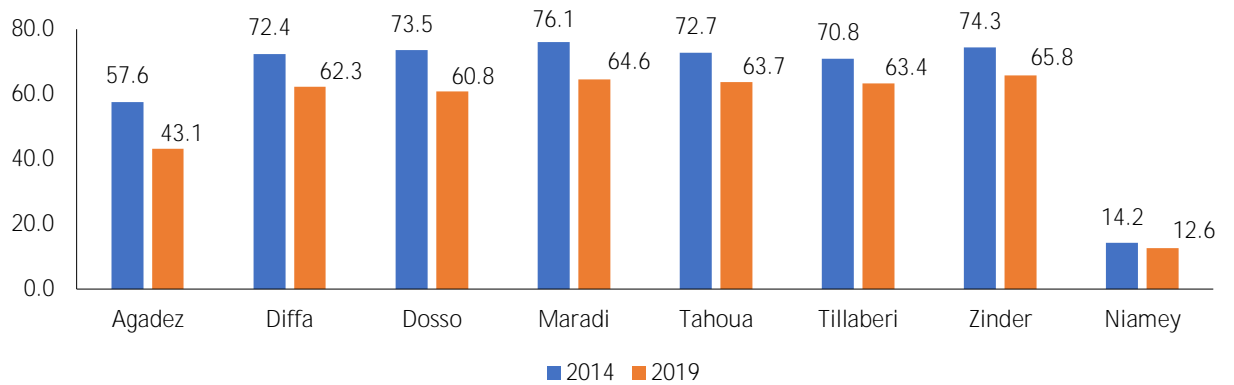


The creation of an environment facilitating and regulating access to the most vulnerable has been a major reform. It includes:

-

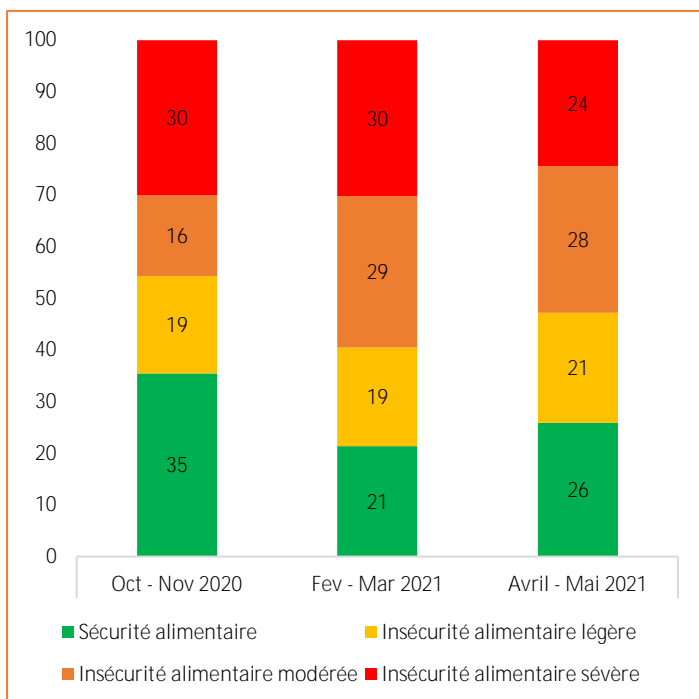


Non-monetary poverty is assessed through the proportion of people living in a situation of multiple deprivation. This proportion has dropped considerably, from 70% to 60%;

Progress can be seen in all regions of the country. However, progress in terms of access to basic services and advances in human development remain limited for the poor and access to piped water has improved for the poorest but remains limited in the regions of Tahoua, Maradi and Zinder.

Figure 3 : Food insecurity (household percentage)

The Covid-19 pandemic and the economic slowdown had a negative effects on progress in poverty reduction;



It is estimated to have led to a 1.6 percentage point increase in poverty corresponding to 270,000 new poor

However, with the ongoing economic recovery and the implementation of the 2021-2025 Action Plan of the 3N initiative, the country should make further gains in terms of poverty reduction in 2022.

5. Conclusion:

Food and nutrition security, despite the growing unpredictability in the world, depends on the collective ability of state and non-state actors to create an environment that promotes

not only a more equitable distribution of the benefits obtained, reduced pressure on natural resources and increased resilience to increasingly frequent and serious threats and crises, but also strong social inclusion. Social protection plays a fundamental role in helping households better manage risks and shocks. It strengthens peace and social cohesion as well as the right to food enshrined in the constitution of the Republic of Niger. The 3N Initiative is an important lever for accelerating the implementation of social protection systems.