



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES

Niger

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2026

Table of contents

Overview	3
Operational context	9
Programme performance	12
Strategic outcome 01	12
Strategic outcome 02	15
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	35
Financial Overview	37
Data Notes	42
Annex	43
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	43
Figures and Indicators	44
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	44
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	44
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	44
Annual Food Transfer (mt)	45
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	46
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	48
Cross-cutting Indicators	71

Overview

Key messages

- In 2025, WFP reached 3.1 million people across Niger with food and nutrition assistance to address their immediate needs and simultaneously supported communities to strengthen climate resilient food systems and access to vital services through an integrated package of resilience activities.
- 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.

Climate resilient food systems lie at the heart of Niger's development priorities and prospects for achieving its food sovereignty objectives. Agriculture is not only the backbone of Niger's economy, accounting for 40 percent of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP), but also serves as the main source of livelihood for 80 percent of the population. Accompanying the Government in its vision to transform food systems and secure a productive agricultural sector is therefore a priority of the United Nations System in Niger, with WFP providing vital strategic and operational assistance to accelerate growth prospects. Such investments are key to promoting stability and sustainably reducing needs in Niger where shocks linked to conflict, economic instability and climate events continue to aggravate pre-existing and chronic vulnerabilities.

Throughout 2025, WFP worked alongside the Government of Niger to accelerate its food sovereignty agenda through the advancement of community-led solutions to address the root causes of food insecurity and persistent vulnerabilities via the Integrated Resilience Package and expanding social protection coverage, coupled with social protection system strengthening support to advance the development of a regular national social safety net programme. Simultaneously, WFP sustained its capacities to deliver emergency food and nutrition assistance to people in need in the aftermath of sudden or protracted crises. In total, WFP assisted 3.1 million people with targeted lifesaving and life changing support, working through national authorities and both local and international cooperating partners to deliver assistance in all regions of Niger throughout the year.

Despite these achievements, 2025 marked an exceptionally challenging year for the humanitarian and development sectors in Niger. Sharp reductions in funding impacted the scale of responses, compounding persistent access constraints and operational complexities. WFP rapidly adapted to the evolving context by reducing its implementation plan in March 2025 and implementing a prioritization strategy, suspending emergency assistance to protracted displacement populations from June 2025. Early planning based on conservative resourcing outlooks enabled WFP to sustain responses year-round. In addition, WFP implemented a series of efficiency measures including the reduction of personnel, closure of warehouses and renegotiation of existing contracts in a bid to reduce operating costs. Measures will continue to be implemented into 2026, informed by a HQ-led study on cost-saving potential in Niger alongside the need to enhance inter-agency sharing of services.

Funding concerns across partners required enhanced coordination and advance planning, particularly to meet urgent needs of newly displaced. Surges in displacement alerts were received throughout the year via the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM). Strengthened coordination with the RRM Consortium ensured continued delivery despite funding and access challenges, with WFP leading most food responses after prioritizing resources for RRM. Strong functioning of this RRM response remains crucial as conflict and instability persists, particularly in Diffa, Tahoua, Tillaberi and Dosso regions where armed groups target civilian populations and military structures.

Indeed, maintaining operational flexibility and adaptability was one of WFP's strengths in 2025. The mandatory use of armed escorts to access the field complexified the operating conditions for partners while driving operating costs. From May 2025, WFP applied Standard Operating Procedures on last resort armed escorts, ensuring missions are assessed with a principled lens. In addition, reinforced coordination with the Government at the regional level secured fluid movement of WFP's trucks including through the use of public escorts or alternative mechanisms to secure safe passage of partners. Diversifying delivery mechanisms to include value vouchers, proved indispensable to overcome localized restrictions on the use of cash. Indeed, in Tillaberi region, responses to hard-to-reach areas such as Tera and

Ayerou were feasible without requiring communities to undertake risky journeys to distribution sites thanks to switch to vouchers.

In this context, early planning, strengthened partnerships and applying lessons learned proved critical to delivering operations that sustained impact. Through the inter-agency working group for Anticipatory Action, WFP and UN partners improved readiness to potential river floods thanks to pre-defined Anticipatory Action Framework. WFP also reinforced coordination with Food Security Cluster partners to respond to seasonal food insecurity with early targeting improving timeliness of responses. Simultaneously, in partnership with UNICEF and the World Bank, WFP contributed to national efforts to advance the national social protection system with shock-response capacities, delivering assistance to 44,702 recurrently food insecure people with social protection cash assistance. WFP also supported data collection for the Unified Social Register and the launch of the national road-map for social protection.

As resources become finite, reinforcing system based responses alongside community and household level resilience and adaptability to shocks is critical. WFP's integrated resilience package continued to deliver positive results, promoting livelihoods and improved use of natural resources including reinforcing social cohesion. The programme was implemented in over 2,000 villages across Niger. Efforts to restore natural resources have supported ecosystem transformation by rehabilitating 22,400 hectares of degraded land with the participation of more than 550,000 people in Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities. In line with food systems strengthening efforts, WFP increasingly focused on value chain development through Smallholders' Access to Markets (SAMS) having purchased 3,648 MT of local produce from smallholder farmer cooperatives in Niger including FFA/SAMS participants.

Providing farmers with a guaranteed market is vital to advancing the overall food systems agenda. As a component of WFP's school feeding assistance, WFP worked with the Ministry of Education to promote the home-grown school feeding approach, resuming cash assistance to targeted schools in high-production regions while also purchasing USD 1.4 million worth of locally grown nutritious produce for use in the national school meals programme. In total, WFP supported the Government to reach over 325,000 primary school children with daily nutritious meals in schools across Niger. With an estimated 1.6 million children suffering from acute malnutrition in Niger in 2025, WFP continued to coordinate with the Ministry of Health for the provision of specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) to health centres across Niger, supporting the supplementation for prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition to 493,000 children aged between 6 - 23 months. WFP also introduced a 'Cash for Prevention' response, providing cash assistance to 5,666 people in at-risk communities for the procurement of locally fortified flours.

At the strategic level, WFP supported humanitarian coordination and advocacy efforts by actively participating in UN-led coordination mechanisms and working groups for access and Civ-Mil coordination. WFP participated in the Humanitarian Forum in Bamako while sustaining advocacy with national authorities on the criticality of validating key food security and nutrition analyses, including the Cadre Harmonisé process. WFP's leadership of common service provision including through the provision of United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) and the Supply Chain Working Group ensured humanitarian and development actors had sustained access to the field and visibility on efficient importation of vital health and nutrition commodities.

Looking ahead to 2026, as co-lead for the implementation of UN's Flagship Initiative to support the Government of Niger in transforming food systems, WFP will continue to support national efforts to mobilise development resources from diverse partners, including advancing climate finance dialogue and proposals. This will also inform the scale and scope of WFP's upcoming Country Strategic Plan (2027 - 2031), which will depend on realistic resourcing prospects. Through reinforced partnerships, WFP will continue to advance national objectives to sustainably reduce humanitarian needs while fostering conditions for Niger to advance its food sovereignty agenda.

3,114,176

Total beneficiaries in 2025



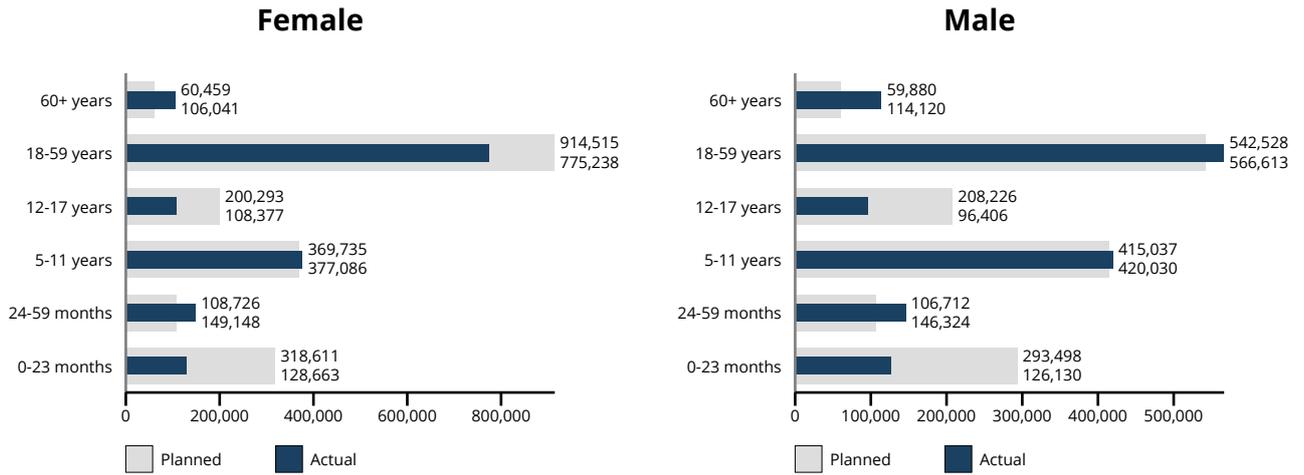
53% female



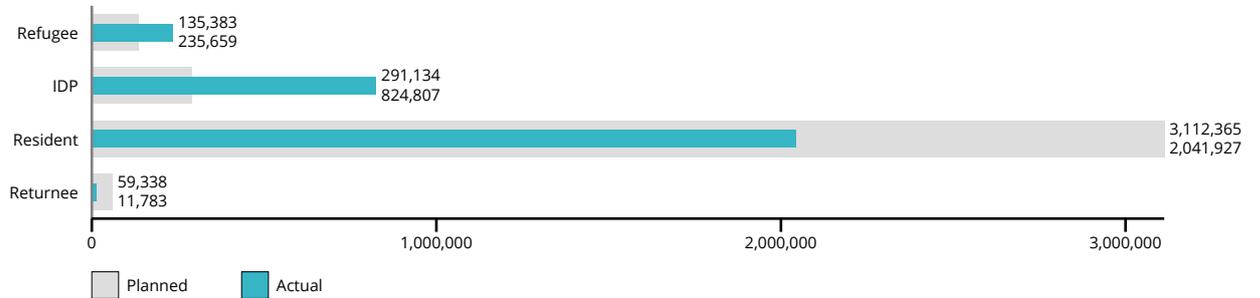
47% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 63,082 (52% Female, 48% Male)

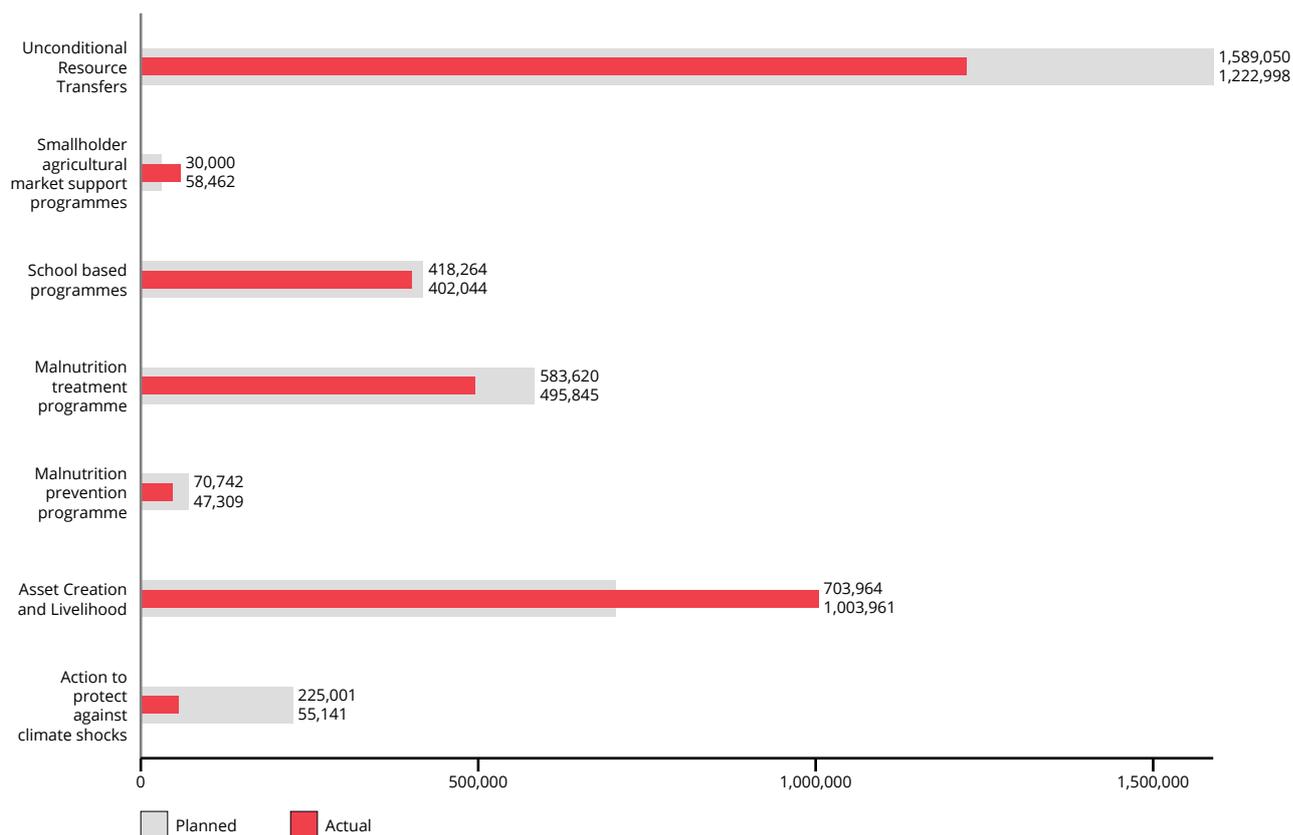
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



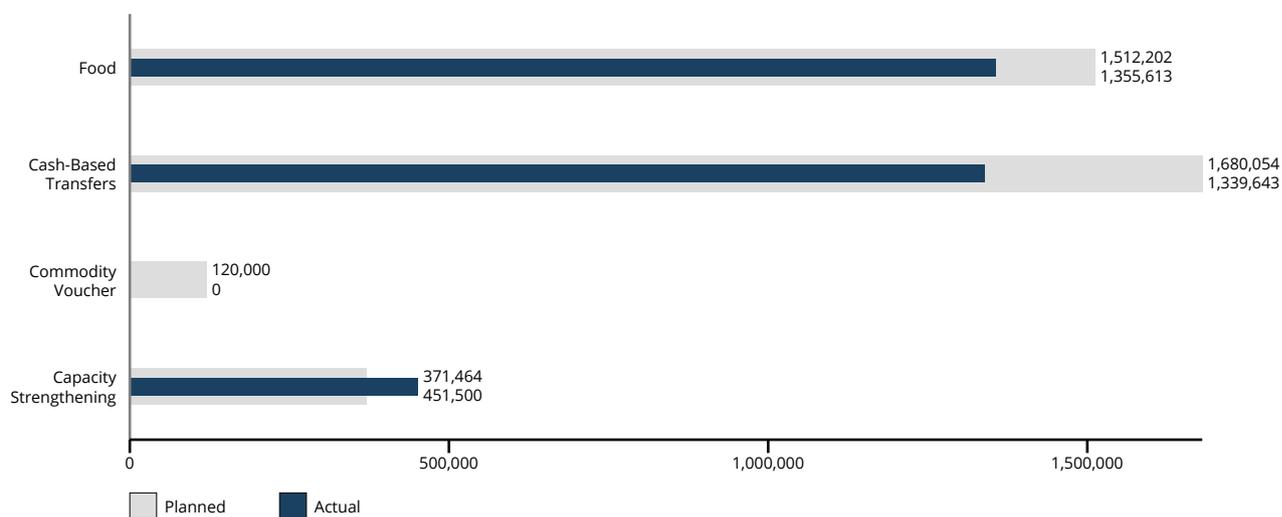
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



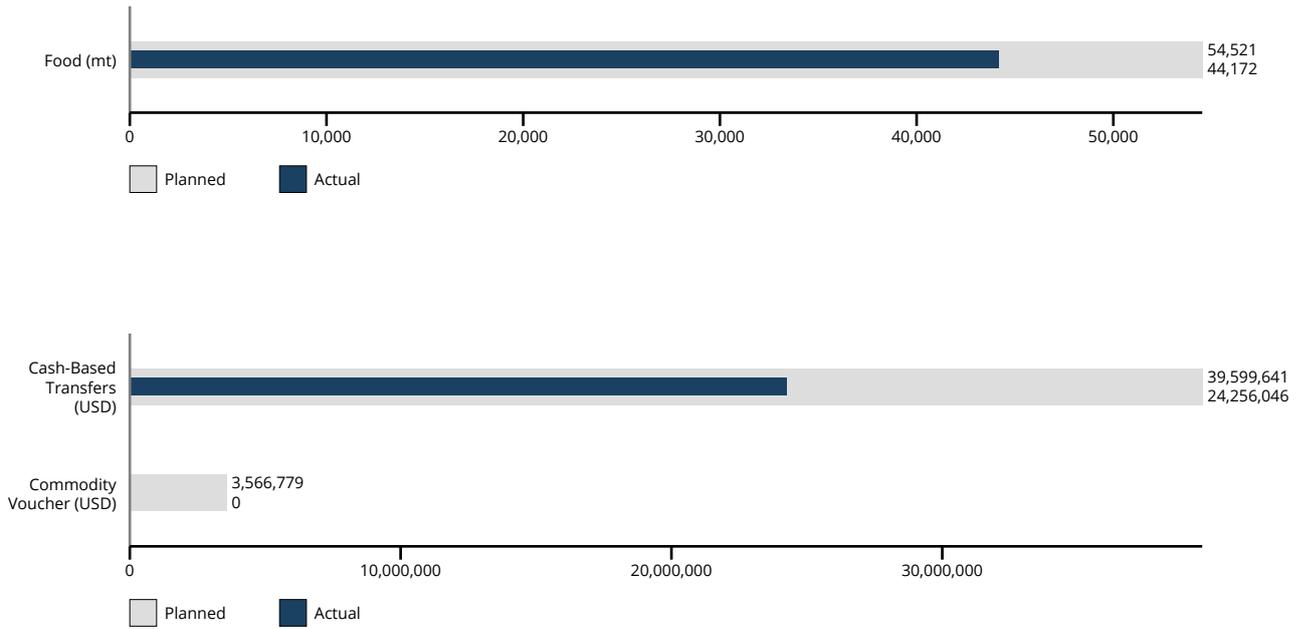
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



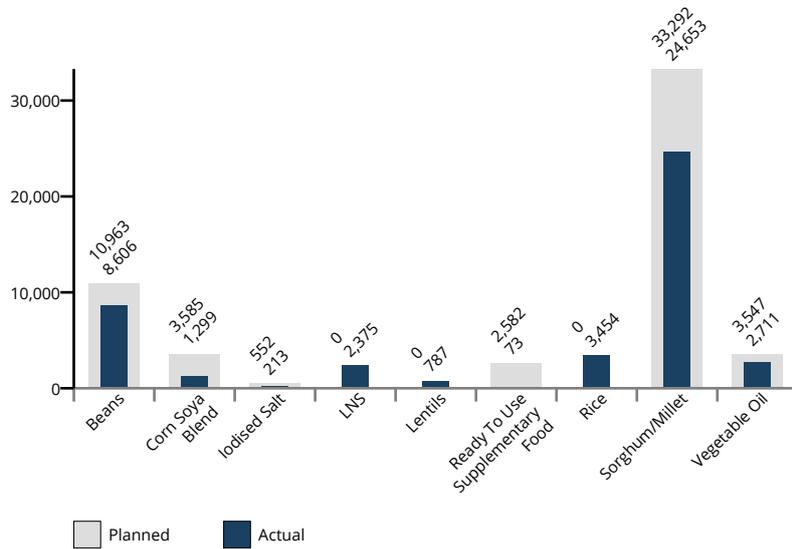
Beneficiaries by Modality



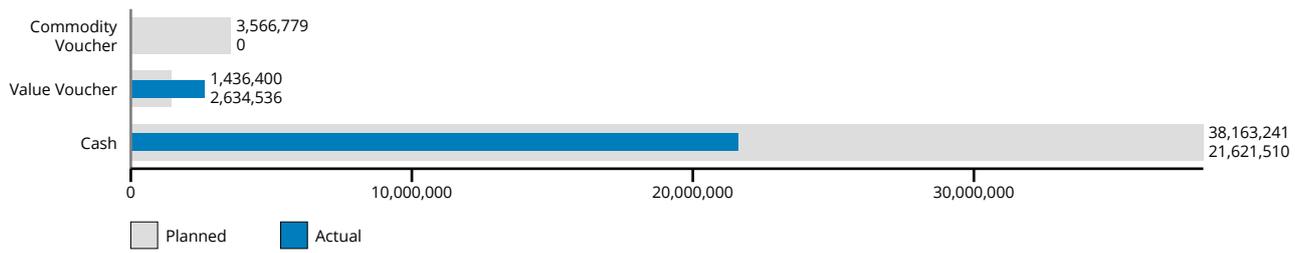
Total Transfers by Modality



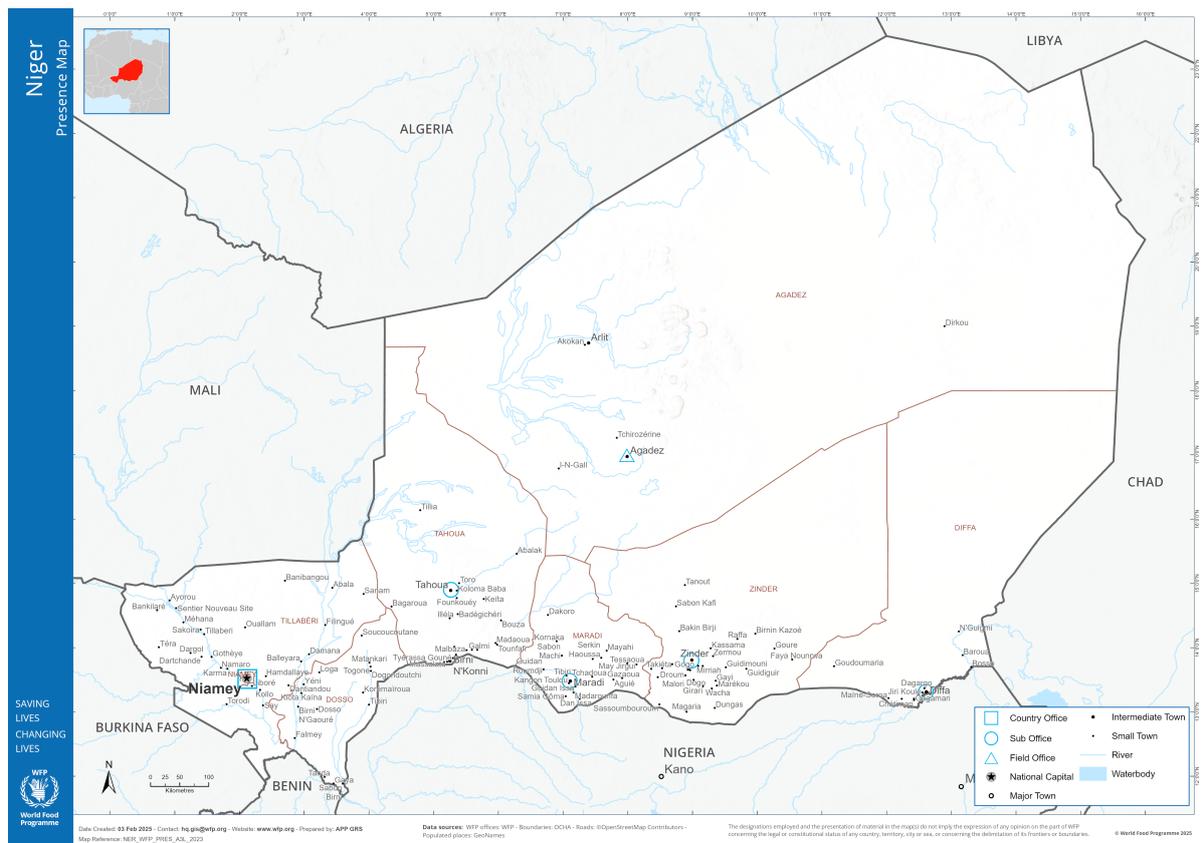
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



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, 2023). 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 contribute to humanitarian and food security needs. Desertification and land degradation are amplified as climate change, reducing the availability of productive agricultural land without targeted rehabilitation measures. 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 2025, an estimated 2.2 million people [1], 8.6 percent of the population, were projected to be acutely food insecure. This marked an improvement in levels of food insecurity compared to previous years thanks to the remarkable agricultural production in the 2024 harvest. Nevertheless, food insecurity is primarily driven by the volatile security situation, climate shocks and volatility of the markets. The results of the November 2024 Cadre Harmonisé analysis indicated that 1.8 million people remained acutely food insecure during the harvest period (October - December) noting a decrease in agricultural production in 2025 compared to the previous year. The malnutrition situation in Niger remains concerning with the IPC Malnutrition survey identifying 1.6 million children and 410,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women as suffering from acute malnutrition.

Insecurity and presence of armed groups, particularly in regions bordering Burkina Faso, Nigeria and Mali, posed a continuous threat throughout the year. Attacks targeted both civilians and national security forces while over 1,000 schools were closed (affecting 76,000 children). According to UNHCR, an estimated 940,000 people were forcibly displaced within Niger as of December 2025, including over 500,000 people internally displaced. Data shared across the RRM consortium, however, indicated a sharp increase in alerts of newly displaced populations with over 120,000 cases recorded in the first half of 2025 alone. Indeed, RRM alerts were received in Dosso region for the first time in 2025, noting a geographical expansion in the presence and activity of armed groups in the south-west of Niger.

The Government and food security partners, including WFP, responded to food security needs through the implementation of its National Response Plan (*Plan National de Réponse, PNR*). Partners were able to reach 1.5 million people out of the 2.2 million people targeted within the PNR. The Government was the largest responder, delivering a

one-month ration of cereals to over 1 million shock-affected people between September and October 2025. In response to potential river flooding shocks, multi-sectoral partners in Niger, including Niger, strengthened their Anticipatory Action capacities, delivering readiness support to 55,141 people in high-risk communities based on shared forecasting data. Despite achievements, partners faced increased constraints faced additional challenges throughout 2025 with restrictions on access, logistical constraints and funding deficits resulting in operational delays and inefficiencies.

The Government of Niger's development priorities were formally validated within *Programme de Refondation de la République (PRR, 2025 - 2030)* which, in line with the Head of State's Vision, included a strong focus on rural development and food systems strengthening. Through its resilience-building programme, WFP has been recognized as a vital partner for the implementation of the PRR and other development objectives including for the restoration of degraded land. The UN and the Government also launched Flagship Initiatives in August 2025. These Initiatives outline joint strategies for the operationalization of actions to advance national development objectives including one Flagship for Food Systems Strengthening, co-led by the Rome-Based Agencies. Additionally in 2025, the Government also concluded its 'National Dialogue for the Refoundation of Niger', which approved its mandate for a 5 year-period (through to 2030) alongside a set of recommendations for Niger's refoundation that are being overseen by the national committee.

Operating conditions for partners faced challenges as border closures and supply chain disruptions continued through 2025. In particular, prolonged border closures have disrupted import flows and extended lead times, directly affecting the timeliness of food and nutrition deliveries, as well as operating conditions for partners. In 2025, WFP enhanced coordination with the Burkinabe and Nigerien authorities and deployed staff to critical bottlenecks along the Burkinabé supply chain corridor - the only approved route into Niger since mid-2023. This significantly reduced the average importation time from almost 70 days in mid-2025 to approximately 40 days by December 2025. This improved the pipeline predictability and led to reduced congestion at bottlenecks on the Burkinabé corridor. The Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) continued to be utilized to access specialized nutritious foods and oil, however limited stocks and untimely availability of resources hampered management of this response. Nevertheless, local procurement and proactive purchasing of commodities when markets were optimal ensured availability of in-country stocks at economic prices

In coordination with the Government, WFP implemented its wholistic package of emergency and resilience building assistance to support food security and nutrition responses under its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) throughout 2025, supporting Niger's progress towards SDGs 2 and 17. The CSP was extended through to the end of 2026 to enable sufficient time for elaboration of WFP's second-generation CSP following the launch of the PRR. The CSP development process commenced in late 2025 with a series of consultations taking place with the Government and key stakeholders. Beyond national objectives, the evolution of resourcing prospects and partners will also be fundamental to defining WFP's CSP rationale and realistic operational capacities going forward.

Risk management

In 2025, WFP Niger faced risks related to insecurity, access constraints and supply chain challenges alongside fraud and corruption during activity implementation. To mitigate these risks, WFP strengthened internal controls and improved risk management, in line with the recommendations identified in the Internal Audit Report. Under Management oversight, WFP updated its risk register quarterly, reviewing the implementation and appropriateness of identified mitigating measures.

Movement and access restrictions posed a major risk to WFP's operations. Continuous monitoring of the security situation and implementing programmatic adjustments averted significant disruptions in the delivery of assistance. However, the necessity to use armed escorts imposed delays and additional expenses. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, WFP supported access negotiations, actively participating in national and regional civil-military coordination efforts as well as UN-led advocacy. WFP began implementing Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to guide the last-resort use of military escorts, nevertheless expenses for escorts to sustain WFP's operations remained elevated (USD 350,000). Coordinated advocacy for mutually beneficial solutions to assure the security of partners' movement is vital for continuity of principled responses.

The implementation of Internal Audit recommendations was a strategic and operational priority. Measures, including calendars for the programme cycle, were put in place for all activities to enhance operational planning. WFP's targeting strategy was updated in line with corporate requirements while the implementation of the access strategy and SOP on escorts were boosted by the establishment of an internal Access Working Group. Community Feedback Mechanisms were also strengthened and a country-wide protection assessment was conducted. WFP made distinct efforts to further

reinforce the CP selection and assessment processes as well as overall CP oversight, conducting spot checks on all seven cooperating partners. Strong CP management is taken with utmost criticality to ensure optimum oversight and reduction of operational and fiduciary risks.

Lessons learned

An independent evaluation on WFP's current CSP Evaluation was finalized in 2025 with the Report published and subsequently presented to the Executive Board members in late 2025. The evaluation made six recommendations, for which WFP Niger has identified time-bound actions to ensure operations are able to fulfil their objectives with appropriate governance arrangements, risk measures and controls in-place. The implementation of these recommendations is ongoing into 2026 to ensure WFP Niger is better equipped to mitigate strategic and operational risks ahead of the next CSP.

WFP also made concerted efforts to learn from previous responses through lessons learned exercises. Outcomes of a review into WFP's 2024 lean season response were integrated into all aspects of WFP's emergency response planning resulting in a timely response and the early introduction of a resource-based prioritization strategy which focused limited resources on quality responses rather than reduce rations. Anticipatory Action (AA) activities greatly benefited from an in-depth After-action Review following the 2024 activation. As a result of these reflections and the implementation of lessons learned, the 2025 anticipation of floods was impactful and rapid, having been completed in a 10 day window - faster than any activation to date in Niger.

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



A total of **1.5 million vulnerable and shock-affected people** received emergency food and nutrition assistance in 2025



WFP provided immediate food and nutrition relief to **438,505 newly displaced people** through the Rapid Response Mechanism



314,868 children aged 6-23 months received **supplementation for prevention and treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition**



Anticipatory Action responses improved readiness to flooding with **55,141 people** in high-risk areas assisted before a flooding event occurred



Joint Assessment Mission carried out with the Government and UNHCR to assess the need of refugee households across Niger

In 2025, WFP Niger delivered lifesaving assistance to vulnerable women, men, girls, and boys across all regions, ensuring that crisis affected populations-maintained access to adequate food and nutrition during and immediately after shocks. Working alongside the Government and humanitarian partners, WFP responded to conflict induced displacement, recurrent seasonal food insecurity in agricultural and pastoral areas, and climate related emergencies, adapting operations as needs and access conditions evolved. Across the year, WFP supported 1.5 million people (52 percent women and 48 percent men) through a combination of in-kind food and cash-based transfers, providing a total of 32,541 MT of food and USD 9.1 million in cash-based transfers.

Conflict and insecurity continued to generate new population movements. WFP reached a total of 215,390 newly displaced people through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), delivering full rations (2,100 kcal per person per day for in-kind assistance and the Minimum Expenditure Basket for cash transfers) over a three-month period. Throughout the year, WFP was the primary actor responding to new waves of displacement due to WFP's access and resourcing capacities. Monitoring from January to June showed a sharp improvement in food security immediately after RRM assistance demonstrating the criticality of this assistance. Indeed, households with poor Food Consumption Score (FCS) fell from 70 percent at baseline to 6 percent after distribution, further confirming the effectiveness of the RRM food basket/ ration.

Alongside RRM, WFP assisted 438,505 people affected by protracted displacement in 2025. This longstanding support was delivered until May 2025 before being suspended due to funding constraints. Assistance under the protracted caseload was only provided to 17,000 vulnerable refugees in Sayam Camp, Diffa region, from June 2025 onwards. However, suspending assistance to protracted displaced populations risks aggravating persistent vulnerabilities. The Joint Assessment Mission with the Government and UNHCR undertaken in 2025 confirmed that 39.5 percent of refugee households and 38 percent of IDPs were unable to meet essential needs, with particularly severe food insecurity in

Tillabéri where more than half of refugee households recorded poor consumption levels. Already by August 2025, WFP recorded a worrying deterioration in the food security of protracted beneficiaries whose assistance had been suspended months earlier. By this stage, one in three surveyed households could no longer meet basic food needs and reported reduced meal sizes, skipped meals, and increased borrowing.

WFP also supported 330,250 people affected by seasonal shocks and food insecurity. This assistance was coordinated with Food Security Cluster actors, including the Government of Niger, through the National Response Plan (PNR). Beneficiaries of this assistance, populations living in both pastoral and agricultural zones, received three months of full rations. Post distribution monitoring showed clear improvements in food security following this assistance. Poor food consumption declined from 17 percent to 4 percent and the share of households in a stable coping situation rose from 54 percent to 70 percent. Through the delivery of complete assistance when needs reached their peak, households were also less likely to resort to severe coping strategies such as selling productive assets.

WFP, under OCHA's coordination, activated an anticipatory action response after river levels exceeded emergency thresholds in August. A total of 55,141 people in high-risk communes of Tillabéri and Dosso received anticipatory cash transfers of 40,000 FCFA (approximately USD 72) two weeks before major expected flooding events and within ten days of the trigger being met. Outcomes showed protective effects with poor food consumption falling from 16 to 11 percent, the Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) having decreased from 6.5 to 1.9, and the proportion of households in a stable coping category rising from 47 to 78 percent. Most recipients considered the assistance sufficient, and the majority agreed that receiving it before the floods was the most appropriate timing.

In parallel, WFP supported both the prevention and management of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). For prevention, 80,418 children aged 6-23 months received 264.98mt of specialized nutritious foods (SNF). In addition, for the management of MAM, 234,450 children (120,833 girls and 111,677 boys) were treated through health centres in partnership with the Ministry of Health, with over 1,093.87 mt of SNF distributed. In total, 1,358.85 mt of SNF were distributed in 2025. Preventive supplementation was prioritised in departments classified as high or very high risk of malnutrition, with eligibility confined to children aged 6-23 months due to resource limitations. Treatment outcomes remained within acceptable international thresholds, with a recovery rate of 94 percent, default rate of 4.64 percent, mortality rate of 0.04 percent, and non-response rate of 0.87 percent.

Despite achievements in 2025, the operating environment remained highly constrained, with tightened administrative requirements and reduced access affecting the timeliness and scale of WFP's responses. To sustain the delivery of life-saving assistance, WFP diversified distribution modalities, relocated distribution sites and doubled distributions where necessary, while upholding core protection standards. Due to access constraints, regulatory restrictions and repeated liquidity shortages of Financial Service Providers, WFP Niger introduced the use of voucher-based assistance in hard-to-reach areas from June 2025, with further scale-up planned across all regions in 2026.

Funding shortfalls constrained WFP's ability to sustain crisis response assistance at the planned scale or to meet the extent of needs in 2025. Reduced contributions led to significant pipeline gaps, particularly evident in the latter half of the year. Indeed, the timing of resource confirmation, largely in the second half of the year, meant availability of resources did not match the response needs. This directly translated into caseload reductions and suspended assistance for highly vulnerable groups. Indeed, in June, WFP implemented its worst-case prioritisation scenario, reducing targeted beneficiaries from 1.5 million to 625,000 people. Under this adjustment, newly displaced households continued to receive full rations through the RRM, while assistance to protracted and post RRM households was fully suspended with the exception of the assistance provided (65 percent ration) to refugees in Sayam Camp.

Populations receiving emergency seasonal assistance support received full rations due to heightened vulnerabilities at those critical periods of the year. However, the overall caseload had to be significantly reduced given the scale and timing of the funding gaps. A key lesson from different post distribution monitoring and after-action reviews had been the need to safeguard full rations for extremely vulnerable households who rely entirely on humanitarian assistance. Beyond WFP, other FSC partners also provided a reduced and delayed response to populations in need with only one-third of the 2.2 million people acutely food insecure receiving an adequate response in 2025.

Assurance was further reinforced through the roll-out of SCOPE In Kind which is now applied for 100 percent of in-kind food distributions. This enabled end-to-end tracking, improved data quality and reconciliation, and more reliable reporting, supporting timely adjustments to transfer design and geographic focus. In addition, significant strides were made to enhance beneficiary identification management (IDM), with WFP Niger now compliant with 90 percent of corporate IDM measures. WFP distributed digital SCOPE cards on all distributions, performing a digital verification prior to beneficiaries receiving assistance. In addition, WFP has carried out biographic deduplication and adjudication for 99 percent of identified duplicates of digital SCOPE cards, resulting in financial savings. Additionally, a dedicated taskforce has been established at each of the five sub-offices to further strengthen deduplication and adjudication efforts.

Partnerships remained central to effective delivery. WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Population and National Solidarity and the *Dispositif National de Prévention Gestion de Crises Alimentaires* (DNP-GCA), and collaborated with UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF, OCHA and FAO to ensure coherence and complementarity. A new Memorandum of Understanding with UNHCR enabled joint follow-up on JAM recommendations, including refinements to targeting for displaced populations. Strong collaboration with the RRM NGO consortium improved the rapidity of assistance, often within 15 days of displacement. As co-lead of the FSC with FAO, WFP provided strategic and operational guidance to 20 partners, promoting harmonized approaches to reduce duplication while resources are limited.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Provide an integrated food and nutrition assistance package to crisis-affected populations (refugees, IDPs, host communities and returnees) (Activity category 1: Food, CBT)</p>	<p>1 - Partially integrates gender and age</p>

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



380,000 school children received daily, nutritious school meals across **1,655 schools** across all seven regions of the country



33,573 adolescent girls received **cash incentives to promote school attendance**, complemented by UNICEF and UNFPA health and wellbeing support



371 schools benefited from **Home Grown School Feeding** approach, with over **1,065 metric tons** of food procured from local smallholder farmers



Every **1 CFA** invested in school meals generates an economic return of **6 CFA**, according to **Harvard University Cost-Benefit Study in Niger**

Under Outcome 2 of WFP's Country Strategic Plan, WFP continued to accompany the Government of Niger in the implementation of its national education policy. Education remains a core priority for the Government of Niger, as outlined within the *Programme de Refondation de la République* (PRR), which dedicates one of its four strategic pillars to inclusive human capital development, with education as a central component. WFP's contribution builds on a long-standing partnership grounded in a shared vision of an inclusive, equitable and resilient education system, accessible for all children in Niger.

The education sector in Niger continues to face challenges, with a large number of children to be out of school, mainly in emergency regions (Diffa, Tahoua, Tillabéry) and only 7 percent of children completing secondary level education. School meals are a proven mechanism to not only boost children's access to education but are proven to contribute to the overall economy and reduce household expenditure in the Nigerien context. According to a school feeding cost-benefit analysis conducted by Harvard University in Niger, every 1CFA invested in school meals has a return of 6 CFA, while households benefiting from school meals have a 21 percent decrease in social expenditure. The results of this analysis, notably these economic advantages, have proven critical for opening policy dialogue with key stakeholders as well as national resource mobilization efforts- demonstrating school meals as an investment in national development.

In 2025, WFP assisted over 380,000 school children with daily school meals across 1,655 schools in all seven regions of the country. In crisis affected areas, WFP expanded its support to host schools and temporary learning centres assisting nearly 76,500 school children in conflict settings (out of the total 380,000 school children assisted). During the year, WFP had to balance funding constraints with the Government's request to expand the reach of the national school feeding programme to an additional 334 additional schools identified by the Ministry of Education. To enable this expansion, from the start of the 2025/26 academic year, WFP reduced the number of daily school meals provided to children from three to two in nomadic schools, and from two to just one meal per day in all other schools. In total, over 8,700 MT of food was delivered to participating schools and USD 1.9 million utilized to procure food locally, in coordination with the regional education authorities. The food basket is composed of cereals (millet or rice), beans, vegetable oil and iodized salt. Some products from school gardens are used to supplement school meals nutritionally.

WFP simultaneously supports the Government to advance the national strategy to promote home-grown school feeding (HGSE). In 2025, WFP received approval from the Ministry of Education to relaunch direct cash transfers to select schools in the regions of Dosso, Maradi and Zinder for the implementation of the HGSE model. These regions have strong and identified agricultural production capacities, thereby supporting local food systems and value chain transformation by securing a stable market for producers. During the last quarter of 2025, a total of USD 842,142 in cash was transferred to 371 schools for the purchase of approximately 1,065 tons of food, largely sourced from local producer organizations, agro-processors and, to a lesser extent, local suppliers. This

HGSF approach supported over 72,000 primary school children while WFP aims to continue scaling this programme to reach three quarters of assisted schools with HGSF model, equivalent to over 240,000 children, by 2030. Indeed, the HGSF approach is recognised by the Government of Niger as a pathway towards sustainable food systems, aligned with national objectives within the PRR and promoting a more sustainable school meals system, reducing reliance on external assistance.

In 2025, WFP also continued its targeted support to boost adolescent girls' education, in coordination with UNICEF and UNFPA under the Breaking Barriers to Girls' Education programme. A total of 33,573 adolescent girls in primary and secondary schools received cash incentives designed to promote school attendance and retention through both resilience-oriented and emergency modalities. A total of USD 2,303,582 was transferred through this assistance which was complemented by activities to improve health and well-being as well as quality education implemented by UNICEF and UNFPA. A series of joint field missions and elaboration of a joint workplan between the agencies reinforced the field-level collaboration and quality of assistance delivered to this vulnerable group.

Additionally, implementation of the 2025 Annual Work Plan signed with the Ministry of National Education made it possible to prioritize key areas of institutional capacity strengthening and training for technical services at the national and field levels. Specifically, WFP delivered trainings in school canteens management, food purchase from the smallholder farmers and Social Behaviour Change (with the support of the Ministry of Health), in order to strengthen the programme and ensure the ownership and its sustainability. WFP also integrated School Connect into responses in 2025, training local authorities on the tool that aims to digitize the management and monitoring of school meals provision. Some contextual challenges were faced in the roll-out of this tool, notably due to connectivity issues. WFP is putting in place a strategy to overcome these barriers for 2026.

Indeed, generally, implementation in 2025 faced several challenges. Security constraints, including the need for armed escorts in certain areas, caused delays and disruptions in food delivery and related school feeding activities. Reduced funding also compelled the programme to prioritize activities and revise the number of daily meals provided, particularly between nomadic and sedentary schools.

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

WFP supports the Government of Niger in advancing national priorities to combat malnutrition through the prevention and supplementation of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Nutrition activities are implemented with the objective of improving the nutritional status of children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, using a resilience-focused, integrated approach. Reduced financing required WFP to focus nutrition responses on the regions with the highest rates of malnutrition and to children aged 6 - 23 months, to ensure limited resources reached those with most extreme vulnerabilities.

Throughout 2025, in health centres and communities in all regions of Niger, WFP supported the Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene to ensure that nutritionally vulnerable populations received targeted assistance for the prevention and management of malnutrition. This was complemented by capacity-building activities to improve nutrition practices at the community level. In total, over 239,000 people were treated for MAM in resilience package areas, including children aged 6-23 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and caregivers of children admitted to severe malnutrition centres (CRENI). Children received 100g/day of Plumpy Sup and 200g/day of Super-Cereal Plus. During supply shortages, Plumpy Doz was provided at 100g/day (2 sachets per child) as an alternative, approved by the Ministry of Health. In total, 1,923.98 MT have been distributed during 2025. Performance indicators demonstrate the effectiveness of the response to treat MAM, with a recovery rate of 97.34-percent, a non-response rate of 0.40-percent, a default rate of 2.14-percent (slightly above target), and a mortality rate of 0.03-percent

Alongside direct assistance, WFP worked to strengthen the operational and management capacities of health services at national and regional levels. This contributed to more effective and impactful support for vulnerable populations. WFP also collaborated with the Ministry of Health to curb the illegal sale of specialized nutritious foods on local markets with an objective to ensure that essential products reached their intended beneficiaries. A decree was signed by the Ministry of Health, and letters were sent to regional governors so that action could be taken at their level. This resulted in action against traders who engaged in the illegal sale of nutritional products. In addition, WFP supported the finalization of the national protocol for the management of acute malnutrition.

WFP's community-based nutrition approach was rooted within the FARN centres, established in villages and sites as part of the Integrated Resilience Package. In the 1,126 FARN supported villages, WFP carried out 4,192 cooking demonstration sessions, reaching 163,200 mothers and caregivers with improved nutrition guidance and practices. Through these centers, WFP also provided community level malnutrition screening with over 357,570 children screened throughout the year using the Mid-Upper Arm Circumference measure. In total, thanks to this screening, 14,676 children with moderate or severe acute malnutrition were referred to local clinics for appropriate treatment (89 percent referral rate). Overall, malnutrition prevalence in the FARN-supported villages stood at 5.26 percent, below the national average of 9 percent. This indicates the effectiveness of these facilities, a core component of the integrated resilience package.

In 2025, WFP also introduced a pilot 'Cash for Prevention' project. Through this programme, WFP provided direct cash assistance (CFA 98,467,000 distributed) to targeted mothers as well as pregnant and lactating women in communities at high-risk of malnutrition during seasonal peaks of food insecurity in Tahoua, Maradi and Zinder regions. Once targeted beneficiaries receive cash, they are able to procure fortified flours from identified partners and fortification facilities. In total, 3,788 children aged 6-23 months were assisted out of 3,911 planned (97.1 percent achievement) as well as 1,827 pregnant and breastfeeding women. This approach tackles malnutrition by connecting populations with established private sector facilities that fortify locally grown foods, thereby bolstering local value chains and inputting into the local economy.

Indeed, in line with national objectives to strengthen food systems and promote local production, WFP also directly supported the development of locally enriched foods. A total of ten local facilities producing fortified foods in Dosso, Maradi, Tahoua and Zinder received capacity-building support and inputs. This enabled them to boost production of flours and vegetable oil enriched with key vitamins and nutrients for general sale and consumption. WFP also procured these enriched products for use in the school feeding programme in the Maradi region. In 2025, a total of 35.5 MT of enriched flour were produced by 69 cooperatives and local organisations. This support helped to reduce malnutrition by increasing the availability of affordable, fortified foods and improving households' access to essential nutrients. Strengthening local production also ensured a more sustainable supply of fortified foods, thereby supporting better diets for vulnerable groups.

Under the Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) strategy, WFP conducted awareness sessions on a wide range of topics, reaching 555,108 people during distributions and ongoing WFP activities including Cash for Prevention and FFA. At the community level, WFP consistently built capacity by raising awareness on the proper use and benefits of SNFs.

Communities were sensitized on Essential Family Practices, including the importance of follow-up care by caregivers and the preparation of highly nutritious meals using locally available foods through cooking demonstrations. These efforts empowered families to play an active role in improving their nutritional health and well-being.

Despite these achievements, the delivery of nutrition objectives in 2025 faced persistent challenges, particularly in the procurement of nutrition inputs, security constraints limiting access to health centres, and depletion of nutrition products affecting the continuity of child supplementation. In the absence of local production meeting food safety and quality standards, all purchases were made through international or regional procurement via the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), requiring importation to Niger through the Burkina Faso corridor. Delays and extended delivery timelines significantly affected SNF supply, particularly in the second half of 2025, leading to temporary suspension or reduction of assistance. Approximately 14 percent of children missed at least one distribution due to these shortages. Supply chain disruptions also resulted in late arrivals of SNFs, sometimes with short shelf-lives, limiting their usability. Delays linked to the use of imposed armed escorts for in-country transportation further affected programme implementation and monitoring, particularly in Tillaberi region.

To advance its strategic objective, WFP adopted a multisectoral approach, collaborating with ministries, UN agencies and NGOs. In partnership with the Ministry of Health, WFP provided financial support to the national SMART nutrition survey and to the production of nutrition tools (registers, counselling cards, image boxes). Through the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP supported efforts to strengthen local food-fortification capacities, including the secondment of food technologists to the ministry. Strategic and operational partnerships with UNICEF played a pivotal role in improving care for children with malnutrition, particularly through integration of community-based nutrition solutions.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Support national nutrition programme through provision of preventive and curative nutrition services (including SBCC, local food fortification, complementary feeding and capacity strengthening) to targeted populations. (Activity category 6: Food & CBT, CS)</p>	<p>2 - Fully integrates age</p>

Strategic outcome 04: Food insecure populations and communities including those affected by climate shocks, in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods integrated into sustainable and equitable food systems to ensure access to adequate and nutritious food by 2025



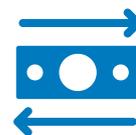
Over **1 million people** were supported with **rural development assistance** boosting livelihoods, production capacities and access to local markets



WFP purchased **3,648 metric tons of millet** from 43 farmers' organisations across Niger, **injecting USD 1.4 million** into the **local economy**



22,400 hectares of **degraded land were rehabilitated** in 2025, with WFP having supported the restoration of over **327,000 hectares** of land since 2014



44,702 people received quarterly cash transfers within the **adaptive social protection programme** implemented with UNICEF and national institutions

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP aimed to strengthen the resilience and reinforce the livelihoods of vulnerable communities, particularly those impacted by climate shocks. Strengthening communities' contributions to sustainable and equitable food systems guarantees access to sufficient, nutritious food and livelihoods potential. These activities remain critical as 80 percent of Niger's population depend on natural resources for their daily livelihoods while the country remains among the most exposed to climate hazards. With an estimated 100,000 hectares of productive land lost to erosion annually (Ministry of Environment, 2019), WFP Niger's programmes contribute to tangible progress in the reversal of land degradation by restoring healthy soils and improving the sustainable management of water and other natural resources. This approach promotes local sustainable food systems and livelihoods.

Asset creation and livelihoods activities through the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) approach remained the main entry point for the resilience programme in chronically food insecure and shock-prone areas across Niger. Since the start of WFP's resilience programme in Niger (2014), these activities have resulted in the rehabilitation of 327,253 hectares of land and the planting of 10.4 million trees. FFA activities enabled vulnerable households to build long-term productive assets, such as trenches associated with half-moons and zaïis, while increasing the production capacities of communities, enabling them to produce surplus foods to generate income.

In this regard, FFA activities are systematically complemented by the Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) approach, which supports local value chains, entrepreneurship and smallholder farmer's access to markets. Activities included linking farmers to school canteens through the Home-Grown School Feeding approach and strengthening their capacity to sell increased local produce to WFP and other markets. Additional income-generating activities such as irrigated market gardening, groundnut oil extraction, small livestock rearing and poultry farming complemented these initiatives. This package of assistance addresses the root causes of hunger and reduces negative coping strategies while driving locally driven solutions to vulnerabilities.

In 2025, WFP Niger completed a nationwide evaluation and classification of all 534 Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) sites as part of the Integrated Resilience Programme progression strategy. The exercise assessed the level of ecosystem restoration, household resilience and sustainability potential of each site. Based on this evidence-based analysis, sites were grouped according to their stage of maturity and required level of support. As a result, 135 sites were selected for continued asset creation investments where significant restoration potential remains, while 200 sites entered a consolidation phase focused on livelihood development, market integration and local management of assets. The remaining sites correspond to mature or low-feasibility locations and are being progressively handed over to local authorities and communities. The classification is based on field assessments covering 100 percent of FFA sites and household progression monitoring, which showed substantial improvement in resilience levels and reduced need for assistance among participating households

Asset Creation and Livelihood Support at Scale

In 2025, WFP's rural development activities were implemented in 2,000 villages across 534 FFA sites in all regions of Niger, reaching 552,461 people with direct transfers out of which 18,245 received food and cash transfers. An additional 451,500 people received complementary capacity strengthening support. Participants that were located in highly food insecure areas, 119,973 people in total, received unconditional assistance during the rainy season when FFA works could not be completed. This assistance safeguards resilience gains throughout the year, however, with limited resources, WFP will phase out this activity after 2025.

Through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities, a total of 22,400 hectares of land were rehabilitated, including 14,760 hectares of agricultural land used for rain-fed crop production and horticulture and 7,640 hectares of pastoral land used for grazing, fodder production and livestock watering points. A total of 398 mt of food and USD 9.4 million in cash transfers were provided to eligible households while 18,245 children received supplementary feeding (267 mt of Specialized Nutritious Foods distributed) for the prevention of malnutrition. Additionally, to support households in diversifying their income sources and increase the availability of nutritious and diversified foods, communities were supported to advance the rehabilitation of 21 community market gardens. This included the installation of 12 solar pumps, 251 irrigation basins and fences to secure sites. These initiatives built resilience, restored ecosystems, and empowered communities to thrive despite climate challenges.

Connecting Smallholder Farmers with Markets

A total of 58,462 smallholder farmers (56.5 percent women) benefited from the SAMS approach, including members of farmers' organisations supported in aggregation, quality improvement and market access. In particular, WFP made specific efforts to work with Farmers Based Organisations (FBOs) to bolster the quality of their produce for direct procurement from WFP. Through the SAMS approach, WFP purchased 3,648 metric tons of millet from 43 farmers' organisations, injecting USD 1.4 million into the local economy. These purchases were made across regions, strengthening market linkages and supporting rural livelihoods. To strengthen the capacities of FBOs, WFP collaborated with Réseau des Chambres d'Agriculture du Niger (RECA) and the Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique (INRAN) to train 132 FBO (a total of 270 participants including 95 women and 175 men) in governance, financial management and accounting, production and post-harvest management, and commercialisation and marketing.

WFP also procured post-harvest equipment for FBOs to enhance transportation, storage and food processing capabilities, aiming to minimise post-harvest losses and improve food quality. The 43 supported FBOs were provided with essential items such as pallets, weighing scales, wheelbarrows, solar dryers, solar refrigerators and tricycles. Additionally, WFP ensured the construction of 6 warehouses for storing cereals and 5 onion storage warehouses to further support needs of the smallholder farmers and help reduce post-harvest losses.

Reducing Humanitarian Needs and Enabling Self-sufficiency

WFP continues to implement its resilience progression strategy, under which FFA assistance is progressively phased out once households demonstrate improved capacity to meet their food needs and sustain livelihoods. The transition is not automatic after five years; it follows site and household progression assessments conducted jointly with communities, partners and technical services. These assessments review restoration of productive assets, agricultural production, income activities and food security indicators.

In 2025, 251,500 beneficiaries transitioned out of direct FFA transfers into a consolidation phase receiving technical accompaniment and livelihood support rather than food or cash assistance. Monitoring data and community assessments indicate improved food security among participating households, including better food consumption patterns and reduced reliance on negative coping strategies. Many households reported covering a significant share of annual food needs through their own crop, livestock and horticultural production. SAMS activities were expanded in these villages to support continued production, market access and income generation, helping sustain gains achieved through FFA.

Post-distribution monitoring from WFP confirms that villages supported by rural development activities have improved resilience. Between 2024 through to December 2025, households saw a marked improvement of their acceptable Food Consumption Score from 57 percent in December 2024 to 76.6 percent in December 2025. This stabilisation indicates better adaptation to seasonal fluctuations and shocks. By December 2025, 23.9 percent of households considered themselves to be "middle-income", even though they were initially targeted due to their poor or very poor status. This shift reflects a significant improvement in living conditions and a concrete step towards sustainable, strengthened livelihoods.

Evidence Building for Land Rehabilitation and Rural Development

Progressing academic research in resilience sites has also helped to document and quantify the impact of land rehabilitation on food production, soil and water conservation, carbon sequestration and improved livelihoods. WFP's collaboration with the University Abdou-Moumouni was pioneered by two workshops in 2025 showcasing studies produced in the presence of key partners including the Government. To date, through the collaboration with the University, 81 master thesis and 5 doctoral thesis have been developed based on topics linked to WFP's interventions.

To address capacity gaps, and in close collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, WFP developed a library of instructional videos in local languages on land restoration techniques. In addition, WFP supported the Ministry of Environment's mapping of degraded lands which will form the basis for future monitoring of impact of national land restoration actions. At the strategic level, WFP served as a technical partner in the development of a national plan (pending final validation) to scale up land rehabilitation to reach national objectives by 2030 and further contribute to the Great Green Wall initiative.

Remote monitoring from space (AIMS) confirmed that 100 percent of the 96 assets analysed are visible and maintained. Furthermore, 75 percent (62 assets) demonstrated significant improvement in vegetation, while 21 assets were maintained, confirming high quality assets and appears sustainable, as they have positive performance and impact on local vegetation and soil condition.

Investing in Adaptive Social Protection in Niger

In 2025, WFP delivered unconditional cash assistance (three quarterly transfers) to 44,702 people (6,500 households) in Zinder and Maradi as part of a joint adaptive social protection programme implemented with UNICEF and national institutions. This programme seeks to address chronic and recurrent food insecurity due to climatic or seasonal shocks. A total of approximately USD 1.45 million was transferred, with households receiving 15,000 CFA per month (45,000 CFA per quarter), aligned with the Government's national social assistance benefit level.

Targeting was conducted through the national social registry (RSU) and geographic vulnerability analysis in coordination with government counterparts. Monitoring is conducted jointly with national authorities using the social protection programme monitoring framework rather than a standalone WFP PDM. Beneficiary households are included in routine post-distribution monitoring and programme follow-up. Monitoring observations indicate that the transfers supported households in meeting essential food needs during the lean season and helped limit the use of negative coping strategies, thereby protecting basic consumption and productive assets. WFP also reinforced institutional capacities of national structures, as outlined under 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>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

Strategic outcome 05: National institutions and other partners have strengthened capacities to design and manage integrated, gender-responsive and shock-responsive food security, nutrition, social protection policies and programmes by 2025



22 national institutions and 6 universities supported with the development of tools, systems, and processes to advance food and nutrition responses



WFP supported **6 national institutions** to conduct a **capacity-needs analysis** to identify gaps and actions to strengthen national response capacities



Social protection systems strengthened through learning visit to Pakistan and registration of **200,000 households** in the Unified Social Registry



Access to climate-risk finance enhanced as WFP facilitated engagement with African Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica and regional macro-insurance mechanisms

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 22 national institutions and 6 universities (of which 2 were under the REUNIR network), WFP supported the development of tools, systems, and processes to enhance emergency preparedness and response, shock-responsive social protection, education, nutrition, and resilience building.

In 2025, WFP supported five ministries (Education, Health, Agriculture, Environment, Finance and Economy) and the National Food Crisis Prevention and Management Cell (DNP-GCA) in conducting a capacity-needs analysis to assess institutional strengths, gaps and priority actions. The resulting capacity-strengthening plans serve as operational decision-making and resource-mobilization tools for national counterparts, and WFP will continue to support follow-up implementation in collaboration with technical and financial partners.

WFP supported operationalization of the Government-WFP coordination mechanism through the National Coordination Cell (CNC), including regular technical and regional coordination meetings and joint programme reviews. The CNC facilitates reporting, joint decision-making and alignment of CSP activities with government priorities, strengthening national ownership and oversight of resilience programming. A CSP review for the 2023-2025 period was held in November 2025 with government institutions, implementing partners and development partners, contributing to identification of priorities for the next CSP cycle.

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 4.1 million was provided to national structures to support technical support, activity monitoring, conduct food security and market assessments, and bolster capacity strengthening at both centralised and decentralised levels.

WFP strengthened national preparedness and response planning through support to the DNP-GCA and national early-warning architecture. Financial and technical support was provided to the Early Warning System (SAP) and the agricultural market information system (SIMA). WFP contributed to national food security analyses, including the Sentinel Site Survey, the Cadre Harmonisé and national market monitoring systems, improving evidence-based planning and response. WFP further supported national capacity on climate-risk financing through engagement with the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica initiative and the Africa Integrated Climate Risk Management (AICRM) initiative. Overall, these actions strengthened government-led food security analysis, coordination and response planning mechanisms, improving national preparedness and reinforcing a progressive transition toward system-led shock response and resilience programming

Towards a regular national social protection safety net programme adaptive to shocks

WFP supported the Ministry of Population, Social Action and National Solidarity the Ministry of the Civil Service, Labour and Employment (MFPTe in french) and the DNP-GCA to develop a national road-map for social protection and conduct a review of the national social protection policy. As part of the joint UNICEF-WFP Sahel Social Projection Project, WFP supported the establishment of a Steering Committee in April 2025, bringing together key ministries and partners to provide strategic oversight, alignment, and joint decision-making for the cash transfer programmes. WFP also supports a technical subcommittee supporting the transition towards a government-owned national social safety net programme.

Through the Joint Project, WFP continues supporting the MPASSN to harmonise interventions and integrate core components such as regular cash transfers, shock-responsive mechanisms, productive cash-for-assets schemes, and disability-focused transfers. A September 2025 TRANSFORM training to key social protection stakeholders and senior policymakers further supported this work, investing in capacities to operationalize the revised National Social Protection Policy. In addition, WFP coordinated a governmental South-South learning visit to Pakistan to gain insights into the operational, institutional, and technological foundations of the Pakistani systems. The visit created several opportunities for Niger, which include the acceleration of RSU operationalisation for which already close to 200,000 households have been registered with direct capacity strengthening and technical support provided by WFP. Strengthening the RSU is key to assuring government ownership and oversight for social protection responses, including to eventually identify sustainable financing pathways.

On climate risk financing and anticipatory action, WFP worked with the DNP-GCA and relevant technical ministries to strengthen preparedness capacities. Support included engagement with the African Risk Capacity (ARC) with the Catastrophic Layer insurance product to address severe impact droughts. Other support included a cross-country learning exchange to build national understanding of contingency planning, early-warning triggers and drought risk financing mechanisms. Under the regional Africa Integrated Climate Risk Management (AICRM) programme, WFP and the National Committee for Index-Based Agricultural Insurance conducted a feasibility study on index-based agricultural micro-insurance, identifying priority value chains and institutional roles and informing preparation of a pilot phase planned for 2026.

In collaboration with the national meteorological agency (DNM) and AGRHYMET, WFP supported capacity strengthening on climate information analysis, forecast dissemination and early-warning use. Seasonal forecasts were shared with farmers in 14 communes, and technical orientation sessions and simulation ("dry run") exercises with government counterparts tested anticipatory-action triggers and coordination procedures. These activities contribute to ongoing efforts to integrate forecast-based preparedness within national response mechanisms

Coordinating Integrated Resilience Programming to address Vulnerabilities

WFP continued to implement its integrated resilience program at scale, reaching over 931,098 people in 2,000 villages in Niger through an package of complementary activities including school meals, nutrition and rural development activities. These community-driven investments, tailored to local contexts, have delivered significant impacts at the household, community, and national levels.

In 2025, the country office reinforced operational components by organising bootcamps, trainings and learning activities) that built the capacities of 97 staff members in resilience package integration and 94 staff members in capitalising on good practices, primarily drawn from cooperating partners, decentralised technical services, and WFP staff. The practical integration of resilience activities will, in the medium term, promote greater effects and impacts capable of reducing humanitarian borrowing in the areas of intervention. In terms of knowledge management, 2025 marked implementation of the KM strategy through establishment of a cross-functional knowledge management working group and development of a centralized SharePoint repository serving as the country office institutional memory. The system supports documentation, access to evidence and lessons learned, and informed programme design and partner engagement.

Recognising that building resilience requires addressing multifaceted vulnerabilities, WFP strengthened its partnerships with United Nations agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Through the Sahel Resilience Partnership (SRP), WFP advanced the operationalization of the tripartite agreement with UNICEF and the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ). Several joint field missions and planning exercises were undertaken to maximise the impact of this flagship collaboration. To further operationalize the partnership, efforts were made in 2025 to ensure harmonisation among partners as a joint tool for community consultations was developed with GIZ and UNICEF in the SRP partnership, this tool was based on WFP's Participatory Planning Process (PCP) as well as existing tools from the partners. A total of 36 exercises were conducted in all joint sites.

Evidence generation remains key in the investment on the integrated resilience programme. Through the SRP, the partners are also working on increasing the evidence of the integrated resilience programme. In 2025, a collaboration started with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) which will publish a set of papers on the

contribution of the SRP partnership on social cohesion the first paper already being published in 2025. WFP started a cost-benefit analysis of the IRP in collaboration with CIAT which will be finalised in 2026 and is participating in a regional study with UNU-EHS on the impacts of the Integrated Resilience Package (IRP) on climate adaptation, the results of which will be finalised in 2026. As a key convener for resilience building in Niger, WFP organised a resilience Expo in February which convened over 200 partners including the Government.

Investing in the Humanitarian Development Peace 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 (2025 - 2027) for the implementation of durable solutions including for displaced populations.

At the operational level, WFP continued the implementation of HDP nexus programme in Tillabéri, leveraging partnerships to facilitate populations' shift from prolonged humanitarian assistance into an integrated resilience approach. These efforts targeted conflict-affected and displacement-prone areas, with a strong emphasis on social cohesion, community dialogue and conflict sensitivity. In Tillabéri, WFP partnered with the High Authority for Peace Consolidation (HACP) to integrate community dialogue activities into its resilience package, fostering stronger social cohesion.

Mainstreaming conflict sensitive programming continued in 2025 with dissemination of WFP's Conflict sensitivity mainstreaming strategy to sub-offices. An integrated cross-cutting context analysis and risk assessment (I-CARA) was conducted in the field during the second half of the year resulting in the completion of an updated context analysis. This study also identified unexpected negative effects, risks related to conflicts and proposed a set of mitigation measures that will be implemented in 2026. A total of 91 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>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</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



UNHAS transported **13,048 passengers** from 177 user organisations to six regular and one ad-hoc destinations across Niger throughout 2025



Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) **operationalized two centres** in Diffa and Tahoua to **promote community connectivity and digital skills**



WFP providing **mobility and accommodation services to UN agencies** in Niger through the establishment and management of **common booking platforms**

United Nations Humanitarian Air Service

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 represents 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 enables 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.

Under strategic outcome 6, UNHAS transported 13,048 passengers to six regular and one ad-hoc destinations across Niger throughout 2025. On average, UNHAS transported 1087 passengers each month, demonstrating the sustained demand for UNHAS in a context where needs remained high and access to vulnerable communities was paramount. UNHAS served a total of 177 organisations involved in delivering lifesaving assistance, including non-governmental organisations (NGOs), United Nations (UN) agencies and the wider diplomatic community. Local organisations comprise an important portion of UNHAS users (23-percent), indicating the important role UNHAS plays in supporting national actors to sustain field presence and their responses. UNHAS also transported 21mt of light cargo and undertook 13 medical evacuations in 2025.

UNHAS established and shared a weekly flight schedule with its user organisations, 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. Indeed, poor weather and visibility particularly during the Harmattan season (end of November-middle of March) forced WFP to occasionally cancel flights to adhere to aviation safety standards. However, UNHAS overall delivered a consistent service in Niger with 99-percent of bookings served.

Resourcing remained concerning throughout the first half of 2025 in particular as user numbers appeared to decline. Faced with limited funding and the potential to reduce services to one aircraft, WFP successfully advocated for additional financing including from government donors. These efforts, supported by WFP's Regional Bureau in Dakar and Headquarters, enabled sufficient resources to be mobilised to meet UNHAS' funding requirements in 2025 and avert potential shortfalls. Efficiency of the operation remained critical to account for reduced funding prospects. Cost recovery was maintained at the same level in 2025. Extensive advocacy was sustained throughout the year to ensure that UNHAS Niger was able to maintain its fleet and services taking into account fluctuating resourcing prospects.

Reinforcing partnerships with national and regional bodies was also critical to the effective provision of UNHAS operations in 2025 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 authorised 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 13 MEDEVAC requests throughout 2025.

Feedback from UNHAS users and the oversight from the Steering Group Committee also remained pertinent. UNHAS aligned its services to the needs of user organisations, as expressed through user group meetings and satisfaction surveys. Passenger and Access surveys were launched in November 2025 with the results indicating 97-percent passenger satisfaction and 98-percent access satisfaction rates.

Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) operated centres across Niger to promote connectivity and digital skills. The first centre, opened in Diffa in 2024, has demonstrated remarkable success. In 2025, the centre had 14,055 visits (75-percent male and 25-percent female), indicating strong community engagement and demand for its services. Computer literacy courses empowered 641 individuals by equipping them with essential digital skills needed in today's technology-driven environment. The effectiveness of these courses is underscored by the centre's annual project survey, which revealed a 100-percent satisfaction rate among participants. This outstanding feedback emphasises the crucial role the ETC centre plays in enhancing opportunities and improving quality of life for the local population.

To ensure ongoing relevance and improvement, an annual review was conducted in Diffa to evaluate the ETC project's services. This review gathered extensive user feedback, providing valuable insights into the impact of the centre's programmes and helping to identify areas for further enhancement. By actively seeking input from the community, the ETC centre remains adaptable, responding effectively to local needs and continually striving to maximize the benefits it delivers to residents.

Encouraged by the impressive achievements and positive outcomes in Diffa, additional funding was secured in 2025 for the creation of a second ETC centre in the Tahoua region. Local authorities have played a pivotal role in this expansion by offering both land and staff, fostering a collaborative partnership that is vital for ensuring the new centre's long-term sustainability and effectiveness. This joint effort sets a strong foundation for the centre's future success and demonstrates a shared commitment to advancing digital access and education in the region. Building on this momentum, preparations are underway to launch a third ETC centre in Maradi region. The expansion of ETC centres will deliver digital skills training and reliable communications services to vulnerable communities, promoting social inclusion, economic development, and resilience through improved access to technology and information.

UN Mobility and Accommodation services

In Niger, at least seven agencies use UN Mobility within the UN Booking Hub, with a total of twenty-three digital offices established across Niger, to streamline mobility and carpooling services. These agencies include IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank. In addition, two UN Agencies, namely UNHCR and UNICEF, use the UN Accommodation service within the UN Booking Hub platform to streamline accommodation services. WFP provides this service to enhance inter-agency efficiency and cost-saving measures. Increasing the use of these common platforms directly contributes to UN80 reforms and promotion of integrated services at the country level.

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

According to the 2025 Global Gender Gap Index, Niger ranked 142nd out of 148 countries, with an overall score of 0.613 (World Economic Forum, 2025). This low ranking reflects persistent and structural challenges affecting women and girls, including limited access to education, essential basic services, and safe environments free from gender-based violence. High adolescent fertility rates—largely driven by early and forced marriages—combined with barriers related to land tenure, access to entrepreneurial opportunities, and restrictive socio-cultural norms, significantly constrain women's rights and agency. According to the national gender profile of the agriculture and rural development sectors, 95 percent of agricultural land is managed by male-headed household and just 5 percent by female-headed households. In addition, women are far less likely to inherit ownership to land. Insecurity is aggravating structural challenges, leading to the closure of 987 schools affecting 85,534 enrolled children (48.81 percent girls). These factors impede national progress toward achieving gender equality targets under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

WFP's Strategic Engagement on Gender Equality

To advance gender equality and empower women and girls, WFP supports the Government of Niger through the implementation of activities that address gender stereotypes that hinder the meaningful participation of disadvantaged groups, aligned with WFP's Gender Policy (2022-2026). WFP ensures equitable participation of women and men throughout programme cycles—from needs assessment to implementation and evaluation—while integrating intersectional considerations such as conflict sensitivity, gender dynamics, access to services, and economic empowerment within resilience interventions.

As part of the UNICEF-WFP Sahel Social Protection Joint Project, WFP intensified institutional support to the governments of Niger on gender-responsive policy making, the design of cash plus programmes, and programme delivery mechanisms. These efforts aimed to address structural weaknesses in national social protection systems and their ability to respond to the gender-specific challenges, needs, and opportunities of the most vulnerable. A gender assessment enhances the relevance and effectiveness of social protection in promoting gender equality and poverty reduction, mindful of gender dimensions in the Sahel. The results highlighted the mixed results regarding the influence of cash transfers on women's financial autonomy and decision-making. While digital payments enhanced women's privacy and access to household resources, they had limited impact on shifting intra-household decision-making power.

Gender Mainstreaming Across WFP Operations

Post-distribution monitoring indicates that distribution teams include both women and men, with gender parity also ensured within complaint management committees. Across integrated resilience sites, women often take leading roles in managing community production resources, including grain banks. Within the school feeding programme, national regulations on school management committees ensure diverse representation, and educator associations monitor attendance to ensure adolescent girls directly benefit from scholarships. In 2024/25, WFP's provision of attendance-based scholarships to 33,573 adolescent girls across 1,300 schools contributed to improved retention and academic progression.

Women's Empowerment Through Integrated Resilience Programmes

Through the integrated resilience package, WFP engages vulnerable women, men, girls and boys at community production sites to enhance access to resources, services, and decision-making processes. A diagnostic of promising value chains conducted by RECA across all regions of Niger found that women represent approximately 60 percent of participants in four of the six regions of Niger. Women's participation in this programme strengthens their agency and role in household and community decision-making, while women benefit from technical training that improves their management capacities. Nevertheless, data collected in 2025 for the first time indicates that only 31 percent of women reported economic empowerment compared to 43 percent of men, indicating more efforts are required within the resilience programme.

In the design and implementation of activities, men and women participate equally in the choice of sites, dates, and times of activities to ensure equitable participation in the implementation and management of programs. WFP provides women and men with information about activities before they start, so that they can make the necessary arrangements to participate safely and while minimising the increase in workload. WFP ensures the selection of sites close to residences in order to minimise travel time and cost, protection risks, and the increase in domestic workload and time. WFP implements awareness campaigns that reach, inform, and involve men and women in an inclusive manner. The cash for prevention activity strengthened women's leadership and empowerment as well as the sharing of decision-making power within the household with proven positive impacts in terms of nutrition. The role of "maman lumière" encourage men to take on responsibilities in caring for and providing nutrition for their household. WFP continues to advocate with state partners to develop and disseminate gender-sensitive nutrition policies, following the example of the Social Behaviour Change strategy for nutrition.

During community consultations held in November 2025 in Maradi, Zinder, and Tahoua, women confirmed that WFP-supported activities address their needs, align with their capacities, and contribute to increased economic empowerment. Despite these gains, persistent constraints remain—particularly regarding financial management, market access, use of community feedback mechanisms, and socio-cultural norms limiting women's full participation. These areas will require strengthened focus throughout 2026.

Inter-Agency Collaboration and Advocacy on Gender Equality

At the inter-agency level, WFP contributed to the development of several key documents, analyses, and advocacy initiatives to advance gender equality. This included the rapid gender analyses in four regions (Tahoua, Diffa, Maradi, and Tillabéri), evaluation of the second-generation National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, and the inter-agency Gender Scorecard process. These analyses and sectoral contributions make enhance understanding and evidence collection for of the different roles, needs, and opportunities of men and women in Niger, while identifying effective responses. In addition, WFP participated in several high-level dialogues and panels including commemoration of the International Day of Rural Women, highlighting their central role in food security and resilience in WFP's work, as well as the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence. Close collaboration with all stakeholders amplifies efforts to promote women's rights as a means to achieving zero hunger.

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

The protection environment in Niger is marked by continued insecurity and an increase in attacks against civilians in 2025, particularly in the areas of Diffa, Tillabéri, Maradi, and Tahoua. According to the P21 report for the first half of 2025 on protection monitoring, men continue to be the main targets of non-state armed groups (NSAGs), with 2,044 male victims recorded compared to 379 women during the period while 235 children (133 girls; 102 boys) were victims of violations. Among the victims, 69 percent were from the host population (1,847 people), 618 are internally displaced persons (IDPs), and 154 refugees. Targeted killings of civilians have increased significantly, rising from 58 cases in 2024 to 85 in 2025.

Access challenges also persist, resulting in delays in delivering assistance, suspension of activities, relocation of distributions, restrictions of modalities (e.g., cash), and use of Third-Party Monitors. Due to security incidents, WFP had to suspend assistance at times, including to 47,000 people in the Tillabéri region (Banibangou and Abala departments) in June 2025. The deteriorating trend confirms the observation of The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET June 2025), which presents conflicts as a driver of acute food insecurity in Niger, severely affecting the regions of Tillabéri, Diffa, Tahoua, and Maradi.

WFP integrated protection risks into all stages of interventions. For example, the community-based participatory approach engaged communities in project design and ensures the monitoring of the impact of interventions on conflict sensitivity and community participation and empowerment throughout implementation. For example, within WFP's emergency response interventions, distribution sites can be adapted to the needs of vulnerable groups, such as people with chronic illnesses (e.g. home distribution). Communication and awareness programmes target socio-cultural norms and challenge gender stereotypes that could exacerbate vulnerabilities, thereby minimizing exposure to additional risks.

WFP has strengthened its actions on the people-centered approach to ensure that affected populations receive assistance that is dignified, safe, inclusive, and conflict-sensitive by ensuring their meaningful participation. 100 percent of WFP's NGO cooperating partners were assessed on the integration of protection from sexual Exploitation abuse (PSEA), protection, and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) mechanisms in their interventions. Action plans were outlined to strengthen partners integration into programmes. All staff, volunteers, and contracted workers were trained on SEA and signed a code of conduct.

An Integrated Cross-cutting Context Analysis and Risk Assessment (I-CARA) was launched in 2025. This assessment, still underway, consists of a context analysis and a risk assessment that seeks to improve the programme quality for affected people by addressing issues of protection, gender and conflict sensitivity. A total of 202 focus groups and 174 interviews were conducted with key stakeholders, including affected populations. Topics within the analyses included the consideration of gender-based violence, child protection, referral pathways for safe care, awareness on sexual exploitation abuse (SEA), community feedback mechanism (CFM) and mandatory reporting, disability inclusion, meaningful access and participation, as well as conflict sensitivity. WFP will use the resulting risk register to address the priority risks, mainstream these topics throughout its activities and stay abreast of the evolving context.

Initial results from the I-CARA study groups reveal major risks such as the limited participation of persons with disabilities in interventions, gender imbalance among facilitators and community structures established as part of the intervention and the exposure of women and girls to gender-based violence. There was also a noted community reluctance to report practices of exploitation and sexual abuse as well as a low use of complaint and feedback mechanisms. Additionally, reductions of assistance and RRM-related status-based targeting reportedly have occasionally impacted community-level relations. These risks are pertinent to WFP activities with opportunities to enhance community engagement and bolster the use of the CFM and strengthen the capacities of the cooperating partners, noting that field-level implementation also requires greater oversight by WFP of CP efforts to overcome these identified risks.

WFP continues to improve communication with affected populations through strengthening consultations, communication, and CFMs. Through general assemblies and community-based participatory planning regarding, communities are consulted on their needs, perceptions, and preferences. In 2025, 34 community-based participatory

planning were conducted, bringing together people within and across communities, as well as local authorities, working towards common goals and thereby increasing social cohesion. Regular information using local languages and diverse formats, and reporting mechanisms were systematically shared (e.g. via radio, posters, megaphones, visuals) during interventions.

Statistic indicates that 42.02 percent of emergency beneficiaries and 62.01 percent of resilience beneficiaries reported that they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). Over 96 percent of beneficiaries reported experiencing no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance. A community engagement action plan has been developed highlighting the need to strengthen the various channels of information and communication, the messages delivered to affected populations and the adjustment of programmes based on feedback and community consultations including through the CFM.

The CFM remained a vital tool with beneficiaries providing feedback across the different mechanisms, including the hotline (59 percent), help desks (26 percent), complaints management committees (13 percent), and finally through field monitors (2 percent). In total, 6,964 reports were received in 2025. Among these, 51 percent were expressions of gratitude, 38 percent were complaints, 7 percent were requests for assistance, and 2 percent were requests for information. Some challenges were documented, especially the low percentage of complaints related to protection incidents (less than 1 percent), the difficulty faced by women in speaking out both at general assemblies and during participatory community planning, coupled with the challenge of owning a phone. The limited capacity of complaints of management committees to address concerns related to operational issues was also noted.

WFP has aligned the existing standard operating procedures with the new CFM escalation process and carried out a CFM accessibility analysis to identify gaps while improving the use and effectiveness of the tool. WFP is actively contributing to the implementation of inter-agency PSEA network, Accountability to affected population working group, GBV Area of responsibility and protection cluster annual action plan.

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, extreme vulnerabilities are increasingly aggravated by land degradation and recurrent climate-related shocks (such as drought and floods) as well as the impact of poor natural resource management. Indeed, it is estimated by the Ministry of Environment that Niger lost 100,000 hectares of productive land to degradation every year. Rising global temperatures, a phenomenon acutely experienced across the Sahel region, are worsening these trends and leading to inconsistent rainfall patterns. Indeed, decades of poor land, soil and water management, amplify the effects of heavy rainfall with Niger having experienced increasingly destructive flooding events in recent years.

WFP Niger's extensive land restoration activities, a key component of the integrated resilience package, support the restoration of healthy ecosystems, including through enhancing groundwater availability and renewable energy sources. These activities not only improve agricultural production but are intended to contribute to wider efforts to reverse fast paced land degradation and mitigate the impacts of climatic shocks or slow-onset changes. At the technical level, in 2025, WFP supported the Ministry of Environment to map the scale of land degradation in the country in order to facilitate and inform the Government's operational priorities in the future. This includes for the implementation of ambitious Land Restoration targets.

Evidence on resilience programming in Niger shows important improvements in ecosystems thanks to sustained multi-year investments, using the soil-water-energy axes to guide interventions. Asset Impact Monitoring System (AIMS) analysis have demonstrated important long-term changes induced by FFA activities including improvements in vegetation and soil conditions across all regions of Niger. Notably, despite changing rainfall conditions, there was improved vegetation cover within project perimeters 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.

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 also focused on the removal of invasive species. Following their removal, the areas were re-vegetated with forage crops and small trees, particularly local acacia species, to replace the invasive species. Restoring natural flora and fauna will also assist in water absorption during periods of heavy rainfall.

To promote sustainable management of assets created, WFP and the Ministry of Environment's technical services prepared 15 development and management plans in 2025. These plans engage beneficiaries in consultations to establish rules for the use and management of the resources generated on the FFA sites. Through community consultations, WFP ensured that social safeguards were taken into account to avoiding unintended harm to populations through the implementation of activities. Furthermore, WFP promoted crop diversification and rehabilitated 12 solar irrigation systems on vegetable market garden sites to improve water availability for crops in order to increase production.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP is committed to the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As WFP supports Niger to advance towards zero hunger, WFP recognises that our operations and activities must prioritise environmental sustainability to mitigate any environmental impact of operations and ultimately contribute to healthy natural ecosystems in Niger. As such, WFP collaborated 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), launched in 2022 in Niger, guides the Country Office's implementation of corporate environmental policies and helps WFP to identify and reduce environmental risks. In 2025, this strategy further helps to keep office running costs to a minimum. Under the EMS, WFP made additional efforts to reduce the environmental footprint of its operations, including the use of improved waste management approaches, the promotion of access to local recycling facilities and energy efficiency with 12 energy meters installed across 6 premises.

In total, 4.6 tonnes of paper and cardboard waste was recycled in 2025 (through partner *GVD Afrique*). Across WFP offices, conventional lighting has been replaced with energy-efficient motion-sensor activated lighting to reduce consumption. In addition, five warehouses and the ETC Centre in Diffa have all been equipped with solar energy systems, equating to monetary savings of approximately USD 10,000. Procurement for a solar power generator system is underway for WFP's Offices in Niamey. These measures are helping to improve energy efficiency at WFP Niger.

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 multisystem approach aimed at improving the availability, access and consumption of affordable, healthy and safe diets, whilst enhancing health and educational outcomes and reducing the gender gap. As such, WFP integrated nutrition as a crucial cross-cutting component of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2020-2026. WFP operationalized its nutritional commitments through an integrated, participatory and multisectoral approach, ensuring a nutrition sensitive lens across all activities and promoting local capacities to empower communities to address and tackle the burden of malnutrition at its source.

WFP Niger's nutrition approach prioritizes building local capacity and reinforcing communities' ownership in efforts to reduce malnutrition. WFP not only facilitates the development of national strategies and action plans to promote good nutrition practices in partnership with relevant actors, but also equips communities with the expertise and tools required to adequately address malnutrition in all its forms. Social Behaviour Change activities are provided across humanitarian and development responses, and women within the community empowered to deliver this messaging and train other community members. As a result, the prevalence of malnutrition in supported villages has decreased, and communities' skills to fight malnutrition continues to increase.

Enhancing community engagement to address malnutrition

In 2025, WFP made significant efforts to bolster community-led engagement to address malnutrition, particularly as shortages of SNF stocks and resourcing challenges limited the provision of supplementation. Through the FARN approach, WFP supported communities to monitor and identify cases of malnutrition amongst children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, as well as promoting healthy nutrition practices to mitigate the prominence of malnutrition. Mothers were, for example, trained to do mid-upper arm circumference screening at home to be able to refer their children to health services before the nutrition situation deteriorates and received trainings on the preparation of nutritious recipe using available and affordable local foods such as moringa leaves and peanuts. In 2025, 357,570 children were screened at community level and 16,491 were referred for care.

Approximately 21,730 caretakers of children receiving inpatient treatment for severe acute malnutrition were provided with food assistance to cover their food needs during the child's treatment. This service is intended to ensure parents keep their children in hospital for the entire duration of care. This programme was implemented in partnership with the ministry of Health, UNICEF and WHO. Children discharged from inpatient care were referred to FARNs for follow up, training and counselling.

Strengthening the nutrition value chain

WFP invested in value chains of locally procured and fortified foods. The objective was to increase the supply and demand of nutritionally adequate foods, while reducing reliance on imported foods and stimulating the local economy. WFP supported transformation units, the majority managed by women, to produce fortified fours or vegetable oil while communities also received complementary social and behavioral change activities. The fortified food produced was sold at the local markets or bought by WFP for distribution for school feeding activities, supporting the home-grown school feeding approach. The remainder of the produce was retained at village level and used for cooking demonstrations and care of malnourished children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls through the FARN. WFP fostered linkages between nutrition, FFA and school feeding activities while supporting technical services and communities with capacity building to enhance quality control, adhere to nutritional standards, and bolster marketing and business development for improved incomes.

WFP's community-based nutrition approach was rooted within the FARN centres, established in villages and sites as part of the Integrated Resilience Package. In the 1,126 FARN supported villages, WFP carried out 4,192 cooking demonstration sessions, reaching 163,200 mothers and caregivers with improved nutrition guidance and practices. Through these centers WFP also provided community level malnutrition screening with over 357,570 children screened throughout the year using the Mid-Upper Arm Circumference measure. In total, thanks to this screening, 14,676 children with moderate or severe acute malnutrition were referred to local clinics for appropriate treatment (89% referral rate). Overall, malnutrition prevalence in the FARN-supported villages stood at 5.26 percent, below the national

average of 9%. This indicates the effectiveness of these facilities, a core component of the integrated resilience package.

Meeting beneficiaries' nutrition needs

In 2025, across all activities, WFP's food basket systematically included fortified foods. Specialised nutritious foods (SNFs) were distributed for supplementation programmes to address moderate acute malnutrition across nutrition and FFA programmes. In addition, beneficiaries that received cash transfers were also guided to select the most nutritious foods available in their communities and transfer values adjusted to meet the specific needs of vulnerable groups. SBC accompanied all distributions, promoting a nutrition sensitive programming approach while communities were systematically encouraged to produce and consume diversified foods. Thanks to the SBC activities, certain local habits that can negatively impact nutrition, such as forbidding women to eat eggs, are gradually disappearing in certain communities.

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 at the capital and decentralised levels was central to the operationalisation of WFP's CSP and multi-sectoral achievements. Meanwhile, distinct efforts were made to diversify resourcing partnerships and reinforce trust with existing donors in order to secure sufficient resources to achieve planned results. Academic and knowledge partnerships were also elevated throughout 2025 through the REUNIR network and engagement with external researchers, recognising the role that generation and application of evidence plays in promoting quality interventions.

Through the National Coordination Unit (*Cellule Nationale de Coordination du PAM Niger - CNC*) and line Ministries, WFP reinforced strategic engagement and coordination with the Government of Niger. A total of 21 Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) were signed with ministries and national institutions, signifying the breadth of WFP's engagement with the Government. Annual work plans with these Ministries and key agencies, including regional bodies such as AGHRYMET, outlined joint operational plans between WFP and its key institutional partners. WFP also worked with key ministries to conduct capacity strengthening needs analysis, identifying priority areas and gaps that government agencies require to advance their national priorities and objectives.

At the strategic level, WFP supported the Government of Niger in advancing key national policy framework documents, including the development of the National Land Restoration Plan (2026 - 2030) and the revision of the existing National Social Protection Policy. To further bolster learning and advocate for the criticality of social protection systems, WFP coordinated a high-level visit to Pakistan with participation from the Ministries of Population and Public Service as well as the Unified Social Registry. This South-South Cooperation exchange enabled Nigerien counterparts to learn about Pakistan's wider social protection vision and gain insights to operationalise similar models in Niger. WFP continues to coordinate with UNICEF and the World Bank to drive forward the social protection agenda, aligned to the Government's national objectives.

At the operational level, WFP progressed the implementation of joint programmes to promote strong and complementary synergies at the strategic and field levels. Under the Sahel Resilience Initiative, WFP, UNICEF and GIZ reinforced coordination through joint work plans, monthly coordination meetings and missions as well the elaboration of a Memorandum of Understanding, due to be signed in early 2026. Efforts were also made to improve the quality of the Breaking Barriers to Girls' Education programme, jointly implemented with UNICEF and UNFPA. Joint field missions were held to view the progress of the critical project while also identifying key operational challenges. The agencies jointly committed to implementing recommendations from mission reports and reinforce the holistic impact of this programme for the vulnerable adolescent girls whose education, health and well being this project supports.

Implementation of WFP's Country Strategic Plan requires strong partnerships with Cooperating Partners (CPs), particularly in the increasingly challenging operating environment for humanitarian and development actors in Niger. In 2025, WFP Niger worked with 5 local and 2 international NGOs to implement the breadth of WFP activities, with CPs supporting diverse actions from field-level targeting, distributions and support to community engagement, including for sensitization alongside distributions. NGOs field presence, often out-posted to communities, assured WFP's agility to respond to needs and sustain presence despite access restrictions. WFP also increasingly relied on Third Party Monitoring partners for monitoring in hard-to-access areas.

Across all partners, resourcing constraints posed significant challenges. In response, WFP reinforced efforts with a diverse range of resourcing partners. Transparent communication enabled WFP to reinforce confidence with traditional donors and sustain a level of resources that permitted the implementation of programmes, albeit at reduced levels. WFP actively pursued private sector partnerships both to mobilise resources (through The Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints), while also working to promote local private sector, notably farmers organisations, with resources mobilised through the Sustainable Development Goal Fund.

WFP has also made significant strides to work with the Government of Niger and their key partners to advance national resource mobilisation efforts for the UN Flagships and key national strategies, including with support to access climate finance through diverse mechanisms. Significant efforts were made to identify synergies between proposed food systems strengthening programmes and existing International Financial Institutions' investments, notably identifying key synergies with the World Bank and IMF. The recognition of WFP's technical and governance capacities linked to procurement and monitoring also resulted in the World Bank and the Government of Niger integrating WFP into national food security projects as a capacity strengthening partner.

Focus on localization

Localization efforts are a cross-cutting priority for reinforcing not only WFP's achievements but bolstering the sustainability of WFP's assistance in Niger. Capacity strengthening support is provided to Government counterparts, technical services and local partners to ensure transfer of knowledge and systems to strengthen oversight capacities. To implement activities, WFP worked with five local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), representing XX percent of the total number of NGO partners in Niger. In addition, WFP made significant efforts to boost local procurement, including purchasing over \$1.4 million of produce directly from smallholder farmers.

In order to progress local food systems and value chains, WFP provided regular trainings at the field level to partners as well as communities to enhance agricultural practices and techniques particularly in terms of post-harvest management. WFP also provided equipment, supplies and support for human resources to government technical services, local partners and communities to enable them to carry-out activities and overcome practical bottlenecks in the implementation of actions. To further enhance government and national capacities to advance local procurement, WFP began delivering oversight and guidance for the improvement of procurement processes, also building on WFP's established local networks and analyses of capacities of local producer organisations.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Navigating funding constraints and strategic changes, including those laid out in the UN80 and Humanitarian Reset agendas, required reinforced collaboration and synergy-building across the UN System in Niger. The validation of the UN Flagship Initiatives to support Niger's development priorities was a notable achievement, with WFP and FAO co-leading the operationalization of the Food System Flagship Initiative. Both agencies are reinforcing support to this Initiative in coordination with the Ministries of Agriculture and Environment through an established Steering Committee.

Inter-agency collaboration for resource mobilisation made progress in 2025 with the activation of the UN Resource Mobilization Working Group as well as the confirmation of SDG financing. A common resource mobilization strategy has been outlined and a roadmap for coordinated actions to be undertaken alongside the Government to obtain resourcing for national priorities and the Flagship Initiatives. In addition, WFP is working alongside FAO, UNICEF and IOM to identify joint fundraising action plans for existing priorities.

In 2025, WFP began co-chairing the Programme Management Team which enshrined WFP's leadership in advancing coordination including to progress the UNSDCF implementation. WFP also remained fully engaged in the operationalization of humanitarian coordination platforms, co-leading the Food Security Cluster and actively participating in the Nutrition and Protection Clusters. WFP led the provision of common services through UN Mobility, the Supply Chain Working Group and UNHAS.

At the operational level, WFP played a critical role in the revision of the Anticipatory Action Framework for floods, coordinated by OCHA with UN CERF financing. Together, WFP, FAO, OCHA and the Government of Niger outlined a series of anticipatory actions to be carried out when flood forecast triggers would be met, thereby limiting predictable humanitarian impacts of severe flooding. This partnership has been significantly strengthened in 2025, enabling partners to enhance the quality delivery of readiness actions.

Financial Overview

By the end of 2025, WFP Niger's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) was 84 percent resourced, with USD 175 million available against an annual budget of USD 209 million. Despite this strong resourcing level, the year was marked by a sudden decline in anticipated contributions from the country's largest government donors. As a result, Country Portfolio Needs—initially over USD 300 million—were sharply reduced. In March 2025, WFP adjusted its funding projections to more conservative levels, significantly scaling down the implementation plan and operational coverage.

Total newly confirmed contributions reached USD 76 million in 2025; a substantial drop compared to the historical annual average of USD 170 million. Although WFP rapidly reduced its implementation plan, delays in the confirmation of expected contributions affected both the timing and scope of crisis response. Nevertheless, WFP managed to deliver essential food and nutrition assistance, utilizing USD 109 million in available resources to reach 3.1 million people.

Where permitted by donor agreements, WFP used advance financing to accelerate the availability of funds during peak needs. Advance financing supported around 30 percent of 2025 contributions, helping to avert pipeline breaks, especially for resilience activities. However, strict earmarking—both by activity and geography—limited WFP's flexibility to allocate resources according to emerging needs. Only USD 8.9 million in flexible funding (13 percent of total resources) was received and directed to underfunded priorities.

Crisis response activities received comparatively strong donor support in 2025. Strategic Outcomes (SO) 1 and 6 were both resourced above implementation plan levels. However, under SO1, most resources were confirmed late in the year, requiring difficult prioritization decisions and reducing assistance between June and September. Pipeline breaks also occurred due to delays in the arrival of nutrition commodities as GCMF stocks diminished. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) under SO6 was fully funded, allowing uninterrupted service delivery.

Resilience activities faced lower funding levels despite the presence of multiyear agreements with government donors. School feeding (SO2) was resourced at 80 percent, requiring a reduction in the number of daily meals to stretch limited resources. Supplementary nutrition activities under SO3 were funded at only 62 percent of requirements. Long procurement lead times—worsened by border closures—forced WFP to adjust implementation, and 14 percent of planned beneficiaries experienced disruptions due to delayed commodity arrivals.

Under SO4, rural development and livelihood activities were 99 percent resourced, while capacity strengthening and resilience coordination activities were funded at 89 percent. Lower expenditure levels were linked to activity timing and late confirmation of multiyear funds. Because SO4 activities run mainly from November to May, resources confirmed later in the year are typically carried forward to the following year. In 2025, WFP had to reprogram SO4 activities after the closure of two US-funded resilience grants, requiring accelerated use of remaining resources. To manage funding gaps, WFP reduced the number of assistance days for FFA beneficiaries until new contributions became available.

Overall, annual expenditures represented 72 percent of the implementation plan and 52 percent of the needs-based plan. Key constraints included late funding confirmations, long procurement lead times, limited regional availability of key commodities, access challenges, and restrictive donor earmarking. Approximately 61 percent of resources were confirmed only in the second half of the year, highlighting difficulties in aligning available funding with operational timelines. Unspent resources will be carried forward into 2026.

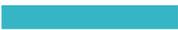
In December 2025, the eighth CSP budget revision was approved, extending the CSP through the end of 2026 to align with the development schedule of the next-generation CSP. The revision also aligned the 2026 budget to 2025 levels, reflecting the need for continued conservative funding outlooks amid global shifts in donor spending.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	104,721,886	70,180,984	74,408,920	53,137,763
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	77,747,846	50,707,840	53,302,331	38,658,979
Activity 01: Provide an integrated food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations (refugees, IDPs, host communities and returnees)	77,747,846	50,707,840	51,169,061	38,658,979
Non-activity specific	0	0	2,133,270	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	26,974,040	19,473,144	21,106,589	14,478,784
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)	26,974,040	19,473,144	20,507,618	14,478,784
Non-activity specific	0	0	598,971	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	17,226,312	11,320,268	10,832,924	9,233,511

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	17,226,312	11,320,268	10,832,924	9,233,511
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	17,226,312	11,320,268	10,733,706	9,233,511
Non-activity specific	0	0	99,218	0
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	47,917,791	35,086,754	46,128,817	26,557,517
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	47,917,791	35,086,754	46,128,817	26,557,517
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	47,917,791	35,086,754	45,677,639	26,557,517
Non-activity specific	0	0	451,178	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	5,504,971	4,155,293	4,902,788	3,575,568

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	5,504,971	4,155,293	4,902,788	3,575,568
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	5,504,971	4,155,293	4,874,066	3,575,568
Non-activity specific	0	0	28,722	0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	12,418,400	11,861,150	17,890,174	9,668,404
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	12,418,400	11,861,150	17,890,174	9,668,404
Activity 06: Provide UNHAS flight services to partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions	12,193,402	11,737,207	17,397,056	9,455,438
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	224,998	123,944	493,118	212,966
Non-SDG Target	0	0	5,523,715	0

Total Direct Operational Costs	 187,789,359	 132,604,450	 159,687,338	 102,172,763
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 8,597,394	 9,132,516	 10,103,144	 7,361,160
Total Direct Costs	 196,386,753	 141,736,966	 169,790,482	 109,533,924
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 12,749,845	 9,204,292	 5,504,827	 5,504,827
Grand Total	 209,136,598	 150,941,258	 175,295,309	 115,038,751

Data Notes

Strategic outcome 04

[1] The narrative related to actions to support Macro Insurance activities in Niger (indicators G.1, G.2, G.3, G.7, G.8, G.9, G.10) is within the Strategic Objective 5 section.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] Please note, data for indicator CC.3.5 was collected for the first time in 2025. As such, CSP baselines or 2024 follow-up data is not available.

Environmental sustainability

[1] Data was not collected in 2025 for the indicators CC.4.1. WFP Niger will collect data from 2026 onwards.

Nutrition integration

[1] Data was not collected corporate indicators CC.5.3 in 2025. Data for this indicator will be collected from 2026 onwards.

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	1,625,881	1,469,623	90%
	female	1,972,339	1,644,553	83%
	total	3,598,220	3,114,176	87%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	293,498	126,130	43%
	female	318,611	128,663	40%
	total	612,109	254,793	42%
24-59 months	male	106,712	146,324	137%
	female	108,726	149,148	137%
	total	215,438	295,472	137%
5-11 years	male	415,037	420,030	101%
	female	369,735	377,086	102%
	total	784,772	797,116	102%
12-17 years	male	208,226	96,406	46%
	female	200,293	108,377	54%
	total	408,519	204,783	50%
18-59 years	male	542,528	566,613	104%
	female	914,515	775,238	85%
	total	1,457,043	1,341,851	92%
60+ years	male	59,880	114,120	191%
	female	60,459	106,041	175%
	total	120,339	220,161	183%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Returnee	59,338	11,783	20%
Resident	3,112,365	2,041,927	66%
IDP	291,134	824,807	283%
Refugee	135,383	235,659	174%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	225,001	55,141	24%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	703,964	1,003,961	142%
Malnutrition prevention programme	70,742	47,309	66%
Malnutrition treatment programme	583,620	495,845	84%
School based programmes	418,264	402,044	96%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	30,000	58,462	194%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	1,589,050	1,222,998	76%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	8,527	6,984	82%
Corn Soya Blend	792	279	35%
Iodised Salt	324	138	43%
LNS	0	1,174	-
Lentils	0	787	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,588	73	5%
Rice	0	3,454	-
Sorghum/Millet	23,074	17,866	77%
Vegetable Oil	2,268	2,087	92%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	2,298	1,529	67%
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	0%
Iodised Salt	223	75	34%
Sorghum/Millet	9,801	6,511	66%
Vegetable Oil	1,238	596	48%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	0	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	1,977	900	46%
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
LNS	0	1,054	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	994	0	0%
Sorghum/Millet	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Beans	139	94	68%
Corn Soya Blend	816	120	15%
Iodised Salt	6	0	0%
LNS	0	146	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	0%
Sorghum/Millet	416	277	66%
Vegetable Oil	40	27	67%

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	13,776,245	6,137,222	45%
Value Voucher	0	2,634,536	-
Commodity Voucher	3,566,779	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	2,820,654	2,829,870	100%
Value Voucher	1,436,400	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	141,897	177,146	125%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	21,424,445	12,477,273	58%

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.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT		80.44
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number		294,420
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
			USD	3,566,779	2,634,536
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	6,000 6,000	1,745 1,745
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	11,654 10,546 22,200	14,107 13,022 27,129
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	92,400 83,600 176,000	132,313 122,137 254,450
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	796,327 735,673 1,532,000	613,398 564,898 1,178,296

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	117,226 107,775 225,001	28,762 26,379 55,141
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	36,572	32,762.37
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	2,454	1,734.35
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	13,776,245	6,137,223
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Number	13,500,060	1,654,230
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	119,071,680	96,461,253
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	7,991,970	4,411,751
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	15,966,000	17,284,698
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	2,591	5,534.07
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	2,380	1,526.33

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	42.2	≥50	≥47.9	47	47.9	WFP survey
	Male	48.8	≥50	≥53.3	52	53.3	WFP survey
	Overall	46.8	≥50	≥51	50	51	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	34	≤30	≤28.5	33	28.8	WFP survey
	Male	26.7	≤30	≤30.2	24	30.2	WFP survey
	Overall	28.9	≤30	≤29.6	28	29.6	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	23.8	≤20	≤23.3	21	23.3	WFP survey
	Male	24.5	≤20	≤16.5	24	16.5	WFP survey
	Overall	24.3	≤20	≤19.4	22	19.4	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.6	≥72.8	≥3.3	12	3.3	WFP survey
	Male	4.3	≥75.1	≥3.8	9.6	3.8	WFP survey
	Overall	4.1	≥74.2	≥3.6	11.2	3.6	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	28.8	<41.2	<39.8	8.4	39.8	WFP survey
	Male	33.1	<42.8	<49.9	14.1	49.9	WFP survey
	Overall	31.9	<42.2	<45.6	10.3	45.6	WFP survey

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	67.6	<56.6	<56.9	71.5	56.9	WFP survey
	Male	62.5	<53.7	<46.2	41.1	46.2	WFP survey
	Overall	64	<54.8	<50.8	61.2	50.8	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	39.8	≥46.8	≥44.1	69.4	44.1	WFP survey
	Male	42.1	≥47.7	≥48.7	68.4	48.7	WFP survey
	Overall	41.4	≥47.4	≥46.7	69	46.7	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.7	<36.3	<46	23.8	46	WFP survey
	Male	41.5	<34.1	<44.9	25.8	44.9	WFP survey
	Overall	42.5	<34.9	<45.3	24.5	45.3	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	15.5	<16.9	<10	6.9	10	WFP survey
	Male	16.4	<18.2	<6.4	5.8	6.4	WFP survey
	Overall	16.1	<17.7	<7.9	6.5	7.9	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	63.5	≥72.8	≥62.9	65.8	62.9	WFP survey
	Male	73.7	≥75.1	≥60.9	71.3	60.9	WFP survey
	Overall	70.6	≥74.2	≥61.8	69	61.8	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29.9	<21.3	<27.9	27.6	27.9	WFP survey
	Male	22.4	<18.5	<28.8	22.3	28.8	WFP survey
	Overall	24.6	<19.6	<28.4	24.6	28.4	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	6.6	<5.9	<9.2	6.6	9.2	WFP survey
	Male	4	<6.4	<10.3	6.4	10.3	WFP survey
	Overall	4.8	<6.2	<9.8	6.5	9.8	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	3.64	≤3	≤4.6	6.9	4.6	WFP survey
	Male	3.59	≤3	≤5.4	5.6	5.4	WFP survey
	Overall	3.6	≤3	≤5.1	6.2	5.1	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	19.6	<20	<7.9	11	7.9	WFP survey
	Male	20.8	<20	<4.5	7	4.5	WFP survey
	Overall	20.5	<20	<6	9	6	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	2	<3	<10.4	14	10.4	WFP survey
	Male	4.7	<3	<14.4	9	14.4	WFP survey
	Overall	3.9	<3	<12.7	15	12.7	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	29.5	<27	<40.7	38	40.7	WFP survey
	Male	26.7	<27	<39.7	26	39.7	WFP survey
	Overall	27.5	<27	<40.1	36	40.1	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	48.9	>50	>40.9	38	40.9	WFP survey
	Male	47.8	>50	>41.3	59	41.3	WFP survey
	Overall	48.2	>50	>41.2	40	41.2	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>70.2	>81.5	67	81.5	WFP survey
	Male	0	>74.1	>76.6	61.6	76.6	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>71.9	>79.1	64	79.1	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							

1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	0	>70	>70	98		Secondary data
	Male	0	>70	>70	98		Secondary data
	Overall	0	>70	>70	98		Secondary data
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female		>93	>88.47	46.28	88.47	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>93	>88.47	48.17	88.47	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	85.89	>93	>88.47	94.46	88.47	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female		<1	<0.12	0.02	0.12	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<1	<0.12	0.02	0.12	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.21	<1	<0.12	0.04	0.12	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female		<6	<10.72	2.27	10.72	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<6	<10.72	2.37	10.72	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.45	<6	<10.72	4.64	10.72	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female		<1	<0.56	0.42	0.56	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<1	<0.56	0.44	0.56	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.45	<1	<0.56	0.86	0.56	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: CH - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female		≥36.5	≥36.5	36.5	20.6	WFP survey
	Male		≥36.6	≥36.6	36.6	23.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥36.5	≥36.6	36.5	21.9	WFP survey
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female		≥53.4	≥43.6	53.4	43.6	WFP survey
	Male		≥57.2	≥44.2	57.2	44.2	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥55.5	≥43.9	55.5	43.9	WFP survey
1.1.10: 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		≥1.5	≥1.7	1.5	1.7	WFP survey
	Male		≥3.4	≥1.7	3.4	1.7	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥2.5	≥1.7	2.5	1.7	WFP survey

1.1.10: 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		≥26.7	≥10.8	26.7	10.8	WFP survey
	Male		≥21.9	≥11.6	21.9	11.6	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥24.1	≥11.2	24.1	11.2	WFP survey
1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female		≥70	≥65	65		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥70	≥65	65		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥70	≥65	65		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PBW/G - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	0	≥45.6	≥39.2	45.6	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	173,477	173,959
			Male	206,119	206,694
			Total	379,596	380,653
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	13,560	8,710.26
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD		842,804
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	1,436,400	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	58,256,880	67,490,587
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	9,012	12,182
			Male	10,708	
			Total	19,720	12,182
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	13,248	21,391
			Male	5,700	
			Total	18,948	21,391
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	2,820,654	1,987,064

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 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	1,655
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

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)	Number	16	14

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	19,590

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	90	90

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CHILDREN - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.22: Attendance rate	Female	80.93	≥96	≥96	98.16	96	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	79.15	≥96	≥96.56	97.2	96.56	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	79.95	≥96	≥96.98	97.67	96.98	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.41: 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	1	Secondary data

1.2.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	98.17	≥98.9	≥97.4	98.03	97.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.18	≥98.9	≥96	97.21	96.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.18	≥98.9	≥97.07	9,731	97.07	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
--	----------------------------

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)	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	180,000 180,000	
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	2,184 2,184	654 591 1,245
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	116,351 105,269 221,620	119,826 119,824 239,650
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 Total	1,007 1,007	690 690
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	2,971	1,953.84
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	141,897	177,146
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	2,971	1,953.84

Other Output

Activity 03: Support national nutrition programme through provision of preventive and curative nutrition services (including SBCC, local food fortification, complementary feeding and capacity strengthening) to targeted populations

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	250,000	555,108
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	350,000	0

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	250	309

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
2.2.10: 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	>25.9	30.9	25.9	WFP survey
	Male	11.3	>70	>21.5	26.7	22.5	WFP survey
	Overall	11.3	>70	>24.2	28.7	24.2	WFP survey
2.2.10: 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	>48.7	55.2	48.7	WFP survey
	Male	11.3	>70	>51.2	57.1	51.2	WFP survey
	Overall	11.3	>70	>50	56.2	50	WFP survey
2.2.10: 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	>3.8	3.8	3.8	WFP survey
	Male	11.3	>70	>3.8	6.1	3.8	WFP survey
	Overall	11.3	>70	>3.8	5	3.8	WFP survey
2.2.10: 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	>18.4	21	18.4	WFP survey
	Male	11.3	>70	>15.7	16.9	15.7	WFP survey
	Overall	11.3	>70	>17	18.9	17	WFP survey
2.2.2: Food consumption score - nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.4	>5	>1.6	2.2	1.6	WFP survey
	Male	0.3	>5	>1.3	2.8	1.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0.3	>5	>1.4	2.7	1.4	WFP survey

2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.7	<40	<36	42.3	36	WFP survey
	Male	44	<40	<45.1	50.3	45.1	WFP survey
	Overall	41.9	<40	<42.7	48.1	42.7	WFP survey
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64.9	<55	<62.4	55.5	62.4	WFP survey
	Male	55.6	<55	<53.6	46.9	53.6	WFP survey
	Overall	57.7	<55	<55.9	49.2	55.9	WFP survey
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	36.6	>40	>52	59.3	52	WFP survey
	Male	35.6	>38	>55.9	54.8	55.9	WFP survey
	Overall	35.8	>37	>54.9	56	54.9	WFP survey
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47	<45	<41.6	35.3	41.6	WFP survey
	Male	52.1	<50	<38.6	40.1	38.6	WFP survey
	Overall	50.9	<50	<39.4	38.8	39.4	WFP survey
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	16.4	<15	>6.4	5.4	6.4	WFP survey
	Male	12.4	<12	>5.5	5.1	5.5	WFP survey
	Overall	13.3	<13	>5.7	5.2	5.7	WFP survey
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	66	>70	>62.1	76.9	62.1	WFP survey
	Male	66.5	>70	>61.1	78.8	61.1	WFP survey
	Overall	66.4	>70	>61.4	78.3	61.4	WFP survey
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	27.8	<25	<30.9	18.7	30.9	WFP survey
	Male	28.9	<26	<30.9	18	30.9	WFP survey
	Overall	28.6	<25	<30.9	18.2	30.9	WFP survey
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	6.2	<5	<7	4.4	7	WFP survey
	Male	4.6	<4	<8	3.3	8	WFP survey
	Overall	5	<5	<7.7	3.6	7.7	WFP survey
2.2.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>66	>73.7	82.4	73.7	Secondary data
	Male	0	>66	>76.2	78.8	76.2	Secondary data
	Overall	0	>66	>75	80.4	75	Secondary data
Target Group: All - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
2.2.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female		>70	>70	108		Secondary data
	Male		>70	>70	108		Secondary data
	Overall	0	>70	>70	108		Secondary data
2.2.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female		>80	>95.93	47.47	95.93	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>80	>95.93	49.64	95.93	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	87.85	>80	>95.93	97.34	95.93	WFP programme monitoring

2.2.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female		<2	<0.2	0.01	0.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<2	<0.2	0.02	0.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.02	<2	<0.2	0.03	0.2	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female		<10	<3.43	1.05	3.43	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<10	<3.43	1.09	3.43	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11	<10	<3.43	2.14	3.43	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female		<10	<0.44	0.24	0.44	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<10	<0.44	0.25	0.44	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.13	<10	<0.44	0.49	0.44	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	≥70	≥64	64		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥70	≥64	64		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥70	≥64	64		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: WOMEN - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	25.7	>50	>44.2	55.1	44.2	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
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	397,036	566,234
			Male	306,928	437,727
			Total	703,964	1,003,961
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	397,036	566,234
			Male	306,928	437,727
			Total	703,964	1,003,961
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	29,655	23,235
			Male	27,395	21,467
			Total	57,050	44,702
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	601	397.76
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	601	397.76
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	21,424,445	12,477,273
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	18,549,125	9,443,456
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	51,019,605	34,119,044
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	20,538,000	16,180,725

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	23,129	9,305
			Male	22,222	8,940
			Total	45,351	18,245

A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	816	266.91
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	8,163,180	3,025,211
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	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	16,920	32,972
			Male	13,080	25,490
		Total	30,000	58,462	

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	79,000	62,394
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	19,479	19,479

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 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	145,471	145,471
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	120	76
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	30,000	22,400

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	50	21
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	10,000	7,400
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	300	150
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	1.6	1.6
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.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals	Food assistance for asset	Km	5	6.43
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.15: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	2,000,000	1,500,000
D.4: Percentage of assets created through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) monitored through the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) service identified as visible or maintained	D.4.g.1: Percentage of food assistance for assets (FFA) activities under monitoring visible through the Asset Impact Monitoring Satellite	Food assistance for asset	%	100	133.33
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.9: Total number of people covered by ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP)	Macro Insurance	Individual	250,000	212,500
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	45,905	29,000
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)	Macro Insurance	US\$	466,010	466,010
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)	Macro Insurance	US\$	8,500,000	8,500,000

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	658	658
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	895	895
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	96,418	308,219
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	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	976,232	1,952,463
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	55,141

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	37,495	37,495
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	25,820	23,431
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.3: Number of unions/federations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	47	43
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	6,000	5,864

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	53,203	53,203
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	11
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	47	43

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate and weather risk information services							
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Female	0	>29.8	>33.5	29.3	33.5	WFP survey
	Male	0	>42.8	>50.9	38.5	50.9	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>41.2	>47.3	37.5	47.5	WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Female	0	>34	>43.8	39	43.8	WFP survey
	Male	0	>52.6	>59.5	49	59.5	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>50.4	>56.4	47.9	56.4	WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Female	0	>23.4	>42.9	39.1	42.9	WFP survey
	Male	0	>37.3	>55.8	41.8	55.8	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>35.6	>53.3	41.5	53.3	WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Female	0	>40.4	>53.6	56.2	53.6	WFP survey
	Male	0	>54.3	>66.3	59.5	66.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>52.7	>63.8	59.1	63.8	WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Female	0	>23.4	>34.3	34.2	34.3	WFP survey
	Male	0	>36.1	>55.3	46.3	55.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>36.4	>51.1	44.9	51.1	WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Climate services score	Female	0	>30.2	>31.8	21.8	31.8	WFP survey
	Male	0	>44.6	>46.1	24.1	46.1	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>42.9	>43.3	23.4	43.3	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	40.7	≥50	≥57.4	67.9	57.4	WFP survey
	Male	43.2	≥50	≥62.1	62.2	62.1	WFP survey
	Overall	42.6	≥50	≥60.9	66.6	60.9	WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28.4	≥30	≥26.3	22.7	26.3	WFP survey
	Male	30.5	≥30	≥23.7	25.5	23.7	WFP survey
	Overall	30	≥30	≥24.4	24.7	24.4	WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	31	<25	<16.3	9.4	16.3	WFP survey
	Male	26.3	<25	<14.1	8.3	14.1	WFP survey
	Overall	27.4	<20	<14.7	8.6	14.7	WFP survey

4.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	62.57	>65	>80.4	82.3	80.4	WFP survey
	Male	62.57	>65	>86.6	78.7	86.6	WFP survey
	Overall	62.57	>65	>85	79.9	85	WFP survey
4.3.27: Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions	Overall	0	>90	>79	90	79	Secondary data
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	1.76	≤1.5	≤5.3	5.9	5.3	WFP survey
	Male	1.63	≤1.5	≤3.7	2.8	3.7	WFP survey
	Overall	1.66	≤1.5	≤4.1	2.56	4.1	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	10.3	<9	>3.6	4.9	15	WFP survey
	Male	9.2	<9	>2.3	2.7	11.7	WFP survey
	Overall	9.4	<9	>2.6	3.3	12.6	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	1.7	<2	>7.7	11.9	18.7	WFP survey
	Male	2.4	<2	>4.6	9.4	11.8	WFP survey
	Overall	2.2	<2	>5.2	10.1	13.6	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	4.9	<4	>20.6	29.7	28	WFP survey
	Male	4.4	<4	>20.3	21.2	24.1	WFP survey
	Overall	4.5	<4	>20.3	23.5	25.1	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	83.2	>85	>68.1	53.4	38.3	WFP survey
	Male	84	>85	>72.8	66.8	52.3	WFP survey
	Overall	83.8	>85	>79	63.1	48.7	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
4.3.12: Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods	Overall	0	>25	>102	0	102	Secondary data
4.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female		=100	=100	90	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	=100	90	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	90	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 1. Total Low CABS	Overall	0	<52.2	<37.8	49.9	37.8	WFP survey
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	Overall	0	>23.1	>26	23	26	WFP survey
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	Overall	0	>24.7	>36.2	27.1	36.2	WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	0	<18	<18.6	26.9	18.6	WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	0	>53.2	>43.6	49.7	43.6	WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	0	>28.9	>37.7	23.4	37.7	WFP survey
4.3.35: Investment capacity index: 1.1 Savings	Female	0	>25	=25	67	25	WFP survey
	Male	0	>25	=34	62	34	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>25	=32	129	32	WFP survey

4.3.35: Investment capacity index: 1.2 Credits for Productive Purposes	Female	0	>42	=26	33	26	WFP survey
	Male	0	>42	=61	49	61	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>42	=55	82	55	WFP survey
4.3.35: 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
4.3.35: Investment capacity index: Investment capacity index	Female	0	>65	=51	100	51	WFP survey
	Male	0	>65	=96	110	96	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>65	=87	210	87	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥3,000,000	≥406,254	1,749,604	406,254	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	≥3,000,000	≥406,254	1,749,604	406,254	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥4,500	≥626	3,648	626	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	≥4,500	≥626	3,648	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 18: Food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable boys, girls, men and women benefit from the design and implementation of gender-responsive government-led emergency preparedness and response, shock-responsive social protection, and resilience building and clean energy access interventions to receive timely and adequate assistance from the Government and its partners					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	4	2
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	Not 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	Not 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.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.8: Social protection system building blocks supported-Monitoring, evaluation and learning	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.9: Social protection system building blocks supported-Design of programme features	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.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	35	33
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	4	4
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	5	5
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	22	19
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	3	3
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	1	0

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)							
5.4.37: 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	≥7	3	3	Secondary data
5.4.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female		≥18,935	≥18,935	19,000		Secondary data
	Male		≥18,935	≥18,935	19,000		Secondary data
	Overall	18,900	≥18,935	≥18,935	19,000	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
---	------------------------

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	0	177
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT	36	21
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	16,800	13,048

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.3: Food Security Clusters (FSC) established	Food Security Cluster	Yes/No	Yes	Yes
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.2.4: UNHAS operations 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	15	9

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Niger - Modality: - Subactivity: Common Air Transport Services							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	=100	≥98	97	98	WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Niger - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female		>31	>31	31		WFP survey
	Male		>43	>43	43		WFP survey
	Overall		>40	>40	40		WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	0	≥3	≥1.8	1.9		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥3	≥2.3	2.2		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥3	≥2	2		WFP survey
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Approaching	Meeting	Approaching		Secondary data
CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Does not meet standard		Partially meets standard	Partially meets standard		Secondary data

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Niger - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=100	≥93.79	99.94	93.79	WFP survey
	Male	0	=100	≥93.21	99.65	93.21	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=100	≥93.47	99.77	93.47	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	80	=100	≥93.39	95.4	93.79	WFP survey
	Male	80	=100	≥93.21	97.01	93.21	WFP survey
	Overall	80	=100	≥93.47	96.33	93.47	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	87	=100	≥95.48	99.68	95.48	WFP survey
	Male	87	=100	≥94.1	99.74	94.1	WFP survey
	Overall	87	=100	≥94.7	99.71	94.7	WFP survey
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Niger - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.1.7: Country office Social Cohesion Integration Score	Overall		High	High	High		WFP programme monitoring
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Niger - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.6	=100	≥93.73	95.18	93.73	WFP survey
	Male	99.6	=100	≥90.62	93.23	90.62	WFP survey
	Overall	99.6	=100	≥91.31	94.33	91.31	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99.8	=100	≥84.27	92.37	84.27	WFP survey
	Male	99.8	=100	≥85.23	93.23	85.23	WFP survey
	Overall	99.8	=100	≥85.02	93.03	85.02	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	87.6	≥95	≥94.39	75	94.39	WFP survey
	Male	87.6	≥95	≥94.39	83.45	94.39	WFP survey
	Overall	87.6	≥95	≥94.39	81.37	94.39	WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: 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
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Secondary data
CC.2.5: Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female		=18,935	=18,935	18,935		Secondary data
	Male		=18,935	=18,935	18,935		Secondary data
	Overall		=18,935	=18,935	17,388		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Niger - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	20	=100	≥43.04	41.63	43.04	WFP survey
	Male	20	=90	≥49	42.32	49	WFP survey
	Overall	20	=100	≥46.46	42.02	46.46	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Niger - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	7	=100	≥22.77	51.96	22.77	WFP survey
	Male	7	=100	≥29.37	65.03	29.37	WFP survey
	Overall	7	=100	≥27.91	62.01	27.91	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Niger - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: 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	≥100	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Niger - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.4.1: 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	≥100	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Niger - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.4.1: 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	≥100	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Niger - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: 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	≥100	0	0	Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	49	≥60	≥49	49.22		Secondary data
	Male	47	≥60	≥47	47.9		Secondary data
	Overall	48	≥60	≥48	48.61		Secondary data

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Niger - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		≥20	≥20.44	20		Secondary data
	Male		≥20	≥20.44	20.04		Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥20	≥20.44	20.02		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PRI - Location: Niger - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		≥49	≥40	60		Secondary data
	Male		≥49	≥40	60		Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥49	≥40	60		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: all - Location: Niger - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		≥75	≥50	100		Secondary data
	Male		≥75	≥50	100		Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥75	≥50	100		Secondary data

Activity 04: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk of food insecurity men, women, boys and girls, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (FFA), climate risk management measures, and value chains

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Niger - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		≥21	≥19	20.95		Secondary data
	Male		≥21	≥19	20.95		Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥21	≥19	20.95		Secondary data

Cover page photo © WFP/ Adamou Dansalou

Refugee in Ouallam (Tillaberi region) collecting tomato harvest from community gardens that are supported through WFP's integrated resilience package

World Food Programme

Contact info

Aboubacar Koisha, Country Director (a.i.)

aboubacar.koisha@wfp.org

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

Financial Section

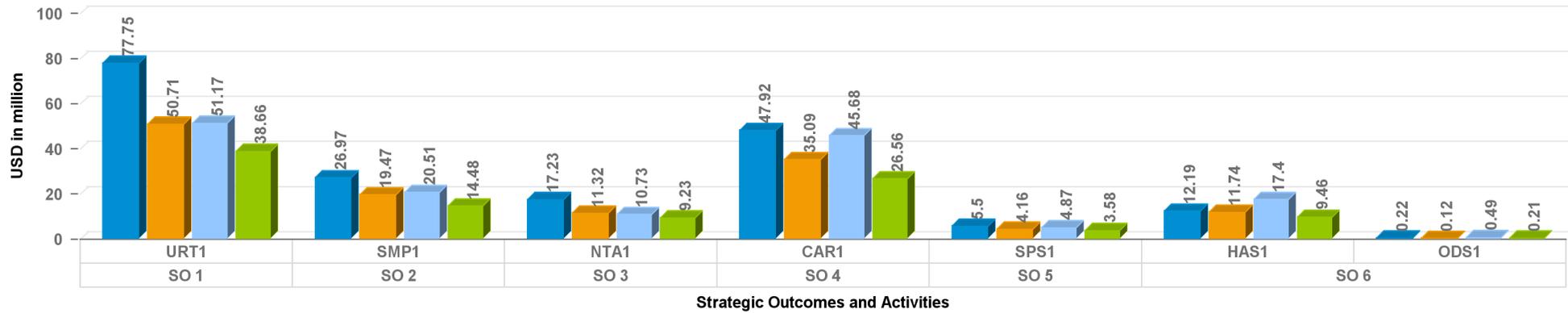
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Country Portfolio Needs ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Crisis affected populations, including refugees, IDPs host communities and returnees in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis	
SO 2	School-aged girls and boys including adolescents in targeted food insecure and pastoral regions have access to adequate and nutritious food during the school year	
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable persons and communities including children 6-59 months, pregnant women and girls, adolescent girls, in targeted areas have improved nutritional status by 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 2025 (2020-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	451,178	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	47,917,791	35,086,754	45,677,639	26,557,517
Subtotal 2.4)	SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)		47,917,791	35,086,754	46,128,817	26,557,517

Annual Country Report

Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	99,218	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	17,226,312	11,320,268	10,733,706	9,233,511
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			17,226,312	11,320,268	10,832,924	9,233,511

Annual Country Report

Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	2,133,270	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	598,971	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)	77,747,846	50,707,840	51,169,061	38,658,979
	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)	26,974,040	19,473,144	20,507,618	14,478,784
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			104,721,886	70,180,984	74,408,920	53,137,763

Annual Country Report

Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	0	0	0
		Provide UNHAS flight services to partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions	12,193,402	11,737,207	17,397,056	9,455,438
		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	224,998	123,944	493,118	212,966
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			12,418,400	11,861,150	17,890,174	9,668,404

Annual Country Report

Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	28,722	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	5,504,971	4,155,293	4,874,066	3,575,568
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			5,504,971	4,155,293	4,902,788	3,575,568
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	5,523,715	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	5,523,715	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			187,789,359	132,604,450	159,687,338	102,172,763
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			8,597,394	9,132,516	10,103,144	7,361,160
Total Direct Costs			196,386,753	141,736,966	169,790,482	109,533,924
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			12,749,845	9,204,292	5,504,827	5,504,827
Grand Total			209,136,598	150,941,258	175,295,309	115,038,751



Michael Hemling
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

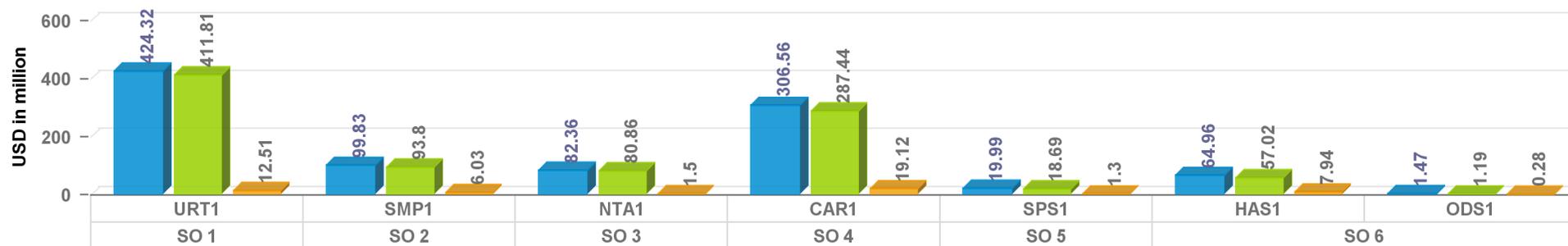
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Niger Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis affected populations, including refugees, IDPs host communities and returnees in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis
SO 2	School-aged girls and boys including adolescents in targeted food insecure and pastoral regions have access to adequate and nutritious food during the school year
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable persons and communities including children 6-59 months, pregnant women and girls, adolescent girls, in targeted areas have improved nutritional status by 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 2025 (2020-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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)	776,384,956	417,318,469	7,005,972	424,324,440	411,814,358	12,510,082	
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,133,270	0	2,133,270	0	2,133,270	
	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)	146,998,648	99,833,736	0	99,833,736	93,804,903	6,028,833	
		Non Activity Specific	0	598,971	0	598,971	0	598,971	
	Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			923,383,605	519,884,446	7,005,972	526,890,417	505,619,261	21,271,157

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 2025 (2020-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	136,720,802	82,359,901	0	82,359,901	80,859,706	1,500,195
		Non Activity Specific	0	99,218	0	99,218	0	99,218
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			136,720,802	82,459,119	0	82,459,119	80,859,706	1,599,413

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 2025 (2020-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	405,314,335	306,560,624	0	306,560,624	287,440,502	19,120,122
		Non Activity Specific	0	451,178	0	451,178	0	451,178
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			405,314,335	307,011,802	0	307,011,802	287,440,502	19,571,300

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 2025 (2020-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	26,903,187	19,985,723	0	19,985,723	18,687,226	1,298,497
		Non Activity Specific	0	28,722	0	28,722	0	28,722
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			26,903,187	20,014,446	0	20,014,446	18,687,226	1,327,220

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 2025 (2020-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	3,542,480	1,465,357	0	1,465,357	1,185,204	280,152
		Provide UNHAS flight services to partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions	63,067,677	64,957,344	0	64,957,344	57,015,726	7,941,618
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			66,610,157	66,422,700	0	66,422,700	58,200,930	8,221,770

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 2025 (2020-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	5,523,715	0	5,523,715	0	5,523,715
Subtotal SDG Target			0	5,523,715	0	5,523,715	0	5,523,715
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,558,932,085	1,001,316,228	7,005,972	1,008,322,199	950,807,624	57,514,575
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			60,079,245	48,296,046	317,973	48,614,019	45,872,035	2,741,983
Total Direct Costs			1,619,011,330	1,049,612,274	7,323,944	1,056,936,218	996,679,660	60,256,558
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			104,996,982	62,577,878		62,577,878	62,577,878	0
Grand Total			1,724,008,312	1,112,190,152	7,323,944	1,119,514,096	1,059,257,538	60,256,558

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling
 Chief, CFORC

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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