

# Country strategic plan revision

Date of this revision: [October 2025]

## Niger Country Strategic Plan, revision 8

	Current	Change	Revised
<b>Duration</b>	January 2020 - December 2025	12-month extension	January 2020 - December 2026
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	12,838,080	473,515	13,311,595
<b>Total cost (USD)</b>	1,812,526,286	113,360,241	1,925,886,527

## DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY FOR APPROVAL: ED

### 1. RATIONALE

1. Niger faces an increasingly complex operating environment. Access constraints, additional bureaucratic impediments and reduced resources require more agile, targeted and efficient responses. This is particularly critical as food insecurity remains high, with over 2.2 million people acutely food insecure in 2025. A deteriorating security situation alongside the country's vulnerability to economic and climatic shocks will likely continue to drive needs.
2. WFP continues prioritizing the most food insecure populations in Niger, notably newly displaced populations and those facing acute hunger in the lean season. Simultaneously, WFP is enhancing multisectoral collaboration to strengthen food systems and the national food sovereignty agenda, aligned to the United Nations' Flagship project in Niger. Investing in resilient food systems and social safety nets, including school feeding, will boost socio-economic indicators and human capital while reducing needs and contributing to long-term social cohesion.
3. This revision extends the current Country Strategic Plan (CSP) by 12 months, through December 2026, while also incorporating adjustments to the 2025 budget, in line with the funding outlook. The extension is necessary to align with the new strategy of the Government that took office following the coup d'état in 2023. The recently approved Programme de Refondation de la République (PRR) 2025-2029 will enable WFP's next CSP to be fully aligned with the Government's vision.

### 2. CHANGES

#### *Strategic orientation*

4. The strategic orientation of the CSP remains unchanged.

#### *CSP outcomes*

5. **Under CSP Outcome 1**, WFP has recalibrated its emergency assistance to focus on those most at risk, prioritizing newly displaced populations and individuals facing acute hunger during the lean season. Resource allocation and caseloads have been adjusted in line with the latest prioritization strategy, maintaining full rations for Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) and lean season interventions, while scaling protracted assistance and nutrition activities according to available resources and hotspot analysis. Although the annual budget for this Outcome has decreased, the number of beneficiaries has increased due to a shift toward short-duration, high-impact interventions such as one month of assistance for flood-affected populations and three months under the RRM.
6. **Under CSP outcome 2**, due to resourcing constraints, the number of meals distributed to children in schools receiving in-kind food assistance will be reduced from 3 to 2 meals per week in nomadic schools and from 2 to 1 meal per week in sedentary schools. In 2026, WFP will reinstate the cash-based transfer modality, suspended since July 2023, to strengthen the Home-Grown School Feeding approach. In coordination with the Ministry of Education, cash transfers will be provided to 660 schools to procure locally produced food from smallholder farmer organizations. To guarantee a stable supply to school canteens, WFP will reinforce technical capacity strengthening to smallholder farmers organizations around targeted schools.
7. **Under CSP outcome 3**, at the community level, nutrition sensitization and screening activities will be scaled up through the Nutritional Learning and Rehabilitation Centers (FARN, in French). Increased efforts will be made to integrate nutrition actions into all activities within WFP's integrated resilience approach.
8. **Under CSP outcome 4**, given funding constraints, WFP is conducting a consultative assessment to classify existing resilience sites based on actual community needs. This will enable sites with improved land restoration and food security status to transition to capacity strengthening assistance and value chain development. Subject to resources, rural development activities such as food assistance for assets (FFA) including market gardening will expand in highly vulnerable areas, including those hosting refugees and displaced peoples. With the prioritization of sites and in line with WFP Niger's progression strategy, the number of beneficiaries assisted through direct transfers will be reduced, as beneficiaries will transition to capacity strengthening and value chain support. WFP will continue leveraging partnerships (e.g. with UNICEF, FAO and GIZ) to enhance convergence and multi-sectoral impact.
9. **Under CSP outcome 5:** there are no changes in this revision.
10. **Under CSP outcome 6:** there are no changes in this revision.
11. **Assessment, targeting and monitoring:** WFP will continue implementing its targeting strategy, detailing the approach under each activity while ensuring full compliance with corporate standards and alignment with national priorities and guidance, especially in social protection and anticipatory action areas. Through this revision, targeting for the emergency response will be guided by findings of the 2025 Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) of the post-RRM intervention, the protracted response strategy in 2026 as well as the shift from protracted to conditional interventions, including the evolution of needs, intervention design, and retargeting. WFP will support the organization of two *Cadre Harmonisé* (CH) exercises in 2026 and facilitate the collection of necessary data through household surveys scheduled for February and October. Additionally, WFP will consolidate progress made through investments under the Global Assurance Project, particularly in targeting, monitoring, and the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM).

12. **Partnerships:** WFP Niger engages a diverse range of partners to support its CSP activities, but faces an increasingly challenging donor landscape, with major traditional donors reducing contributions. Guided by an updated resource mobilization strategy, WFP Niger continues to proactively advocate with partners, positioning itself as a value for money and reliable partner to deliver assistance despite the complexities of the operating environment. Efforts include evidence-based advocacy, improved reporting, and outreach to non-traditional donors, international financial institutions (IFIs) and the Government of Niger, particularly around food systems and resilience. In addition, WFP is coordinating with United Nations agencies for advocacy and fundraising objectives, while exploring private sector opportunities with the support of Global HQ.
13. **Transfer modalities:** WFP Niger delivers assistance through multiple modalities, selecting the most appropriate approach based on feasibility assessments, security conditions, and operational directives. Where direct cash transfers are constrained by security challenges or government directives, voucher distributions have been relaunched and will be further expanded in all affected regions in 2026.
14. **Supply chain:** Local procurement now accounts for 85 percent of food commodities, supporting the local economy and improving efficiency. Specialized products such as vegetable oil and specialized nutritious foods are imported through the Togo-Burkina Faso corridor, the only government-approved route. This corridor poses additional costs, risks and operational delays. WFP implements risk mitigation measures including strengthening local procurement and coordination with authorities as well as ensuring real-time monitoring of supply chain operations through digital logistics systems.
15. **Transition/handover strategy:** WFP Niger is undertaking efforts to align responses with needs and national priorities, notably enhancing resilience objectives to advance the national food sovereignty agenda. Consequently, WFP is supporting the national social protection system that will enable people to cope with chronic and recurrent food insecurity, while also sustaining the scale of the resilience programme and intensifying the progression strategy in coordination with local authorities. In addition, a transition from unconditional to conditional assistance for eligible protracted displaced populations, aligned to national priorities is being prioritised. Technical support to progress the Government's adoption of its commitments to expand nationwide coverage of the national school meal programme continues.
16. **Risk management:** In line with the Internal Audit report released in January 2025, the Niger Country Office is implementing a series of actions to address the recommendations identified, particular linked to risk appetite, beneficiary identity and data management, cash based transactions, accountability to affected people, cooperating partner management and oversight, programme planning as well as supply chain (addressing challenges in Last Mile delivery and commodity tracking). These recommendations will ensure WFP is reinforcing risk management, oversight and mitigation measures, particularly critical in this challenging operating and resourcing environment. In addition, the internal risk register has identified several key risks including insecurity, supply chain disruptions risks related to fraud, exploitation, and sexual abuse.
17. **Protection and accountability to affected people:** Where possible, vulnerability-based targeting (rather than status-based) will be employed, and WFP will strive to ensure that the most marginalized food insecure people, including persons with disabilities, women, youth and the elderly, are not left behind. In light of the significant reduction in the number of assisted people, information provision and community feedback mechanisms will be strengthened to ensure communities understand how the reductions are made and can voice concerns, allowing WFP to promptly address potential targeting errors. Social cohesion

considerations will be taken into account and inform programme design and implementation, promoting equitable support among groups to minimize potential community tensions.

### 3. Beneficiary analysis

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY CSP OUTCOME								
CSP Outcome	Activity/Modality	Period	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	
			(18+ years)	(18+ years)	(0-18 years)	(0-18 years)		
1	General Food Distribution (IN-KIND)	Current	1,084,386	612,914	1,508,711	1,508,711	4,714,721	
		Increase	121,360	109,224	194,176	182,040	606,800	
		<b>Revised</b>	<b>1,205,746</b>	<b>722,138</b>	<b>1,702,887</b>	<b>1,690,751</b>	<b>5,321,521</b>	
	General Food Distribution (Cash & Voucher)	Current	569,978	322,161	793,013	793,013	2,478,165	
		Increase	225,000	202,500	360,000	337,500	1,125,000	
		<b>Revised</b>	<b>794,978</b>	<b>524,661</b>	<b>1,153,013</b>	<b>1,130,513</b>	<b>3,603,165</b>	
2	School-based programme (IN-KIND)	Current	-	-	145,399	151,333	296,732	
		Increase	-	-	3,739	3,892	7,632	
		<b>Revised</b>	-	-	<b>149,138</b>	<b>155,225</b>	<b>304,362</b>	
	School-based programme (CBT)	Current	-	-	70,939	73,834	144,773	
		Increase	-	-	2517	2,620	5,137	
		<b>Revised</b>	-	-	<b>73,456</b>	<b>76,454</b>	<b>149,910</b>	
3	Nutrition programme (IN-KIND)	Current	221,425	-	1,186,435	1,285,304	2,693,164	
		Increase		-	113,908	123,400	237,308	
		<b>Revised</b>	<b>221,425</b>	-	<b>1,300,343</b>	<b>1,408,704</b>	<b>2,930,472</b>	
	Nutrition programme CBT)	Current	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	
		Increase	8,785	-	-	-	8,785	
		<b>Revised</b>	<b>11,785</b>	-	-	-	<b>11,785</b>	
4	Smallholder support (In-kind)	Current	82,020	64,752	129,505	155,406	431,682	
		Decrease	-43,751	-34,540	-69,081	-82,897	-230,268	
		<b>Revised</b>	<b>38,269</b>	<b>30,212</b>	<b>60,424</b>	<b>72,509</b>	<b>201,414</b>	
	Smallholder support (CBT)	Current	378,359	298,704	597,409	716,890	1,991,362	
		Decrease	-201,825	-159,335	-318,671	-382,404	-1,062,234	
		<b>Revised</b>	<b>176,534</b>	<b>139,369</b>	<b>278,738</b>	<b>334,486</b>	<b>929,128</b>	
	Smallholder support (CS)	Current	71,986	56,831	113,662	136,395	378,874	
		Decrease	-38,399	-30,315	-60,630	-72,756	-202,099	
		<b>Revised</b>	<b>33,587</b>	<b>26,516</b>	<b>53,032</b>	<b>63,639</b>	<b>176,775</b>	
TOTAL (without overlap)		Current	2,186,728	1,355,363	4,559,743	4,736,247	12,838,080	
		Increase	272,275	87,534	70,124	43,580	473,515	
		<b>Revised</b>	<b>2,459,003</b>	<b>1,442,897</b>	<b>4,629,867</b>	<b>4,779,827</b>	<b>13,311,595</b>	

#### 4. COST BREAKDOWN

TABLE 2: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)							
CSP Outcomes	01	02	03	04	05	06	TOTAL
Focus Area	Crisis Response	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	
Transfer	28,607,006	16,066,197	10,028,602	21,716,051	5,353,147	11,958,343	93,729,346
Implementation	4,226,412	2,025,881	1,358,007	851,037	747,416	1,076,532	10,285,284
Direct support costs							2,435,658
Subtotal							106,450,288
Indirect support costs							6,909,953
<b>TOTAL</b>							<b>113,360,241</b>

TABLE 3: OVERALL CSP COST BREAKDOWN FOLLOWING THE REVISION (USD)							
CSP Outcomes	01	02	03	04	05	06	TOTAL
Focus Area	Crisis Response	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	
Transfer	803,520,993	156,412,363	133,744,497	421,638,337	28,606,238	72,484,427	1,616,406,856
Implementation	49,557,954	15,426,650	15,215,830	32,217,507	4,990,832	7,154,398	124,563,171
Direct support costs	32,729,289	6,978,070	5,688,866	17,707,177	1,341,351	3,167,202	67,611,956
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>885,808,235</b>	<b>178,817,084</b>	<b>154,649,194</b>	<b>471,563,022</b>	<b>34,938,421</b>	<b>82,806,027</b>	<b>1,808,581,983</b>
Indirect support costs	57,577,535	11,623,110	10,052,198	30,651,596	2,270,997	5,129,107	117,304,544
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>943,385,771</b>	<b>190,440,194</b>	<b>164,701,391</b>	<b>502,214,618</b>	<b>37,209,419</b>	<b>87,935,134</b>	<b>1,925,886,527</b>