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Operational matters – Country strategic plans
For decision

Executive Board documents are available on WFP's website (https://executiveboard.wfp.org).

Niger country strategic plan (2027–2031)

Duration	1 January 2027–31 December 2031
Total cost to WFP	USD 772 660 200
Framework on accountability for results score	2.3

Draft decision*

The Board approves the Niger country strategic plan (2027–2031) (WFP/EB.2/2026/7-A/8) at a total cost to WFP of USD 772,660,200.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the decisions and recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

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This country strategic plan (CSP) is aligned with the WFP strategic plan for 2026–2029 and is guided by humanitarian principles and WFP's approved policy framework.

WFP's strategic programmatic priorities and partnerships

1. Food insecurity is persistently high in the Niger: since 2020, an average of more than 2 million people per year have faced acute food insecurity, with the number of people in need peaking at over 4 million in 2022.[1] It is projected that approximately 2.4 million people will experience acute food insecurity in 2026, with needs concentrated in the regions most affected by shocks.[2]

2. Malnutrition remains a major public health and development challenge in the country. Approximately half of all children under 5 are stunted,[3] while an estimated 1.6 million children are expected to suffer from acute malnutrition in 2026,[4] including almost 400,000 children facing severe acute malnutrition.[5]

3. Women, children, rural populations and the internally displaced are disproportionately affected by food insecurity and malnutrition in the Niger, where chronic poverty, limited access to basic services, recurrent shocks and persistent inequality continue to constrain opportunities and human capital development. As of April 2026, more than 1 million people were displaced across the country.[6]

4. WFP's comparative advantage in the Niger lies in its ability to operate at scale across the humanitarian–development–peace nexus, combining emergency assistance with long-term resilience and systems-strengthening interventions. WFP is widely recognized by the Government and partners for its operational reach, including in hard-to-reach and insecure areas, its extensive field presence and its capacity to adapt programmes in a highly volatile environment. Its strong partnerships with government institutions, local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and communities enable WFP to deliver integrated responses while strengthening national capacity and supporting localization efforts.

5. WFP has established itself as a key stakeholder through its integrated resilience approach, supporting ecosystem regeneration, sustainable livelihoods and food systems transformation. In addition, WFP provides expertise in food security analysis, data collection and evidence generation, supporting preparedness, response planning and policy development. Its local procurement model, which sources up to 80 percent of food commodities within the country, and its network of smallholder farmers further position WFP to support national priorities on home-grown school feeding. The evaluation of the 2020–2025 CSP for the Niger confirmed WFP's ability to implement effective responses addressing both humanitarian needs and resilience.

6. The CSP marks a strategic shift towards a more focused and prioritized portfolio of interventions emphasizing impact, quality and sustainability. It is aligned with the *Programme pour la Refondation de la République 2025–2029*, the national development strategy prioritizing food security, economic development and human capital formation. WFP will contribute through its integrated resilience programme with a full package of

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[1] Cadre Harmonisé. 2022. *Analyse de l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle au Sahel et en Afrique de l'Ouest*; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). 2022. *The Niger: Response overview*; FAO Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture. 2025. *GIEWS Country Brief: The Republic of the Niger*.

[2] Cadre Harmonisé. 2025. *Résultats des analyses de la situation de l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle aiguë courante en octobre-décembre 2025 et projetée en juin-août 2026.*

[3] National Institute of Statistics. 2025. *Enquête nutritionnelle nationale selon la méthodologie SMART/SENS*.

[4] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). 2026. *Analyse IPC de la malnutrition aiguë aout 2025-juillet 2026*.

[5] Ibid.

[6] Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. 2026. Operational Data Portal. Countries: Niger.

activities that combine livelihoods, nutrition and school feeding interventions, prioritizing zones close to conflict areas in order to promote a humanitarian–development–peace nexus approach. Humanitarian assistance will be increasingly focused on populations facing the most severe levels of food insecurity and those affected by shocks, alongside expanded anticipatory action and support for national emergency preparedness. Capacity-strengthening efforts will also become more targeted, with a particular focus on social protection and home-grown school feeding systems.

7. Cross-cutting priorities will be embedded across all CSP activities. The CSP will promote the empowerment of women and girls, disability inclusion, protection and accountability to affected people through participatory approaches, community engagement and equitable access to assistance. Nutrition will be mainstreamed through emergency nutrition support, community-based nutrition interventions and social protection programmes. Conflict sensitivity will inform programme design in order to strengthen social cohesion, while environmental sustainability will be systematically integrated across the portfolio. The CSP will also advance localization by strengthening partnerships with local actors and national institutions and will mainstream assurance through enhanced targeting, monitoring, community feedback and accountability mechanisms to support effective programme delivery.

8. Programme integration is a core feature of the CSP, reflecting lessons from the evaluation of the previous CSP for the Niger. The CSP components are designed to be mutually reinforcing, with pathways that enable beneficiaries to transition from emergency assistance to resilience and social protection interventions according to their needs and vulnerability. Strong links across programmes will strengthen impact, including through connections between resilience activities and school feeding, thereby improving food availability, access and consumption while supporting long-term resilience.

9. WFP will work closely with government institutions, other United Nations entities, NGOs and development partners to align efforts and maximize collective impact. Emphasis will be placed on strengthening collaboration with local organizations and decentralized institutions, expanding joint programming with United Nations partners and engaging international financial institutions, the private sector and academic institutions to support resilience building, evidence generation and innovation.

10. Drawing on the most recent common country analysis for the Niger, the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework (UNSDCF) for 2023–2027 identifies three strategic outcomes focused on governance, peace and security; human capital development; and inclusive economic growth, resilience and the environment. WFP contributes to all three outcomes and co-leads implementation of the third one. Alignment with the upcoming UNSDCF will be ensured.

Country strategic plan outcome 1: Crisis-affected people in the Niger are better able to meet their food and nutrition needs before, during and after shocks

11. Under this outcome, WFP will focus on ensuring that crisis-affected populations have timely access to life-saving food and nutrition assistance when shocks occur.

12. Through activity 1, WFP will provide emergency food and nutrition assistance using a combination of in-kind food and cash-based transfers complemented as appropriate by specialized nutrition support. Modalities will be selected based on market conditions, assessed needs and operational feasibility. Targeting will focus on the most vulnerable populations identified through Cadre Harmonisé analyses, displacement data and other assessments. For vulnerable households requiring support beyond the initial emergency response, WFP, in coordination with relevant services, may complement assistance with measures that encourage beneficiaries to access essential public services, such as civil registration or health services.

13. Nutrition interventions will focus on preventing and addressing moderate acute malnutrition among children aged 6–23 months, particularly in emergency-affected areas and nutrition hotspots identified jointly by the United Nations Children's Fund and WFP analysis. WFP will provide specialized nutritious foods and strengthen linkages to health services through nutrition screening and referral mechanisms.

14. WFP will expand anticipatory action and preparedness measures, using early warning systems, contingency plans and pre-agreed triggers to deliver assistance ahead of predictable shocks, including through risk-financing mechanisms where feasible. This will help to reduce humanitarian needs before crises materialize and support links with national social protection systems.

15. Working with the national office for the prevention and management of food crises (*Dispositif national de prévention et de gestion des crises alimentaires*), WFP will support strengthened preparedness and response systems, including coordination, targeting, registration and information management capacity. Continued investment in strengthening the national social registry will facilitate shock-responsive assistance, through government-led mechanisms where operational conditions permit, and will improve the effectiveness and coordination of humanitarian responses.

16. Cross-cutting priorities under this outcome will focus on protection, accountability to affected people and localization. WFP will ensure that assistance is delivered in a safe, dignified and conflict-sensitive manner, with mechanisms in place to enable affected people to participate in programme design, provide feedback and raise concerns.

Country strategic plan outcome 2: By 2031, food-insecure populations have improved self-reliance, nutritionally adequate diets and diversified livelihoods and are more resilient to recurring shocks

17. Under CSP outcome 2, WFP will support chronically food-insecure and at-risk populations, in particular vulnerable rural households, in order to improve food security, strengthen self-reliance and enhance resilience to recurring shocks. Vulnerable communities will be better equipped to adapt to and prevent the impact of shocks, reducing the need for humanitarian assistance.

18. Through activity 2, WFP will implement an integrated resilience package in areas experiencing recurrent food insecurity and vulnerability to shocks, paying particular attention to communities located near conflict-affected and displacement-prone areas where access permits. In line with WFP's mandate, comparative advantage and strategic plan, food assistance for assets activities will support vulnerable households in meeting their immediate food needs while rehabilitating degraded land and improving natural resource management. These investments will help to reduce the impact of recurrent shocks on food security and nutrition and strengthen local capacity to anticipate, absorb and adapt to future shocks. Communities will follow a progression pathway from direct assistance to strengthened livelihoods and reduced dependence on humanitarian assistance over time.

19. Building on this foundation, together with partners, in particular the other Rome-based agencies, WFP will support livelihood diversification and livelihood opportunities where they contribute to improved food security, resilience and reduced vulnerability to future shocks. Activities will include support for aggregation systems, post-harvest management and connections to institutional markets, including those created through the expansion of the home-grown school feeding programme. Women-led smallholder farmer organizations will be prioritized in order to promote equitable, secure and sustainable access to economic opportunities. Risk mitigation measures, including microinsurance where appropriate, will further enhance household resilience to shocks and help reduce future humanitarian needs.

20. Nutrition will be integrated through community-based approaches that promote improved dietary practices and nutrition awareness, including nutrition learning and rehabilitation centres, and social and behaviour change interventions. Assistance for the management of moderate acute malnutrition will be scaled down progressively.

21. Cross-cutting priorities under this outcome will focus on the empowerment of women and young people, protection, conflict sensitivity, environmental sustainability and localization. WFP will promote community-driven approaches, including participatory planning, that strengthen participation in decision-making and promote local ownership and access to productive resources and economic opportunities, particularly for women, young people and persons with disabilities. Interventions will be designed to do no harm, strengthen social cohesion and resilience to shocks and promote sustainable natural resource management. These efforts will also strengthen community and local institutional capacity to sustain food security gains and manage future risks, contributing to long-term reductions in humanitarian needs.

Country strategic plan outcome 3: By 2031, government actors are better able to increase the quality, coverage and sustainability of nutrition-sensitive safety nets for the most vulnerable people

22. Under CSP outcome 3, WFP will work with government actors to enhance their ability to strengthen the quality, coverage and sustainability of nutrition-sensitive social protection for vulnerable populations.

23. WFP will continue to deliver social protection assistance through an ongoing pilot targeting populations facing recurrent seasonal food insecurity. Evidence generated through the pilot, which will conclude in 2028, will inform the design of the nationally led and owned social protection programme. WFP will also support the consolidation and operationalization of the national social registry as the central platform for identifying and targeting vulnerable populations while strengthening the policy, public financing and governance dimensions of social protection in the Niger.

24. WFP will continue to provide daily school meals in schools targeted jointly with the Ministry of Education, particularly in areas where its resilience package is implemented under CSP outcome 2, while transitioning out of the direct implementation of school meals by the end of the CSP term. Concurrently WFP will transition from classic school feeding to home-grown school feeding. Targeted incentives will support girls' enrolment and retention in school by reducing economic and social constraints and mitigating the risk of dropout, early marriage and early pregnancy. In partnership with the Government and other United Nations entities, WFP will support the delivery of an integrated package of school-based health, nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene activities that promote healthy learning environments. At the same time, WFP will work with the Ministry of Education and relevant decentralized education authorities to strengthen their capacity to develop and implement the school feeding programme. This will include the strengthening of decentralized procurement mechanisms and local nutrition-sensitive supply chains.

25. Programme design and implementation will be informed by national studies, including a SABER[7] exercise, and ongoing policy development processes. WFP will work with the Ministry of Education and relevant decentralized services to strengthen institutional frameworks, governance and implementation capacity. This includes coordination, procurement, delivery and monitoring to support the development of a school meals policy, and the establishment of a nationally owned school meals programme.

[7] Launched by the World Bank Group in 2011, SABER is the Systems Approach for Better Education Results.

26. Through this outcome WFP will also support institutional capacity-strengthening efforts across a range of institutional partners, informed by capacity gap analyses. In particular, WFP will work with relevant agencies to enhance technical capacity and systems for data collection and analysis while promoting the use of tools to enhance accountability and monitoring across national responses.

27. Cross-cutting priorities under this outcome will focus on the empowerment of women and girls, nutrition, protection, accountability to affected people and national ownership. WFP will promote inclusive and equitable access to social protection and school feeding services, with particular attention to the needs of women, girls, persons with disabilities and vulnerable groups. Activities will integrate nutrition-sensitive approaches and safeguards aimed at ensuring that assistance is delivered in a safe, dignified and accountable manner.

Country strategic plan outcome 4: Humanitarian partners in the Niger are able to reach and support vulnerable people throughout the year

28. Activities under CSP outcome 4 will be aimed at strengthening systems to enable humanitarian actors to provide assistance in the Niger efficiently. Through activity 4, WFP will continue to run the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), providing vital air services that allow humanitarian actors to access hard-to-reach areas in the absence of safe and efficient transportation options. In addition to passenger transport, UNHAS delivers light humanitarian cargo and provides timely medical and security relocation services upon request.

29. Activity 5, in line with the UN80 initiative, will enable WFP to maintain flexibility to provide on-demand support to humanitarian partners and the Government. The organization will continue to manage emergency telecommunications cluster centres that facilitate community access to telecommunication and internet services. Management of these centres will be handed over to national counterparts by 2031.

30. Cross-cutting priorities under this outcome will focus on environmental sustainability and localization. WFP will ensure that common services are delivered in a safe, timely and environmentally responsible manner, supporting humanitarian operations while upholding humanitarian principles and strengthening local ownership and participation.

Prioritization approach

31. Consistent with its corporate prioritization framework, WFP will apply an evidence-based prioritization approach to maximize impact for populations facing the most severe food insecurity and malnutrition. Prioritization decisions will be guided by a clear understanding of the trade-offs involved, ensuring that limited resources are concentrated where they can achieve the greatest impact. Decisions will align with humanitarian principles and be informed by evidence at three levels: geographic need, programmatic impact and household vulnerability. They will draw on displacement alerts, multisectoral assessments, food security and nutrition analyses and other available evidence and will take into account the severity of needs, vulnerability levels, expected impact, operational feasibility and the availability of complementary support from partners. A cross-functional targeting working group will regularly review needs, resource availability and operational considerations to support transparent, adaptive and coherent prioritization decisions.

32. Should resources not reach required levels, WFP will prioritize depth and adequacy of assistance over breadth. All prioritization decisions will seek to preserve assistance to newly displaced populations and populations facing emergency levels of food insecurity. Prioritization measures may include reducing geographic coverage and caseloads or shortening the duration of assistance, with a focus on maximizing the impact of the assistance that WFP is able to deliver, while seeking to maintain adequate assistance levels for the most vulnerable households and minimizing adverse impacts on food security and

nutrition outcomes. Resilience investments will be concentrated in fewer locations where recurrent shocks and food insecurity justify an integrated package of support and where sustained results are achievable, while systems-strengthening will focus on selected national programmes and institutions with the potential to improve preparedness and response at scale.

Transition strategies

33. Over the CSP period, if circumstances allow, WFP will progressively shift from direct implementation to a systems-strengthening and enabling role. Under CSP outcome 1, WFP will support the strengthening of national preparedness, targeting, registration and shock-responsive social protection systems to enable more effective government-led responses. Under CSP outcome 2 WFP will promote community ownership and work with local institutions and organizations to strengthen their capacity to sustain resilience gains. Under CSP outcome 3, WFP will gradually transfer responsibility for school feeding and social protection programmes to national counterparts through a transition strategy supported by institutional capacity strengthening, policy and programme development and sustainable financing. Under CSP outcome 4, WFP will work to strengthen national capacity to manage common services and will progressively transfer selected service functions, including emergency telecommunications centres, to national institutions where feasible.

34. Localization efforts will be sequenced to ensure the continuity of assistance while strengthening national ownership, sustainability and accountability to affected people. WFP will therefore prioritize partnerships with local NGOs, community-based organizations and decentralized government entities, promoting their meaningful participation in decision-making across programme design, implementation, monitoring and coordination. Engagement with local private sector actors will focus on expanding opportunities for local procurement, logistics and service provision.

ANNEX I

Summary line of sight of the Niger country strategic plan

TABLE 1: SUMMARY LINE OF SIGHT OF THE NIGER COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN				
Impact	**Ending hunger**			
Focus area	**Crisis response**	**Resilience building**	**Resilience building**	**Crisis response**
CSP outcome	**CSP outcome 1**: Crisis-affected people in the Niger are better able to meet their food and nutrition needs before, during and after shocks.	**CSP outcome 2:** By 2031, food-insecure populations have improved self-reliance, nutritionally adequate diets and diversified livelihoods and are more resilient to recurring shocks.	**CSP outcome 3:** By 2031, government actors are better able to increase the quality, coverage and sustainability of nutrition-sensitive safety nets for the most vulnerable people.	**CSP outcome 4:** Humanitarian partners in the Niger are able to reach and support vulnerable people throughout the year.
Activity	**Activity 1:** Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected people and strengthen national and community capacity in emergency preparedness and early response.	**Activity 2:** Deliver an integrated package of resilience support to targeted food-insecure and at-risk populations.	**Activity 3:** Support national capacity in the development and implementation of social safety net systems and programmes, including school feeding.	**Activity 4:** Provide air transport services to the humanitarian community.
				Activity 5: Provide on-demand logistics, ICT, communication and other services to the Government and partners.

ANNEX II

Country portfolio needs budget and cost breakdown by country strategic plan outcome (*USD*)

TABLE 2: COUNTRY PORTFOLIO NEEDS BUDGET *(USD)*							
CSP outcome	**Activity**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**	**Total**
1	1	71 248 728	72 897 063	66 989 732	63 302 887	57 261 489	**331 699 900**
2	2	48 391 952	49 732 117	50 299 816	53 474 719	53 401 768	**255 300 371**
3	3	38 574 056	35 773 280	17 643 972	13 886 858	5 365 988	**111 244 154**
4	4	13 890 689	14 254 132	14 750 604	15 147 268	15 471 288	**73 513 982**
	5	195 909	183 072	179 468	174 479	168 864	**901 792**
Total		**172 301 334**	**172 839 665**	**149 863 593**	**145 986 211**	**131 669 397**	**772 660 200**

TABLE 3: INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME (*USD*)					
	WFP strategic outcome 1	**WFP strategic outcome 2**	**WFP strategic outcome 3**	**WFP strategic outcome 3**	**Total**
	CSP outcome 1	**CSP outcome 2**	**CSP outcome 3**	**CSP outcome 4**	
Focus area	**Crisis response**	**Resilience building**	**Resilience building**	**Crisis response**	
Transfers	258 023 325	195 699 360	84 671 374	59 663 829	**598 057 888**
Implementation	33 196 510	28 156 723	13 531 799	5 637 339	**80 522 371**
Direct support costs	20 235 471	15 862 575	6 251 431	4 627 839	**46 977 315**
Subtotal	**311 455 305**	**239 718 659**	**104 454 605**	**69 929 006**	**725 557 574**
Indirect support costs	20 244 595	15 581 713	6 789 549	4 486 769	**47 102 626**
Total	**331 699 900**	**255 300 371**	**111 244 154**	**74 415 775**	**772 660 200**

ANNEX III

Beneficiaries by year

TABLE 4: BENEFICIARIES BY YEAR						
	2027	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**	**Total**
Total beneficiaries (without overlap)	1 524 841	1 473 062	1 348 883	1 137 688	918 821	**5 005 633**

ANNEX IV

Monitoring, evaluation, evidence and risk management

Evidence informing this country strategic plan

1. **Evidence:** This CSP has been developed taking into account the six recommendations resulting from the evaluation of the CSP for the Niger for 2020–2025. Those recommendations called for strengthening the integration of activities by establishing clearer links between crisis response, resilience building and social cohesion interventions, including through improved targeting, geographic convergence and transition pathways between programmes. They also emphasized the importance of prioritization based on realistic funding projections.

    - **CSP design response**: The new CSP has been designed around complementary outcomes and transition pathways enabling eligible beneficiaries to move from emergency assistance towards resilience building and social protection interventions. Geographic targeting and programme design will strengthen links between humanitarian response, resilience and systems strengthening.

2. **Evidence:** The evaluation identified opportunities to improve partnership effectiveness through more efficient partnership arrangements and stronger information sharing and learning with government and development partners.

    - **CSP design response**: The CSP will strengthen WFP coordination, information-sharing and learning with government institutions, other United Nations entities, NGOs and development partners through joint planning processes, regular exchange platforms and the dissemination of good practices. WFP will seek to streamline partnership arrangements and strengthen collaboration at decentralized levels in order to enhance the complementarity, effectiveness and sustainability of interventions.

3. **Evidence:** The evaluation recommended that monitoring, learning and evidence generation systems be enhanced to support more effective and inclusive programming. Evidence from operations under the previous CSP also demonstrated the value of data, analysis and research in informing policy and programme decisions.

    - **CSP design response:** The CSP strengthens investments in assessments, monitoring, evaluation, learning and community feedback systems. WFP will continue to support food security analysis, early warning systems, targeting tools and evidence generation while leveraging innovative approaches such as asset impact monitoring from space (AIMS)[1] and strengthened feedback mechanisms to improve programme quality and inform policy decisions.

[1] AIMS uses satellite imagery to monitor and measure the impact of resilience and land restoration activities, supporting evidence generation, programme adaptation and accountability.

Monitoring, evaluation and evidence generation arrangements

4. WFP will continue to invest in robust assessments, monitoring, evaluation, learning and community feedback systems to strengthen accountability and evidence-based decision-making. WFP will sustain its contributions to vulnerability analysis and market monitoring in order to inform targeting and programme implementation as well as policy reforms. Efforts will be made to bolster process monitoring in order to enhance programme delivery and enable effective reporting on WFP's contribution to national priorities and the objectives of the UNSDCF; in hard-to reach areas, remote monitoring tools such as mobile vulnerability, analysis and mapping and third-party monitoring will ensure that activity monitoring and beneficiary verification take place.

5. Progress achieved through WFP's global assurance project, particularly in targeting, monitoring and community feedback mechanisms, will be consolidated and scaled up under the new CSP. In particular, the targeting strategy will be reviewed and revised as needed to ensure that it remains responsive to evolving circumstances. Recent improvements in WFP's community feedback mechanism in the Niger will enable the systematic tracking and resolution of concerns related to programme implementation across CSP activities.

6. WFP will continue to invest in reviews, mixed-methods analyses and research to generate evidence to inform food security and nutrition programming. AIMS will be used to evaluate the impact of livelihood programmes through satellite imagery. This will contribute to learning, programme adaptation and evidence-based resource mobilization efforts.

7. A decentralized evaluation of the integrated resilience programme and a CSP mid-term review will take place during the third year of the CSP; a centralized CSP evaluation will take place in the penultimate year of CSP implementation.

Risk management and mitigation measures

8. The Niger's highly volatile operating environment presents significant strategic, operational, financial and fiduciary risks driven by insecurity, access constraints, market fluctuations and funding uncertainty. To manage these challenges, WFP maintains an annual risk register, monitored through quarterly risk management committee meetings, and implements contingency measures such as proactive donor engagement, flexible transfer modalities, access negotiation and the implementation of activities in partnership with local NGOs and decentralized institutions.

9. Fiduciary and operational risks are mitigated through rigorous partner selection and due diligence, strengthened oversight, third-party monitoring, performance reviews and enhanced controls for cash-based transfers. Procurement and contract management are reinforced through field verification and supplier performance assessments. Financial risks, including foreign exchange volatility, are managed through regular monitoring and operational flexibility. Strategic risks are addressed through strengthened security measures, staff welfare support and regularly updated business continuity plans. Accountability and protection risks are managed through confidential feedback mechanisms, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse initiatives, effective complaint and feedback management systems and the integration of community engagement and protection measures across all activities.

ANNEX V

Links to technical and related resources

More operational and budgetary information is available through the CSP data portal.[1]

[1] As mandated by the Executive Board-approved "Policy on Country Strategic Plans" (WFP/EB.2/2016/4-C/1/Rev.1).

Acronyms

AIMS	asset impact monitoring from space
CSP	country strategic plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
NGO	non-governmental organization
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNSDCF	United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework