoring and develop anticipatory measures for flood risks. WFP invested in automatic hydrometric stations in Agadez (on the Telwa), Kandadji (Tillabéri) and Nielloua (Maradi).

WFP improved coordination efforts through close engagements with partners funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) under the Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced Initiative (RISE II) in order to implement complementary resilience programmes aimed at strengthening the food and nutrition security of vulnerable communities, and their resilience to shocks, by targeting them over time. The partnership with RISE II partners was especially helpful in supporting the productivity of food assistance for assets (FFA) sites after land rehabilitation, particularly through increased follow-up activities. An evaluation of WFP's resilience interventions funded by USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) was undertaken in early 2023. This highlighted important lessons to enhance coordination and collaboration, and reinforced the relevance of complementary, layered interventions that strengthened both WFP and RISE II outcomes.

WFP completed the first phase of the Integrated Resilience Programme. Building on results of the first generation of resilience programmes funded by Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), a strategic alliance was formed by WFP, the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ, in German), and UNICEF to strengthen resilience in the Sahel. This will contribute to resilience building at scale with a focus on climate resilience, transformative gender approaches, social cohesion, social protection, and nutrition integration across systems. Lessons from joint integrated resilience programs will be leveraged, for example, WFP's experience with GIZ's Promoting Resilience (ProRES) project, which implemented integrated and complementary interventions aimed at enhancing resilience and social cohesion in 50 sites in Tahoua and Zinder. Furthermore, WFP's enhanced partnership with UNICEF

covered resilience, education, social protection, and nutrition. A joint BMZ/GIZ/WFP high level visit to Niger took place in June to further advance the strategic partnership and the operationalization of the HDP Nexus in fragile contexts.

Focus on localization

WFP engaged with 21 non-governmental organisations (NGOs) (43 percent national organisations), as well as local NGOs, through comprehensive capacity strengthening. This included the provision of training, equipment, supplies and support for human resources to strengthen NGO's operational capacities. In areas where WFP had access constraints, it employed local partners as third-party monitors. The United Nations Partner Portal (UNPP) helped streamline the partnerships process and brought UN agencies together to facilitate information sharing. This was consequently used to better identify potential partners, including local organizations.

Furthermore, WFP made significant contributions to South-South exchanges on community-led resilience programmes and climate change. A resilience bootcamp and exchange visit was organized for West African governments, universities and partners (local and regional) to learn about asset creation and why it is a critical element for restoring ecosystems, livelihoods, and food security in arid- and semi-arid contexts. This enhanced participants' knowledge of multisectoral and integrated programming approaches, while key factors for successful implementation of integrated resilience programmes were identified. A total of 141 professionals from Burkina Faso, Chad, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Zimbabwe participated in the bootcamp and exchange visits.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Beyond its partnerships with the Nigerien Government, and national and international organizations, WFP worked closely with United Nations (UN) institutions, including through the Food Security, Nutrition and Protection Clusters, and working groups led by UN agencies. WFP collaborated with UNICEF, and several joint projects and programmes were implemented through the partnership for strengthening resilience between Rome-based UN agencies (RBA): WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

The RBA Resilience Initiative Programme (2017-2023) concluded its first phase of implementation, having reached 50,000 people in Maradi and Zinder regions. Interventions were aimed at improving livelihoods, developing the agricultural value chain, diversifying food and nutrition, investing in rural markets and roads, and creating income-generating activities. RBA agencies have also strengthened collective advocacy and resource mobilisation for the joint programme in response to COVID-19, conflict, and climate change (SD3C), financed by the Government of Niger through IFAD (2021-2023). Agencies are seeking co-financing to further scale up the resilience package in targeted regions.

Results of RBA collaborations are evident. For example, a recent United States Mission to the United Nations (USUN) and RBA media mission to Niger highlighted the positive effects. Where RBAs have implemented joint programmes, agricultural production has increased, livelihoods have been diversified, malnutrition has been reduced, and people have greater access to employment and income, which has deterred migration. The combination of these actions with strengthened social cohesion, has contributed to the operationalization of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, reduced long-term humanitarian needs and promoted stability. Furthermore, results from evaluations on resilience and social cohesion programs launched in 2023 will provide important recommendations for the effective future delivery of resilience and nexus programmes.

Financial Overview

In 2023, WFP Niger's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) total funding requirements stood at USD 302.5 million with total available resources (including carry-over) amounting to USD 253.1 million, or 84 percent of the annual requirements. This represents a decrease compared to 2022, when WFP's operation was 98 percent resourced. Despite a challenging operational environment and funding constraints, WFP was able to respond with critical food and nutrition interventions, utilizing available resources to reach 3 million people, versus the 3.6 million planning figure, and distribute 52,347 mt of food and USD 53.2 million in cash.

The political crisis raised new operational challenges. This included delays in WFP's supply chain, delayed confirmations for funding, the suspension of aid/withdrawal of funding commitments by donors to Niger, limited humanitarian access, and a deteriorated security situation. The use of the alternative Togo-Burkina Faso corridor - only approved for imports of humanitarian imports since the beginning of the crisis - led to unprecedented delays in deliveries and significant additional costs to WFP, for which no resources were available. These issues were partly mitigated by anticipated and accelerated local purchases from the Niger-based Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) [1], the use of internal advances to cover the most urgent logistical expenses, exceptional donor flexibility, and the release of supplies blocked at Lomé port to the Togo-based GCMF. WFP was also able to borrow certain quantities of nutrition commodities from WFP's Burkina Faso operation. Despite these mitigation measures significant shortages occurred, especially for commodities unavailable to purchase in Niger, including specialized nutritious foods and vegetable oil.

The fifth budget revision to WFP's CSP was approved during the last quarter of 2023, reflecting operational adjustments while extending the CSP's duration until the end of 2024 given the delay in progressing with the development of the second-generation CSP.

Among WFP's six strategic outcomes, crisis response interventions (strategic outcome 1) were funded at 69 percent of the annual requirements. This led to the development of a prioritisation plan for the June-August agricultural lean season response. Rations, number of people assisted, and the duration of assistance were implemented at the peak of needs. More severe ration cuts were implemented from November for in-kind assistance due to resourcing and supply chain constraints.

School feeding (strategic outcome 2) activities were fully funded with uninterrupted implementation of actions including at the start of the academic year in October 2023. Meanwhile, the prevention and treatment of malnutrition (strategic outcome 3) was funded at 80 percent of the annual requirements. However, extensive lead times for the procurement of nutritional products and the impacts of border closures on the arrival of nutritional products into Niger limited the full implementation of available funding. Similarly, 91 percent of rural development and livelihood support (strategic outcome 4) activity requirements were covered. However, given increasing needs, WFP had to implement prioritization measures for the implementation of food assistance for assets activities in the last quarter of 2023.

Despite increased operational costs, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) (strategic outcome 6) was fully resourced in 2023 thanks to cost recovery generated throughout the year from ticket sales (which increased to 45 percent from 1 July) and from contributions received towards the end of 2023. Of the new contributions confirmed in 2023, only 8 percent were flexible. The remaining 92 percent were earmarked for specific activities and/or geographical areas, which reduced WFP's ability to provide rapid and flexible responses and restricted the management of funds to mitigate the impacts of supply chain disruptions. Although, 70 percent of contributions were confirmed in the first half of 2023, WFP's ability to purchase commodities when prices were favourable or to preposition relief items in a timely manner was still limited.

















Overall, total annual expenditure represented 96 percent of the implementation plan across all strategic outcomes. Various factors posed utilization constraints including late confirmation of funds, long lead times for food procurement, the unavailability of specific food products in regional and international markets, and contribution earmarking. Seventy-seven percent of food (39,300 mt) was purchased in local markets, with the remaining food quantities (11,881 mt) purchased from WFP's GCMF in Lomé. Throughout the second half of 2023, WFP strategically prioritised GCMF. This approach aimed to capitalise on favourable post-harvest prices, while it also served as a precautionary measure to anticipate a possible deterioration in supply chain constraints and/or the liquidity crisis affecting cash-based transfers. This strategy significantly reduced costs associated with GCMF procurement and demonstrated the flexibility and resilience of WFP's strategic supply management.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	142,398,846	81,452,288	110,190,589	77,578,826
SO01: 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	114,083,644	54,644,134	78,214,877	59,922,098
Activity 01: Provide an integrated food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations (refugees, IDPs, host communities and returnees)	114,083,644	54,644,134	78,214,877	59,922,098
SO02: 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	28,315,201	26,808,154	31,975,712	17,656,728
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)	28,315,201	26,808,154	31,882,289	17,656,728
Non-activity specific	0	0	93,422	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	22,923,987	17,242,531	18,246,708	15,399,999
SO03: 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	22,923,987	17,242,531	18,246,708	15,399,999

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	22,923,987	17,242,531	17,753,854	15,399,999
Non-activity specific	0	0	492,853	0
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	90,807,048	58,874,146	82,265,128	59,906,298
SO04: 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	90,807,048	58,874,146	82,265,128	59,906,298
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	90,807,048	58,874,146	82,078,039	59,906,298
Non-activity specific	0	0	187,089	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	4,808,273	3,114,972	5,605,487	3,279,206
SO05: 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	4,808,273	3,114,972	5,605,487	3,279,206

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	4,808,273	3,114,972	5,313,126	3,279,206
Non-activity specific	0	0	292,360	0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	12,471,419	11,894,646	13,605,125	11,674,784
SO06: 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	12,471,419	11,894,646	13,605,125	11,674,784
Activity 06: Provide UNHAS flight services to partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions	11,692,292	11,170,057	13,317,052	11,421,284
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	779,127	724,589	288,072	253,500
Non-SDG Target	0	0	2,702,308	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	273,409,576	172,578,585	232,615,348	167,839,115

Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 10,693,237	 8,074,630	 12,061,997	 8,498,022
Total Direct Costs	 284,102,814	 180,653,216	 244,677,345	 176,337,137
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 18,414,058	 11,693,157	 8,468,067	 8,468,067
Grand Total	 302,516,872	 192,346,373	 253,145,413	 184,805,205

Data Notes

Overview

[1] This includes an estimated 61,757 (52 percent female, 48 percent male) persons with disability.

[2] Cadre Harmonisé: https://www.cadreharmonise.org/en_GB

[3] A GAM value of 10-14 percent is generally considered to represent a 'serious' emergency, while a GAM over 15 percent indicates a 'critical' emergency. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9241545208>

[4] GIZ: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, or the German Development Cooperation, in English.

Operational context

[1] 2021 Human Development Index: <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/human-development-index#/indicies/HDI>

[2] SMART Survey

[3] WFP/WB joint analysis on the socioeconomic impact of the political crisis, December 2023

[4] Ibidem

[5] Market monitoring is carried out in collaboration with state institutions, in particular the Système d'Information sur le suivi des Marchés Agricoles (SIMA) and l'Institut National de la Statistique (INS). WFP has established an agreement with SIMA, which collects the prices of agricultural products every week and transmits them for analysis and sharing.

[6] The GCMF mechanism is an internal WFP system that facilitates the pre-financing and pre-positioning of food items available for procurement by WFP's country offices.

Country Office Story

[1] 2023 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), OCHA January 2023

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Resourcing constraints forced WFP to conduct a prioritisation exercise to target 1.2 million – against a planned target of 1.5 million – people in May 2023 and adjust food rations to ensure continuity of assistance. WFP targeted RRM, protracted people in need and prioritised population living in Phase 3+ as target for lean season while non-lean season assistance rations were adjusted to reach all vulnerable populations.

[2] The results of the monitoring process have shown that most beneficiaries are informed well in advance of the reduction in rations, thus avoiding any tension during distribution. Beneficiaries are also encouraged to provide feedback to WFP as needed through the community feedback mechanism put in place.

[3] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, it is a five-phase scale which classifies levels of acute food insecurity, with 1 being the least acute, and 5 being the most acute.

[4] September marks the end of the agricultural lean season with plentiful livestock products available, contributing to the positive trend in FCS despite the applied ration cuts due to funding constraints.

[5] The Sphere standards are a set of principles and minimum humanitarian standards in four technical areas of humanitarian response: water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH); food security and nutrition; shelter and settlement; and health. More information: <https://spherestandards.org/humanitarian-standards>.

[6] Indicators A.2.1, A.3.4 and A.8 are related to food assistance for assets activities which did not take place in 2023.

[7] Indicator A.1.2 : These beneficiaries were not planned in 2023, but were reached during the first quarter with outstanding stocks from the previous year (2022).

Strategic outcome 02

[1] The national school feeding coverage stands at 11.1 percent. Ten percent is covered by WFP and 1.1 percent by the Government.

[2] SABER is a government-led exercise that helps to build effective school feeding policies and systems. These in turn provide the foundation for strong nationally led and sustainable school feeding programmes that ensure schoolchildren receive the nourishment they need.

[3] This change of transfer modality explains the lower amount of CBT transfers in 2023.

[4] WFP Niger School Feeding Cost-Benefit Analysis, 2018.

[5] An evaluation of the project suggests that it has likely contributed to positive education outcomes, as reflected by high enrolment rates in assisted schools and increasing proportion of girls taking their Certificat d'Études Primaire exams. Cash grants and school meals were perceived to be most helpful in overcoming barriers to education.

[6] The number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) was higher than initially anticipated as school feeding activities attracted more children and parents to participate in SBCC sessions.

Strategic outcome 03

- [1] The Sphere standards are a set of principles and minimum humanitarian standards in four technical areas of humanitarian response: water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH); food security and nutrition; shelter and settlement; and health. More information : <https://spherestandards.org/humanitarian-standards>
- [2] Foyer d'Apprentissage et de Réhabilitation Nutritionnelle
- [3] Fortification des produits alimentaires transformés destinés à la consommation
- [4] Réponse à la crise Alimentaire au Centre Sahel. Aims to contribute to the achievement of SDG 2: Zero hunger in the Central Sahel by strengthening the food and nutritional security of all, particularly people in the most vulnerable situations in the targeted areas. Expected results are: (i) the food security of communities in targeted areas in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger is improved and their livelihoods are strengthened; and (ii) the nutritional status of populations in the most vulnerable situations in targeted areas in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger is improved.

Strategic outcome 04

- [1] WFP FFA assets in Niger include: Land recovery, treatment of pastoral/agroforestry lands against invasive plants (*Sida cordifolia*) dune fixations, assisted natural regeneration, establishment of firebreaks, mowing of ponds against aquatic invasive plants, deepening of ponds, planting of trees on FFA sites.
- [2] The 79.8 percent of overall households reported to have benefitted from the asset creation activities, with 85.1 percent of households stating that the assets created better protect their goods and production capacity. It also enabled 83.5 percent of households to increase or diversify their production (agriculture / livestock / other).
- [3] The GCMF mechanism is an internal WFP system that facilitates the pre-financing and pre-positioning of food items available for procurement by WFP's country offices.
- [4] The Three-Pronged Approach strengthens the design, planning and implementation of programs in resilience building, safety nets, disaster-risk reduction, and preparedness. It includes: 1) Integrated Context Analysis at the national level, 2) Seasonal Livelihood Programming at the sub-national level and 3) a Community-Based Participatory Planning at the local level.
- [5] Over 1 million people were reached with FFA activities, including 20,936 people with disabilities. A total of 803,000 people were reached with cash and food assistance, while 243,800 people were reached with capacity-strengthening.
- [6] Réponse à la crise Alimentaire au Centre Sahel. Aims to contribute to the achievement of SDG 2: Zero hunger in the Central Sahel by strengthening the food and nutritional security of all, particularly people in the most vulnerable situations in the targeted areas. Expected results are: (i) the food security of communities in targeted areas in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger is improved and their livelihoods are strengthened; and (ii) the nutritional status of populations in the most vulnerable situations in targeted areas in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger is improved.
- [7] The AGRHYMET Regional Centre was set up in 1974 as a specialised institute of the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), which is made up of nine member countries (Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal). It is an intergovernmental public institution with legal status and financial autonomy. It has international status and is based in Niamey, Niger. Its main objectives are to contribute to food security and increased agricultural production in the CILSS member countries and to improve the management of natural resources in the Sahel region. AGRHYMET study in this report: docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000146970/download/
- [8] Half-Moons & Satellites: A Match Made in Space (arccgis.com)
- [9] Indicator G8.5 and G8.9: Less beneficiaries were reached for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action, compared with the planned value, and accordingly less cash transfers- please explain this in the data notes section. This is due to the fact that the trigger was based on an observational model and only CERF funds were available, representing only half of the funds needed, limiting the response.
- [10] Indicator G8.3 and G.4: The activity was initially planned for farmers relying on rainfed production. Since the project started late, the activity was changed at targeted market gardeners who are less numerous than farmers on rainfed agriculture. Due to this change, information was only provided to the members of the management committee. In view of this, telephones were provided to a minimum number of people who were then responsible for sharing the information received to others. This change meant that the planned target could not be met.

Strategic outcome 05

- [1] REUNIR is the partnership between WFP and the Sahel University Network that promotes resilience research in the field.
- [2] Preliminary Resilience Evidence from Niger, WFP 2023: <https://www.wfp.org/publications/preliminary-resilience-evidence-niger-2023>
- [3] Sahel social cohesion research in Burkina Faso and Niger: Working Paper | IFPRI : International Food Policy Research Institute, 2023
- [4] Indicator C5.G6: Due to the political crisis, the majority of planned strategic activities were suspended.
- [5] Indicator C16.G1: Due to the political crisis, WFP managed to support five institutions instead of the seven planned.
- [6] Indicator C16.G5: In the fourth quarter of 2023, WFP planned support to DNP-GCA towards the national week on social protection which would have brought together all actors in social protection. This was suspended due to the political crisis that started in July 2023.
- [7] Activity 5: Following the political crisis, strategic activities were put on hold and only technical activities continued, resulting in a lower number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components developed than initially planned.
- [8] SABER school feeding index: SABER (Systems Approach for Better Education Results) is a government-led exercise that helps to build effective school feeding policies and systems. The second phase will be conducted in 2024.

Strategic outcome 06

- [1] The Harmattan is a season in West Africa that occurs between the end of November and the middle of March. It is characterized by the dry and dusty northeasterly trade wind, of the same name, which blows from the Sahara over West Africa into the Gulf of Guinea.
- [2] Following the political crisis, total volume cargo transported and total no. pax transported decreased compared to planned values due to UNHAS experiencing several suspensions of its operations, leading to less flights and therefore less capacity to transport cargo and pax.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] Gender Inequality Index: <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/thematic-composite-indices/gender-inequality-index#/indicies/GII>

[2] Gender Development Index: <https://hdr.undp.org/gender-development-index#/indicies/GDI>

[3] CRIALCES: Réponse à la crise Alimentaire au Centre Sahel. Aims to contribute to the achievement of SDG 2: Zero hunger in the Central Sahel by strengthening the food and nutritional security of all, particularly people in the most vulnerable situations in the targeted areas. Expected results are: (i) the food security of communities in targeted areas in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger is improved and their livelihoods are strengthened; and (ii) the nutritional status of populations in the most vulnerable situations in targeted areas in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger is improved.

[4] Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group: Situation of women and girls in Niger following the 26 July political-military crisis. Survey report, October 2023

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Data Portal: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/ner/1397>

Environmental sustainability

[1] NASA/USAID: "Assessing impact of agroecological interventions in Niger through remotely sensed changes in vegetation, January 2023.

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-022-27242-3>

[2] According to the findings of an AGRYHMET study undertaken in 2022, the 45,000 ha of land rehabilitated in 2023 will allow the sequestration of 270,000 mt of CO2 equivalent per year. Cumulatively, the total annual CO2 sequestration potential of the 279,000 ha rehabilitated since 2014 under the resilience programme now reaches 1,674,000 mt of CO2 per year. This alone represents 60 percent of Niger's emission reduction objectives to 2030.

[3] SDG7: Data and Projections. IEA report, September 2023: <https://www.iea.org/reports/sdg7-data-and-projections/access-to-electricity>.

Nutrition integration

[1] This includes prevention and treatment of children aged 6 to 23 months with moderate acute malnutrition, as well as prevention activities, including social and behavioural change communications, for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls.

[2] "Mamans lumières" are mothers whose children are not malnourished and who share their knowledge of good child nutrition with other women in their communities.

Partnerships

[1] FANFAR is an European Union-financed project striving toward the vision of achieving efficient flood management in West Africa. FANFAR seeks to realize the societal benefits of hydrological forecasts and flood risk information in order for societies to be aware of and prepared for upcoming floods.

Financial Overview

[1] The GCMF mechanism is an internal WFP system that facilitates the pre-financing and pre-positioning of food items available for procurement by WFP's country offices.

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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,743,236	1,408,483	81%
	female	1,955,433	1,679,378	86%
	total	3,698,669	3,087,861	83%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	483,832	277,882	57%
	female	520,497	292,584	56%
	total	1,004,329	570,466	57%
24-59 months	male	94,032	69,092	73%
	female	99,680	73,266	74%
	total	193,712	142,358	73%
5-11 years	male	402,862	327,574	81%
	female	377,671	317,988	84%
	total	780,533	645,562	83%
12-17 years	male	117,588	86,085	73%
	female	112,091	76,733	68%
	total	229,679	162,818	71%
18-59 years	male	541,422	542,469	100%
	female	750,103	819,617	109%
	total	1,291,525	1,362,086	105%
60+ years	male	103,500	105,381	102%
	female	95,391	99,190	104%
	total	198,891	204,571	103%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	96,545	230,877	239%
IDP	210,770	682,139	324%
Resident	3,350,453	2,174,845	65%
Returnee	40,901	0	0%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	50,001	40,882	81%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	861,657	1,005,914	116%
Malnutrition prevention programme	126,393	51,933	41%
Malnutrition treatment programme	761,250	604,787	79%
School based programmes	345,785	337,144	97%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	1,584,708	1,164,328	73%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	9,983	6,422	64%
Corn Soya Blend	0	561	-
Iodised Salt	416	311	75%
LNS	0	1,144	-
Lentils	0	509	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	2,829	166	6%
Rice	0	2,199	-
Sorghum/Millet	29,948	19,959	67%
Split Peas	0	85	-
Vegetable Oil	2,912	2,025	70%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	2,556	2,208	86%
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	0%
Iodised Salt	207	0	0%
Rice	0	3,680	-
Sorghum/Millet	10,223	4,225	41%
Vegetable Oil	1,156	825	71%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	0	91	-
Corn Soya Blend	0	1,298	-
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
LNS	0	1,475	-
Lentils	0	143	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	3,750	0	0%
Rice	0	516	-
Sorghum/Millet	0	282	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Vegetable Oil	0	23	-
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Beans	3,418	1,689	49%
Corn Soya Blend	0	45	-
Iodised Salt	142	0	0%
LNS	0	118	-
Lentils	0	256	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	721	0	0%
Rice	0	109	-
Sorghum/Millet	10,254	1,472	14%
Vegetable Oil	997	510	51%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	39,858,657	16,783,546	42%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	8,408,988	3,178,526	38%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	37,984,628	32,978,901	87%
Value Voucher	0	275,747	-

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)						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 02: Crisis-affected women, men, girls and boys receive timely and adequate food and nutrition assistance (food and cash) for assets, essential energy assets and solutions and income generation to meet their food and nutrition needs, improve livelihoods and support early recovery.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	

A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Food assistance for asset; General Distribution	Female Male Total	411,608 375,892 787,500	284,643 261,068 545,711
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	1,040	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	39,858,657	16,783,546
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	1,038,069	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	5,000,100	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	134,859,690	74,171,822
Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 01: Crisis-affected women, men, girls and boys receive timely and adequate food and nutrition assistance (food and cash) to meet their food and nutrition needs during crises					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All; Children; Activity supporters	General Distribution; Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition; Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	455,796 417,287 873,083	326,940 302,510 629,450
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	11,250 11,250	8,274 8,274
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	34,115 38,471 72,586	20,271 19,476 39,747
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	129,999 120,001 250,000	60,621 68,360 128,981
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total		2,430 2,430
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	45,048	33,381.44

A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	2,952	2,627.9
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	96,073,740	87,293,153
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	19,074,960	9,304,245
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	18,986,256	17,671,833
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	3,248	2,336.68
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	3,248	2,296.56
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	2,829	1,844.52

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	3.64	≤3	≤3.5	5	WFP survey
	Male	3.59	≤3	≤3.5	5.2	WFP survey
	Overall	3.6	≤3	≤3.5	5.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	42.2	≥50	≥46	53.2	WFP survey
	Male	48.8	≥50	≥55.2	54.9	WFP survey
	Overall	46.8	≥50	≥51	54.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	34	≤30	≤35.4	22.9	WFP survey
	Male	26.7	≤30	≤32.3	21.7	WFP survey
	Overall	28.9	≤30	≤33.7	22.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	23.8	≤20	≤18.6	23.9	WFP survey
	Male	24.5	≤20	≤12.5	23.4	WFP survey
	Overall	24.3	≤20	≤15.3	23.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.6	≥72.8	≥10	72.8	WFP survey
	Male	4.3	≥75.1	≥10	75.1	WFP survey
	Overall	4.1	≥74.2	≥10	74.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	28.8	<41.2	<30	41.2	WFP survey
	Male	33.1	<42.8	<30	42.8	WFP survey
	Overall	31.9	<42.2	<30	42.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	67.6	<56.6	<60	56.6	WFP survey
	Male	62.5	<53.7	<60	53.7	WFP survey
	Overall	64	<54.8	<60	54.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	39.8	≥46.8	≥43	46.8	WFP survey
	Male	42.1	≥47.7	≥43	47.7	WFP survey
	Overall	41.4	≥47.4	≥42	47.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.7	<36.3	<42	36.3	WFP survey
	Male	41.5	<34.1	<41	34.1	WFP survey
	Overall	42.5	<34.9	<42	34.9	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	15.5	<16.9	<15	16.9	WFP survey
	Male	16.4	<18.2	<16	18.2	WFP survey
	Overall	16.1	<17.7	<16	17.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	63.5	≥72.8	≥64	72.8	WFP survey
	Male	73.7	≥75.1	≥74	75.1	WFP survey
	Overall	70.6	≥74.2	≥72	74.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29.9	<21.3	<30	21.3	WFP survey
	Male	22.4	<18.5	<22	18.5	WFP survey
	Overall	24.6	<19.6	<24	19.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	6.6	<5.9	<6	5.9	WFP survey
	Male	4	<6.4	<4	6.4	WFP survey
	Overall	4.8	<6.2	<4	6.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	2	<3	<3.5	7.9	WFP survey
	Male	4.7	<3	<3.5	9	WFP survey
	Overall	3.9	<3	<0.5	8.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	19.6	<20	<20.5	6.7	WFP survey
	Male	20.8	<20	<20.5	6.7	WFP survey
	Overall	20.5	<20	<20.5	6.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	29.5	<27	<27.5	28	WFP survey
	Male	26.7	<27	<27.5	25	WFP survey
	Overall	27.5	<27	<27.5	26.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	48.9	>50	>48.5	57.4	WFP survey
	Male	47.8	>50	>48.5	59.4	WFP survey
	Overall	48.2	>50	>48.5	58.6	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>70.2	>66	70.2	WFP survey
	Male	0	>74.1	>66	74.1	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>71.9	>66	71.9	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Overall	12.45	<6	<15	5.92	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Overall	0.21	<1	<3	0.01	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Overall	1.45	<1	<15	0.82	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Overall	85.89	>93	>75	93.25	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>50	1.9	WFP survey

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)						
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages						
CSP Output 04: 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						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	142,546	143,652	
			Male	169,371	170,685	
			Total	311,917	314,337	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	14,142	10,938.9	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	5,848,567	1,586,381	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	62,276,400	69,992,160	
CSP Output 05: Adolescent girls attending targeted schools receive cash grants to meet their food and nutrition needs and support school retention and completion						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	17,848	21,483	
			Total	17,848	21,483	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	7,321	1,324	
			Male	8,699		
			Total	16,020	1,324	
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	2,560,421	1,592,144	

Other Output

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)

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 04: Boys and girls attending targeted schools (Tier 1) receive timely and adequate nutritious school meals linked to locally sourced food (catA1) to meet their food and nutrition needs and support school retention and completion

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	90
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)	School feeding (on-site)	%	16	16
N.5: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context	N.5.g.1: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context	School feeding (on-site)	school	50	33

CSP Output 04: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	1,623	1,623

CSP Output 06: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	125,100	553,078

CSP Output 07: Boys and girls attending targeted schools' benefit from complementary services (school gardens, cattle, mills and school energy access solutions) to promote and adopt healthy food and nutrition practices.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	School feeding (on-site)	Number	935	933
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)	Access to Energy Services	Individual	80,000	78,925

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)	Access to Energy Services	Individual	6,000	5,775
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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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CHILDREN - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Annual change in enrolment	Female	1.8	≥7	≥5	9.02	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.9	≥7	≥5	4.7	
	Overall	2.3	≥7	≥5	7.23	
Attendance rate	Female	80.93	≥96	≥95	95.19	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	79.15	≥96	≥95	94.9	
	Overall	79.95	≥96	≥95	95.92	
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	>4	>2	4	Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	>0.44	>0.2	0.44	Secondary data
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	0	Secondary data

Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	98.17	≥98.9	≥98.5	97.26	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.18	≥98.9	≥98.5	97.16	
	Overall	98.18	≥98.9	≥98.5	97.36	

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	Resilience Building
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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

Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 08: Targeted boys and girls aged 6-23 months, pregnant women and girls, receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food to treat moderate acute malnutrition

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	262,500	203,143
			Male	237,500	183,797
			Total	500,000	386,940
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total		78,162 78,162
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	3,750	3,828.08
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT		22.76
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	3,750	2,773.75

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 10: Targeted women and men, adolescent girls and boys and their communities receive social behaviour change communication (SBCC) and incentives to improve nutrition-related practices

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	1,500,000	1,648,810
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	2,500,000	3,350,460

CSP Output 11: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	2,611	280
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	3,260	3,260
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	3	2
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	5	3

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: 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	WFP survey
	Male	0.3	>5	>5	1.1	WFP survey
	Overall	0.3	>5	>5	1.1	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	40.7	WFP survey
	Male	44	<40	<40	46.6	WFP survey
	Overall	41.9	<40	<40	45.4	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	58.1	WFP survey
	Male	55.6	<55	<55	52.3	WFP survey
	Overall	57.7	<55	<55	53.4	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	49.3	WFP survey
	Male	35.6	>38	>38	57.3	WFP survey
	Overall	35.8	>37	>37	55.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47	<45	<45	42.9	WFP survey
	Male	52.1	<50	<50	37.1	WFP survey
	Overall	50.9	<50	<50	38.3	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	7.8	WFP survey
	Male	12.4	<12	<12	5.5	WFP survey
	Overall	13.3	<13	<13	6	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	80.4	WFP survey
	Male	66.5	>70	>70	87.2	WFP survey
	Overall	66.4	>70	>70	85.9	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	17.5	WFP survey
	Male	28.9	<26	<26	11.4	WFP survey
	Overall	28.6	<25	<25	12.6	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	2.1	WFP survey
	Male	4.6	<4	<4	1.4	WFP survey
	Overall	5	<5	<5	1.5	WFP survey
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>66	>66	70.4	WFP survey
	Male	0	>66	>66	67.1	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>66	>66	68.8	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	11.3	>70	>21.3	20.9	WFP survey
	Male	11.3	>70	>21.3	22	WFP survey
	Overall	11.3	>70	>21.3	21.4	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	11.3	>70	>21.3	27.2	WFP survey
	Male	11.3	>70	>21.3	30.3	WFP survey
	Overall	11.3	>70	>21.3	28.7	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	11.3	>70	>21.3	3.3	WFP survey
	Male	11.3	>70	>21.3	6.2	WFP survey
	Overall	11.3	>70	>21.3	4.7	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	11.3	>70	>21.3	20.9	WFP survey
	Male	11.3	>70	>21.3	22	WFP survey
	Overall	11.3	>70	>21.3	21.4	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Overall	11	<10	<15	2.87	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Overall	0.02	<2	<3	0.05	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Overall	1.13	<10	<15	0.7	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Overall	87.85	>80	>75	96.38	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>50	7	Secondary data
Target Group: WOMEN - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	25.7	>50	>48.6	50.2	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						
Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors						
CSP Output 15: Targeted women, men, girls and boys receive timely and adequate FFA transfers, including productive uses of energy to meet their short-term food needs while improving their livelihoods' resilience.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	457,775	567,335	
			Male	353,882	438,579	
			Total	811,657	1,005,914	
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female	28,201	23,058	
			Male	21,800	17,824	
			Total	50,001	40,882	
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	10,989	919.32	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	25,066,307	25,110,214	
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	2,422,048	1,065,558	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	93,578,835	80,332,560	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Number	7,000,140	1,496,836	
CSP Output 16: Targeted women, men, girls and boys receive timely and adequate seasonal food and nutrition assistance to meet their food and nutrition needs and consolidate gains on asset creation						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
			USD		275,747	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All; Children	General Distribution; Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	171,838	65,932	
			Male	158,805	61,138	
			Total	330,643	127,070	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	27,442	6,215	
			Male	26,365	5,971	
			Total	53,807	12,186	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	721	162.62	

A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	3,822	3,116.28
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	10,496,273	6,803,131
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	66,030,160	33,383,247
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	14,416,140	1,803,020

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 15: Targeted women, men, girls and boys receive timely and adequate FFA transfers, including productive uses of energy to meet their short-term food needs while improving their livelihoods' resilience.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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)	Access to Energy Services	Individual	1,372,000	762,776
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)	Access to Energy Services	Individual	1,447	1,612

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 13: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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 (overall)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	140,778	114,714
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast based anticipatory action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	100	100
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	150	58
			Individual	600	609
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	150	340
			Individual	900	971
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	600,000	153,000
			Individual	1,850,000	1,919,143

G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	150,000	40,882
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CSP Output 13: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	Access to Energy Services	Number	197,447	110,580
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	2,500,315	3,432,610
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.14: Total number of hectares of areas brought under restoration/improved ecosystems and/or climate-resilient management practices	Food assistance for asset	Ha	50,000	45,000
D.4: Percentage of assets created through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) monitored through the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) service identified as visible or maintained	D.4.g.1: Percentage of food assistance for assets (FFA) activities under monitoring visible through the Asset Impact Monitoring Satellite	Food assistance for asset	%	114.29	72.92

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 14: Value chain actors benefit from enhanced capacities, productive uses of energy 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	25,623	20,498
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	14,377	11,469
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	942	753

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Niger - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Climate and weather risk information services

Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Female	0	>29.8	>30	29.8	WFP survey
	Male	0	>42.8	>40	42.8	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>41.2	>40	41.2	WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Female	0	>34	>30	34	WFP survey
	Male	0	>52.6	>50	52.6	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>50.4	>50	50.4	WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Female	0	>23.4	>20	23.4	WFP survey
	Male	0	>37.3	>30	37.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>35.6	>30	35.6	WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Female	0	>40.4	>40	40.4	WFP survey
	Male	0	>54.3	>50	54.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>52.7	>50	52.7	WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Female	0	>23.4	>20	23.4	WFP survey
	Male	0	>36.1	>30	36.1	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>36.4	>30	34.6	WFP survey
Climate services score: Climate services score	Female	0	>30.2	>30	30.2	WFP survey
	Male	0	>44.6	>40	44.6	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>42.9	>40	42.9	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	1.76	≤1.5	≤1.5	2.6	WFP survey
	Male	1.63	≤1.5	≤1.5	1.8	WFP survey
	Overall	1.66	≤1.5	≤1.6	1.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	40.7	≥50	≥50	61.9	Joint survey
	Male	43.2	≥50	≥50	70.3	Joint survey
	Overall	42.6	≥50	≥50	68.6	Joint survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28.4	≥30	≥30	24.6	Joint survey
	Male	30.5	≥30	≥30	20.3	Joint survey
	Overall	30	≥30	≥30	21.1	Joint survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	31	<25	<20	13.5	Joint survey
	Male	26.3	<25	<20	9.4	Joint survey
	Overall	27.4	<20	<20	10.2	Joint survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	1.7	<2	<2	7.7	WFP survey
	Male	2.4	<2	<2	4.6	WFP survey
	Overall	2.2	<2	<2	5.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	10.3	<9	<9.4	3.6	WFP survey
	Male	9.2	<9	<9.4	2.3	WFP survey
	Overall	9.4	<9	<9.4	2.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	4.9	<4	<4.7	20.6	WFP survey
	Male	4.4	<4	<4.7	20.3	WFP survey
	Overall	4.5	<4	<4.7	20.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	83.2	>85	>84.5	68.1	WFP survey
	Male	84	>85	>84.5	72.8	WFP survey
	Overall	83.8	>85	>84.5	71.9	WFP survey
Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions	Overall	0	>90	>90	73	Secondary data
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	62.57	>65	>64	73.8	WFP survey
	Male	62.57	>65	>64	81.3	WFP survey
	Overall	62.57	>65	>64	79.8	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods	Overall	0	>25	>25	2.81	Secondary data
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	0	=100	=100	80	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: All - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities						
Climate adaptation benefit score: 1. Total Low CABS	Overall	0	<52.2	<60	52.2	WFP survey
Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	Overall	0	>23.1	>20	23.1	WFP survey
Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	Overall	0	>24.7	>20	24.7	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	0	<18	<20	18	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	0	>53.2	>50	53.2	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	0	>28.9	>30	28.9	WFP survey
Investment capacity index: 1.1 Savings	Female	0	>25	>20	24	WFP survey
	Male	0	>25	>20	26.5	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>25	>20	26.1	WFP survey
Investment capacity index: 1.2 Credits for Productive Purposes	Female	0	>42	>40	26.1	WFP survey
	Male	0	>42	>40	46.8	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>42	>40	42.7	WFP survey
Investment capacity index: 1.3. Insurance Payouts	Female	0	>0	>0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	>0	>0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	WFP survey
Investment capacity index: Investment capacity index	Female	0	>65	>60	50.1	WFP survey
	Male	0	>65	>60	73.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>65	>60	68.7	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥3,000,000	≥2,642,000	682,130.25	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥4,500	≥4,000	1,456	WFP programme monitoring

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					Resilience Building	
Other Output						
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						
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs						
CSP Output 18: 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 and clear energy access interventions to receive timely and adequate assistance from the Government and its partners						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	17	17	
CSP Output 19: 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						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	38	31	
Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened						
CSP Output 20: Crisis-affected populations benefit from enhanced capacities of community-based disaster risk management partners to meet their food and nutrition needs						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	5	7	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	17	17	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	2	3	

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥7	≥6	4	Secondary data

Target Group: PRI - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)						
SABER school feeding index	Overall	0.6		≥0.75		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**

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services

CSP Output 21: Crisis affected persons targeted by humanitarian and development partners benefit from timely and cost-saving UNHAS services to receive timely, equitable and effective assistance

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT	30	18.7
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	17,000	13,898

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

Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services

CSP Output 24: Crisis-affected persons targeted by humanitarian and development partners benefit from timely and cost-saving coordination services to receive timely, equitable and effective assistance

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.3: Food Security Clusters (FSC) established	Food Security Cluster	Yes/No	Yes	Yes

Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions

CSP Output 23: Crisis-affected persons targeted by humanitarian and development partners benefit from timely and cost-saving ETC services to receive timely, equitable and effective assistance

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.9: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type	H.9.1: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established	Technology Services (TEC)	Number	3	2

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Niger - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Common Air Transport Services

Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	97.5	WFP survey
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Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Niger - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	0	≥20	≥15	20.44	Secondary data
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Overall	0	≥15	≥10	15.09	Secondary data
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)						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PRI - Location: Niger - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	0	≥49	≥40	48.66	Secondary data
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Overall	0	≥2	≥1	0.51	Secondary data
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						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Niger - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Overall	0	≥75	≥50	100	Secondary data
Target Group: all - Location: Niger - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	0	≥75	≥50	100	Secondary data
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Niger - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	0	≥21	≥19	20.95	Secondary data
Target Group: PREV - Location: Niger - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						

Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	59.17	Secondary data
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Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Niger - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥50	0	Secondary data
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)						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Niger - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥50	0	Secondary data
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						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Niger - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥50	0	Secondary data
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Niger - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥50	0	Secondary data

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	0	=100	≥50	100	Secondary data

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Niger - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	0	≥45	≥35	41.8	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	0	≥25	≥20	25.9	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	0	≥30	≥20	32.3	WFP survey
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Niger - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	35.3	>36	>33.5	33.3	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	43.4	≤44	≤43.4	46.3	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	21.3	>22	>19.2	20.4	WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Approaching	Approaching	Missing	Secondary data
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	0	≥3	≥2	1.8	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥3	≥2	2.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥3	≥2	2	WFP survey

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Niger - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=100	≥90	89.2	WFP survey
	Male	0	=100	≥90	92.72	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=100	≥90	91.38	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	87	=100	≥90	96.56	WFP survey
	Male	87	=100	≥90	93.33	WFP survey
	Overall	87	=100	≥90	94.56	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	80	=100	≥85	89.69	WFP survey
	Male	80	=100	≥85	86.86	WFP survey
	Overall	80	=100	≥85	87.94	WFP survey
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Niger - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.6	=100	≥90	92.37	WFP survey
	Male	99.6	=100	≥90	91.92	WFP survey
	Overall	99.6	=100	≥90	92.01	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	87.6	≥95	≥90	93.08	WFP survey
	Male	87.6	≥95	≥90	91.78	WFP survey
	Overall	87.6	≥95	≥90	92.04	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99.8	=100	≥90	90.11	WFP survey
	Male	99.8	=100	≥90	90.36	WFP survey
	Overall	99.8	=100	≥90	90.31	WFP survey

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	Secondary data

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Niger - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	20	=100	≥30	35.84	WFP survey
	Male	20	=90	≥30	34.88	WFP survey
	Overall	20	=100	≥30	35.25	WFP survey
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Niger - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	7	=100	≥30	26.84	WFP survey
	Male	7	=100	≥30	39.76	WFP survey
	Overall	7	=100	≥30	37.17	WFP survey

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Land Rehabilitation & Asset Creation - a cornerstone of WFP's Integrated Resilience Package

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Financial Section

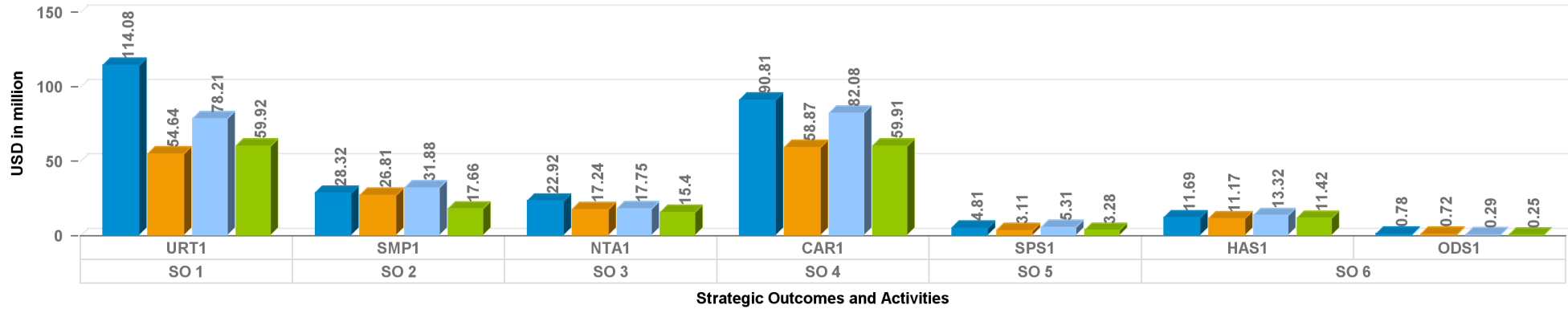
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



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

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	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide an integrated food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations (refugees, IDPs, host communities and returnees)
SO 2	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)
SO 3	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
SO 4	CAR1	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
SO 5	SPS1	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
SO 6	HAS1	Provide UNHAS flight services to partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions
SO 6	ODS1	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

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures	
2.1	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)	114,083,645	54,644,134	78,214,877	59,922,098	
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	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)	28,315,202	26,808,154	31,882,290	17,656,728	
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	93,423	0	
	Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			142,398,847	81,452,289	110,190,590	77,578,827

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.2	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	22,923,988	17,242,531	17,753,855	15,399,999
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	492,854	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			22,923,988	17,242,531	18,246,708	15,399,999
2.4	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	90,807,049	58,874,147	82,078,040	59,906,299
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	187,089	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			90,807,049	58,874,147	82,265,129	59,906,299

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Annual Country Report

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	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	4,808,274	3,114,973	5,313,126	3,279,206
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	292,361	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			4,808,274	3,114,973	5,605,487	3,279,206

Annual Country Report

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	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	779,128	724,589	288,073	253,500
		Provide UNHAS flight services to partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions	11,692,292	11,170,058	13,317,053	11,421,284
		Non Activity Specific			0	
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			12,471,420	11,894,647	13,605,125	11,674,785
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,702,309	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	2,702,309	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			273,409,576	172,578,586	232,615,348	167,839,116
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			10,693,238	8,074,631	12,061,997	8,498,022
Total Direct Costs			284,102,814	180,653,216	244,677,346	176,337,138
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			18,414,059	11,693,157	8,468,068	8,468,068

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Grand Total			302,516,873	192,346,373	253,145,413	184,805,206



Wannee Piyabongkarn

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

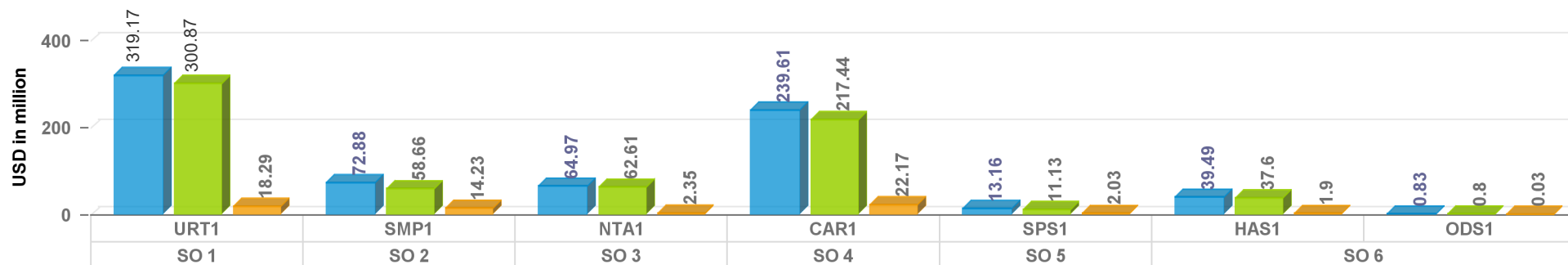
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (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	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide an integrated food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations (refugees, IDPs, host communities and returnees)
SO 2	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)
SO 3	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
SO 4	CAR1	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
SO 5	SPS1	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
SO 6	HAS1	Provide UNHAS flight services to partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions
SO 6	ODS1	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

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Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources	
2.1	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)	562,703,108	301,774,892	17,392,437	319,167,329	300,874,550	18,292,779	
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	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)	80,326,496	72,883,850	0	72,883,850	58,658,289	14,225,561	
		Non Activity Specific	0	93,423	0	93,423	0	93,423	
	Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			643,029,603	374,752,166	17,392,437	392,144,602	359,532,839	32,611,763

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Annual Country Report

Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	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	101,529,027	64,968,157	0	64,968,157	62,614,301	2,353,855
		Non Activity Specific	0	492,854	0	492,854	0	492,854
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			101,529,027	65,461,010	0	65,461,010	62,614,301	2,846,709

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	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	285,978,833	239,611,528	0	239,611,528	217,439,786	22,171,741
		Non Activity Specific	0	187,089	0	187,089	0	187,089
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			285,978,833	239,798,617	0	239,798,617	217,439,786	22,358,830

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Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	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	16,487,615	13,164,675	0	13,164,675	11,130,755	2,033,920
		Non Activity Specific	0	292,361	0	292,361	0	292,361
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			16,487,615	13,457,036	0	13,457,036	11,130,755	2,326,281

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Annual Country Report

Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	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	3,010,382	834,607	0	834,607	800,034	34,573
		Provide UNHAS flight services to partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions	38,724,170	39,492,787	0	39,492,787	37,597,019	1,895,768
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			41,734,553	40,327,394	0	40,327,394	38,397,053	1,930,341

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,702,309	0	2,702,309	0	2,702,309
Subtotal SDG Target			0	2,702,309	0	2,702,309	0	2,702,309
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,088,759,631	736,498,531	17,392,437	753,890,967	689,114,735	64,776,233
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			38,344,164	31,155,739	578,826	31,734,565	28,170,590	3,563,975
Total Direct Costs			1,127,103,795	767,654,270	17,971,262	785,625,532	717,285,324	68,340,208
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			73,059,177	46,051,758		46,051,758	46,051,758	0
Grand Total			1,200,162,973	813,706,027	17,971,262	831,677,290	763,337,082	68,340,208

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures