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Projects for Executive Board Approval

For approval

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Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations — The Niger 200961

Strengthening Resilience in the Niger through an Integrated Multi-Sector and Multi-Partner Safety Net and Disaster Risk Reduction Approach

Number of beneficiaries	2,768,526
Duration of project	1 January 2017–31 December 2019
Gender marker code*	2A
WFP food tonnage	206,418 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
Food and related costs	242,779,242
Cash-based transfers and related costs	63,761,082
Capacity development and augmentation	17,377,168
Total cost to WFP	420,562,319

* <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/gm-overview-en.pdf>.

Executive Summary

More than 2 million people in the Niger are chronically food-insecure, 4.5 million are at risk of food insecurity, and millions more are affected by transitory food insecurity during the lean season. The global acute malnutrition rate of 14.8 percent reaches the World Health Organization's threshold for "serious". Building on the previous operation, this new WFP protracted relief and recovery operation will continue to respond to the needs of poor women, men, girls and boys through a safety net approach that applies participatory seasonal planning and incorporates protective, preventive, promotional and transformational functions. In line with Sustainable Development Goal 2 on ending hunger this operation will:

Focal point:

Mr A. Dieng
Regional Director
West Africa
email: abdou.dieng@wfp.org

Mr B. Thiry
Country Director
email: benoit.thiry@wfp.org

- protect the people at greatest risk of seasonal shocks and guarantee minimal food and nutrition security through unconditional social safety nets;
- improve nutrition through prevention and treatment of malnutrition, and nutrition-sensitive activities; and
- enhance the productive, natural and financial capital of poor people by supporting asset creation and local purchases.

Beneficiaries of the previous operation will receive an integrated package that sustains and builds on the positive results achieved, taking into consideration the time required to return to pre-crisis levels and build resilience to future shocks. To facilitate transfer to the Government, the operation will resize, integrate and geographically concentrate activities to ensure high quality and critical mass. Special attention will be given to women and girls to address gender disparities that challenge development. WFP will select transfer modalities based on market analysis and social and economic contexts.

Capacity development will promote leadership and ownership by the Government and communities in preparation for future hand-over. WFP will improve its partnerships to enhance support to government efforts to build national knowledge and create an evidence base for decision-making.

Extensive consultations with the Government and partners during the design of this operation provide a foundation for national ownership and partnership. The operation is aligned with the 2030 Agenda and will contribute to achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 1 for zero poverty, 3 for good health, 4 for quality education, 5 for gender equality, 10 for reduced inequalities, 13 for climate action, 15 for life on land, and 17 for partnerships. Transition to a full Country Strategic Plan following validation of an Interim Country Framework will be in line with WFP's internal requirements and the agreed timetable.

Draft decision*

The Board approves the proposed protracted relief and recovery operation Niger 200961 “Strengthening Resilience in the Niger through an Integrated Multi-Sector and Multi-Partner Safety Net and Disaster Risk Reduction Approach” (WFP/EB.2/2016/8-B/3).

* 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.

Situation analysis

Context

1. The Niger is a land-locked, low-income, food-deficient country in the Sahel. It is highly exposed to climate change, facing irregular rainfall, increase in average temperature, desertification and frequent climatic shocks. With nearly 80 percent of the population working in the climate-sensitive rural sector, climate change has an important negative impact on lives and livelihoods, which – given the low adaptive capacity in the Niger – is expected to worsen unless resilience-building activities are implemented. Annual population growth of 3.9 percent – one of the highest rates in the world – also significantly affects food availability, access and use. Development is challenged by persistent gender disparities, especially in literacy, mortality, morbidity and access to assets, and women are overburdened with domestic responsibilities and at risk of gender-based violence and early marriage. Economic shocks, limited national budgets for food security, and constraints on national capacity impede the Government's response. Events in the region also have strong impacts on security, migration and humanitarian needs.

Population	19.8 million people; 51.6 percent under 15 years of age
Gross national income per capita ¹	USD 390
Human Development Index	0.348 – 188th out of 188
Gender Inequality Index	0.713 – 154th out of 155
Gross enrolment of primary school-age children	Boys: 80.2%; Girls: 68%
Primary school drop-out rate	Boys: 14.1%; Girls: 35.4%
Life expectancy at birth	Men: 60.6 years; Women: 62.4 years
Maternal mortality ratio	630 per 100,000 live births
Infant mortality rate	59.9 per 1,000 live births
Under-5 mortality rate	104.2 per 1,000 live births

* Data are from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2015. Human Development Report 2015 and the World Bank Report, unless otherwise indicated.

Food Security and Nutrition

Global hunger index*	34.5 – serious
Global food security index**	29 – 110th out of 113 countries
Stunting prevalence – children under 5	6–23 months: 44.0%; 24–59 months: 46.3%
Global acute malnutrition – children aged 6–59 months	Boys: 16.9%; Girls: 12.8% 6–23 months: 22.9%; 24–59 months: 11%
Moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) prevalence – children aged 6–59 months	Boys: 13.4%; Girls: 10.9%
Low body mass index – women of reproductive age	15.5%

* International Food Policy Research Institute. 2015. <https://www.ifpri.org/publication/2015-global-hunger-index-armed-conflict-and-challenge-hunger>

** The Economist Intelligent Unit. 2016. <http://foodsecurityindex.eiu.com/Country/Details#Niger>

¹ World Bank, Niger: Country at a Glance, 2015 data. <http://data.worldbank.org/country/niger>

2. More than 2 million people are food-insecure, another 4.5 million people are at risk of food insecurity; and millions more are affected by transitory food insecurity during the lean season.² Women and girls are particularly affected, with 24.4 percent of women-headed households affected by food insecurity versus about 11.9 percent of men-headed households. Nearly 20 percent of the population cannot cover food needs because of insufficient food availability associated with inadequate production, security constraints, demographic growth and other factors. This figure reaches nearly 30 percent during periods of poor rainfall.
3. Low income and purchasing power, absence of a social protection system capable of responding to shocks, variable food prices, and weak supply chain infrastructure hamper access to food for poor people, especially women and girls. Gender, family and food-related practices, limited access to education, and poor water, sanitation, health and hygiene also constrain the quality and diversity of diets.
4. Climate change in relation to environmental degradation and desertification has negative impacts on crop yields and the availability of arable land, reducing agricultural income, increasing food prices and weakening nutrition. Four severe crises since 2000 have exacerbated the vulnerability of poor households with low adaptive capacity. Inadequate information systems and disaster risk reduction mechanisms significantly constrain national response capacity. The weak economy and volatile security conditions situation also impede food availability and access, and resilience to shocks for communities and individuals.
5. Nutrition is affected by chronic food insecurity linked to limited access to health and sanitation services, low education levels – especially among girls and women – and inadequate social protection systems for the poorest people. Direct causes of malnutrition include inadequate breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding practices, proliferation of childhood diarrhoea, malaria, respiratory infections and measles, gender-based violence, early motherhood, and poor maternal health and childcare practices.

Government

6. The Government promotes a multi-sector, integrated approach that builds resilience and facilitates social protection through coordination, partnerships and national capacity development, ownership and leadership. Building blocks of the Government's long-term vision include the *Nigériens Nourrissent les Nigériens* (3N) initiative and its Priority Action Plan for 2016–2020, the 2014 Global Alliance for Resilience initiative, country resilience priorities and national policies on nutrition, social protection and gender. The Niger joined the Scaling Up Nutrition movement in 2011 and the Nourishing Minds, Nourishing Bodies partnership in 2013. The country has committed to protecting the environment and fighting climate change through the 2015 National Framework on Climate Services, the National Adaptation Plan and the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions agreement. Sectoral policies and strategies guide interventions for education and school meals, agriculture and livestock, and local purchases from smallholder farmers. The support plan of the *Dispositif national de prévention et de gestion des catastrophes et des crises alimentaires* (DNPCCA) guides humanitarian interventions.

Other Partners

7. The proposed protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) will strengthen joint programming in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), with special attention to collaboration among the Rome-based agencies and other United Nations partners
8. To ensure complementarity and synergies, WFP will pursue collaboration with the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the European Union, other technical and financial development partners, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as the Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced (RISE) initiative of the United States Agency for International Development and a local alliance of NGOs funded by the European Union's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

² National Statistics Institute, National Survey on Household Vulnerability to Food Insecurity, December 2015 and January 2016.

(ECHO) Alliance. WFP will maintain its partnerships with research, academic and technical institutions to improve programming quality and efficiency, build the evidence base, and improve the sharing of research, knowledge, expertise and technology. South–South and triangular cooperation will be encouraged. WFP’s involvement in humanitarian and development platforms includes the cluster system, the United Nations country team and development-related forums.

Alignment with strategies

9. The PRRO is in line with government development and resilience priorities and plans at the central and decentralized levels. The *Communes de Convergence* (C2C) approach guides coordination and coherence in the field, using the municipality as an entry point for interventions in line with the Government’s decentralization policy.³ The DNPGCCA Support Plan guides WFP’s response to food and nutrition insecurity resulting from shocks.

TABLE 3: RESULTS HIERARCHY

Strategic Objective	Strategic Result		Activity (as per COMET)	Modality
1: End hunger by protecting access to food	UNDAF 2014–2018: Outcome 2 on disaster risk response and prevention, sustainable environments and food security management National priority: Axis 4 of the Priority Action Plan of the 3N initiative “Reduction of Vulnerabilities”; and annual DNPGCCA support plan	Lean-season support	Unconditional transfers/seasonal safety nets for food assistance for assets (FFA) beneficiaries	Cash-based transfers (CBTs) or food
			Unconditional transfers/seasonal safety nets for transitory food-insecure households	
			National capacity strengthening to respond to humanitarian food needs of affected populations	Capacity development
	UNDAF 2014–2018: Outcome 3 on social services, social protection and demography National priority: Axis 4 of the Priority Action Plan of the 3N initiative “Reduction of Vulnerabilities”; National School Feeding Strategy; Sectoral Education and Training Programme 2014–2024; National Social Protection Policy; Gender Policy	Year-round safety nets	School meals – 3 per day for nomadic populations and 2 for sedentary	Vouchers or food
			Complementary activities for school meals – primary school	Capacity development
			Girls’ take-home rations	Food
			Support for adolescent girls’ education	CBTs
			Complementary activities – adolescent girls	Food and capacity development
			Capacity development for improved implementation of school meals	Capacity development

³ The C2C approach builds on synergies among humanitarian and development partners and other stakeholders to build communities’ resilience. It is based on country-owned and community-driven responses.

TABLE 3: RESULTS HIERARCHY

Strategic Objective	Strategic Result		Activity (as per COMET)	Modality
2: Improve nutrition	<p>UNDAF 2014–2018: Outcome 1 on resilience, food and nutrition security</p> <p>National priority: Axis 4 of the Priority Action Plan of the 3N initiative “Reduction of Vulnerabilities”; National Nutrition Security Policy, commitments 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8; Country Resilience Priority Document; National Social Protection Policy</p>	Year-round	Prevention of malnutrition – focusing on the first 1,000 days of life, and raising awareness of good childcare practices among adolescent girls	
			Community-level screening of mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening, referral protocol and targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) for children aged 6–23 months and pregnant women	Food
			Blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) for children aged 6–23 months and shock-response safety net in the lean season	
			Nutrition-sensitive activities to support improved dietary intake and health; nutritional supplements for household rations	CBTs or food and capacity development
			Capacity development for improved implementation of nutrition specific programmes	Capacity development
3: Achieve food security	<p>UNDAF 2014–2018: Outcome 1 on strengthened resilience of households and communities in terms of food and nutrition security, disaster risk and socio-economic inclusion</p> <p>National priority: Axis 4 of the Priority Action Plan of the 3N initiative “Reduction of Vulnerabilities”; Country Resilience Priority Document; National Framework on Sustainable Land Use; National Strategy on Local Purchases; National Social Protection Policy; Gender Policy</p>	3–7 months	Asset creation – productive safety nets – 3 months for areas with long-term WFP investments and 7 months for new beneficiaries and areas	CBTs or food
			Asset creation – productive safety nets – refugees	Commodity vouchers or food
		Year-round	Support to land rehabilitation and valorization and land tenure	Capacity development
			Local purchases from smallholder farmers	CBTs
	Capacity development for farmers’ organisations		Capacity development	
	Capacity development for improved design, implementation and management of agricultural market support – value chains			
	<p>UNDAF 2014–2018: Outcome 2 on disaster risk response and prevention, sustainable environments and food security management</p> <p>National priority: Axis 4 of the Priority Action Plan of the 3N initiative “Reduction of Vulnerabilities”; Annual DNPGCCA Support Plan; 2015 National Framework on Climate Services</p>		Disaster risk reduction and management – early warning, early response, and climate risk management systems	
			Development of climate-resilient livelihoods through climate-smart activities – awareness raising, emission reduction, ecosystem restoration, and resilient farming practices	

TABLE 3: RESULTS HIERARCHY

Strategic Objective	Strategic Result	Activity (as per COMET)	Modality
4: Support achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	UNDAF 2014–2018: Outcome 4 on capacity development and governance and rule of law; and outcome 2 on institutional capacity for disaster risk response and prevention, sustainable environment and food security management National priority: Axes 1 and 2 of the Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES), Axis 5 of the Priority Action Plan of the 3N initiative; Commitment 1 of the National Nutrition Security Policy; Country Resilience Priority Document	Creating a favourable environment for achieving SDG 2 – support to policy and strategy design	
		Improvement of national assessments, analyses and monitoring systems	
		Identification and testing of sustainable models, innovations and technologies, and promotion of scale up to facilitate achievement of SDG 2	
		Support to capacity development at the community level	
5: Partner for SDG results	Management and sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology – funding and models		

WFP Response

Lessons learned

- The proposed PRRO incorporates recommendations from the 2015 evaluation of PRRO 200583 and other recent assessments. It positions WFP interventions in the framework of nationally owned safety nets to facilitate the development of effective government-owned responses to long-term hunger. An ongoing gender analysis will inform the design and resourcing of gender-related activities.

Activities and modalities

- The operation uses an integrated approach to bridge the humanitarian - development divide by combating poverty and helping poor people to reintegrate the socio-economic system. It triggers change and prepares for progressive phase-out through three interrelated pillars: i) an integrated package of resilience activities that supports the identification of successful scalable models; ii) development of national capacities; and iii) building of strategic partnerships.
- The resilience package – pillar 1 – integrates asset creation, nutrition activities, education interventions, local purchases, early warning, climate-smart activities, disaster risk preparedness and reduction, and lean season response. It targets the most vulnerable people and identifies effective safety nets and risk reduction models that WFP can help to scale up countrywide. All activities incorporate capacity development. The content, sequencing and integration of locally relevant interventions are determined by the three-pronged approach (3PA) to programming and planning, which facilitates equal participation of women and men, and national ownership. Market analysis and monitoring will inform the choice of transfer modality, and CBTs will be used where local markets, security conditions and beneficiary preferences allow.

13. WFP will provide safety nets to ensure at least minimum access to food and nutrition for schoolchildren, adolescent girls and other populations at risk. During the lean season, vulnerable households will receive unconditional food or cash-based transfers to promote food security and stability. A contingency response for food-insecure households will be developed, complemented by capacity development in early warning and emergency preparedness and response.
14. School meals will encourage school attendance, especially among girls and nomadic children. Training and other support at the community level will facilitate the development and implementation of community initiatives such as school gardens and herds, and grain mills. Local purchases from smallholder farmers, particularly women, will encourage local food production. Change will be stimulated through the sharing of information on food, nutrition and diet diversification, the environment, and gender-related issues including family planning and literacy carried out with specialized partners. Adolescent girls in WFP-supported households will receive cash grants to help break the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition and maintain girls in school. WFP technical assistance will facilitate capacity development in the design and implementation of school meal programmes for the Ministry of Education.
15. Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities will be implemented within a multi-partner framework that guides development of the Government's capacity to reduce malnutrition, focusing on treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) at health centres, particularly for children aged 6–23 months and pregnant women. Awareness raising for community workers will focus on good caregiving and food preparation practices, family planning, literacy and the importance of community screening and referral of malnourished people to treatment programmes. Local production and fortification of nutritious foods will also be promoted, with special support for women's groups. During the lean season, as part of its food assistance for poor households, WFP will distribute rations to prevent malnutrition in children aged 6–23 months, and micronutrient supplements to prevent anaemia in adolescent girls. WFP will enhance synergies with its partners to address the causes of undernutrition in all sectors, including by developing the programme design and implementation capacities of the Ministry of Health.
16. Asset creation activities are designed to be gender-, nutrition- and climate-sensitive, and are complemented by communication and technical assistance. The assets identified by communities through 3PA and other tools – with equal participation of women and men – include rehabilitation and valorization of degraded land and construction of ponds and weirs. Activities that respond to the needs of women smallholder farmers will be prioritized. Conditional distributions of food or CBTs will provide immediate support to poor households, helping them to cover food needs and invest in (re)building household and community assets. During the four-month lean season, WFP will provide unconditional transfers. For the rest of the year, it will provide conditional transfers for three to seven months to support asset creation and/or training.⁴ In coordination with national authorities and partners, WFP will seek to secure access to land and markets for the poorest people, especially women, and will support the development of value chains. It will also enhance partnerships for complementary activities, including access to credit and local purchases, especially for and from women. In line with the exit strategy, this support will be accompanied by capacity development in the design and implementation of rural development strategies, plans for transition to national systems, and information and sensitization on gender equality and women's empowerment.
17. The PRRO facilitates local purchases from smallholder farmers through the Purchase from Africans for Africa (PAA) programme. By mainstreaming local purchases throughout the operation, WFP will encourage farmers' organizations, including those for women, to develop their capacities and participate in the value chain, stimulating diversification of production and local availability of nutritious foods. WFP is providing the Government with technical assistance in formulating strategies for scaling up local purchases from smallholder farmers. In this area, the PRRO will focus on the needs and capabilities of women and their associations, and will encourage technologies and innovations that help close gender gaps and reduce women's workload while supporting their empowerment and rights, including access to land.

⁴ As part of the phase-out strategy, the number of months and the year-to-year continuity of transfers will depend on the duration of the support provided previously and the resilience of the households concerned.

18. WFP will augment national capacities in climate-smart activities and disaster risk reduction and assist the Government in exploring facilities such as the African Risk Capacity, climate insurance and services for individual farmers, early warning and integrated climate-sensitive methodologies.⁵
19. Pillar 2 of the PRRO enhances the capacities of systems and institutions to support nationally owned hunger solutions and facilitates the development of a favourable institutional policy and strategic environment for achievement of SDG 2, while also indirectly supporting achievement of other SDGs. Policy and normative support on food security and nutrition, resilience and social protection and policy coherence will be a priority. Support will target central and decentralized coordinating bodies, ministries and institutions working on social protection and disaster risk reduction. Capacity development on gender issues, human rights, protection, nutrition, environment and climate change, equity and results-based management will be mainstreamed throughout.
20. These interventions will support all the activities in pillar 1 and be coordinated with those of other United Nations agencies and partners. Communities will be a second focus of the capacity development strategy, to ensure that no one is left behind. WFP works with people who are poor, marginalized and often outside the system. Priority will be given to building capacities that support equitable development, going beyond economic empowerment and the transfer of technologies to include helping poor people to organize themselves and make their voices heard. Communication activities will cover important development issues and facilitate improved access to climate services. Women's participation will be prioritized in line with WFP's gender strategy and action plan. More attention will be paid to women's participation in needs analysis and planning, including through activities that promote the economic empowerment and reduce the workloads of women, with disaggregation of data for the monitoring of gender-specific dimensions. Financial and human resources will be secured for the adaptation of gender-related activities.
21. Pillar 3 focuses on managing and sharing knowledge, expertise and technology while capitalizing on and replicating integrated models – including from WFP's resilience programme – to facilitate the transition from WFP's role as implementer towards nationally owned and led social safety nets. By developing, testing and supporting the scale-up of these models at the national level, WFP will enhance national analytical skills, knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation capacities. Programme quality and efficiency, synergies and cross-fertilization, evidence-building, research, and knowledge management and sharing will receive special attention. Partnerships will include technical, academic and research institutions, and South–South and triangular cooperation.

Sustainability

22. The PRRO will ensure progressive phase-out and transfer of capacities to central and decentralized coordinating bodies, targeting Government ministries and institutions engaged in social protection and disaster risk reduction and promoting partnerships for evidence building and knowledge management. Capacity development will be in line with national plans for achieving SDG 2 and coordinated with the support that United Nations and other partners provide to the Government's work towards other SDGs. The PRRO will encourage integration among social safety nets, disaster risk response and reduction, and climate change systems and policies.
23. At the community level, WFP will facilitate empowerment of the most vulnerable people through participatory processes that encourage them to form their own organizations. A pilot graduation model will be scaled up to replicate positive trends in households, identify households where WFP assistance has facilitated progression out of poverty, and establish the foundation for progressive withdrawal and/or reorientation of assistance.

⁵ These include the watershed approach and climate-resilient techniques that address vulnerability and mitigate the effects of climate change.

Beneficiaries and Targeting

24. Integrated context analysis – prong one of the 3PA – is used to select chronically vulnerable areas where WFP resilience programmes can build on existing strategic partnerships for development, such as with RISE partners. In line with the C2C approach, PRRO activities will be geographically concentrated to ensure critical mass and significant change at the community and municipal levels. If funds are insufficient, the PRRO will prioritize the poorest households for delivery of the integrated package and develop models for replication and scale-up to the national level based on experience in the municipalities covered. WFP will maintain countrywide response capacity for emergencies through contingency stock and related mechanisms. The sequence and combination of activities, and partnerships required will be identified through seasonal livelihood programming and community-based participatory planning, prongs two and three of the 3PA.
25. Operational targeting is based on the socio-economic categories of the household economy approach (HEA) used by international NGOs and the Food Crisis Unit of DNPGCCA and engaging communities in identifying very poor households. Women and girls will be given special attention, in line with the gender strategy. Selected households will receive the integrated resilience package for the duration of the PRRO. Targeting of refugees will be based on vulnerability and household capacity.
26. WFP will provide poor households participating in year-round asset creation with a lean-season unconditional safety net and assistance for children aged 6–23 months and adolescent girls. WFP will also support DNPGCCA’s annual lean-season targeting exercise based on vulnerability assessments and targeting priorities established in the national support plan.
27. WFP support for school meals is countrywide and focuses on the most vulnerable municipalities, assisting children from targeted poor households who attend primary schools identified as priorities in the Government’s national school meals strategy. Particular attention will be given to nomadic schoolchildren and adolescent girls. Selected complementary activities will target poor women to support their empowerment.
28. MAM treatment covers all health centres. If funding is constrained, the PRRO will prioritize highly vulnerable municipalities that receive the integrated package, but countrywide response capacity will be maintained for emergencies. MAM treatment will target malnourished children aged 6–23 months and pregnant women. Malnutrition prevention and nutrition-sensitive programming will be provided in priority communities. In the lean season, adolescent girls from households benefiting from asset creation activities will receive micronutrient supplements to combat anaemia and improve learning ability and performance at school; children aged 6–23 months and beneficiaries of the contingency response will receive special nutritious foods to prevent malnutrition and address micronutrient deficiencies.
29. Targeting of capacity development beneficiaries at the central, decentralized and community levels will be based on capacity assessments. A national social protection system currently under development will prioritize coordination and coherence with partners and include work on a unified social registry that WFP is supporting with the World Bank and other partners.

TABLE 4A: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY, CASH-BASED TRANSFERS			
Activity	Boys/men	Girls/women	Total
School meals – nomadic zones, vouchers	496	510	1 006
School meals – sedentary zones, vouchers	5 472	5 628	11 100
Take-home rations – vouchers	6 396	6 578	12 974
Adolescent girls' education – cash	0	13 130	13 130
Asset creation – cash	102 625	100 592	203 217
Unconditional transfers – cash	74 203	72 734	146 937
Asset creation – refugees, vouchers	3 111	3 049	6 160
Unconditional transfers – refugees, vouchers	3 111	3 049	6 160
TOTAL	195 414	205 270	400 684
TOTAL WITHOUT OVERLAP			172 367

TABLE 4B: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY, FOOD			
Activity	Boys/men	Girls/women	Total
Targeted supplementary feeding – children aged 6–23 months	612 221	629 607	1 241 828
Targeted supplementary feeding – pregnant women	0	373 515	373 515
Caregivers of children in therapeutic feeding	0	218 400	218 400
School meals – nomadic zones	48 080	49 446	97 526
School meals – sedentary zones	118 426	121 789	240 215
Take-home rations	134 316	138 131	272 447
Sensitization in schools	90 175	92 736	182 911
Asset creation	52 804	54 303	107 107
Unconditional transfers	80 550	82 837	163 387
Blanket supplementary feeding – children aged 6–23 months	23 862	24 540	48 402
Iron folic acid supplements	16 829	17 307	34 136
Contingency – lean-season unconditional transfers	73 950	76 050	150 000
Contingency – iron folic acid supplement	8 135	8 365	16 500
Contingency – lean-season blanket supplementary feeding	5 916	6 084	12 000
Asset creation – refugees	16 806	17 284	34 090
Unconditional transfers – refugees	16 806	17 284	34 090
Blanket feeding – refugees, children aged 6–23 months	1 380	1 420	2 800
TOTAL	1 300 257	1 929 097	3 229 354
TOTAL WITHOUT OVERLAP			2 596 159

Nutrition Considerations of Rations and Value of Cash-Based Transfers

30. Proposed rations meet the nutritional needs of households in terms of quality and quantity. SuperCereal and iodized salt will ensure minimum intake of micronutrients to combat deficiencies. Households receiving CBTs will also receive SuperCereal to compensate for lack of locally available micronutrient-rich foods. Rations are aligned with WFP guidelines. Possible gender-related impacts of different transfer modalities will be assessed through post-distribution monitoring.

	Nutrition				Rural development						Education							Refugees							
	TSF		Caregivers	BSF	Asset creation – cash	Asset creation – nutritional supplements, cash	Asset creation – food	Unconditional lean-season transfers – cash	Lean-season – nutritional supplements – cash	Unconditional lean-season transfers – food	School meals					Girls' take-home rations	Girls' take-home rations – vouchers	Adolescent girls – cash	Asset creation		Unconditional transfers		BSF		
	Children aged 6–23 months	Pregnant women		Children aged 6–23 months							Nomadic	Sedentary	Nomadic – vouchers	Nomadic – nutritional supplements, vouchers	Sedentary – vouchers				Sedentary – nutritional supplements, vouchers	Cash	Nutritional supplements – cash	Vouchers		Nutritional supplements – vouchers	Children aged 6–23 months
Cereals	–		350	–	–	–	350	–	–	350	295	175		–	–	–	7 143	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pulses	–		120	–	–	–	120	–	–	120	70	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegetable oil	–	25	35	–	–	–	35	–	–	35	40	25	–	40	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SuperCereal (with sugar)	–	250	50	–	–	50	50	–	50	50	80	80	–	80	–	80	–	–	–	–	50	–	50	–	–
SuperCereal Plus	–		–	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	200
Salt	–		5	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	7	4	–	7	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plumpy'Sup	92		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	92	275	560	200	0	50	560	0	50	560	492	324	0	127	0	109	7 143	0	0	0	50	0	50	200	200
Total kcal/day	500	1 175	2 092	787	–	191	2 092	–	191	2 092	1 882	1 247	–	654	–	522		–	–	–	191	–	191	787	787
% kcal from protein	10.2	13.2	14.1	16.6	–	16.3	14.1	–	16.3	14.1	12.5	12.7	–	7.5	–	9.4	–	–	–	–	16.3	–	16.3	16.6	16.6
% kcal from fat	54.9	34.9	22.4	23.2	–	19.4	22.4	–	19.4	22.4	26.9	26.9	–	63.9	–	54.2	–	–	–	–	19.4	–	19.4	23.2	23.2
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day)	–	–	–	–	0.41	–	–	0.41	–	–	–	–	0.28	–	0.16	–	–	2.3	0.23	0.41	–	0.41	–	–	–
Number of feeding days per month	30	30	21	30	25	25	25	30	25	30	30	20	30	30	20	20	1	1	30	25	25	30	25	30	30
Number of months per year	3	6	1	4	3 or 7	3 or 7	3 or 7	4	4	4	9	9	9	9	9	9	1	1	9	7	7	5	5	5	5

Supply Chain

31. The PRRO will augment capacities to improve national and regional value chains, and will establish partnerships for developing value chain infrastructure. WFP will scale up local and regional procurement of food through advance financing and forward purchase systems. The PRRO is expected to procure 15 percent of food requirements locally, including through increased purchases from smallholder farmers.⁶ WFP will provide suppliers with technical assistance to encourage local production of fortified blended flour and improve quality and scale. PAA and other initiatives will support purchases of staples and highly nutritious foods from local farmers' organizations, especially of women farmers. Internationally procured food will come through Lomé (Togo) and Cotonou (Benin) to nine direct delivery points in the Niger with total storage capacity of 40,000 mt. Commercial transporters and WFP's small fleet of trucks will deliver food to partners and distribution points.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation

32. The PRRO will gradually transfer innovative data management and collection technologies⁷ to the Government. It will measure outputs and evaluate processes through ad hoc, post-distribution, distribution and food basket monitoring. Direct outcome monitoring will be through yearly surveys, with monitoring of "sentinel households"⁸ to capture patterns. WFP will carry out most monitoring, unless limited access, security constraints or lack of expertise require outsourcing to external monitors. The mid-term and final external evaluations will be managed by WFP's Office of Evaluation.
33. With support from specialized partners, WFP will build evidence and knowledge on resilience – including measurements and progression schemes – to improve the operation and contribute to broader reflection on the 2030 Agenda. Formal partnerships with national institutions and international NGOs will ensure WFP's participation in technical dialogue and processes to enhance coordination, synergies and measurement of resilience outcomes. Monitoring and evaluation will be aligned with the principles and guidelines of the new Corporate Results Framework. New gender and participation indicators will be added to monitoring tools, and staff and expert partners will be trained to encourage women and the most vulnerable people to report on implementation outcomes. Development of national capacities and alignment of WFP's framework with national systems will be prioritized.

Risk Management

34. Programmatic risks include increased food prices on international, local and regional markets; climate hazards and natural disasters; and exhaustion of stocks resulting from supply chain breaks or inadequate agricultural production. Instable institutions and weak coordination may have impacts on capacity development. Security issues, conflict and terror threats may impede the implementation, monitoring and sustainability of PRRO activities. Reorientation of donor countries towards emerging crises or other global concerns may cause scarcity of funding. Institutional risks include a loss of knowledge if experienced WFP staff move to other agencies. Fragile security conditions present contextual risk: if the security situation deteriorates, stronger countermeasures may be required, leading to restrictions on humanitarian access. All risks will be monitored, and mitigation measures applied to limit impacts. Risks will be reassessed and updated through annual performance planning and reporting.

⁶ 30 percent is expected to be procured from the region, and 55 percent internationally.

⁷ Including WFP's System for Cash Operations (SCOPE), the country office tool for managing effectively (COMET), and mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping and geographic information systems.

⁸ Sentinel households are a sample of households that are monitored periodically throughout the project cycle.

Protection

35. Activities will promote the safety and dignity of beneficiaries, and the staff of WFP and its partners will be trained in protection issues. Access for people with special requirements will be facilitated during distributions. Sites will be arranged to minimize travelling distances for beneficiaries, provide shaded waiting areas, give priority to women with small children, and ensure access to drinking-water and sanitation facilities. Targeted households, including refugee households, lacking able-bodied members for participation in asset creation work will receive unconditional assistance. Work standards, including working hours, will take into account the differences in physical capacities between women and men and women's domestic work burden.

Accountability to Affected Populations

36. WFP's participatory and inclusive approach considers views from different categories of beneficiary. Communities will be informed on all aspects of PRRO implementation to ensure transparency and accountability. Village-level sensitization will encourage equal participation of women and men in management committees. Feedback mechanisms will enable individuals to express concerns, and WFP asks its partners to ensure that feedback is passed on through committees at distribution sites. WFP is exploring the use of mobile telephones for feedback, and developing partnerships with NGOs that have expertise in this area. WFP will implement appropriate measures to follow up on beneficiaries' feedback and develop the capacity of national institutions to manage feedback mechanisms.

Environmental and Social Risk Management

37. Social and environmental risks associated with asset creation activities will be minimized through a consultative participatory process involving communities and specialized partners. Assessments will be completed before the start of larger infrastructure projects to ensure mitigation of risks.

TABLE 6: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS

Category A (high risks)	Category B (medium risks)	Category C (minimal risks)	Mitigation actions
	Disruption and degradation of cultivable land Change of local environmental landscapes	Imbalances and disruptions to flora, wild animal life and biodiversity Disruptions linked to work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3PA and market analyses to improve understanding of the environment and ensure informed decision-making on activities - Social and environmental impact analyses for infrastructure works - Environmental analyses to support planning and monitoring - Partnerships with technical services for monitoring missions - Mechanisms for monitoring environmental issues - Capacity development on environmental issues for staff and partners - Monitoring through surveys
	Cultural misunderstanding, lack of ownership and gender-related tensions within households and communities Impact of interventions on markets, and community dynamics and purchasing power	Weak political support and local ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3PA and market analyses to ensure a participatory process, improve understanding of the environment, and ensure informed decision-making on activities - Capacity development on markets and monitoring of price risks - Training on market analysis - Gender analyses to improve understanding and support decision-making - Training on gender and equity for WFP staff and partners - Regular post-distribution monitoring - Establishment and monitoring of feedback mechanisms - Enhancement of communications to inform and mobilize communities and national authorities, and support change management

Security

38. WFP complies with United Nations minimum operating security and telecommunications standards. Security plans are updated regularly, and capacity has been augmented in western, central and eastern regions. Security training for WFP field staff will continue. WFP collaborates with the United Nations country team through the United Nations Department of Safety and Security and the United Nations Security Management Team. Contingency plans are updated regularly and all staff are briefed on changes. Partners and beneficiaries are trained in security, and the WFP Security Unit and NGO partners ensure security at distribution sites, including in Diffa region.

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (<i>mt</i>)	Value (<i>USD</i>)	Value (<i>USD</i>)
Food			
Cereals	99 315	38 916 037	
Pulses	27 053	12 731 383	
Oil and fats	12 895	12 482 255	
Mixed and blended food	65 519	76 415 051	
Others	1 637	248 804	
Total food	206 418	140 793 530	
External transport		20 335 899	
Landside transport, storage and handling		49 031 614	
Other direct operational costs – food		32 618 199	
Food and related costs¹			242 779 242
Cash-based transfers		45 005 229	
Cash-based transfer-related costs		14 432 878	
Cash-based transfers and related costs			59 438 107
Vouchers		3 273 262	
Voucher-related costs		1 049 713	
Vouchers and related costs			4 322 975
Capacity development and augmentation			17 377 168
Direct operational costs			323 917 492
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B) ²			69 131 404
Total direct project costs			393 048 896
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ³			27 513 423
TOTAL WFP COSTS			420 562 319

¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

² Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support cost allotment is reviewed annually.

³ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
Staff and staff-related	
Professional staff	20 238 431
General service staff	22 701 107
Subtotal	42 939 538
Recurring and other	6 908 478
Capital equipment	4 130 238
Security	3 926 550
Travel and transportation	9 033 300
Assessments, evaluations and monitoring¹	2 193 300
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	69 131 404

¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties.

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Cross-Cutting Results and Indicators		
Results	Indicators	Assumptions
I. Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population	<p>I.1 Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality</p> <p>I.2 Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women</p> <p>I.3 Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity</p>	
II. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences	<p>II.1 Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements</p> <p>II.2 Proportion of assisted people, disaggregated by sex, informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</p>	
III. Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity	<p>III.1 Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges</p>	

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
<p>Strategic Objective 1: End hunger (by protecting access to food) Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food (SDG target 2.1)</p>		
<p>Outcome 1.1: Maintained/enhanced household access to adequate food</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Food Consumption Score ➤ Coping Strategy Index ➤ Proportion of households and individuals reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base ➤ Diet Diversity Score, disaggregated by sex of household head (percent of targeted households consume an average of or at least 4 food groups) ➤ Food expenditure share ➤ Gross enrolment rate of boys and girls ➤ Retention rate of girls and boys in assisted schools, as % of total school days ➤ Gender ratio ➤ Attendance rate of boys and girls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners have adequate capacity and resources to implement parallel activities as planned. • Adequate schools are available. • Government nutrition and education coordination mechanisms function effectively.
<p>Output 1.1.1: Unconditional resources transferred</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, age, as % of planned • Number of rations provided • Quantity of food provided • Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries • Total value of vouchers (expressed in food/cash) redeemed by targeted beneficiaries • Number of institutional sites assisted • Quantity of fortified food provided • Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, age, as % of planned • Number of technical support activities provided 	

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
Output 1.1.2: Conditional resources transferred	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, age, as % of planned • Number of rations provided • Quantity of food provided • Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries 	
Output 1.1.3 : Advocacy and education provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging • Number of people trained • Number of training activities provided 	
Output 1.1.4 : Assets created	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure • Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers • Quantity of food provided • Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries 	
Outcome 1.2: Enhanced social and public sector capacity to assist populations facing acute, transitory or chronic food insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index ➤ Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard 	
Output 1.2.1: Capacity development and technical support provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people trained • Number of training activities provided • Number of technical support activities provided 	

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 2: Improve nutrition		
Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger		
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG target 2.2)		
Outcome 2.1 Improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods among targeted individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) ➤ Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) ➤ Proportion of target groups (6-23 months) who consume a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) ➤ Minimum Dietary Diversity of Women (MDD) ➤ Moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment performance: recovery, mortality, default and non-response rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners have adequate capacity and resources to implement parallel activities as planned. • Adequate health centres are available for treatment of malnourished children and women. • Government nutrition coordination mechanisms function effectively. • Funding is available to ensure timely arrival of internationally procured nutrition products. • No major epidemics occur.
Output 2.1.1: Unconditional resources transferred	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, age, as % of planned • Number of rations provided • Number of institutional sites assisted (health centres), as % of planned 	
Output 2.1.2: Nutritious foods provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantity of fortified food provided • Quantity of specialized nutritional foods provided 	
Output 2.1.3: Capacity development and technical support provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of training activities provided • Number of technical support activities provided 	
Output 2.1.4: Advocacy and education provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging 	
Outcome 2.3: Enhanced social and public-sector capacity to identify, target and assist nutritionally vulnerable populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard 	

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
Output 2.3.1: Capacity development and technical support provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people trained • Number of training activities provided • Number of technical support activities provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance is not hampered by insecurity. • Partners have adequate capacity and resources to implement complementary activities as planned. • Adequate health centres are available for treatment of malnourished children and women. • Government nutrition coordination mechanisms function effectively.
<p>Strategic Objective 3: Achieve food security</p> <p>Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger</p> <p>Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG target 2.3)</p>		
Outcome 3.1: Increased smallholder production and sales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Percentage of WFP food procured from pro-smallholder farmer aggregation systems, disaggregated by sex and type of programmes ➤ Food consumption score, disaggregated by sex of household head (percent of target households with at least borderline + acceptable food consumption) ➤ Coping strategy index (for food and asset depletion strategies), disaggregated by sex of household head (copy strategy index (CSI) of target households reduced or stabilized) ➤ Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base ➤ Food expenditure share ➤ Reduced number of months of food gap ➤ Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women ➤ Food Consumption Score 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders maintain their commitment to addressing food insecurity. • Funding is available to ensure a regular pipeline. • Markets function in communities targeted for cash distributions. • Assistance is not hampered by insecurity. • Available capacities and the security situation allow timely and regular collection of post-distribution monitoring data as planned. • Partners have adequate capacity and resources to provide complementary value-added support as planned.

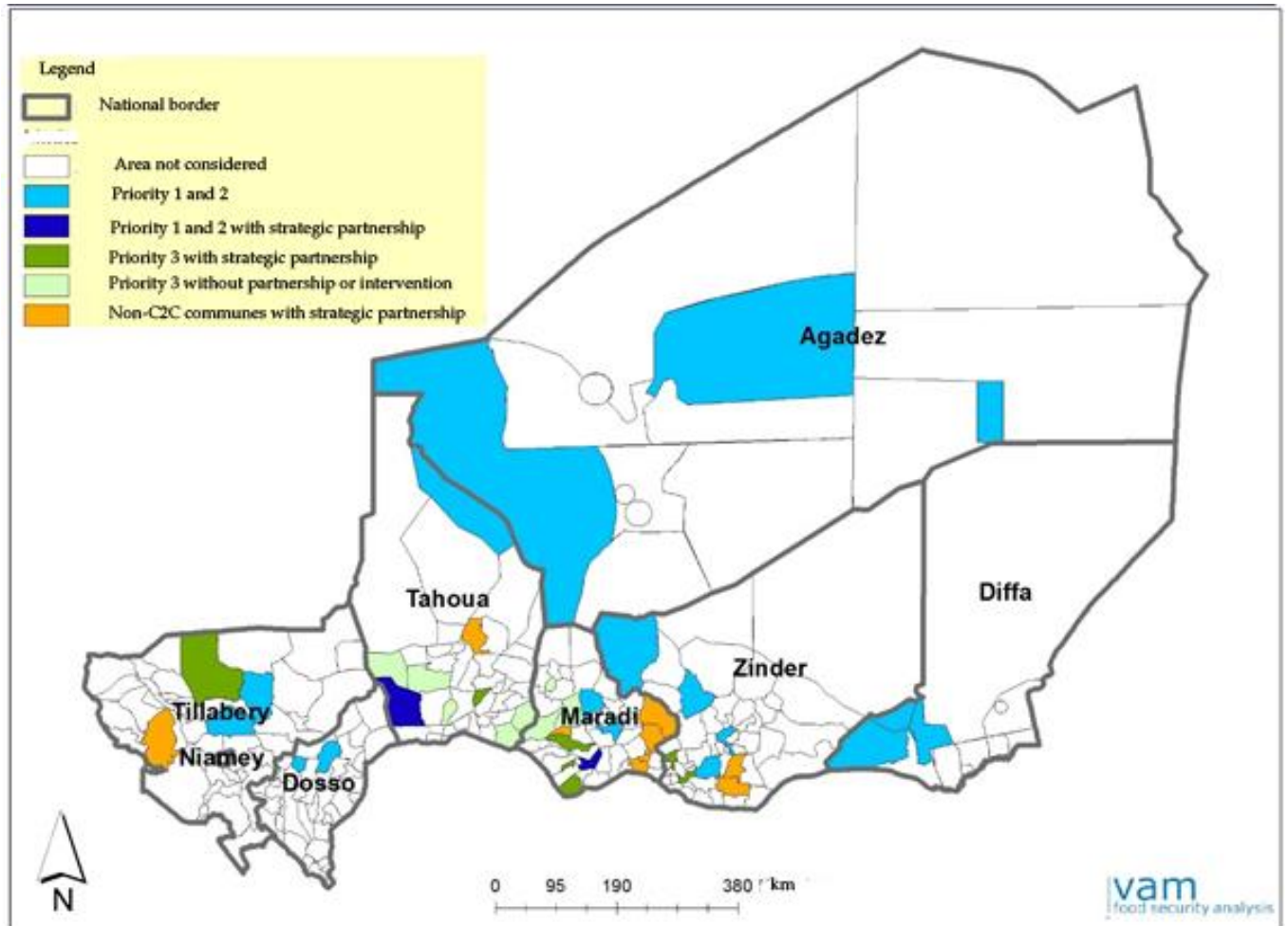
ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
Output 3.1.1: Conditional resources transferred	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned Quantity of non-food items distributed Total value of vouchers (expressed in food/cash) redeemed by targeted beneficiaries Number of rations provided Number of training activities provided Number of technical support activities provided Number of people exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities have the capacity and support to maintain, protect and enhance the assets created.
Output 3.1.2: Purchases from smallholders completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutrition products purchased from local suppliers 	
Output 3.1.3: Nutritious foods provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantity of fortified food provided Quantity of specialized nutritional foods provided Number of rations provided Number of training activities provided Number of technical support activities provided Number of people exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging 	
Output 3.1.4: Capacity development and technical support provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of technical support activities provided Number of training activities provided 	
Output 3.2.3: Assets created	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure 	
Output 3.3.1: Unconditional resources transferred	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of rations provided Number of training activities provided Number of technical support activities provided Number of people exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging 	

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
Output 3.3.5: Advocacy and education provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging 	
Outcome 3.4: Improved availability of key pro-smallholder public goods and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Markets function in communities targeted for cash distributions. • Partners have adequate capacity and resources to provide complementary value-added support to smallholders as planned. • Communities have the capacity and support to maintain, protect and enhance the assets created.
Output 3.4.1: Capacity development and technical support provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people trained • Number of training activities provided • Number of technical support activities provided 	
Strategic Objective 3: Achieve food security Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable (SDG target 2.4)		
Outcome : 4.1 Improved household adaptation and resilience to climate and other shocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Coping Strategy Index (CSI of target households reduced or stabilized) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders maintain their commitment to addressing food insecurity. • Funding is available to ensure a regular pipeline. • Markets function in communities targeted for cash distributions. • Assistance is not hampered by insecurity. • Available capacities and the security situation allow timely and regular collection of post-distribution monitoring data as planned. • Partners have adequate capacity and resources to provide complementary value-added support as planned.
Output 4.1.1: Linkages to financial resources mobilized and insurance services facilitated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable people accessing financial products and services • Number of public, private and public private partnerships for financing hunger solutions 	
Outcome 4.4: Improved availability of food system-strengthening public goods and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard ➤ Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index 	
Output 4.4.1: Capacity development and technical support provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of training activities provided • Number of technical support activities provided 	

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 4: Support SDG implementation		
Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger		
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG target 17.9)		
Outcome: 5.1: Enhanced capacities of public- and private-sector institutions and systems, including local responders, to identify, target and assist food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations	➤ Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available capacities and the security situation allow timely and regular collection of post-distribution monitoring data as planned. • Stakeholders maintain their commitment to addressing food insecurity. • Funding is available to ensure a regular pipeline. • Markets function in communities targeted for cash distributions. • Assistance is not hampered by insecurity. • Partners have adequate capacity and resources to provide complementary value-added support as planned.
Output 5.1.1: Capacity development and technical support provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of training activities provided • Number of technical support activities provided 	
Outcome: 5.2: Partners' demand for quality services fulfilled	➤ User satisfaction rate	
Output 5.2.1: Shared services and platforms provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type • Total volume of cargo transported • Total number of passengers transported • Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type • Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms 	
Strategic Result 6: Policies to support sustainable development are coherent (SDG target 17.14)		
Outcome 6.1: Supported inclusive and sustained food security and nutrition policy reform processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of targeted sectors and government entities participating in national zero hunger strategic reviews ➤ Proportion of targeted sectors and government entities implementing recommendations from national zero hunger strategic reviews. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government food security and nutrition coordination mechanisms function effectively. • Assistance is not hampered by insecurity. • Partners have adequate capacity and resources to provide complementary value-added support as planned.
Output 6.1.1: Policy engagement strategies developed/implemented	• Number of policy engagement strategies developed/implemented	
Output 6.1.2: Policy reform identified or advocated	• Number of policy reforms identified/advocated	

ANNEX III

Priority areas in The Niger



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

ANNEX IV

PRIORITIZATION PLAN			
Activity	Beneficiaries		Rationale for changing response
	Projected needs	Resource-based plan	
Strategic Objective 1: End hunger			
School meals – nomadic and sedentary, year-round	294 995	221 087	Geographical concentration and convergence
Complementary activities for school feeding – primary schools			
Girls' take-home rations	229 731	229 731	
School meals – adolescent girls	11 191	11 191	
Complementary activities – adolescent girls	154 233	154 233	
Unconditional transfers – shock response safety net	310 324	310 324	
Contingency lean-season plan	50 000	20 490	Geographical concentration and prioritization according to vulnerability level
Unconditional transfers – refugees	40 250	40 250	
Strategic Objective 2: Improve nutrition			
Nutritional supplements for unconditional cash transfers – shock response safety net	209 377	209 377	
Blanket supplementary feeding for children aged 6–23 months – refugees	2 800	2 800	
Support to caregivers of children in therapeutic feeding	78 000	78 000	
Treatment – community MUAC screening, referral protocol and targeted supplementary feeding for children aged 6–23 months	528 688	528 688	
Treatment – community MUAC screening, referral protocol and targeted supplementary feeding for pregnant women	179 708	27 749	Geographical concentration in most vulnerable communes prioritized in WFP interventions
Blanket supplementary feeding for children aged 6–23 months – shock response safety net	38 986	38 986	
Strategic Objective 3: Achieve food security			
Asset creation – productive safety nets, 3 months for areas with long-term WFP investments and 7 months for new beneficiaries and areas	310 324	310 324	
Asset creation – productive safety nets, refugees	40 250	40 250	

Acronyms Used in the Document

3N	<i>Nigériens Nourrissent les Nigériens</i>
3PA	three-pronged approach
AGIR	<i>Alliance Globale d'Initiatives pour la Résilience</i>
BSF	blanket supplementary feeding
CBT	cash-based transfer
C2C	<i>Communes de Convergences</i>
COMET	country office tool for managing effectively
CSI	coping strategy index
DNPGCCA	<i>Dispositif national de prévention et gestion des catastrophes et des crises alimentaires</i>
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GAM	global acute malnutrition
HEA	household economy approach
ICA	integrated context analysis
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
MAD	minimum acceptable diet
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
MDD	minimum dietary diversity
MUAC	mid-upper arm circumference
NGO	non-governmental organization
PAA	Purchase from Africans for Africa
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
RISE	Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TSF	targeted supplementary feeding
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework