



World Food
Programme

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Niger

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2025

Table of contents

Overview	3
Operational context	8
Programme performance	11
Strategic outcome 01	11
Strategic outcome 02	14
Strategic outcome 03	17
Strategic outcome 04	19
Strategic outcome 05	22
Strategic outcome 06	25
Cross-cutting results	27
Gender equality and women's empowerment	27
Protection and accountability to affected people	29
Environmental sustainability	31
Nutrition integration	33
Partnerships	34
Financial Overview	36
Data Notes	41
Annex	42
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	42
Figures and Indicators	43
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	43
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	43
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	43
Annual Food Transfer (mt)	44
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	46
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	47
Cross-cutting Indicators	70

Overview

Key messages

- In 2024, WFP reached 3.1 million people across Niger with food and nutrition assistance to address their immediate needs and simultaneously supported communities to build resilient food systems and access vital services through an integrated package of resilience support.
- WFP worked alongside the Government of Niger and partners to advance national food sovereignty objectives at the strategic and operational levels, transforming ecosystems and livelihoods to accelerate the implementation of national development goals and reduce vulnerabilities.
- Strengthened partnerships and coordination with actors at all levels enabled WFP to sustain assistance despite operational and contextual challenges.

Transforming food systems and promoting resilience lie at the heart of Niger's development priorities. As a landlocked and largely arid country with one of the fastest rates of population growth globally [1], ensuring a strong and resilient agricultural sector is critical to increase the local food production while supporting communities to access nutritious diets and reinforce their livelihoods. This is particularly critical as shocks linked to conflict, economic instability and frequent extreme weather events as well as persistent vulnerabilities continue to drive food insecurity in Niger with 3.2 million people severely food insecure in 2024 [2].

Throughout 2024, WFP worked alongside the Government of Niger to accelerate its food sovereignty agenda, implementing community-led solutions to address the root causes of food insecurity and chronic vulnerability. WFP also supported national responses to sudden or protracted crises, ensuring food and nutrition assistance reached those in need. In total, WFP assisted 3.1 million people with targeted lifesaving and life changing support, working through national authorities and locally-led organisations to deliver assistance in all regions of Niger.

Improved coordination was essential in 2024 as existing humanitarian needs were compounded by devastating floods which affected over 1.5 million people throughout the rainy season [3]. OCHA estimated that 4.5 million people, many affected by conflict, required humanitarian assistance in Niger throughout 2024 [4]. Displacement rose by 45 percent during the year, with 900,000 people displaced by December 2024 compared to 600,000 people recorded in January [5]. Indeed, conflict and instability have persisted particularly in Diffa, Tahoua and Tillaberi regions where non-state armed groups (NSAG) targeted civilian populations and military structures, leading to displacement and worsening food insecurity.

Humanitarian responses remained critical but faced several challenges due to limited resources, supply chain restrictions and access constraints. Restrictions on WFP and partners' ability to reach and deliver assistance to people in need led to delays, particularly in the Tillaberi region, where food insecurity was highest. The mandatory use of armed escorts to access communities complicated operating conditions for humanitarian partners while driving operating costs in an already challenging resourcing landscape. Indeed, late confirmation of contributions required WFP to implement drastic prioritization measures from June 2024. Nevertheless, the Government and Food Security Cluster partners supported 2.1 million food insecure people during the lean season, with WFP supporting approximately 900,000 alone. In response to unprecedented flooding, WFP reached 343,000 people, contributing to the roll-out of the Government's response.

Globally, Niger is one of the countries most vulnerable to extreme and erratic rainfall patterns compounding on land degradation that lead to cycles of drought and flooding. The destruction caused by flooding during 2024 emphasized the need to bolster community-level resilience and capacity to anticipate and adapt to shocks. In partnership with UNICEF, WFP joined efforts with the Government and the World Bank, to develop an adaptive social protection response that supported 2,705 households affected by drought with year-round cash assistance. Following the activation of a river-flooding trigger in November 2024, WFP also implemented an Anticipatory Action response in December 2024, reaching 58,170 people at-risk of flooding with anticipatory cash transfer and sensitization in advance of flooding events.

WFP's integrated resilience package, into its advanced through its tenth year of implementation, strengthened systems and household adaptability to shocks while promoting social cohesion and enhancing livelihoods. This includes

integrated and convergent efforts with UNICEF and GiZ through the Sahel Resilience Partnership component. The IRP was implemented in over 2,000 villages in fragile and conflict-affected areas across all regions of Niger. Land restoration efforts supported ecosystem transformation by regenerating over 38,000 hectares of degraded land and over 1 million people participated in Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities. WFP strengthened food systems by focusing on value chain development through Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) activities notably reinforcing linkages to markets. Recognizing the leading role of women in rural development and to address gender inequalities, WFP prioritized support to female farmers through women's farming cooperatives. In 2024, WFP also progressed local procurement efforts, purchasing over 32,000 metric tons of assorted commodities locally in Niger.

Linking farmers to schools through home-grown school feeding was a key component of WFP's assistance in 2024, working through the Ministry of Education to implement the programme. Through this approach, the Government and WFP purchased USD 406,000 of locally grown nutritious produce for the national school meals programme. In total, WFP supported the Government to reach over 325,000 primary school children with two daily nutritious meals in 1,666 schools across Niger, including 11 education centres in conflict-affected areas. To improve girls' access to education, almost 37,000 adolescent girls received attendance-based cash bursaries. UNICEF and UNFPA provided complementary support to address nutrition and health concerns.

Malnutrition remains a major concern in Niger. Approximately 47 percent of children suffer from chronic malnutrition, depriving them of reaching their full potential and posing a burden for Niger's economy and development perspectives with an estimated 7 percent of GDP lost annually due to malnutrition. In coordination with the Ministry of Health, WFP provided specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) to health centres across Niger, supporting the provision of supplementation to 437,812 children aged 6 to 59 months. Funding constraints and supply chain challenges limited the scope of the planned response to nutrition hotspot areas - those identified as most at risk to high levels of food and nutrition insecurity. Simultaneously, WFP strengthened its community nutrition interventions by supporting Centres for Learning and Nutritional Rehabilitation (FARN, in French), with over 334,000 people benefitting from trainings on the adoption of healthy and nutritious diets and child screening for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).

Strengthening national capacities, reinforcing coordination, and building synergies with other actors was fundamental from targeting through to distribution and monitoring. WFP implemented all actions in coordination with the authorities at the central and regional levels, as well as through its 14 cooperating partners (CPs). WFP progressed the roll-out of its platform to manage beneficiary information and transfers (SCOPE) with 100 percent of distributions digitized. Beneficiaries received biometric payment cards which enabled transfers (in-kind and cash) to be tracked using the digital Payment Instrument Tracking (PIT) system. This innovative solution eliminated errors and enhanced efficiency. As part of accountability to affected people, WFP prioritized the community feedback mechanism (CFM) with over 5,100 reports received which informed adjustments in programme implementation.

Interagency partnerships proved critical to progressing strategic priorities and increasing operational impact. Humanitarian coordination and advocacy were bolstered through WFP's co-leadership of the Food Security Cluster and participation in UN-led coordination mechanisms and working groups. WFP led common services including the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) and the Supply Chain Working Group. These services ensured humanitarian and development actors had sustained access to the field and improved the efficient importation of humanitarian commodities.

In 2025, WFP and FAO will co-lead the implementation of a UN Flagship Initiative to support the Government of Niger in strengthening resilient food systems. The initiative, developed with the Ministry of Agriculture, will be launched as part of the UN's overarching efforts to accelerate development priorities and mobilize resources from diversified partners. Through reinforced partnerships, WFP will continue to work towards sustainably reducing humanitarian needs and the burden of food insecurity while fostering long-term prosperity and growth at the individual, community and national levels.

3,120,540

Total beneficiaries in 2024



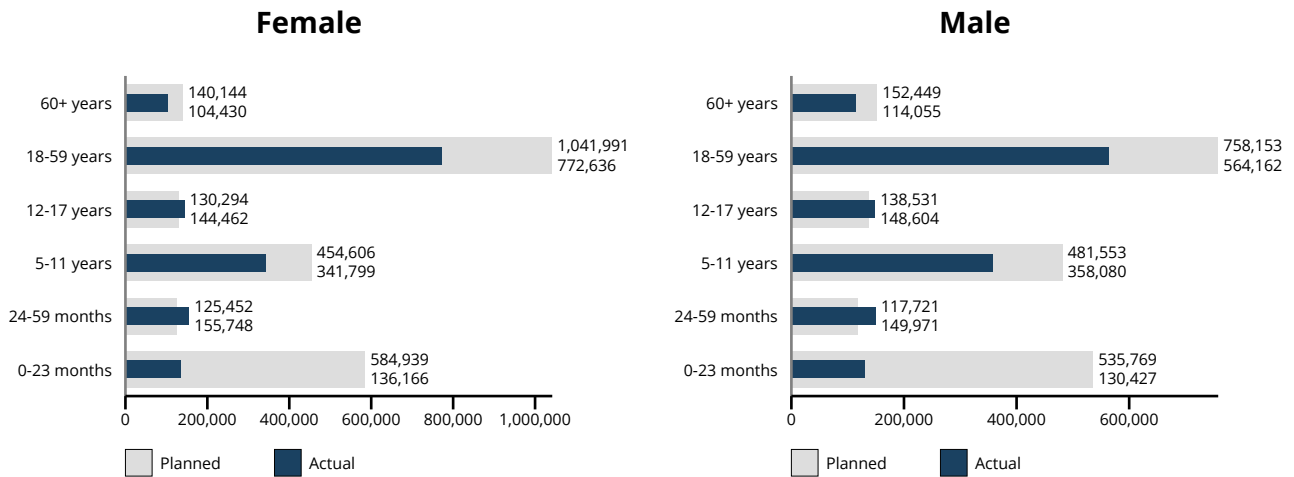
53% female



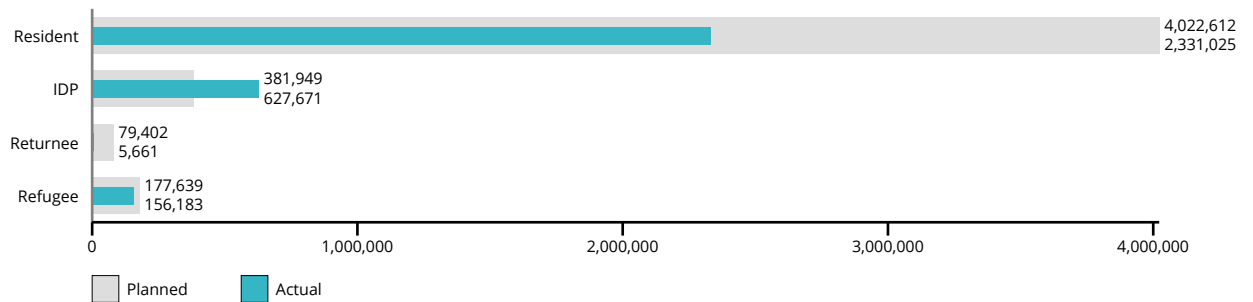
47% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 52,963 (52% Female, 48% Male)

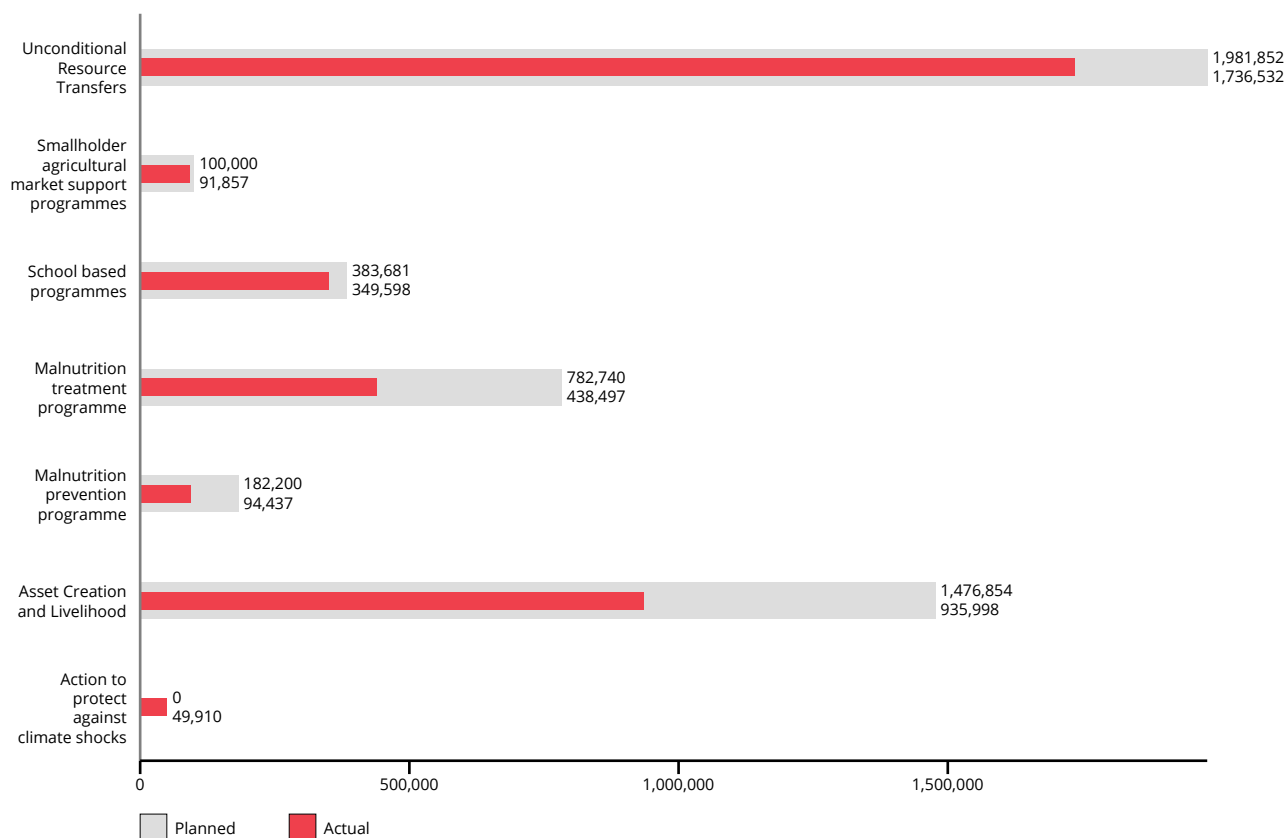
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



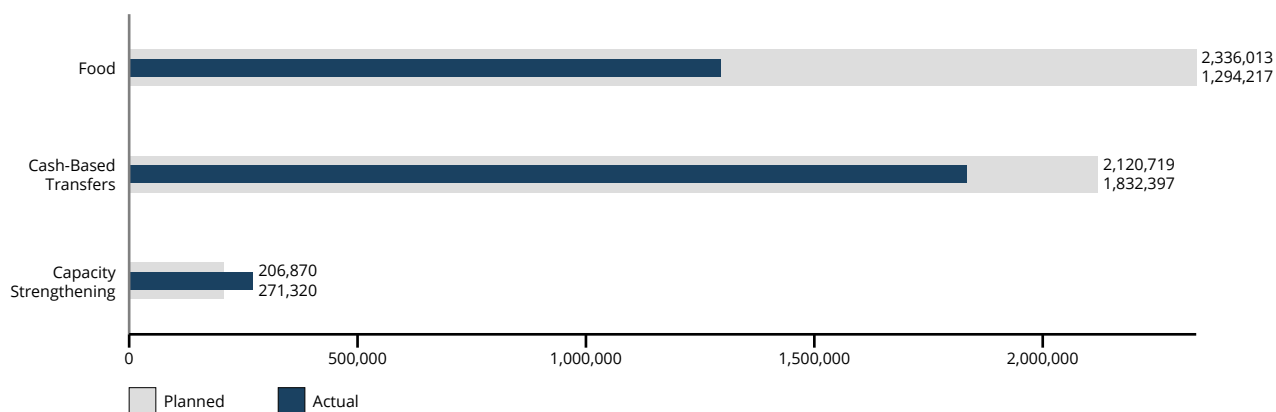
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



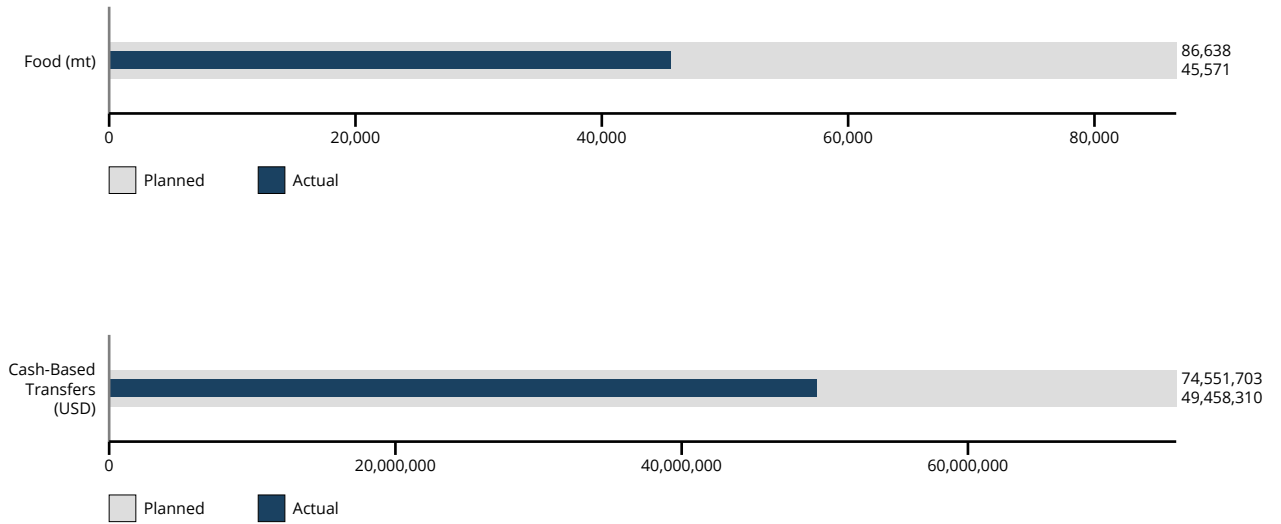
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



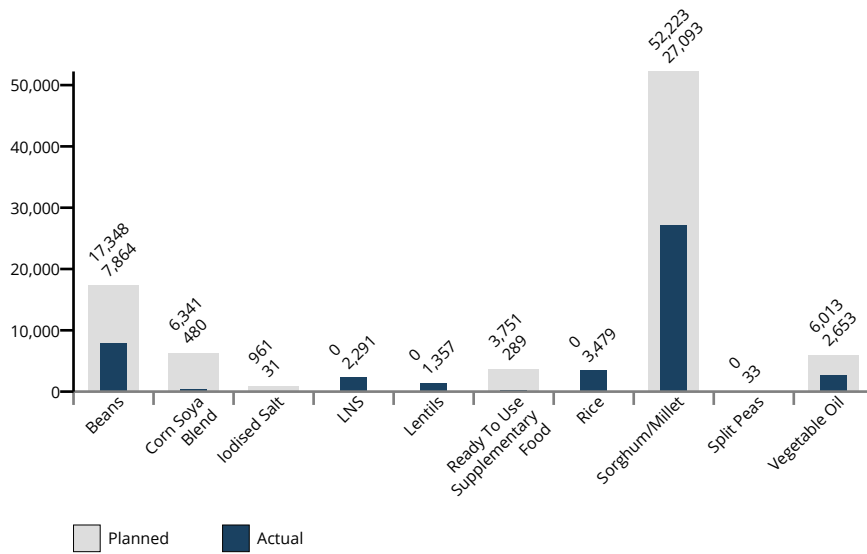
Beneficiaries by Modality



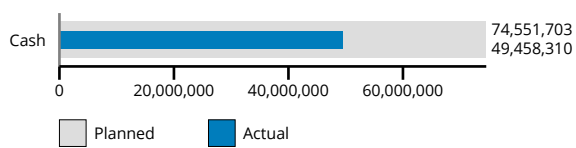
Total Transfers by Modality



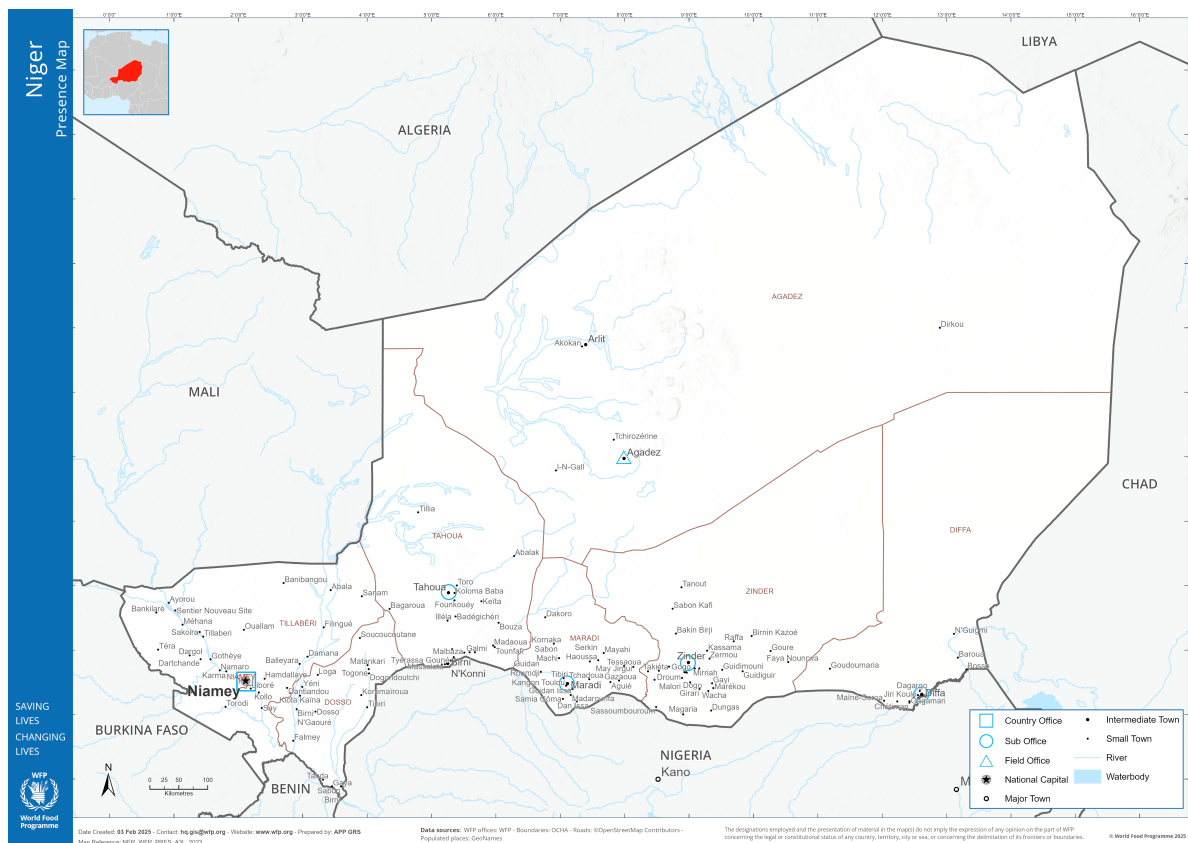
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Niger is a vast, landlocked country located in the heart of the Sahel region in West Africa. Despite an abundance of increasingly exploited natural resources, the country is ranked the fourth least developed country globally (Human Development Index, 2022). Chronic vulnerabilities persist due to a variety of compounding factors, including rapid demographic growth, an underdeveloped economy and a lack of access to basic services and infrastructure. The country's fragility has been amplified in recent years as the convergence of conflict, climate and socio-economic shocks have elevated humanitarian and food security needs to unprecedented levels. Extreme gender inequalities exacerbate poverty, with low rates of female education, high rates of early marriage, and inequitable rights to land and assets for women.

In February 2024, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) lifted economic sanctions and border closures that had been imposed on Niger following the unconstitutional change in Government in July 2023. Niger alongside Burkina Faso and Mali formalized their withdrawal from ECOWAS, forming the Confederation of States of the Sahel (AES). ECOWAS sanctions and the sustained suspension of partners' bilateral development assistance in 2024 had a negative impact on the country's economy with food prices remaining elevated above five-year averages throughout the year. Despite the lifting of sanctions, Niger's border with Benin remained closed in 2024 while the border with Nigeria was opened for commercial trade but not humanitarian importation.

An estimated 3.2 million people, 13 percent of the population, were acutely food insecure at the peak of the lean season between June - August 2024 (November 2023 Cadre Harmonisé). Food insecurity in Niger was primarily driven by the volatile security situation, agricultural production deficits in 2023, climate shocks and food price inflation. The results of the November 2024 Cadre Harmonisé analysis indicated that 1.5 million people remained acutely food insecure after the lean season with Niger having recorded strong agricultural production in 2024. The malnutrition situation in the country also remained concerning with the prevalence of global acute malnutrition at 12.2 percent, with moderate acute malnutrition at 9.8 percent and severe acute malnutrition at 2.4 percent (Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey, November 2022).

In 2024, extremely heavy and prolonged rains led to destructive flooding in Niger affecting over 1.5 million people between June - October (Ministry of Humanitarian Action), displacing communities and leading to large scale agricultural losses and extensive damage to infrastructure, including 5,520 classrooms destroyed, or occupied by displaced families. These unprecedented needs came amidst rising instability with non-state armed group (NSAG)

activity in regions bordering Burkina Faso, Nigeria and Mali. Attacks targeted both civilians and national security forces while 779 schools were closed (affecting 74,395 children). According to UNHCR, an estimated 930,000 people were displaced within Niger as of December 2024, including 507,000 people internally displaced representing a 45 percent increase compared to January 2024.

The Government of Niger's development priorities were outlined within the Head of State's Vision which included a strong focus on rural development and food systems strengthening, aligned to AES states' mutual objectives. The Government and food security partners, including WFP, responded to immediate food security needs through the implementation of the National Response Plan (PNR) throughout the lean season. Partners were able to reach 2.1 million people out of the 3.2 million people targeted within the PNR, however with reduced rations and duration of assistance as resources were limited. WFP, other UN agencies and partners also supported the implementation of the Government-led emergency response to flooding, with WFP reaching 342,985 people between August and December 2024.

Nevertheless, humanitarian partners faced increased constraints throughout 2024 with restrictions on access, logistical difficulties and funding deficits resulting in operational delays and inefficiencies. Indeed, border closures saw lead times for humanitarian importation through the Burkina Faso supply chain corridor reach close to 60 days compared to the 10 to 15 days average lead time through Benin. This also led to significant increases in supply chain costs and additional risk of losses as the convoys passing through Burkina Faso were exposed to potential insecurity.

In coordination with the Government, WFP implemented its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) throughout 2024, providing emergency and resilience building assistance to support Niger's progress towards SDGs 2 and 17. The development of WFP's second-generation CSP was postponed to ensure full alignment with the national resilience programme for the safeguard of the nation (PRSP, in French) which remains unvalidated, as well as the update to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, due to be renewed in 2026. The CSP will therefore be extended until the end of 2026 to ensure a consultative process involving the Government and all stakeholders at the national and regional levels.

Risk management

WFP faced multiple risks in 2024 related to insecurity, access constraints, supply chain challenges, fraud and diversion of assistance. To mitigate risks, WFP strengthened internal controls and improved risk management. Under the leadership of its Risk Officer, WFP updated the risk register to monitor the implementation and appropriateness of identified mitigating measures and convened quarterly risk management committee meetings.

Movement restrictions and limited access posed major risks to WFP's operations in 2024. WFP mitigated the impact by monitoring the security situation and making programmatic adjustments to avert prolonged operational delays. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, WFP participated in civil-military coordination mechanisms while supporting UN-led access advocacy with relevant authorities. In line with the UN's access strategy, WFP developed a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to guide its last-resort use of military escorts to be progressed in 2025. To mitigate supply chain risks, Niger primarily relied on the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) for both local and international purchases using cash contributions to shorten lead times and ensure timely commodity distribution.

As part of the global assurance project (GAP), WFP implemented a comprehensive action plan to enhance mitigation measures against risks, focusing on four priority areas: monitoring (including via the community feedback mechanism (CFM)); digitalization and identity management; management of cooperating partners (CP); and commodity management. Following the GAP, WFP reinforced CP selection and assessment processes, conducted CP spot checks, digitalized all distributions, strengthened the CFM, carried out fraud awareness sessions and increased field monitoring missions. Under the Country Director's oversight, WFP established a dedicated taskforce to oversee its rollout. By the end of 2024, WFP had implemented 92 percent of actions and will finalize the remaining actions in 2025. Access and staffing constraints hindered the completion of vital activities, notably those linked to beneficiary verification.

Lessons learned

An external evaluation was conducted on the scope of WFP's operations from 2019-2024. The CSP Evaluation was carried out between May and September 2024 with the report due to be presented to stakeholders in 2025. The results of the evaluation will inform the development of the second generation CSP and focus on WFP's integrated resilience package activities. Results from the 2024 Internal Audit will similarly be central to guiding WFP's operations in 2025 and

beyond to enhance efficiency and accountability.

The complex operating environment in Niger led to significant operational delays in 2024, particularly for emergency responses. WFP's lean season responses were the most impacted affecting the quality and impact of the intervention. As such, WFP conducted an internal lesson learned exercise to review achievements and identify measures to avert delays ahead of future responses. Analyses of the results of beneficiary feedback also continued to inform WFP interventions and planning. Results from resilience surveys indicated that households benefitting from WFP assistance in sites where several resilience integrated activities for more than five years have greater resilience results. This demonstrates the importance of integrated and continuous resilience programming over the medium term.

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



3.2 million people facing **crisis** or **emergency level food insecurity** in 2024



1.5 million people received WFP's **emergency food** and **nutrition** assistance in 2024



WFP assisted **342,985** people affected by severe flooding with cash assistance to **support national flood responses** to over **1.5 million** people



Memorandum of Understanding signed with UNHCR to enhance coordination for responses to protracted displacement in Niger

WFP Niger provides lifesaving assistance in response to the urgent needs of the most vulnerable women, men, girls, and boys in all areas of Niger. Under strategic outcome 1, WFP ensured that crisis-affected people including flood affected individuals, and internally displaced persons, in targeted areas had access to adequate food and nutrition in the immediate wake and aftermath of shocks. In coordination with the Government of Niger and humanitarian actors, WFP implemented a package of emergency assistance to address vulnerabilities caused by conflict and displacement, seasonable vulnerability to food insecurity throughout the lean seasons and sudden climate shocks or natural hazards.

In 2024, WFP Niger reached a total of 1.5 million people (52 percent women and 48 percent men) through crisis response activities, representing 80 percent of the 1.9 million targeted under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP). This marks an increase of 27 percent compared to 2023 and an over-achievement compared to the 2024 implementation plan of 1.1 million people [1]. Despite significant operational challenges, WFP provided year-round unconditional food and nutrition assistance, to 71,317 newly displaced people through the Rapid Response Mechanism as well as 591,277 men, women and children facing protracted displacement (over 6 months). Some 282,968 people affected by the lean seasons (agricultural and pastoral) received emergency assistance and 135,722 children aged 6-59 months received malnutrition supplementation.

Exceptionally heavy rainfall caused catastrophic flooding across all regions of Niger, affecting over 1.5 million people between June to October 2024. Many of those affected required immediate food assistance having lost access to homes and livelihoods, notably in the main agricultural regions where food crops were destroyed. WFP supported the subsequent large scale national response by activating an additional emergency response that reached 342,985 people affected by flooding with one month of cash-based transfers. This assistance, not accounted for under WFP's initial planning for 2024, was possible due to donor contributions and flexible financing. In addition, in November the level of the River Niger breached emergency thresholds, triggering the activation of the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) anticipatory action framework (AAF). Under OCHA's coordination, WFP rapidly activated anticipatory action responses for communities at heightened risk of flooding in Tillaberi and Dosso regions. WFP rapidly conducted targeting exercises through the Household Economic Approach (HEA) and delivered assistance to 58,170 people, averting the potential need for larger humanitarian responses. WFP also disseminated warning messages to vulnerable communities who were in areas at greatest risk of flooding along the Niger River.

Increased access restrictions, a shrinking humanitarian space and resource constraints posed significant operational challenges to the implementation of timely and at-scale emergency response throughout the year. Ensuring agility and

flexibility have therefore been critical to sustaining assistance to the most vulnerable, while safeguarding the safety of staff, partners and communities. WFP deployed alternative programmatic modalities, including the combining of distributions, changing distribution modalities and relocation of distribution sites, all while ensuring key protection standards remained in place.

In April 2024, the Government of Niger issued a decree requiring all international actors to utilize armed escorts for their operations, including for the transportation of commodities. For WFP, this measure adversely affected response capacities in the regions where food security needs were greatest notably Tillaberi, Tahoua and Diffa regions. Access to populations in the Tillaberi region was particularly impacted at the peak of the lean season as the need for case-by-case negotiations for escorts posed lengthy delays while some areas were designated inaccessible. Targeting activities were not feasible as access to high-risk areas was restricted. The imposition of armed escorts has increased operational costs and challenged actors' commitment to principled delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Additional operational difficulties were encountered in November following the Government of Niger's revocation of the operating license for the local NGO, Action Pour le Bien-Etre (APBE), one of WFP's largest cooperating partners (CPs) in Niger. Implementation of crisis response activities was delayed, risking operational continuity, as WFP Niger had to rapidly transfer APBE's portfolio to new or existing cooperating partners (CP) from the established roster. Direct distributions by WFP staff were also carried out where feasible and appropriate to avert significant delays.

Despite increased humanitarian and food security needs, funding challenges persisted throughout 2024. While WFP Niger's crisis response component was approximately 70 percent resourced compared to the needs-based plan outlined in the CSP, a significant portion of resources were confirmed in the second half of 2024, or as the lean season was already well underway. As a result, WFP activated a prioritization strategy to guide the implementation of crisis response activities according to funding deficits, in line with WFP's Corporate Guidance on targeting and prioritization. Accordingly, the initial crisis response planning of 1.9 million people was reduced to 1.1 million individuals with additional ration cuts and reduction of the duration of planned assistance.

This drastic prioritization strategy, activated in June 2024 and communicated to donors accordingly, impacted WFP's emergency lean season response most prominently. With limited outlook for funding, WFP reduced its planned caseload to just 19 percent of the target of 858,000 people in June 2024. Additional funding enabled WFP to revise this to target 33 percent of planned populations, or 283,000 people, throughout the agricultural lean season. The duration of assistance was reduced to 2 months for both pastoral and agricultural lean season caseloads that WFP supported, and rations reduced to 65 percent and 80 percent of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) for pastoral and agricultural lean season responses respectively. Post distribution monitoring (PDM) results indicated a negative impact of the ration cuts on families with a decrease in percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score from 54.3 percent in 2023 to 51 percent in 2024 impacting more women than men at 47.9 percent and 53.3 percent respectively.

Under the prioritization strategy, people assisted through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) continued to receive 100 percent rations as these households are entirely dependent on humanitarian assistance. Protracted crisis response beneficiaries were also maintained throughout the year and post-RRM beneficiaries enrolled into the programme, in line with needs assessments and the comprehensive re-targeting exercise following WFP and UNHCR's joint assessment carried out in 2023. Protracted crisis beneficiaries received 65 percent rations, rising to 80 percent during the lean season. WFP delivered one month of assistance to flood affected families rather than the standard 3 month planned response.

For nutrition interventions (prevention of acute malnutrition and targeted supplementation), full rations were maintained but to fewer beneficiaries [2]. Outside of funding constraints, supply chain challenges and long lead times for the arrival of specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) required WFP to make significant operational adjustments. As a result, in early 2024, given the uncertainty of the SNF pipeline, targeted supplementation activities were prioritized in communes classified as High and Very High risk, based on the hotspot analysis, prioritizing children aged 6-23 months only (instead of 6-59 months per plan), thus targeting only 48 percent (255,000 instead of 530,000) of planned children in need for 2024 with only 138,000 reached.

An internal after-action review, results of the post distribution monitoring and reports through the CFM have all highlighted operational shortcomings that impacted results. As such, WFP Niger has concluded that future responses must prioritize the timeliness of assistance during the lean season periods, providing the full 3 months of assistance, and at least 80 percent of the ration before reducing caseloads. Moreover, a proposal to revise the MEB has been put forward to ensure that rations better reflect the reality of current market prices and enhance the impact of assistance. To improve preparedness for the lean season response, WFP Niger will ensure the timely finalization of partners' FLAs for targeting and distributions and preposition stocks while enhancing coordination with the Government including to raise access challenges.

WFP leveraged strategic partnerships with the Government (Ministry of Humanitarian affairs (MAH/GC), DNPGCCA, SAP), and with UN agencies (UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF, OCHA, FAO) to ensure coordinated responses to evolving needs last

year. More specifically, WFP signed an MOU with UNHCR to ensure better coordination and joint implementation of the action plan resulting from the 2023 joint assessments (JAM). In addition, WFP collaborated with the RRM NGO consortium, and worked on a joint concept note for the delivery of assistance to displaced people. WFP co-led the Food Security Cluster with FAO, guiding the harmonization of strategic and operational food security responses of its 15 active members. Moreover, WFP is improving its collaboration with IOM with an MOU planned to be signed in early 2025.

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



WFP provided **daily school meals** to **325,337 children** in **1,666** primary schools across Niger



36,759 adolescent girls in **1,525 schools** received attendance-based cash grants to promote girls' continued access to education



WFP and the Ministry of Education **operationalized the School Connect** platform to digitalize data entry for school feeding and education programmes



Two new **Memorandums of Understanding** signed with **UNICEF and UNFPA** to progress the Breaking Barriers to Girls Education project

WFP accompanies the Government of Niger's efforts to improve equitable access to quality education. Under strategic outcome 2, WFP provides access to adequate and nutritious food for school-age girls and boys in targeted food-insecure and pastoral regions during the school year. In coordination with the Government and technical partners, WFP distributed school meals and educational bursaries to schools in all regions of Niger throughout the duration of the academic terms. These activities were accompanied by complementary activities to further enhance children's access to vital services and capacity strengthening for technical counterparts.

Supporting the National School Feeding Programme

WFP worked closely with the Ministry of National Education to implement the national school feeding programme. This critical social safety net supports long term human capital development by improving the food security and nutrition of school-aged children while improving school attendance and retention rates.

In 2023/24 school year, WFP assisted 325,337 children (46 percent girls) in 1,666 primary schools across the seven regions of Niger, including nomadic communities and conflict-affected areas. This is an increase from 2023, where 314,337 children were served in 1,612 schools. Post-distribution results showed improvements in education outcomes. Attendance increased from 95.92 percent in 2023 to 96.98 percent. However, retention slightly dropped from 97.36 percent in 2023 to 97.07 percent in 2024. The positive impacts of school feeding on dropout and absenteeism, particularly among girls, highlights the criticality of this programme, especially in rural areas.

WFP also supported the Government to establish a national school feeding committee chaired by the Ministry of Education to safeguard and improve the management of resources (food and cash) allocated to school canteens. Regional committees were established under the leadership of regional Governors. These committees offered a critical platform to address strategic and operational priorities and enabled WFP to deliver trainings to strengthen the capacities of local actors and stakeholders.

Niger has been [FB3] a member of the Global School Meal Coalition since September 2021, reinforcing its commitments to the global school meals agenda. The Government of Niger also supported data collection and evidence generation for the benefits of school feeding, partnering with WFP and Harvard University in 2024 on a cost-benefit study of school feeding. The study demonstrated a larger reduction in the dropout rate for girls (around 4.6 points) compared to boys (3.7 points) receiving school meals assistance [1]. This will inform the national vision, decision making around school feeding, as well as advocacy and resource mobilization strategies.

Enhancing Girls' access to education

School feeding is a powerful tool to promote girls' education and reduce gender inequalities. Evidence shows that school feeding reduces the likelihood of girls dropping out by 4.6 times and absenteeism by 3.7 times [2]. These results could be further amplified through the multisectoral support provided within WFP Niger's integrated resilience package.

In Niger, the retention rate of girls is one of the major challenges. Improving girls' education is a national priority to achieve economic development while keeping adolescent girls in school also helps to reduce early marriages and pregnancies, often linked to chronic malnutrition. To support the Government, WFP provides cash grants to adolescent girls in primary and secondary schools, contingent on their regular school attendance. During the 2023/24 school year, a total of 36,759 girls in 1,525 schools received cash grants, equivalent to USD 1.7 million transferred. The end-of-year pass rate for girls receiving scholarships was 62 percent, compared to 42 percent for those not receiving scholarships in the same class [3].

This assistance was provided as part of the integrated resilience programme and the Breaking Barriers to Girls' Education (BBGE) project, jointly implemented with UNICEF and UNFPA in conflict-affected areas. The latter sought to enhance adolescent girls' access to education as well as access to health, nutrition and sexual reproductive health services. In 2024, new MOUs were signed with UNICEF and UNFPA for its continuity.

Promoting Home-Grown School Feeding and supporting the Integrated Resilience Approach

WFP's school feeding activities are a critical component of the integrated resilience package. Through the home-grown school feeding approach, WFP sources food locally, linking smallholder farmers to the school feeding market, thereby increasing producers' incomes and promoting nutritious diets based on locally available food. In collaboration with the Ministry of National Education, WFP identified smallholder producers with the required capacities to support approximately 600 schools with local produce and will, in 2025, transfer required resources to these schools to enable them to procure locally. In addition, WFP supported regional coordination and the activation of technical committees to support schools in contracting processes for the delivery of local produce from smallholder producer organizations.

As part of the FOPATE project, WFP supported an assessment of the production capacities of women's organizations in Maradi and Zinder. The evaluation sought to map the production capacities of local organizations and their ability to supply schools, thereby enabling schools to purchase food directly from transformation units. This mechanism strengthened local food systems while improving the nutritional quality of school meals. Under the Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (RWEE) project involving WFP, FAO, IFAD, and UN Women, WFP also made direct purchases for school feeding programmes from its Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) activities.

Progress was also made through the "Energizing HGSF" project which supported 30 primary schools in Zinder with modern cooking equipment and connectivity, reducing carbon footprint and promoting renewable energy options. Additional complementary activities are also being implemented around the supported schools in resilience-targeted areas. The establishment of vegetable gardens and livestock herds, as well as grain mills, contributed to the preparation of nutritious school meals while creating income-generating opportunities for the community. Energy-efficient cookstoves using solar energy are being installed in the targeted schools to advance environmentally friendly meal preparation solutions.

Emergency school feeding

Armed conflicts and attacks by non-state armed groups disrupted the education system in Niger in 2024. The repeated attacks by non-state armed groups led to the closure of 941 schools and training centres at the beginning of the year, with 779 schools remaining closed until August 2024, depriving 74,395 children (52 percent girls) of education. Regrouping centres and host schools set up by the Government to accommodate displaced children continued to operate. WFP supported all 11 operational regrouping centres in Tillaberi and Tahoua, providing daily school meals to 11,190 children.

In total, 77,661 children in 272 schools and the aforementioned 11 regrouping centres received emergency school feeding assistance including through the Education Cannot Wait (ECW) Multi-Year Resilience Program (MYRP), which WFP coordinated through the consortium with Plan International and World Vision until June 2024. WFP remains committed to expanding school feeding in the areas affected by forced displacement, in line with national priorities.

Innovation as a means to enhance programme efficiency

A digital tool called School Connect was developed to streamline data entry for key educational indicators and manage school canteen inventory. This tool enables real-time situation reports to monitor school canteen supplies, school attendance and daily meal consumption by students, contributing to operational decision-making. In 2024, the tool became operational in 366 school canteens, with plans agreed upon by WFP and the Ministry of Education to expand its use to all 1,666 WFP-supported school canteens in Niger. To support this expansion, WFP has procured 1,300 tablets and accessories which will be distributed to school canteen management committees in 2025.

To ensure national ownership and sustainability, the Ministry of Education trained approximately 3,590 local school canteen stakeholders through its pool of 10 trainers who received extensive theoretical and practical training on school canteen management and data digitalization. Additionally, the Regional Directorates of Education are conducting a diagnostic assessment to explore potential complementary services, such as grain mills, school gardens, and small livestock provision, aimed at enhancing the autonomy and efficiency of school canteens nationwide.

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 2025



437,812 children aged 6-59 months suffering from malnutrition received **nutrition supplementation**



334,543 people supported through community-based Centres for Learning and Nutritional Rehabilitation (FARN)



Prevalence of malnutrition in the **1,126 villages** with FARNs was **5.26 percent** compared to the national average (9 percent)

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. Under strategic outcome 3, WFP supported health centres and communities across Niger to ensure nutritionally vulnerable people received targeted assistance to address and prevent malnutrition. In more than 1,100 WFP-supported villages, a significant decrease of malnutrition was observed thanks to the provision of specialized nutritious foods (SNF) for the supplementation of malnutrition as well as community level capacity strengthening activities. A total of 437,812 people received assistance in all regions of the country, including children aged 6 to 59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls as well as caregivers of children receiving in-patient care for MAM.

Throughout 2024, WFP delivered SNFs to health centres in the regions of resilience programming, including Agadez, Diffa, Dosso, Maradi, Tahoua, Tillabéri and Zinder. This enabled WFP to provide targeted supplementation to 302,090 children aged 6-59 months suffering from MAM, representing 120 percent of the total number of children with MAM targeted by WFP during 2024. Performance indicators highlight the effectiveness of this assistance, with a recovery rate from malnutrition at 96 percent, a non-response rate at 0.4 percent, though higher than target and a mortality rate of 0.2 percent.

WFP strengthened the capacity of health services at the national and regional levels, bolstering their operational and management capacities in the delivery of malnutrition supplementation assistance. This ensured a more efficient and impactful support for those in need. WFP also collaborated with the Government to curb the illegal resale of specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) in markets. This initiative not only safeguarded the integrity of nutrition programmes but also ensured that these life-saving products reached the intended beneficiaries. In addition, WFP supported the development of the national Social Behaviour Change (SBC) protocol and subsequently trained 640 government and cooperating partner staff in order to promote positive nutrition practices and behaviours.

At the community level, WFP systematically strengthened capacities by raising awareness about the proper use and benefits of SNFs. Communities were sensitized on essential nutrition practices, including the importance of caregivers' follow-up on nutrition care and the preparation of highly nutritious meals using locally available foods. These efforts empowered families to take an active role in improving their nutritional health and well-being.

WFP continued to expand its community-based Centres for Learning and Nutritional Rehabilitation (FARN, in French) approach as an integral part of the resilience package. This approach, which reached 334,543 mothers, fathers and community leaders, focused on the screening and treatment of moderately malnourished children aged 6-59 months (with a focus on prevention) while severe cases of malnutrition were referred to health services for treatment. A total of 13,000 cases were referred in 2024. FARN also allowed for the delivery of community awareness-raising sessions and information on essential family health and nutrition practices. Around 6,000 children were supported to catch up and complete their immunization programmes and 88.7 percent of children recovered from moderate acute malnutrition thanks to the consumption of locally made nutritious meals. The prevalence of malnutrition in the 1,126 villages with FARNs was lower (5.26 percent) compared to the national average (9 percent).

In line with food systems strengthening objectives and to promote local production, WFP supported the production of locally fortified foods. Ten local production units located in Dosso, Maradi, Tahoua and Zinder were provided with capacity strengthening support and inputs to produce fortified flours and vegetable oil for general consumption. A total of 10 mt of fortified products were produced by 69 local cooperatives and organizations in 2024. Also, knowledge exchange and learning opportunities for representatives from the production units was facilitated. Beyond this assistance, WFP distributed cash to 131 people living with AIDS on antiretroviral therapy to help them improve their

diets and enhance the effectiveness of their treatment.

Nevertheless, the delivery of nutrition objectives faced persistent challenges throughout 2024 notably linked to the supply of SNFs. With no local production of SNFs, all procurement was conducted internationally or regionally through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) therefore requiring transportation into Niger through the Burkina Faso corridor. The delays and increased delivery time through this corridor significantly impacted the lead time for SNFs and, particularly in the first half of 2024, which led to repeated operational shortfalls for SNFs. This negatively affected the delivery of assistance and the outcomes of the programme. Indeed, in 2024, approximately 29 percent of the children missed at least one distribution due to the SNFs shortfall. Supply chain challenges also led to the late arrival of SNFs in-country, sometimes too close to the best use before date making them no longer suitable for distribution or safe for consumption. The requirement to use escorts inside the country and insecurity in some locations further impacted the quality and efficiency of the overall programme, including monitoring.

To support the objectives under this strategic outcome, WFP worked with the technical government institutions within the ministries of health and agriculture at the national and regional levels as well as NGOs. A partnership with the Ministry of Health was conducted through the Nutrition Directorate and the Directorate responsible for HIV, Tuberculosis and hepatitis, and with five Regional Directorates of Health at decentralized level. Through the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP supported national efforts to bolster local food fortification capacities including secondments of food technologists to the ministry. Strategic and operational partnerships with UNICEF were crucial in enhancing care for malnourished children. This included integrating activities at the community and health system levels.

Looking forward to priorities for 2025, WFP will continue to strengthen its community-based support to tackle malnutrition. The necessity for reliable projections of funding levels and supply chain for SNF stock into Niger is crucial to the planning and implementation of the supplementation programme. WFP will also develop a new targeting strategy in 2025 and further strengthen programmatic linkages internally and its partnerships with other UN agencies and NGOs to improve the quality of nutrition interventions.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support national nutrition programme through provision of preventive and curative nutrition services (including SBCC, local food fortification, complementary feeding and capacity strengthening) to targeted populations. (Activity category 6: Food & CBT, CS)	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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 2025



38,147 hectares of land were rehabilitated enabling the production of **26,000 metric tons of cereals and fodder**



Over **1 million people received** Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) support throughout 2024



WFP purchased **626 metric tons of local produce** from **8 farmer's organisations (FOs)**, valued at **USD 406,254**



2,705 households received shock-responsive quarterly cash transfers as part of **social protection drought response**

Activities under strategic outcome 4 aimed to strengthen the resilience and reinforce the livelihoods of vulnerable communities, particularly those impacted by climate shocks, across Niger. By integrating their livelihoods into sustainable and equitable food systems, ultimately guaranteeing their access to sufficient and nutritious food. These activities are critical for rural development, as 80 percent of Niger's population depends on natural resources for their daily livelihoods while the country remains among the most exposed to the effects of the climate crisis with an estimated 100,000 hectares of productive land lost to erosion annually (Ministry of Environment, 2019). WFP's support seeks to reverse the trend of land degradation through the restoration of healthy soil and improving access to and sustainable management of water and other natural resources.

In 2024, asset creation and livelihoods activities through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities were the main entry points for the resilience programme in chronically food insecure and shock-prone areas across Niger. Since the start of WFP's resilience programme in Niger in 2014, these activities have resulted in the rehabilitation of 304,853 hectares of land, the planting of 8.914 million trees and the stabilization of 14,952 hectares of sand dunes to prevent desert encroachment. The results of these interventions directly contribute to the Great Green Wall Initiative.

FFA activities also enabled vulnerable households to build long-term productive assets, such as trenches associated with half-moons and zais, while providing conditional cash transfers to cover their immediate food needs. This contributed to addressing the root causes of hunger and reduced poor coping strategies such as the sale or pawning of productive capital, seasonal exodus and migration. FFA was 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 strengthening their capacity to sell to WFP [3]. Additional income-generating activities such as irrigated market gardening, groundnut oil extraction, small ruminant rearing and poultry farming complemented these initiatives.

Asset Creation and Livelihood Support at Scale

In 2024, WFP's rural development activities transformed 2,000 villages in all regions of Niger, reaching 1,018,300 people. Through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA), 38,147 hectares of land were rehabilitated, producing 11,800 mt of cereals and 14,500 mt of fodder, while over 1 million trees were planted. Households received 164.5 mt of food and USD 24.2 million in cash transfers, with supplementary feeding protecting 35,266 children from malnutrition. Four solar-powered market gardens on 9.5 hectares enabled 711 people to harvest fruits and vegetables year-round, improving diets and diversifying income sources. This initiative built resilience, restored ecosystems, and empowered communities to thrive despite climate challenges.

Linkages with other components of the Country Strategic Plan

Through the SAMS initiative, WFP purchased 501 mt of millet and 125 mt of cowpea from 8 farmer's organisations, valued at USD 406,254. These purchases were made within the framework of Home-grown school feeding. WFP also

purchased over 1,300 mt of commodities from smallholder farmers (47 farmers organisations) to cover food requirements for crisis response activities.

To strengthen the capacities of farmer-based organizations (FBO), WFP collaborated with Réseau des Chambres d'Agriculture du Niger (RECA) and the Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique (INRAN) to train FBO members in governance, financial management and accounting, production and post-harvest management.

WFP procured post-harvest equipment for FBOs to enhance transportation, and food processing capabilities, aiming to minimize post-harvest losses and improve food quality. A total of 40 FBOs were provided with essential items such as pallets, weighing scales, wheelbarrows, tricycles, rakes, hoes, gloves, and masks. Additionally, WFP facilitated the construction of 5 food warehouses and 6 onion storage warehouses to further support storage needs.

Reducing Humanitarian Needs and Enabling Self-sufficiency

WFP pioneered the resilience progression strategy from late 2021, withdrawing FFA assistance from 200,000 participants that have completed the 5 years cycle of assistance in 2024 (2018 cohort). These participants will transition to technical support only, ensuring production and productivity gains way beyond the "progression" phase. SAMS interventions were intensified in the villages in which these participants are located 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 2024, 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, 68 percent in 2022, 76 percent in 2023 however noted a drop to 61 percent in 2024. This suggests that food security gains, although improving overall, may be affected by shocks such as climatic events (eg flooding) or economic fluctuation.

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) 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

In 2024 the Rural Development and the United Nations University have completed a study evaluating the cost-effectiveness of WFP's FFA activities implemented under the Resilience Programme in Niger. The study shows that targeted interventions in WFP's FFA activities in soil restoration and water retention techniques can save up to USD 9.7 billion in humanitarian costs by 2055. Investing in drought adaptation measures now is 3.3 to 3.5 times more cost-effective than to fund humanitarian responses for food insecurity until 2055. The study highlights the economic benefits and necessity of investing in these measures to ensure food security and resilience.

The 2024 Remote Monitoring from space (AIMS) confirmed that 100 percent of the 92 assets analysed are still visible and maintained over the years of the intervention. This analysis proves the robustness of the assets created during FFA activities at these sites. An in-depth analysis found 56 out of 71 assets were found to have significant improvements in vegetation and soil conditions.

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. As part of the implementation of its 2024 action plan, the Réseau des Universités du Sahel pour la Résilience (Sahel Universities Network for Resilience) organized a bootcamp in partnership with WFP in Dosso. The boot camp saw participants from public universities, rural development technicians, partners, students from doctoral schools in Niamey and Maradi and communities pooled their skills and experience to drive the process of building community and ecosystem resilience.

Investing in Adaptive Social Protection in Niger

In 2024, WFP reached 2,691 vulnerable and poor households in four communes with cash transfers as part of a joint project with UNICEF funded by KfW, providing critical support during periods of exacerbated needs. The programme was designed as a shock-responsive modality of the adaptive social protection system in close collaboration with the Government of Niger, particularly the *Dispositif National de Prévention et de Gestion des Crises Alimentaires* and the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, and development partners, such as the World Bank. It included a large-scale data collection exercise to register close to one million people in the National Social Registry. While direct delivery was guided by national plans and strategies and coordinated by national mechanisms, WFP leveraged its role as implementer to strengthen capacities along the delivery chain to build an inclusive and scalable social protection system (as outlined in strategic outcome 5).

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>3 - Fully integrates gender</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 2025



Over **1.6 million people** were reached through an **integrated package of resilience** building activities in **2,000 villages** across Niger



400,000 people in areas classified as food insecure in the lean season **did not require humanitarian assistance** thanks to WFP's resilience programme



37 community participatory planning (PCP) exercises were carried out in stable and fragile areas



Partnerships maintained with **21 national institutions and 6 universities** to progress sustainable and systems-based solutions to food security

Strengthening Capacities of National and Decentralized Institutions

Under strategic outcome 5, WFP made significant contributions to strengthening the capacity of national institutions and other stakeholders to progress sustainable and systems-based solutions to food security in Niger. Through partnerships with 21 national institutions and 6 universities (of which 2 were under the REUNIR network [1]), WFP supported the development of tools, systems, and processes to enhance emergency preparedness and response, shock-sensitive social protection, education, nutrition, and resilience building. These efforts also encompassed key areas such as natural resource management, climate adaptation, and the development of local value chains. In 2024, WFP Niger also began formulating a strategy for institutional capacity strengthening with knowledge-sharing initiatives involving other United Nations agencies. This effort will continue in 2025, leading to the creation of a comprehensive capacity-strengthening strategy and an operational implementation plan to guide future engagements.

Despite challenges stemming from the political situation in Niger, WFP strengthened its institutional partnerships at both national and regional levels. This included operationalizing the National Coordination Unit (CNC) within the Ministry of Finance. During the second half of 2024, the CNC convened a series of technical committee meetings with WFP and conducted joint field monitoring missions to review Country Strategic Plan (CSP) activities. Key recommendations from these missions are now being implemented, further solidifying the partnership between the Government of Niger and WFP. The CNC will also oversee the development of WFP Niger's next CSP throughout 2025.

Guided by Memorandums of Understanding and Annual Workplans, and consistent with the objectives of WFP's CSP, WFP provided technical training to government and partner staff on a wide range of topics. These included climate services, data collection and food security assessments, gender, land and water rehabilitation, nutrition-sensitive programming, participatory planning, school feeding management, social protection and operationalizing the social registry. A total budget of USD 5.9 million was provided to national structures to support technical support, activity monitoring, conduct food security and market assessments, and bolster capacity strengthening at both centralized and decentralized levels. Rigorous due diligence exercises were conducted to ensure that WFP's resources to national institutions were utilized effectively.

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 (MAH). 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 the implementation of the national food security surveys including the Sentinel Site Survey, the Cadre Harmonisé (CH/IPC) and the national market monitoring system to better understand the food security and nutrition situation. WFP bolstered national capacities by providing refresher trainings to technical staff ahead of data collection and the CH exercise in the last quarter of 2024.

WFP leveraged its unique position to strengthen the national social protection system by supporting MAH, *Ministry of the Civil Service, Labour and Employment* (MFPTÉ in French) and the DNP-GCA to develop a national vision and roadmap for social protection and review the national policy as well as establish consistent coordination mechanisms. WFP assisted the DNP-GCA to develop an enrolment strategy and the Social Registry (RSU) to develop a registration strategy collecting data of close to one million persons and enhancing data processing and analysis capabilities. With funds from WFP's Changing Lives Transformation Fund, WFP supported the Government of Niger to implement government-led, predictable safety nets that addressed seasonal food insecurity, poverty, and vulnerability. Through the generation of evidence and peer learning initiatives, such as a planned south-south and triangular cooperation visit to Pakistan, WFP continued its efforts to enhance the scalability and sustainability of systems while exploring connections to Early Warning Systems (EWS).

Coordinating Integrated Resilience Programming to address Vulnerabilities

WFP continued to implement its integrated resilience programme at scale, reaching over 1.6 million people in 2,000 villages in Niger through a package of education, nutrition and rural development activities. These community-driven investments, tailored to local contexts, have delivered significant impacts at the household, community, and national levels. Evidence from Niger's integrated resilience programming highlights that investments in soil, water, and energy—key components of healthy ecosystems and rural livelihoods—have mitigated the impacts of climate change and built resilience, particularly for women. These efforts have enabled communities to better withstand climate-related shocks while enhancing human capital.

Community engagement is essential for ensuring the ownership and sustainability of WFP's integrated resilience initiatives. In 2024, 37 participatory community planning (PCP) exercises were conducted in stable and fragile areas, in coordination with government technical services, to define activities communities require to strengthen their food security and resilience. Efforts were made to enhance complementarity between multisectoral components of the resilience package and improve the sequencing of activities to support a gradual transition from direct assistance. WFP's approaches and tools, implemented through the resilience programme, were shared with the Government to support the coordination of interventions and long-term impact.

Recognizing that building resilience requires addressing multifaceted vulnerabilities, WFP strengthened its partnerships with United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In the second phase of the Sahel Resilience Initiative, WFP advanced the operationalization of the tripartite agreement with UNICEF and the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ). This partnership increased the number of sites where the three agencies' resilience-building efforts are fully integrated. Several joint field missions and planning exercises were undertaken to maximize the impact of this flagship collaboration. WFP also worked closely with the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced Initiative (RISE II) to improve synergies, ultimately expanding support to more people and amplifying the impact of resilience investments.

The effectiveness of the integrated resilience programme in reducing humanitarian needs continues to be evident in Niger. In 2024, 79 percent of villages (400,000 people) in communes prioritized by the Government for the lean season response and benefiting from WFP's integrated resilience programme did not require humanitarian assistance.

Investing in the Triple Nexus

The operationalization of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus (HDP Nexus) agenda in Niger remains pertinent, particularly as the security context remains volatile. Under the leadership of the Tripartite Technical Committee on the HDP Nexus (CTTNUD), WFP participated in the development of the three-year action plan (2024 - 2027) for the implementation of durable solutions including for displaced populations.

At the operational level, WFP implemented HDP nexus programmes in the Diffa and Tillabéri regions, leveraging partnerships to facilitate a shift from prolonged humanitarian assistance to integrated resilience programming. These efforts targeted conflict-affected and displacement-prone areas, with a strong emphasis on social cohesion and conflict prevention. In Tillabéri, WFP partnered with the High Authority for Peace Consolidation to integrate dialogue activities into its resilience package, fostering stronger social cohesion. Using a conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity risk assessment conducted in collaboration with Search for Common Ground (SFCG), WFP implemented mitigation measures to address potential unintended negative consequences of its programming.

Mainstreaming conflict sensitive programming was also critical in 2024 with the development of a country office strategy and field level context analyses conducted throughout the year. WFP's analysis identified unexpected negative effects, risks related to conflicts and proposal of mitigation measures. A total of 97 people from WFP, the UN system, cooperating partners and the Government received conflict sensitivity training at the national and regional levels.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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)</p>	<p>3 - Fully integrates gender</p>

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



Over **14,500 passengers** from **180 organizations** transported by UNHAS services throughout 2024



A total of **6 MEDEVACs** conducted within 24 hours of the request being received



Over **25,000 visits** to the ETC centre for data connectivity in Diffa with **421 people completing data literacy courses** in the centre in 2024

Strategic outcome 6 aimed to give humanitarian and development partners in Niger access to common services and expertise enabling them to operate in targeted areas until appropriate and sustainable alternatives are available.

United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)

In Niger, vast distances and inadequate road infrastructure pose a challenge for humanitarian and development actors to assure continuity of responses and reach affected populations. Insecurity and access constraints further hamper the general effectiveness of the provision of assistance and the accessibility of the most remote communities. In these conditions, UNHAS air services represent were the only safe, effective and cost-efficient way for actors to reach remote areas of the country and provide vital assistance to vulnerable communities in a timely manner. Beyond transporting personnel, the service enabled the delivery of light humanitarian cargo, including medical supplies and information and communications technology (ICT) equipment, while also providing vital medical and security evacuations for the humanitarian and development community.

In 2024, UNHAS transported 14,566 passengers to six regular and one ad-hoc destinations in Niger, averaging 1,214 passengers monthly, highlighting its critical role to assure actors continue to have access to vulnerable communities despite operational complexities. Serving 180 user organizations, including NGOs (which account for 74 percent of its users, with 21 percent national), UN agencies, and the diplomatic community, UNHAS supported the field-level implementation of humanitarian and development operations. It also transported 43 metric tons of light cargo and conducted 6 medical evacuations, underscoring its vital contribution to access and emergency response in vulnerable areas.

UNHAS established and shared a weekly flight schedule with all user organizations, operating a two-aircraft fleet consisting of a 35-seater Dash 8-106 and a 50-seater Embraer 145LR. This capacity enabled UNHAS to provide a flexible service and adjust the routes in response any sudden onset crisis or contextual challenges. Despite these provisions, poor weather and visibility during the Harmattan season (November-March) led WFP to cancel 14 flights to comply with aviation safety standards, particularly affecting Diffa, Maradi, and Zinder due to inadequate airport equipment and navigation systems. Additionally, limited access to jet fuel across Niger forced UNHAS to reduce routes in July and August, disrupting the continuity of services to Diffa and Agadez. These challenges hindered the safe and efficient movement of humanitarian and development personnel, impacting operations in critical regions.

Also, in the first half of 2024, UNHAS faced funding constraints, risking the activation of prioritization measures that would have reduced UNHAS capacity to one aircraft. WFP and UNHAS successfully secured additional financing through government donors, WFP's Centralized Funding Mechanism, and the UN CERF Underfunded Allocation. This ensured sufficient resources to meet 2024 requirements despite elevated jet fuel costs and a XOF 1,000 ticket price increase from May 2024 to cover government-imposed fees. Through extensive advocacy and strategic efforts, UNHAS Niger maintained its fleet and services, overcoming fluctuating funding and operational challenges to sustain this essential humanitarian air transport.

Reinforcing partnerships with national and regional bodies was also critical to the effective provision of UNHAS operations in 2024 including to uphold required aviation safety standards while supporting capacity strengthening of national counterparts. Indeed, UNHAS maintained strong relationships with civil aviation authorities and other pertinent local and regional authorities, including Niger's National Agency of Civil Aviation (ANAC, in French) and the regional Agency for Air Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar (ASECNA, in French). ASECNA provided aircraft guidance, air navigation control, traffic and weather forecast information, as well as airport infrastructure maintenance. ASECNA remains the only authorized body for these services in West Africa. To support the efficient functioning and to

reduce operational costs, WFP continuously engaged with relevant national authorities for potential exemptions regarding additional fees (e.g. landing, navigation and parking).

As the security context remained complex, coordination within the UN system was also critical. 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 Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination (CMCoord) 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 humanitarian personnel delivering assistance. UNHAS also coordinated all MEDEVAC requests from users, assuring 100 percent response rate within 24 hours to the 6 MEDEVAC requests throughout 2024. No SEDEVAC requests were made however UNHAS maintained full capacity to respond.

Survey results showed that 98 percent of users were satisfied with services provided UNHAS. Indeed, feedback from UNHAS users and oversight from the Steering Group Committee were pertinent throughout 2024 with including to align services to the needs of user organizations, as expressed through user group meetings and satisfaction surveys.

Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC)

In 2024, the ETC and WFP, supported with funds from the Government of Luxembourg, launched a community learning centre in Diffa, offering young people, including conflict-displaced individuals, access to digital skills, internet, and communication channels. The centre, which received nearly 25,000 visits (60 percent women) and saw 421 people complete data literacy courses, supported resilience-building and income-generating opportunities while addressing the gender digital divide. Plans are in place to sustain the centre in 2025, with a transition to state structures and replication of the model in other regions of Niger to expand its impact on digital inclusion and youth empowerment.

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

In Niger, women and girls face major obstacles, particularly in terms of accessing basic social services, markets, land rights and control, and property. They also continue to be exposed to gender-based violence, early and forced marriages as well as being disproportionately affected by poverty. In 2020, Niger ranked 154 out of 162 countries on United Nation's Development Programme's Gender Inequality Index (GII), with low rates of completion of secondary education for girls, high rates of early pregnancy and low literacy rates among adult women being contributing factors.

In accordance with WFP's Gender Policy 2022-2026, WFP Niger is committed to implementing gender transformative interventions that promote gender equality and support women and girls to have access to opportunities that will improve their health, wellbeing and livelihoods. Throughout 2024, WFP continued its efforts towards gender mainstreaming across the entirety of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) activities in particular. 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.

Under WFP's rural development activities, female-headed households were systematically prioritized to receive assistance while WFP ensured equal participation and access for women and men in WFP's site management committees. In 2024, WFP made concerted efforts to support women-led farmers' organizations and cooperations throughout its food systems approach. As a core component of WFP's SAMS support, women were targeted with income generating activities which enabled them to acquire skills in storage, processing and marketing techniques that not only improved their income and leadership skills but revitalized the local economies. Throughout 2024, a total of 53 women (65 percent of beneficiaries) were trained in innovative techniques for managing post-harvest losses of agricultural products, and 80 women (100 percent of beneficiaries) in innovative techniques for the processing of crops and management of processed products.

In partnership with 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), WFP 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). Through this programme, WFP assisted women and girls with community engagement and activities aimed at strengthening 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.

Combating the disparity between access to education for girls and boys, particularly in adolescence, will be critical for Niger's long-term development. WFP's school feeding support reduced gender inequalities by improving access to education and, above all, keeping young people in school, thereby avoiding certain violations of their rights, including early and forced marriage. In addition, WFP's provision of attendance-based bursaries to 36,759 adolescent girls in 1,525 schools enabled 62 percent of the girls to pass the academic year in 2023/24, compared with only 42 percent of girls in the same class who did not receive a bursary. Studies and analyses show that school feeding activities reduce the probability of girls dropping out of school and absences by 4.6 times and 3.7 times respectively.

As part of the Anticipatory Actions (AA) programme in 2024, WFP also conducted an analysis of gender, protection and inclusion in Niger. The main objective was to identify effective strategies for the successful implementation of AA response programme. The informative results of this study demonstrated that it is indeed possible to take gender issues into account in AA planning and responses.

In 2024, several flagship joint programmes were developed under the leadership of the UN System Resident Coordinator to promote gender equality, including Saraounia, which aimed to accelerate the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda and the economic resilience of women and young people in the Humanitarian,

Development and Peacebuilding Nexus in Niger. WFP contribute to the implementation of resilience activities within these inter-agency approaches.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

Niger's volatile security context continued to drive displacement and vulnerabilities in 2024. The situation was worsened by a prolonged period of severe flooding, resulting in hundreds of deaths and significant infrastructural damage. Indeed, hundreds of thousands of people were displaced as flooding destroyed houses as well as schools and health centres. The volatility of the context triggered forced population movements, school closures, and limited access to livelihoods and resources. More than 74,000 students were directly affected by insecurity as 779 schools were forced to close while the start of the academic year 2024/25 was delayed by almost one month due to the impacts of flooding on infrastructure and the use of schools as temporary shelter.

In this context, protection concerns remained high, particularly for vulnerable groups including women and children that are often disproportionately affected by conflict and restrictions to access basic services. Socio-economic shocks increased prices of food and other essential commodities with vulnerable groups therefore more likely to employ negative coping strategies to meet their basic needs while also losing access to livelihoods and resources. This environment exacerbated protection concerns for populations linked to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), gender-based violence (GBV), child labour and exploitation, early marriages and the recruitment into non-state armed groups. Restrictions on humanitarian space and access impeded actors' capacities to mitigate protection risks.

WFP adhered to the Do-No-Harm principle throughout all stages of the programme cycle, from design through to implementation and monitoring. Ensuring the safety, integrity, and dignity of both populations and staff, as well as partners, was of utmost importance. This included taking necessary actions to prevent adverse outcomes and reduce risks that might emerge from WFP's assistance efforts. Additional, access restrictions and bureaucratic constraints faced by international actors posed significant challenges to humanitarian partners in 2024, including for WFP. As advocacy efforts continued under the leadership of the UN's Humanitarian Coordinator, WFP developed a Standard Operating Procedure to guide the decision-making process on the use of escorts as a last resort measure.

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. Monitoring conducted by the cluster informed WFP programmes and mitigation actions. A total of 1,457 protection incidents were reported in the first half of 2024 with 3,277 victims, representing a decrease compared to the same period in 2023 (1,831 incidents; 6,631 victims). WFP also actively engaged in the national inter-agency Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) network, contributing to the implementation of its annual action plan and providing training for WFP, UN and partner staff. As part of the PSEA action plan, WFP enhanced the capacity of staff and cooperating partners through 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 24 newly recruited WFP staff as part of their induction. A webinar for all staff was conducted to boost awareness and provide training, reaching 49 field staff members and 122 employees from 19 partner organizations. A training session on a new SEA self-assessment tool was also provided to WFP's new cooperating partners in 2024 to enable them to meet due diligence requirements.

To uphold Accountability to Affected People (AAP) commitments and ensure strong community engagement, WFP provided beneficiaries with regular information on the programme and entitlements such as quantity, type, and duration of assistance across all activities. This was critical to advise beneficiaries of changes in planned assistance modalities and ration sizes, in line with WFP's prioritization plan. Such communication was provided in the relevant local language through mass messaging using the radio or during sensitization sessions with communities. WFP reinforced its community engagement approach consultations, including the 37 community-based participatory planning (CBPP) exercises conducted in 2024 and consultations through regular focus group discussions to better understand the affected people's knowledge about WFP activities, preferences, and levels of access to the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM).

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. A total of 5,113 reports were received through the CFM in 2024. Of these, 38 percent were expressions of gratitude, 47 percent were complaints, 12 percent were requests for assistance, 2 percent were requests

for information and 2 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 2024, the hotline was the most used channel, accounting for 38 percent of the total feedback received. One potential PSEA case was systematically escalated and handled through dedicated procedures, ensuing both confidentiality and accountability.

WFP continuously sensitized local communities on the use of CFMs and reminded cooperating partners of the need to raise awareness about the CFM and relevant referral mechanisms, such as GBV referral pathways. Nevertheless, WFP noted a decrease in the number of reports received in 2024 compared to 2023, as well as a reduction in the percentage of feedback provided by women-headed households which stood at 25 percent in 2024 compared to 37 percent in 2023. Constraints remain most likely due to women's limited access to phones and social dynamics. To reverse this trend, WFP has strengthened the sensitization strategy to target women and girls.

The analysis of the feedback received highlighted that most households believed that WFP assistance was provided in a respectful and dignified manner. Post-distribution monitoring report for crisis-affected population showed that 95 percent of households reported being treated with respect by WFP and cooperating partners. Moreover, 93 percent of beneficiaries reported experiencing no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance. Whereas 93 percent of beneficiaries reported having no safety issues when accessing WFP assistance.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

In Niger, the population faces poverty, food insecurity and chronic malnutrition, affecting women and children. This situation is aggravated by land degradation and recurrent climate-related shocks (such as drought and floods), conflict and insecurity, economic shocks, and the impact of poor governance of common resources and basic services. WFP Niger's extensive land restoration activities, a key component of the integrated resilience package, supported the restoration of healthy ecosystems, including through enhancing groundwater availability and renewable energy sources. These activities supported improved agricultural production while contributing to wider efforts to reverse fast paced land degradation and mitigate climate change.

Evidence on resilience programming in Niger shows important improvements in ecosystems thanks to sustained multi-year investments, focusing on soil-water-energy. Asset Impact Monitoring System (AIMS) analysis have also shown important long-term changes induced by FFA activities including improvements in vegetation and soil conditions in the regions of Tillabéri, Maradi, Tahoua, Zinder, and Diffa. Notably, despite changing rainfall conditions, there was improved vegetation cover inside project areas compared to the overall landscape and the initial landscape cover before the start of the rehabilitation. These results emanate from increased plant productivity, increased area of vegetation cover, and transition from a non-forest system to a forested system among others. In terms of assets themselves, out of the 90 analyzed by AIMS since 2021, 83 percent were still visible or maintained through satellite imagery in 2024.

For land restoration activities, WFP worked closely with government environmental technical services to ensure that norms and standards are adhered to in land restoration interventions. This included the creation of assets and selection of tree varieties that are suitable for the local environment. In some areas of the country, land restoration activities focused on the removal of invasive species. Following their removal, the areas were revegetated with forage crops and small trees, particularly local acacia species, to replace the invasive species. These selected crops not only mitigated the presence of invasive species but also provided feed for animals. The proliferation of these invasive species is typically caused by factors such as lack of natural predators, climate conditions, or unintentional introduction. To prevent their recurrence, ongoing management practices will include regular monitoring and prompt removal of any regrowth, coupled with the promotion of native vegetation and ecosystem restoration measures.

Furthermore, WFP also advocated for crop diversification and, in areas prone to high sand accumulation, promoted the use of rapid-growing and native tree species that can avert sand buildup. The revegetated areas, featuring trees and fodder crops, also benefited from community-provided guarding/security systems. Prior to all land rehabilitation activities, discussions on land access were held to ensure agreements are secured and documented.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP prioritized environmental sustainability to mitigate any environmental impact of its operations and ultimately contributed to healthy natural ecosystems in Niger. As such, WFP Niger launched the Environmental Management System (EMS) during the second quarter of 2022 and since then, it has been working on making its operations more sustainable following its environmental action plan. WFP has been collaborating with government technical services before, during and after every project to ensure initiatives caused no harm to the environment.

WFP's internal Environmental Management System (EMS) guided the Country Office's implementation of corporate environmental policies and helped WFP to identify and reduce environmental risks. In 2024, under the EMS, WFP made additional efforts to reduce the environmental footprint of its operations. WFP warehouses in Diffa, Zinder, Maradi,

Tahoua and Niamey were either wholly or partly powered by sustainable, solar generated electricity. In addition, procurement is underway for a solar- powered generator for the main country office with the objective of achieving at least 50 percent of electricity used being sourced from sustainable sources. To improve waste management, WFP introduced waste sorting in December 2024 and will continue to train and promote recycling practices with staff and janitorial service staff. Across WFP offices, conventional lighting has been replaced with energy-efficient, motion-sensored LED lighting and energy efficient AC equipment installed to reduce energy consumption.

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). This requires a multisectoral 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 Niger endeavoured to integrate nutrition across all activities implemented in 2024 with the goal of addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition and inequalities that affect access to healthy diets.

In 2024, it prioritized local capacity strengthening and community ownership, equipping communities with tools and expertise to combat malnutrition. WFP supported community-led efforts, such as the FARN approach, to monitor malnutrition cases and promote healthy practices. Some 333,000 children were screened, with 13,000 referred for care. WFP also provided food assistance to 14,000 caretakers of children undergoing severe acute malnutrition treatment, ensuring treatment continuity. Additionally, WFP invested in local value chains for fortified foods, increasing access to nutritious diets while stimulating the local economy.

WFP Niger strengthened community resilience through Social Behaviour Change (SBC) activities, empowering women to deliver nutrition messaging and train others. Mothers were trained to screen children for malnutrition and prepare nutritious meals using locally available foods like moringa leaves and peanuts. WFP also linked nutrition programmes with school feeding and Food for Assets (FFA) activities, promoting diversified food production and consumption. Beneficiaries that were given cash were guided to select nutritious foods, with transfer values adjusted for vulnerable groups. These efforts improved dietary diversity and reduced harmful local practices, such as restricting women from eating eggs, gradually transforming community habits.

WFP addressed inequalities by investing in local value chains for fortified foods, supporting women-led transformation units to produce fortified flour and oil. This increased the availability of affordable, nutritious foods while reducing reliance on imports. WFP fostered linkages between nutrition, FFA, and school feeding programmes, enhancing quality control and business development for improved incomes. Fortified foods were systematically included in food baskets, and SBC activities promoted nutrition-sensitive programming. By empowering communities to produce and consume diversified foods, WFP tackled underlying determinants of malnutrition, ensuring equitable access to healthy diets and improving long-term nutrition outcomes.

Partnerships

WFP Niger developed and consolidated over 60 strategic partnerships related to resourcing, advocacy, coordination, and implementation of activities. Cooperation with the Government of Niger was central to the operationalization of WFP's CSP and multisectoral achievements. In line with the political changes in Niger, WFP's institutional anchorage laid in the Ministry of Economy and Finance, with 2024 marking the creation and activation of a National Coordination Unit (Cellule Nationale de Coordination du PAM Niger - CNC). Through the CNC, WFP coordinated its strategic engagement with the Government and line ministries to ensure WFP remained fully aligned with national priorities.

In addition to the new engagement with the CNC, WFP reinforced its partnerships with Government ministries. A total of 6 Annual Work Plans were signed with 6 Ministries, an increase of 4 compared to 2023 signifying the breadth of WFP's engagement with the Government. Efforts were also made to form strong partnerships with regional level Government, particularly to find operational solutions for critical challenges such as negotiations for access and escorts which largely took place at the regional level. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Health, WFP reinforced coordination with regional Governors and Health Directorates to monitor markets and enforce regulations to halt the illegal sale of SNFs found on many local markets.

As flooding threatened Niger, WFP supported the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and Crisis Management to coordinate emergency food assistance utilizing flexible financing from government donors and the private sector. WFP complemented the Government's national response by providing one month of cash assistance to targeted households. By attending weekly coordination meetings at the national and regional level, WFP ensured operational synergies while also reviewing all beneficiary lists to adhere to beneficiary management standards. At the strategic level, WFP worked alongside the Ministry of Agriculture to jointly develop the Concept Note for the UN's Flagship programme on Food Systems Strengthening which will be implemented in 2025.

Partnerships with UN agencies and cooperating partners maximized the impact and reach of WFP's food security and nutrition responses. Collaboration with approximately 60 partners supported WFP's progress on crisis response and resilience-building goals, food system strengthening and service delivery, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 17. WFP Niger worked with local and international NGOs to implement its strategic objectives and achieve operational results. Cooperating partners supported targeting, distributions and community engagement and provided complementary resources. The network of national partners allowed better coordination and cooperation with local authorities and communities while ensuring access despite restrictions imposed for international organizations. This enhanced WFP's ability to respond despite the volatility of the operating environment. WFP maintained its position as strategic lead on cash transfers programming in Niger and supported the multisector cash working group on different aspects, including advocacy with local authorities on actual and potential transfer restrictions, monitoring of market prices and of the minimum expenditure basket (MEB).

The UN Partner Portal was used for the registration and due diligence reviews of implementing partners in 2024. A total of 12 new field level agreements (FLA) were signed in 2024 and 111 amendments made to existing or active to cover implementation of activities, with a total value of USD 18 million. The finalization of a new call for proposals in mid-2024 saw WFP reducing its total number of CPs for the new contracts signed in October 2024 which will run through to the end of the CSP. In late 2024, one of WFP's main CPs had its authorization to operate terminated, requiring WFP to rapidly adjust FLAs with alternative partners to avert operational delays. Total expenditures of the FLAs signed with international NGOs were estimated at USD 4.2 million and USD 15 million for local NGOs as of December 2024.

WFP continued the implementation of the Integrated Resilience Programme, building on results of the existing resilience programmes. In 2024, the strategic alliance formed by WFP, the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ, in German), and UNICEF was operationalized to strengthen the impact of joint resilience actions at the community level. Lessons from the joint integrated resilience programmes were leveraged to inform workplans between the agencies while field missions strengthened the field-level coordination and roll-out of the alliance.

Cooperation with International Financial Institutions is a priority for WFP with a focus on building synergies around key national objectives and advancing knowledge sharing. In 2024, WFP continued its strategic engagement with the World Bank in support of data sharing for analyses. Also, the World Bank and the Islamic Development Bank were engaged to support the development of new national programmes for food crisis prevention and rural development. Research partnerships were advanced in 2024 with WFP supporting a United Nations University study on the cost-effectiveness of WFP's Food Assistance for Asset activities to advance Niger's efforts to tackle climate change.

Focus on localization

WFP worked with 9 local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), representing 70 percent of the total number of NGO partners. Four out of the five of WFP's largest cooperating partners in Niger are national NGOs, showing WFP's commitment to locally led implementation of assistance. These actors are also receiving 77 percent of resources WFP transfers to CPs in Niger. There has been a significant increase in the percentage of funding disbursed through local CPs over the last five years having risen from 27 percent in 2020 to 81 percent in 2024. To strengthen local partners' operational capacities, WFP provided training, equipment, supplies and support for human resources. In areas where WFP had access constraints, local partners played an essential role in reaching communities in need and WFP contracted local partners as third-party monitors to carry out regular monitoring of activities in hard-to-reach areas.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Navigating a complex political and operating environment required reinforced collaboration and alignment at the UN level to rebuild and reinforce trust between the UN System and the Nigerien Government. A series of high-level UN missions in mid-2024 redoubled these efforts with the strength of unified advocacy and messaging. The arrival of the new Resident Coordinator/ Humanitarian Coordinator in September 2024 further bolstered UN strategic engagement and coordination, with the advancement of the UN Flagship Initiatives to support Niger's development priorities. WFP has remained fully engaged in UN-led coordination fora through the Humanitarian Country Team, the Food Security, Nutrition and Protection Clusters, as well as thematic working groups led by UN agencies.

The need to implement durable solutions for protracted displacement remained a high priority in 2024. In November, WFP and UNHCR signed an MoU and developed a joint workplan to improve collaboration on sustainable transition of protractedly displaced populations from emergency assistance and into resilience building programmes. In addition, WFP played a critical role in the development of the Anticipatory Action Framework coordinated by OCHA with UN CERF financing. Together, WFP, FAO, OCHA and government technical services outlined a series of early onset actions, carried out upon activation of flooding triggers, to mitigate the impact of these disasters. The Framework was activated in late November 2024 and a coordinated response advanced over the following month.

At the programme level, several inter-agency joint projects and programmes were implemented to advance resilience objectives. WFP signed new MoUs with UNICEF and UNFPA to sustain operational partnerships under the Breaking Barriers to Girls' Education programme. The partnership under this longstanding project improved adolescent girls' access to education while addressing the broader needs of adolescents in terms of nutrition and health, including sexual and reproductive health.

Financial Overview

WFP Niger's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) was 83 percent resourced in 2024 with USD 262 million available resources against the total annual budget of USD 315 million. Of this, USD 173 million was newly confirmed in 2024. The fifth budget revision to WFP's CSP was approved during the last quarter of 2024, reflecting operational adjustments for the extension of the CSP until the end of 2025 and increasing the budget for the duration of the CSP (2020 - 2025) from USD 1.2 billion to USD 1.5 billion. Overall, total annual expenditure in 2025 represented 81 percent of the implementation plan and 54 percent of the needs-based plan across all strategic outcomes. Despite the challenging operational environment, WFP was able to utilize available resources to reach 3.1 million people with over 45,571 mt of food and USD 49 million in cash.

WFP requires timely access to resources early in the year to procure food and nutrition commodities when market conditions are favourable and to avoid long lead times for the importation of food through the Burkina Faso corridor. In 2024, delayed confirmation of contributions posed significant operational challenges with 70 percent of total contributions being received after July. This limited response capacities particularly at the start of the agricultural lean season, requiring WFP to implement a resource-based prioritization plan for crisis response activities from June 2024. Long lead times for food procurement, the unavailability of specific food products in regional and international markets, access constraints and contribution earmarking all further impacted WFP's operational response capacity and utilization of resources.

Where donor agreements allowed, WFP Niger accessed advance financing to speed-up contribution availability. Advanced funding was permitted for 26 percent of contributions received in 2024 and bridged potential funding gaps to avoid pipeline breaks particularly for resilience activities. In addition, most contributions were strictly earmarked, reducing WFP's ability to reallocate resources towards needs. Only USD 20 million of newly confirmed contributions were without earmarking in 2024 (12 percent) which were reallocated towards underfunded activities. Where possible, WFP advocated for maximum flexibility to limit strict geographic earmarking of funds which further limited operational delivery.

WFP received significant support towards crisis response interventions in 2024. Strategic outcomes 1 and 6 were funded at 70 percent and over 100 percent respectively. However, funding constraints during the year required WFP to implement a prioritization plan for emergency food and nutrition responses under strategic outcome 1 (SO 1) from June 2024, leading to reductions in rations, the number of people assisted, and the duration of assistance. Almost 55 percent of resources for this SO 1 were received after July 2024, with advance financing not available for a significant proportion of contributions. Delays in the arrival of in-kind contributions also required operational adjustments particularly for emergency nutrition responses. Despite increased operational costs, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) under strategic outcome 6 was fully resourced in 2024 and a significant carry-over will smoothen the service in early 2025. Funding challenges for UNHAS were averted thanks to renewed donor support throughout the year.

Resilience programmes were, overall, well-resourced in 2024 thanks in part to the allocation of multi-year financing from government partners. School feeding activities (strategic outcome 2) were 70 percent resourced. However, WFP ensured the uninterrupted implementation of activities thanks to shifts in modality towards in-kind assistance. WFP was able to procure food commodities on international, regional and local markets when prices were lower and pre-positioned stocks ahead of the academic year, stretching available resources to enhance implementation rates.

Activities for the prevention of malnutrition under strategic outcome 3 were well-funded at 89 percent. Although commodities were purchased in a timely manner from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) inventory, temporary border closures with Burkina Faso and Benin caused supply chain disruptions, leading to operational pipeline breaks and lower-than-planned achievements against the implementation plan. This was further compounded by the unavailability of this type of commodity locally and the limited capacity of available suppliers. Rural development and livelihood support (strategic outcome 4) activity requirements were 91 percent resourced while activities to support country capacity strengthening and resilience coordination (strategic outcome 5) were fully resourced.





















Promoting local procurement was fundamental to WFP's operations in Niger. Out of the total tonnage procured in 2024, 63 percent was sourced locally, while 37 percent came from international sources. WFP increased overall international procurement compared to 2023 due to the improvement in the supply chain situation. The GCMF accounted for 78 percent of local purchases, enabling timely procurement in local markets and supporting the efficient use of resources. Cash-based transfers were prioritized where feasible, notably for rural development and livelihoods assistance. Where necessary, to optimize the efficient use of resources and as unforeseen emergency responses arose, WFP also renegotiated modality types and geographic targeting with donors to enhance the flexibility of responses.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	175,632,116	114,129,135	125,387,758	92,948,658
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	135,934,003	85,133,121	97,388,798	72,280,829
Activity 01: Provide an integrated food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations (refugees, IDPs, host communities and returnees)	135,934,003	85,133,121	95,397,351	72,280,829
Non-activity specific	0	0	1,991,447	0
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	39,698,113	28,996,014	27,998,960	20,667,829
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)	39,698,113	28,996,014	28,169,430	20,667,829
Non-activity specific	0	0	-170,470	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	17,965,463	14,916,572	16,146,796	9,011,893

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 2025	 17,965,463	 14,916,572	 16,146,796	 9,011,893
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	 17,965,463	 14,916,572	 16,015,270	 9,011,893
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 131,526	 0
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	 71,417,711	 40,353,321	 64,599,807	 43,443,198
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 2025	 71,417,711	 40,353,321	 64,599,807	 43,443,198
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	 71,417,711	 40,353,321	 65,141,443	 43,443,198
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 -541,636	 0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 4,910,601	 4,502,001	 6,864,520	 3,980,903

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 2025	4,910,601	4,502,001	6,864,520	3,980,903
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	4,910,601	4,502,001	6,899,474	3,980,903
Non-activity specific	0	0	-34,953	0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	12,457,204	11,055,260	17,413,534	10,135,473
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	12,457,204	11,055,260	17,413,534	10,135,473
Activity 06: Provide UNHAS flight services to partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions	12,150,104	10,761,124	17,218,123	9,963,269
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	307,100	294,136	195,411	172,204
Non-SDG Target	0	0	5,526,403	0

Total Direct Operational Costs	 282,383,095	 184,956,289	 235,938,818	 159,520,126
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 13,137,686	 13,137,686	 14,683,470	 10,340,286
Total Direct Costs	 295,520,781	 198,093,975	 250,622,288	 169,860,412
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 19,187,961	 12,855,631	 11,021,293	 11,021,293
Grand Total	 314,708,742	 210,949,606	 261,643,582	 180,881,705

Data Notes

Overview

- [1] Monographic Study on Demography, Peace, and Security in the Sahel: Case of Niger, UNFPA (2020)
- [2] Cadre Harmonisé Analysis (November 2023)
- [3] Ministry of Humanitarian Action and Disaster Management (MAH/GC) (November 2024)
- [4] Humanitarian Need and Response Plan, OCHA (January 2024)
- [5] Operational Data Portal, UNHCR (December 2024)

Strategic outcome 01

[1] WFP Niger's needs-based plan for 2024 targeted a total of 1.9 million people under SO1, including for food and nutrition responses. The 1.1 million people refers to the internal implementation plan that was outlined in 2024 to align responses to available resources.

[2] The World Health Organization launched the Guideline on the Prevention and Management of Wasting and Nutritional Oedema in Infants and Children Under 5 Years in 2023. This introduced the term "management of wasting," encompassing both the treatment of severe wasting and supplementation for moderate wasting. While the narrative has been updated to reflect these guidelines, corporate M&E systems are still undergoing gradual adjustments.

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] Cost-Benefit Study of School Meals in Niger - a study finalized by the University of Harvard in 2024 in partnership with WFP Niger and the Ministry of Education.
- [2] Cost-Benefit Study of School Meals in Niger (University of Harvard, 2024).
- [3] WFP Niger RAM data from 2023 on the impact of the girls' education grants.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

Following a change in corporate indicators related to gender, data was not collected in 2024 for the two required indicators under the Corporate Results Framework (CC 3.4 Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation; CC 3.5 Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment). These two indicators will be integrated into 2025 data collection and reporting.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable**: used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected**: used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	2,184,176	1,465,299	67%
	female	2,477,426	1,655,241	67%
	total	4,661,602	3,120,540	67%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	535,769	130,427	24%
	female	584,939	136,166	23%
	total	1,120,708	266,593	24%
24-59 months	male	117,721	149,971	127%
	female	125,452	155,748	124%
	total	243,173	305,719	126%
5-11 years	male	481,553	358,080	74%
	female	454,606	341,799	75%
	total	936,159	699,879	75%
12-17 years	male	138,531	148,604	107%
	female	130,294	144,462	111%
	total	268,825	293,066	109%
18-59 years	male	758,153	564,162	74%
	female	1,041,991	772,636	74%
	total	1,800,144	1,336,798	74%
60+ years	male	152,449	114,055	75%
	female	140,144	104,430	75%
	total	292,593	218,485	75%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	177,639	156,183	88%
Returnee	79,402	5,661	7%
IDP	381,949	627,671	164%
Resident	4,022,612	2,331,025	58%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	0	49,910	-
Asset Creation and Livelihood	1,476,854	935,998	63%
Malnutrition prevention programme	182,200	94,437	51%
Malnutrition treatment programme	782,740	438,497	56%
School based programmes	383,681	349,598	91%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	100,000	91,857	91%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	1,981,852	1,736,532	87%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	11,808	5,361	45%
Corn Soya Blend	3,684	353	10%
Iodised Salt	568	31	6%
LNS	0	498	-
Lentils	0	1,357	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	2,998	289	10%
Rice	0	3,225	-
Sorghum/Millet	31,692	17,965	57%
Split Peas	0	33	-
Vegetable Oil	3,746	1,956	52%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	3,910	2,503	64%
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	0%
Iodised Salt	326	0	0%
Rice	0	255	-
Sorghum/Millet	15,639	9,128	58%
Vegetable Oil	1,792	698	39%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	0	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	1,508	127	8%
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
LNS	0	1,624	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	754	0	0%
Sorghum/Millet	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Beans	1,631	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	1,149	0	0%
Iodised Salt	68	0	0%
LNS	0	169	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	0%
Sorghum/Millet	4,892	0	0%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Vegetable Oil	476	0	0%

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	37,089,384	20,297,245	55%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	6,073,024	2,174,273	36%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	100,080	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	31,289,215	26,986,792	86%

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.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	28,196	5,389	
			Male	21,798	4,166	
			Total	49,994	9,555	
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	807	138.5	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	518,938		
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	518,938		
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	2,999,640	573,300	
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.1.2 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	2,667	356	
			Male		329	
			Total	2,667	685	
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	49,878	12,526	
			Male	47,922	11,561	
			Total	97,800	24,087	

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	277,836 251,377 529,213	70,576 65,146 135,722
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	815,992 748,408 1,564,400	697,674 640,801 1,338,475
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 Male Total		26,003 23,907 49,910
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	53,688	30,929.24
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	7,044	1,183.47
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	36,570,446	20,297,245
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Number		1,747,830
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	239,542,590	165,333,180
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	23,112,000	6,258,925
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	37,514,484	9,095,689
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	4,256	5,198.82
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	6,682	1,140.13

Other Output

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

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	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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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	96,418	58,170
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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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	3.64	≤3	≤5	4.6	5	WFP survey
	Male	3.59	≤3	≤5.2	5.4	5.2	WFP survey
	Overall	3.6	≤3	≤5.1	5.1	5.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	42.2	≥50	≥53	47.9	53.2	WFP survey
	Male	48.8	≥50	≥54.9	53.3	54.9	WFP survey
	Overall	46.8	≥50	≥54.2	51	54.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	34	≤30	≤22.9	28.8	22.9	WFP survey
	Male	26.7	≤30	≤21.7	30.2	21.7	WFP survey
	Overall	28.9	≤30	≤22.2	29.6	22.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	23.8	≤20	≤23.9	23.3	23.9	WFP survey
	Male	24.5	≤20	≤23.4	16.5	23.4	WFP survey
	Overall	24.3	≤20	≤23.6	19.4	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	≥72.8	3.3	72.8	WFP survey
	Male	4.3	≥75.1	≥75.1	3.8	75.1	WFP survey
	Overall	4.1	≥74.2	≥74.2	3.6	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	<41.2	39.8	41.2	WFP survey
	Male	33.1	<42.8	<42.8	49.9	42.8	WFP survey
	Overall	31.9	<42.2	<42.2	45.6	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	<56.6	56.9	56.6	WFP survey
	Male	62.5	<53.7	<53.7	46.2	53.7	WFP survey
	Overall	64	<54.8	<54.8	50.8	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	≥46.8	44.1	46.8	WFP survey
	Male	42.1	≥47.7	≥47.7	48.7	47.7	WFP survey
	Overall	41.4	≥47.4	≥47.4	46.7	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	<36.3	46	36.3	WFP survey
	Male	41.5	<34.1	<34.1	44.9	34.1	WFP survey
	Overall	42.5	<34.9	<34.9	45.3	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	<16.9	10	16.9	WFP survey
	Male	16.4	<18.2	<18.2	6.4	18.2	WFP survey
	Overall	16.1	<17.7	<17.7	7.9	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	≥72.8	62.9	72.8	WFP survey
	Male	73.7	≥75.1	≥75.1	60.9	75.1	WFP survey
	Overall	70.6	≥74.2	≥74.2	61.8	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	<21.3	27.9	21.3	WFP survey
	Male	22.4	<18.5	<18.5	28.8	18.5	WFP survey
	Overall	24.6	<19.6	<19.2	28.4	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	<5.9	9.2	5.9	WFP survey
	Male	4	<6.4	<6.4	10.3	6.4	WFP survey
	Overall	4.8	<6.2	<6.2	9.8	6.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	2	<3	<7.9	10.4	7.9	WFP survey
	Male	4.7	<3	<9	14.4	9	WFP survey
	Overall	3.9	<3	<8.6	12.7	8.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	19.6	<20	<6.7	7.9	6.7	WFP survey
	Male	20.8	<20	<6.7	4.5	6.7	WFP survey
	Overall	20.5	<20	<6.7	6	6.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	29.5	<27	<28	40.7	28	WFP survey
	Male	26.7	<27	<25	39.7	25	WFP survey
	Overall	27.5	<27	<26.1	40.1	26.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	48.9	>50	>57.4	40.9	57.4	WFP survey
	Male	47.8	>50	>59.4	41.3	59.4	WFP survey
	Overall	48.2	>50	>58.6	41.2	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	>70.2	81.5	70.2	WFP survey
	Male	0	>74.1	>74.1	76.6	74.1	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>71.9	>71.9	79.1	71.9	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female			<5.92	10.72	5.92	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			<5.92	10.72	5.92	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.45	<6	<5.92	10.72	5.92	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female			<0.01	0.12	0.01	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			<0.01	0.12	0.01	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.21	<1	<0.01	0.12	0.01	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female			<0.82	0.56	0.82	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			<0.82	0.56	0.82	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.45	<1	<0.82	0.56	0.82	WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female			>93.25	88.47	93.25	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			>93.25	88.47	93.25	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	85.89	>93	>93.25	88.47	93.25	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: CH - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female			≥20.6	20.6		WFP survey
	Male			≥23.3	23.3		WFP survey
	Overall	0		≥21.9	21.9		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female			≥43.6	43.6		WFP survey
	Male			≥44.2	44.2		WFP survey
	Overall	0		≥43.9	43.9		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			≥1.7	1.7		WFP survey
	Male			≥1.7	1.7		WFP survey
	Overall	0		≥1.7	1.7		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			≥10.8	10.8		WFP survey
	Male			≥11.6	11.6		WFP survey
	Overall	0		≥11.2	11.2		WFP survey
Target Group: PBW/G - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	0		≥5	39.2		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	161,779	148,679
			Male	192,225	176,658
			Total	354,004	325,337
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	21,666	12,583.4
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	3,058,927	4,754
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	76,064,760	76,462,722
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	20,385	25,294
			Total	20,385	25,294
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	8,904	11,465
			Male	10,580	
			Total	19,484	11,465
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	3,014,096	2,169,518

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	80
N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N.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	14

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	5	2
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	1,666
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) (Overall)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	125,100	18,657
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	74	72

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CHILDREN - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Attendance rate	Female	80.93	≥96	≥95.19	96	95.19	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	79.15	≥96	≥94.9	96.56	94.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	79.95	≥96	≥95.92	96.98	95.92	WFP programme monitoring
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	1	0	Secondary data

Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	98.17	≥98.9	≥97.26	97.4	97.26	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.18	≥98.9	≥97.16	96.7	97.16	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.18	≥98.9	≥97.36	97.07	97.36	WFP programme monitoring

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 2025	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	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	262	
			Male	238	
			Total	500	
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	131,701	151,046
			Male	119,159	151,044
			Total	250,860	302,090
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	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	1,500	
			Total	1,500	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	2,261	1,751.55
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	100,080	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	2,261	1,751.55

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
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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) (Overall)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	350,000	434,543
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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	1,740	1,087
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	2,172	136
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	12
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	9
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	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	45	9

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	>1.2	1.6	1.2	WFP survey
	Male	0.3	>5	>1.1	1.3	1.1	WFP survey
	Overall	0.3	>5	>1.1	1.4	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	<40.7	36	40.7	WFP survey
	Male	44	<40	<46.6	45.1	46.6	WFP survey
	Overall	41.9	<40	<45.4	42.7	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	<58.1	62.4	58.1	WFP survey
	Male	55.6	<55	<52.3	53.6	52.3	WFP survey
	Overall	57.7	<55	<53.4	55.9	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	>49.3	52	49.3	WFP survey
	Male	35.6	>38	>57.3	55.9	57.3	WFP survey
	Overall	35.8	>37	>55.8	54.9	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	<42.9	41.6	42.9	WFP survey
	Male	52.1	<50	<37.1	38.6	37.1	WFP survey
	Overall	50.9	<50	<38.3	39.4	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	<7.8	6.4	7.8	WFP survey
	Male	12.4	<12	<5.5	5.5	5.5	WFP survey
	Overall	13.3	<13	<6	5.7	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	>80.4	62.1	80.4	WFP survey
	Male	66.5	>70	>87.2	61.1	87.2	WFP survey
	Overall	66.4	>70	>85.9	61.4	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	<17.5	30.9	17.5	WFP survey
	Male	28.9	<26	<11.4	30.9	11.4	WFP survey
	Overall	28.6	<25	<12.6	30.9	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	<2.1	7	2.1	WFP survey
	Male	4.6	<4	<1.4	8	1.4	WFP survey
	Overall	5	<5	<1.5	7.7	1.5	WFP survey
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>66	>70.4	73.7	70.4	WFP survey
	Male	0	>66	>67.1	76.2	67.1	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>66	>68.8	75	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	>20.9	25.9	20.9	WFP survey
	Male	11.3	>70	>22	22.5	22	WFP survey
	Overall	11.3	>70	>21.4	24.2	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	>27.2	48.7	27.2	WFP survey
	Male	11.3	>70	>30.3	51.2	30.3	WFP survey
	Overall	11.3	>70	>28.7	50	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	>3.3	3.8	3.3	WFP survey
	Male	11.3	>70	>6.2	3.8	6.2	WFP survey
	Overall	11.3	>70	>4.7	3.8	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	>20.9	18.4	20.9	WFP survey
	Male	11.3	>70	>22	15.7	22	WFP survey
	Overall	11.3	>70	>21.4	17	21.4	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female			<2.87	3.43	2.87	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			<2.87	3.43	2.87	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11	<10	<2.87	3.43	2.87	WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female			<0.05	0.2	0.05	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			<0.05	0.2	0.05	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.02	<2	<0.05	0.2	0.05	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female			<0.07	0.44	0.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			<0.07	0.44	0.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.13	<10	<0.07	0.44	0.7	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female			>96.38	95.93	96.38	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			>96.38	95.93	96.38	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	87.85	>80	>96.38	95.93	96.38	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: WOMEN - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	25.7	>50	>50.2	44.2	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 2025					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	
	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female Male Total	56,400 43,600 100,000	51,807 40,050 91,857	
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 Male Total	804,749 622,111 1,426,860	522,512 403,931 926,443	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	804,749 622,111 1,426,860	522,512 403,931 926,443	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	5,515		
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	5,515		
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	24,919,038	20,973,411	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	24,919,038	20,973,411	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	82,625,340	82,632,864	
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	
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	42,024 40,376 82,400	17,986 17,280 35,266	
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	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total		17,893 17,191 35,084	

A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	217,745 199,707 417,452	206,909 191,148 398,057
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	1,149	168.75
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	1,552	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	6,370,178	6,013,381
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	30,922,080	22,673,785
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	11,491,200	4,699,600

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	65,000	62,986
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	750	711

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.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.7: Total number of people covered by ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes supported by WFP (Premium paid directly by Governments, donors or partners)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	336,700	0

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	985,455	702,114
G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.1: Total USD value of premiums paid under ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WP)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	US\$	500,000	500,000
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.2: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	US\$	10,229,529	0
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	519
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	958
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 Individual	1,850,000 600,000	2,281,188 576,047
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
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.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	145	101,800
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	374	316

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	40,000	38,147
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.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	300	289
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.2: Hectares of land forested	Food assistance for asset	Ha	15,000	13,914
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.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	425	321.5
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.5: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Km	800	800
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.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for asset	Number	11	0
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	%	90.22	100

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	55,878	55,878
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	35,979	35,979
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,419	1,419
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	840	840
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	6	0

F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.3: Number of post-harvest management infrastructure provided/constructed	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	11	0
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	8	8

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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	>29.8	33.5	29.8	WFP survey
	Male	0	>42.8	>42.8	50.9	42.8	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>41.2	>41.2	47.5	41.2	WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Female	0	>34	>34	43.8	34	WFP survey
	Male	0	>52.6	>52.6	59.5	52.6	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>50.4	>50.4	56.4	50.4	WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Female	0	>23.4	>23.4	42.9	23.4	WFP survey
	Male	0	>37.3	>37.3	55.8	37.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>35.6	>35.6	53.3	35.6	WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Female	0	>40.4	>40.4	53.6	40.4	WFP survey
	Male	0	>54.3	>54.3	66.3	54.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>52.7	>52.7	63.8	52.7	WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Female	0	>23.4	>23.4	34.3	23.4	WFP survey
	Male	0	>36.1	>36.1	55.3	36.1	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>36.4	>34.6	51.1	34.6	WFP survey
Climate services score: Climate services score	Female	0	>30.2	>30.2	31.8	30.2	WFP survey
	Male	0	>44.6	>44.6	46.1	44.6	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>42.9	>42.9	43.3	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	≤2.6	5.3	2.6	WFP survey
	Male	1.63	≤1.5	≤1.8	3.7	1.8	WFP survey
	Overall	1.66	≤1.5	≤1.9	4.1	1.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	40.7	≥50	≥61.9	57.4	61.9	WFP survey
	Male	43.2	≥50	≥70.3	62.1	70.3	WFP survey
	Overall	42.6	≥50	≥68.6	60.9	68.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28.4	≥30	≥24.6	26.3	24.6	WFP survey
	Male	30.5	≥30	≥20.3	23.7	20.3	WFP survey
	Overall	30	≥30	≥21.1	24.4	21.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	31	<25	<13.5	16.3	13.5	WFP survey
	Male	26.3	<25	<9.4	14.1	9.4	WFP survey
	Overall	27.4	<20	<10.2	14.7	10.2	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	1.7	<2	<7.7	18.7	7.7	WFP survey
	Male	2.4	<2	<4.6	11.8	4.6	WFP survey
	Overall	2.2	<2	<5.2	13.6	5.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	10.3	<9	<3.6	15	3.6	WFP survey
	Male	9.2	<9	<2.3	11.7	2.3	WFP survey
	Overall	9.4	<9	<2.6	12.6	2.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	4.9	<4	<20.6	28	20.6	WFP survey
	Male	4.4	<4	<20.3	24.1	20.3	WFP survey
	Overall	4.5	<4	<20.3	25.1	20.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	83.2	>85	>68.1	38.3	68.1	WFP survey
	Male	84	>85	>72.8	52.3	72.8	WFP survey
	Overall	83.8	>85	>71.9	48.7	71.9	WFP survey
Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions	Overall	0	>90	>73	79	73	Secondary data
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	62.57	>65	>73.8	80.4	73.8	WFP survey
	Male	62.57	>65	>81.3	86.6	81.3	WFP survey
	Overall	62.57	>65	>79.8	85	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	102	2.81	Secondary data
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female		=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=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	<52.2	37.8	52.2	WFP survey
Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	Overall	0	>23.1	>23.1	26	23.1	WFP survey
Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	Overall	0	>24.7	>24.7	36.2	24.7	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	0	<18	<18	18.6	18	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	0	>53.2	>53.2	43.6	53.2	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	0	>28.9	>28.9	37.7	28.9	WFP survey
Investment capacity index: 1.1 Savings	Female	0	>25	=24	25	24	WFP survey
	Male	0	>25	=26.5	34	26.5	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>25	=26.1	32	26.1	WFP survey
Investment capacity index: 1.2 Credits for Productive Purposes	Female	0	>42	=26.1	26	26.1	WFP survey
	Male	0	>42	=46.8	61	46.8	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>42	=42.7	55	42.7	WFP survey

Investment capacity index: 1.3. Insurance Payouts	Female	0	>0	=0	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	>0	=0	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>0	=0	0	0	WFP survey
Investment capacity index: Investment capacity index	Female	0	>65	=50.1	51	50.1	WFP survey
	Male	0	>65	=73.3	96	73.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>65	=68.7	87	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	≥2,500,000	406,254	682,130.25	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0		≥2,500,000	406,254		WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥4,500	≥4,000	626	1,456	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0		≥4,000	626		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 2025					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 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.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.10: Social protection system building blocks supported-Advocacy	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed	
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.11: Social protection system building blocks supported-Assessment and analysis	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed	
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.12: Social protection system building blocks supported-Planning and financing	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed	
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.1: Social protection system building blocks supported-Policy and Legislation	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed	
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed	
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.3: Social protection system building blocks supported-Platforms and infrastructure	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed	
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.5: Social protection system building blocks supported-Benefit delivery	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed	
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.6: Social protection system building blocks supported-Registration and enrolment	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed	
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.7: Social protection system building blocks supported-Engagements and communication	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed	
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	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	39	31	

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.4: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	55	55
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.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	150	149
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	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	5	5
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	1	1

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	6	6
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	21	20
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.4: Number of national stakeholder institutions engaged in WFP-facilitated South-South and Triangular Cooperation activities	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	2	2
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	5	5
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	21	20
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.8: Number of supranational institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	1	1

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≥3	3	4	Secondary data
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Overall	18,900		≥18,900	18,935		Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 06: Humanitarian and development partners in Niger have access to common services and expertise to access and operate in targeted areas until appropriate and sustainable alternatives are available	Crisis Response
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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.23: Number of active UNHAS user organizations	H.23.1: Total number of active UNHAS users' organizations	Common Air Transport Services	Number	179	180
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT	18	43
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	18,000	14,566

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

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.2.2: Emergency Telecommunication Clusters (ETC) 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.20: Number of partners using Admin Platform to deliver services to beneficiaries	H.20.1: Total number of partners using the using the UN Booking Hub	Technology Services (TEC)	Number	3	5
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	4	4

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: Common Air Transport Services							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	=100	≥97.5	98	97.5	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Protection indicators

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≥89.2	93.79	89.2	WFP survey
	Male	0	=100	≥92.72	93.21	92.72	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=100	≥91.38	93.47	91.38	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	87	=100	=96.56	95.48	96.56	WFP survey
	Male	87	=100	=93.33	94.1	93.33	WFP survey
	Overall	87	=100	=94.56	94.7	94.56	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	80	=100	=89.69	93.79	89.69	WFP survey
	Male	80	=100	=86.86	93.21	86.86	WFP survey
	Overall	80	=100	=87.94	93.47	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≥92.37	93.73	92.37	WFP survey
	Male	99.6	=100	≥91.92	90.62	91.92	WFP survey
	Overall	99.6	=100	≥92.01	91.31	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	≥93.08	94.39	93.08	WFP survey
	Male	87.6	≥95	≥91.78	94.39	91.78	WFP survey
	Overall	87.6	≥95	≥92.04	94.39	92.04	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99.8	=100	=90.11	84.27	90.11	WFP survey
	Male	99.8	=100	=90.36	85.23	90.36	WFP survey
	Overall	99.8	=100	=90.31	85.02	90.31	WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	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	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	=35.84	43.04	35.84	WFP survey
	Male	20	=90	=34.88	49	34.88	WFP survey
	Overall	20	=100	=35.25	46.46	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	=26.84	22.77	26.84	WFP survey
	Male	7	=100	=39.76	29.37	39.76	WFP survey
	Overall	7	=100	=37.17	27.91	37.17	WFP survey

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≥39	0	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≥38	0	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≥38	0	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≥40	0	0	Secondary data

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	Female			≥20.44		20.44	
	Male			≥20.44		20.44	
	Overall	0	≥20	≥20.44		20.44	Secondary data

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Students of Medersa School in Katambagué, smiling after having their nutritious school meal.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

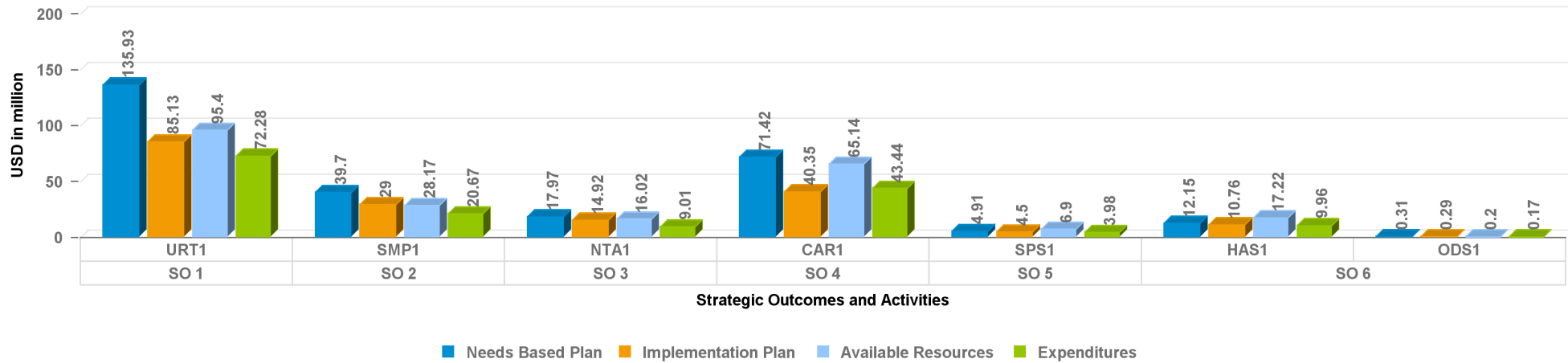
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Crisis affected populations, including refugees, IDPs host communities and returnees in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis	
SO 2	School-aged girls and boys including adolescents in targeted food insecure and pastoral regions have access to adequate and nutritious food during the school year	
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable persons and communities including children 6-59 months, pregnant women and girls, adolescent girls, in targeted areas have improved nutritional status by 2025	
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 2025	
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 2025	
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

Annual Country Report

Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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 2025	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
		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	71,417,711	40,353,321	64,599,807	43,443,198
Subtotal 2.4)	SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)		71,417,711	40,353,321	64,599,807	43,443,199

Annual Country Report

Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

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 2025	Non Activity Specific	0	0	131,526	0
		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	17,965,463	14,916,572	16,015,270	9,011,893
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			17,965,463	14,916,572	16,146,796	9,011,893

Annual Country Report

Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

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	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,991,447	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	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	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)	135,934,003	85,133,121	95,397,351	72,280,829
	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)	39,698,113	28,996,014	27,998,960	20,667,829
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			175,632,116	114,129,135	125,387,758	92,948,658

Annual Country Report

Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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	Non Activity Specific			0	
		Provide UNHAS flight services to partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions	12,150,104	10,761,124	17,218,123	9,963,269
		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	307,100	294,137	195,411	172,204
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			12,457,204	11,055,260	17,413,534	10,135,473

Annual Country Report

Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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 2025	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
		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	4,910,601	4,502,001	6,864,520	3,980,903
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			4,910,601	4,502,001	6,864,520	3,980,903
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	5,526,403	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	5,526,403	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			282,383,095	184,956,289	235,938,818	159,520,126
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			13,137,686	13,137,686	14,683,470	10,340,286
Total Direct Costs			295,520,781	198,093,975	250,622,288	169,860,412
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			19,187,961	12,855,631	11,021,293	11,021,293
Grand Total			314,708,742	210,949,606	261,643,582	180,881,705


 Michael Hemling
 CHIEF, CFORC

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

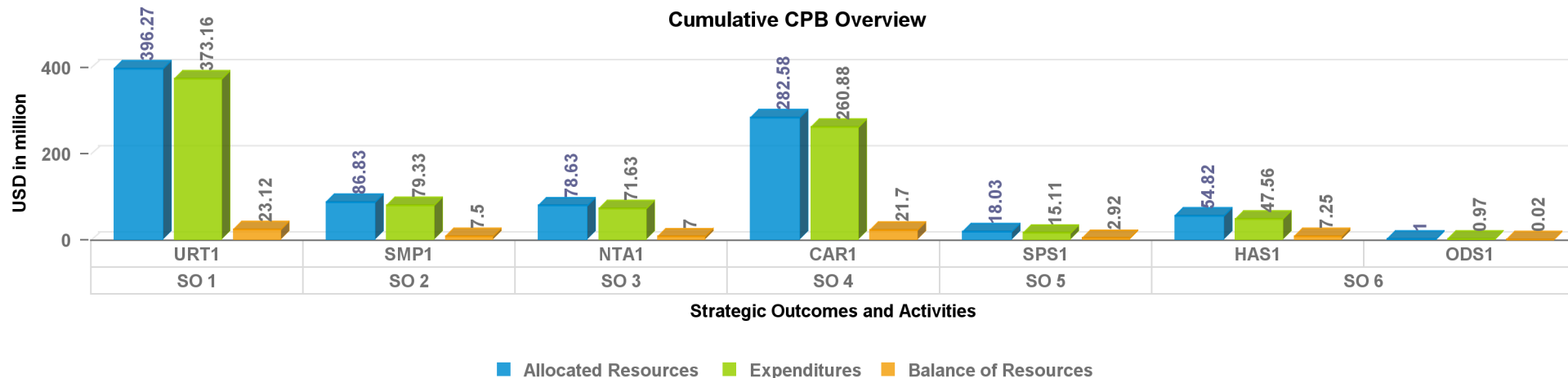
Expenditures

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

Annual Country Report

Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)



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 2025	
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 2025	
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 2025	
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

Annual Country Report

Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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)	698,637,110	378,939,827	17,332,075	396,271,902	373,155,379	23,116,523	
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,991,447	0	1,991,447	0	1,991,447	
	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)	120,024,608	86,657,249	0	86,657,249	79,326,118	7,331,130	
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			818,661,719	467,588,522	17,332,075	484,920,597	452,481,497	32,439,100

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

Annual Country Report

Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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 2025	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	119,494,490	78,629,571	0	78,629,571	71,626,195	7,003,376
		Non Activity Specific	0	131,526	0	131,526	0	131,526
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			119,494,490	78,761,097	0	78,761,097	71,626,195	7,134,902

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Annual Country Report

Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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 2025	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	357,396,544	282,039,593	0	282,039,593	260,882,985	21,156,608
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			357,396,544	282,039,593	0	282,039,593	260,882,985	21,156,608

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Annual Country Report

Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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 2025	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	21,398,216	17,995,275	0	17,995,275	15,111,658	2,883,617
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			21,398,216	17,995,275	0	17,995,275	15,111,658	2,883,617

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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	3,317,482	995,445	0	995,445	972,238	23,207
		Provide UNHAS flight services to partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions	50,874,275	54,815,142	0	54,815,142	47,560,288	7,254,854
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			54,191,757	55,810,587	0	55,810,587	48,532,526	7,278,061

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Annual Country Report

Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	5,526,403	0	5,526,403	0	5,526,403
Subtotal SDG Target			0	5,526,403	0	5,526,403	0	5,526,403
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,371,142,726	907,721,478	17,332,075	925,053,553	848,634,861	76,418,692
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			51,481,851	42,301,331	552,729	42,854,060	38,510,875	4,343,185
Total Direct Costs			1,422,624,577	950,022,809	17,884,804	967,907,613	887,145,736	80,761,876
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			92,247,138	57,073,051		57,073,051	57,073,051	0
Grand Total			1,514,871,715	1,007,095,860	17,884,804	1,024,980,664	944,218,787	80,761,876

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemming, CFORC
 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