



**NIGER OPERATIONAL PLAN
AGRICULTURAL SEASON 2021-2022 - DROUGHT**

Republic of Niger
Prime Minister's Office
National System for the Prevention and Management of Food Crises
(NSPMFC)

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADPRS	Accelerated Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
AMIS	Agricultural Market Information System
CDF	Common Donor Fund
CFES	Crop Forecasting and Estimation Survey
CFW	Cash for Work
DSG	Deputy Secretary General
FCU	Food Crisis Unit
Fews-Net	Famine Early Warning System Project (USAID)
FTD	Free Targeted Distribution
ISDCS	Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
IWG	Interdisciplinary Working Group
JCC	Joint Concertation Committee
LMIS	Livestock Market Information System
MAD	Ministry of Agricultural Development
MAR	Ministry of Animal Resources
NCPMFC	National Committee for the Prevention and Management of Food Crises
NFCPMS	National Food Crisis Prevention and Management System in Niger
NFPB	Niger Food Products Board
NRS	National Reserve Stock
EWS	Early Warning System
EWS/CU	Early Warning System Coordination Unit
EWSNC	Early Warning System National Committee
RDS	Rural Development Strategy
RF	Response Funds
SCC	Select Concertation Committee
SNU	Social Nets Unit
TF	Tender File
UNPD	United Nations Development Programme
WFP	World Food Programme

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Country Name	Republic of Niger
Plan Legal Representative	Mr. Hamadou Adamou SOULEY Chief of Staff Prime Minister's Office
Plan Focal Point	Mr. Yacouba BAKO ARC Operation Plan Focal Point PS/NFCPMS Email: yacoubako@yahoo.fr Phone: +227 96 87 74 54 / +227 90 33 29 30

1.1 COUNTRY'S RISK STATUS

Niger has about 23,049,093 inhabitants (INS projection as on April 30, 2020) living mainly on a stretch of land not exceeding one third of the territory.

The populations of Niger are confronted with a diversity of crisis and disaster situations linked to a multiplicity of climatic, ecological and socio-economic hazards. Most of these hazards result in varying degrees of food insecurity. Most of the food crises that have occurred in Niger are linked to cereal or fodder deficits resulting from insufficient rainfall and, to a lesser extent, locust invasions.

Niger, one of the hottest countries in the world, has three climatic zones: i) In the Sahara, the intense heat often causes the scarce rainfall to evaporate before it reaches the ground; on average, rainfall in the Air Massif is limited to a maximum of 25 cm per year, and most of this amount occurs during a single two-month period. (ii) In the Sahel, annual rainfall averages 16.5 cm, but annual totals often vary considerably. (iii) In the Sudanese zone, the rainy season extends from May to October, with the most rain in July and August.

The following years were marked by a major drought in the country: 1980, 1988, 1990, 2001, 2005, 2009, 2011, 2015.

Other natural risks (floods, fires, epidemics, epizootics), and man-made risks (bush fires, conflicts, insecurity) are considered as factors aggravating localised crises.

The COVID-19 pandemic has further aggravated the socio-economic situation of households with the impossibility for production zones to sell their product, and the population lack of access to production zones.

The agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sector represents the main source of economic activity in the country. It employs more than 80% of the working population. Over the period 2011-2015, its contribution to the national economy is estimated on average to 37.02% of GDP (PDES 2017-2021). Therefore, these sub-sectors play a critical role in food security and are the main sources of income for most of the rural population.

However, they are highly dependent on climatic factors that weaken their contribution to food security. Furthermore, more than two million (2 million) people are chronically food insecure, 4.5 million people are at risk of food insecurity, and millions more are temporarily food insecure during the lean season.

Niger faces high levels of indebtedness among vulnerable households. The populations most affected by drought are listed in 6 categories as follows:

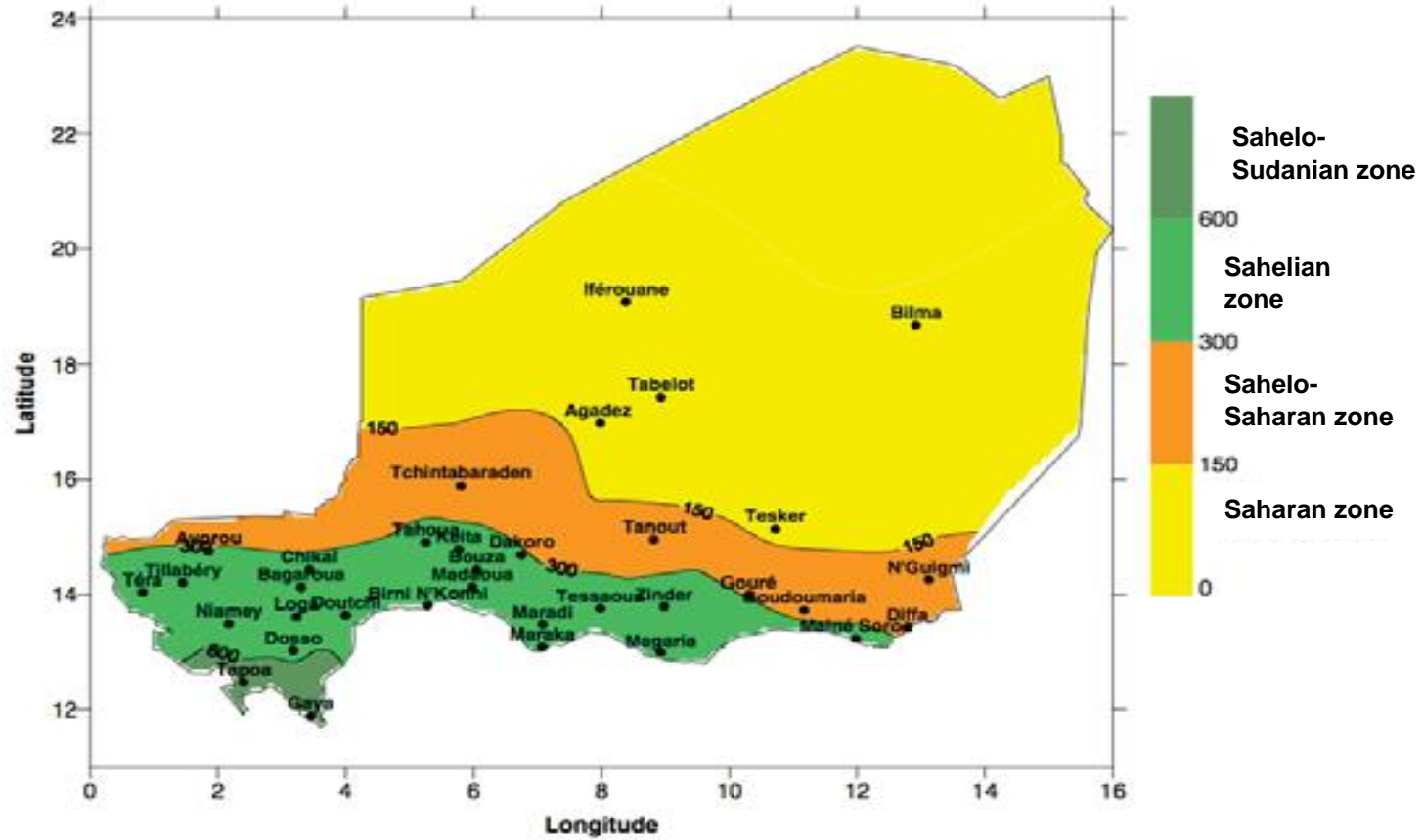
- small farmers with small farms.
- smallholders with few animals;
- agro-pastoralists and pastoralists in the sedentarisation process have neither enough animal products to sell nor enough land suitable for agriculture.
- pregnant or breastfeeding women;
- large family households; and
- women heads of farms whose combined household chores do not allow them to free up time in order to engage in productive activities.

Efforts have been made, notably within the framework of the 3N Initiative (“les Nigériens nourrissent les Nigériens”) (“Nigeriens feed Nigeriens”), to increase agro-sylvo-pastoral production. Thus, food production has increased by an annual average of 9.3% over the 2012-2015 period (DS/ONAHA). Cereal production, which accounts for 68.7% of food production, increased by 13.9% over the period under review. However, these good performances conceal shortcomings. These particularly include : (i) dependence on rainfall, (ii) low production under irrigation despite the increase observed in recent years, (iii) low yields due to low agricultural mechanisation, insufficient availability of improved seeds and fertilisers as well as their relatively low use, (iv) the deterioration of the productive base, (v) the inadequacy of technical supervision, (vi) difficulties of access to credit for producers (2% of credit is invested in the agricultural sector), (vii) the poor development of agricultural research, and (viii) the weakness of the rural infrastructure (PDES 2017-2021).

At the institutional level, the Government, through the national system, draws up a response plan each year for populations subject to shocks, including drought. This response plan is the main tool for planning and programming responses of the National Food Crisis Prevention and Management System (NFCPMS) in favour of people vulnerable to food crises. It is drawn up for the period from January to December each year. However, emergency measures are taken from October at the end of each crop year until the plan is finalised. This option thus enables to implement emergency actions for the most vulnerable people while awaiting the presentation of precise results on vulnerable areas.

The NFCPMS has a common donor fund that enables it to build up food security stocks, but also to finance emergency response activities in order to alleviate the suffering of populations.

1.2 AGRO-ECOLOGICAL MAP OF NIGER, CLIMATIC ZONES



Source: AGRHYMET

1.3 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE OPERATIONAL PLAN

The overall objective is to support drought-affected households and target groups to proactively access and diversify food as well as improve their livelihoods. This support will be provided through a variety of activities ranging from food aid (food distribution, cash transfers) to other responses.

2 INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES

2.1 EXISTING NATIONAL POLICIES OR LEGISLATION

Policy or Legislation	Title and Current Status
Disaster Risk Management Legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Order No. 0158/PM of October 4, 2013 modifying and completing Order No.00207/Pm of August 28, 2012 bearing on the allocation, organisation and functioning of the Food Crisis Unit.- Order No. 0032/PM of January 20, 2014 modifying and completing Order No. 00208/Pm of August 28, 2012 bearing on the creation, attributions, composition and functioning of the National System for the Prevention and Management of Food Disasters and Crises.- Order No. 00210/PM of December 29, 2016, reorganising the National Food Crisis Prevention and Management System.- Order No. 0183/PM of October 17, 2017 reorganising the National Food Crisis Prevention and Management System (NFCPMS).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Order No. 0113/PM of July 27, 2018 amending and supplementing Order N°183/PM reorganising the National Food Crisis Prevention and Management System (NFCPMS).
Drought-Related Legislation	<p>Decree No. 2011/057/PCRD/PM of January 27, 2011 amending and supplementing Decree No. 2000/0072/PRN/PM of August 4, 2000 bearing on the creation, attributions, composition and functioning of the Food Crisis Unit of the National Food Crisis Prevention and Management System (NFCPMS).</p> <p>National Plan to Combat Desertification and Natural Resource Management (NAP/CD/NRM).</p> <p>National Drought Control Plan (finalised in 2018 by the Ministry in charge of Hydraulics)</p>
Other Relevant Policies	<p>National Social Protection Policy</p> <p>National Nutritional Safety Policy</p> <p>National Humanitarian Policy</p>

2.2 MAIN IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS/DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACTORS

Main Stakeholders	Role
<i>At the National Level</i>	
<p>1. Institution responsible for risk reduction and management: National System for the Prevention and Management of Food Crises</p> <p>Person responsible : LIMAN ABARI SANOUSSI CHEGOU Function: Permanent Secretary Contact details: limanabarichegousanoussi @gmail.com.</p>	<p>-The System role is to carry out rapid response actions that enable to limit crisis impacts as soon as it is announced by strengthening people’s reaction capacity. To this end, the Permanent Secretary supervises operations of the African Risk Capacity in Niger.</p>
<i>At the Sub-Regional Level</i>	
<p>2. Institution name: Regional Committee for the Prevention and Management of Food Disasters and Crises</p> <p>Person responsible: Regions Secretary Generals Function: Governorate Secretary General Contact details: Each region has one SG, that is, 8</p>	<p>The SRCPMFDC, at the level of each Region, are eight (08) in number, and are headed by the Deputy Secretary Generals of the Governorates. Their role is to federate all humanitarian responses in their respective Regions.</p>
<p>3. Institution name: Sub-Regional Committee for the Prevention and Management of Food Disasters and Crises</p> <p>4.</p> <p>Person responsible: Senior Divisional Officer Function: Senior Divisional Officer Contact details: In all Divisions of Niger</p>	<p>The SRCPMFDC, at the level of each Division, are sixty-three (63) in number, and are headed by Senior Divisional Officers. However, it should be pointed out that there are Municipal Subdivisions at the level of cities, which are headquarters of Regions. They play the same role as the SRCPMFDC at the decentralised level.</p>

Main Stakeholders	Role
Implementation Level¹	
<p>5. Institution name: Sub-Regional Committee - Councils Person responsible: Senior Divisional Officer - Mayors</p> <p>Function: President of the Sub-Regional Committee. President of Municipal Council</p> <p>Contact details: These are either Mayors or Senior Divisional Officers.</p>	<p>Their role is to federate all humanitarian responses in their respective entities.</p>

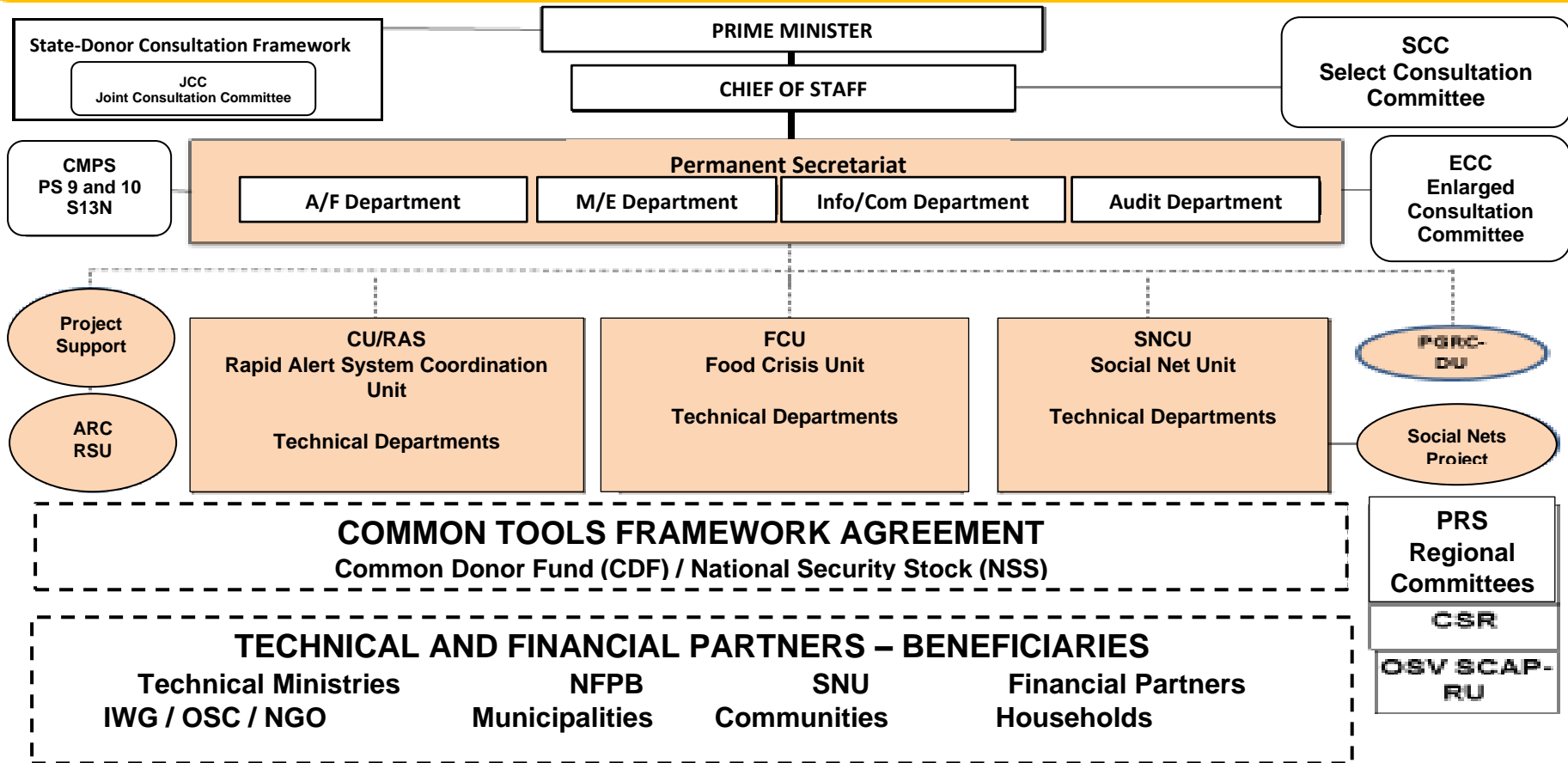
2.3 DISASTER RESPONSE IMPLEMENTATION ORGANISATIONAL CHART

The Government of Niger, with regard to the prevention and management of disasters and food crises, is drawing up a response plan, which provides a framework for possible responses. This plan is considered to be the planning and programming tool for responses that the National System (NFCPMS), and its partners must implement in order to respond to the needs of vulnerable populations identified beforehand using a participatory and inclusive approach. The management of responses coordination implemented within the framework of a drought is the responsibility of the Food Crisis Unit, in collaboration with its State technical partners (Technical Ministries), both national and international.

Existing coordination tools (IWG, Food Security Partners Group) mobilised for the planning and coordination of responses during a drought are always maintained and boosted.

¹If there are plans to decentralise implementation (for instance, if local/Regional Administrative Units select implementing NGOs, (please add lines to this table in order to indicate the names of the main contact persons for each Administrative Unit, AND provide in appendix, a list of NGOs (per Administrative Unit) capable of implementing the activity in question.

ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF THE NATIONAL FOOD CRISIS PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



3 ASSESSMENT AND TARGETING

3.1 EXISTING ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

#	Type of Assessment	Procedure Description
1	Survey on Household Vulnerability to Food Insecurity (SHVFI)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When does the assessment take place? A preliminary assessment is conducted at the end of the agro-pastoral season (end of September). In February-March, there is a final assessment through the support plan for the affected populations. 2. Who coordinate this assessment? It is coordinated by the NFCPMS through the Early Warning System Coordination Unit. 3. Who does the data collection and analysis? The Early Warning System Coordination Unit (RAS/CU). 4. What tools and methods are used to collect and analyse data? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vulnerability surveys - Harmonised vulnerability analysis framework - Sentinel sites - Joint WFP/RAS food security analysis surveys 5. What are the main steps of assessment process? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data collection on paper and smartphone - Data processing and analysis - Planning responses through the Support Plan 6. How is the needs assessment financed? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National budget - Common Donor Fund (CDF)

		<p>- Partnership with specialised agencies (UNDP, WFP, Save Children, CILSS/AGRHYMET)</p> <p>7. To what extent does the assessment contribute to early detection/mitigation of drought effects?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intersection of various variables collected at household level (household survey) with several tools to target vulnerable populations for appropriate responses. - Monitoring of the agro-silvo-pastoral situation to determine areas at risk. <p>8. What are the main constraints in carrying out the assessment?</p> <p>Financial resource mobilisation.</p>
2	Assessment of the Food Situation	<p>This assessment is coordinated by the Early Warning System (EWS) Coordination Unit. It usually takes place at the end of September. The data are collected by members of the EWS Technical Committee. The main assessment tools are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crop forecasting and estimation survey in October of each year, National Budget /TFPs; - Survey on Household Vulnerability to Food Insecurity, October-December, National Budget /TFPs; - The Harmonised Framework (HF) for Vulnerability Analysis, November and March, National Budget /TFPs; - Outcome analysis, October and February, TFPs; - Sentinel sites, National Budget and TFPs, January/February; - ISDCS/FAO/WFP/Fews Net/Government joint assessment missions of the food, nutrition and pastoral situation in October; - Monitoring of cereal and livestock markets, National Budget and TFPs, all year round; - SMART malnutrition survey; - Biomass assessment. <p>These types of assessments provide information on the amount of rainfall received per Region, the state of food insecurity, and agro-pastoral production.</p>

3.2 TARGETING AND SELECTION OF BENEFICIARIES

Question	General Information (for all types of responses)	Indicate the type of response: <i>general, needs-responsive, food distribution, cash transfer, etc.</i>	Other Type of Responses (e.g. targeting livestock)
<p><i>What type of targeting mechanism will be used, and what criteria will be taken into account? (For instance, geographic, socio-economic, livelihood-based, several of these criteria combined, etc.).</i></p>	<p>The identification of beneficiaries (very poor households) of targeted free food distributions will be based on the Household Economy Approach (HEA).</p>	<p>The FCU's Free Targeted Distribution (FTD) is destined to the population experiencing severe food insecurity due to food crises. It is composed of cereals, vegetables and fortified flour for children.</p>	<p>Introduction of cattle feed in fodder deficit areas (bran, cottonseed cake).</p>
<p><i>Who will do the targeting? (For instance, local authorities, community groups, etc.).</i></p>	<p>Vulnerable households within the FTD's beneficiary villages are determined following targeting by the Targeting Committee set up at the level of each municipality concerned, by an administrative act of the Senior Divisional Officer.</p> <p>The Targeting Committee of each municipality is composed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A representative of the CSR/PGCA (President); • A representative of the Health District; • A technical representative of the municipality; and 		<p>-The Divisional livestock departments carry out the targeting.</p>

Question	General Information (for all types of responses)	Indicate the type of response: <i>general, needs-responsive, food distribution, cash transfer, etc.</i>	Other Type of Responses (e.g. targeting livestock)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A representative of the traditional chieftaincy. 		
<i>Is there a targeting verification process? If yes, please give a description.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final verification process at the level of Sub-Regional Committees before final validation of the lists. 	-	-
<i>If a response is scalable, how will targeting change during the emergency phase?</i>	N/A	-	-
<i>How will targeting be financed?</i>	On the total amount of the operation.	-	On the total amount of the operation.

4 DROUGHT EXPOSURE PROFILE

4.1 GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RAINFALL IN THE COUNTRY

There are four climatic zones in Niger:

- The Sahelo-Sudanian zone, which represents about 1% of the country's total area, receives an average of 600 to 800 mm of rain per year. The Sudanian zone, which is more forested than the Sahel, includes low dry forests, open forests, savannah and aquatic formations of the Niger River, and has a savannah vegetation that benefits from a more regular rainfall than in the Sahelian zone. This region has a vocation of agricultural and animal production, and it is the most populated region of the country.
- The Sahelian zone, which covers 10% of the country, and receives an average of 300 to 600 mm of rain per year, is conducive to agro-pastoralism. It is a steppe zone with contracted or shrubby formations, the most characteristic plant formation being the thicket, a major component of livestock systems in this part of Niger. It is a sedentary area with an agricultural vocation, and includes many farming villages.
- The Sahelo-Saharan zone, which represents about 12% of the country's area, receives an average of 150 mm to 300 mm of rain per year. It is suitable for transhumant breeding. It is a nomadic area with a pastoral vocation, because only hardy animals can make the most of spontaneous plant production.
- The Saharan, desert zone, which covers 77% of the country, and receives less than 150 mm of rain on average per year. Irrigated crops are grown here.

4.2 GENERAL GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DROUGHTS

#	A. Regions	B. Districts	C. Drought-prone areas	D. Three main crops vulnerable to drought	E. Other important livelihoods such as pastoralism, fishing, etc.
2	Diffa	Diffa Bosso Nguigmi Mainé Goudoumaria Ngourti	Yes	Millet, Cowpea, Sorghum, Pepper.	Fishing, Pastoralism, Irrigation
3	Dosso	Dosso Doutchi Loga Boboye Falmeye Gaya Dioundou Tibiri	Yes	Millet, Cowpea, Sorghum	Fishing, Irrigation, Fattening of small ruminants
4	Maradi	Madarounfa Tessaoua Mayahi Dakoro Gazawa Aguié Bermo Guidan Roundji	Yes	Millet, Cowpea, Sorghum, Tiger Nut, Sesame.	Fishing, Pastoralism, Irrigation, Trade.
5	Tahoua	Tahoua Madaoua Konni Illéla	Yes	Millet, Cowpea, Sorghum, Onion	Fishing, Pastoralism, Irrigation, Handicrafts, Exodus

		Malbaza Keita Bouza Tassara Bagaroua Abala Tillia Tchintabaraden			
6	Tillabéry	Tillabéry Ayorou Téra Bankilaré Torodi Gothèye Say Kollo Ouallam Fillingué Abala Baleyara Banibangou	Yes	Millet, Cowpea, Sorghum, Sesame, Rice	Fishing, Pastoralism, Irrigation, Handicrafts, Fattening
7	Zinder	Damagaran Takaya Tesker Gouré Takieta Mirriah Kantché Belbedji Tanout	Yes	Millet, Cowpea, Sorghum, Sesam	Pastoralism, Irrigation, Handicrafts, Exodus, Fattening of Small Ruminants

		Magaria Doungass			
8	Niamey	Subdivision I Subdivision II Subdivision III Subdivision IV Subdivision V	Yes	Millet, Cowpea, Sorghum, Rice, No	Irrigation, Fishing, Trade, Fattening

4.3 DROUGHT HISTORY

Describe the specific/actual drought conditions for each of the last 10 years. For each year, indicate the main areas affected by drought, sources of drought data, whether the drought has been officially reported, and, if such information exists, describe the food security conditions related to the drought event (e.g. a severity classification system used in your food security Early Warning processes).

If the country has not experienced any drought in a given year, please write NO DROUGHT.

Year	Main Regions/Provinces Affected	Source of Drought-Related Information	Has an official statement been made as a result of the rainfall deficit? (Yes/No)	Briefly describe the impact on food security and livelihood conditions.
2009	All Regions	Early Warning System, Department of	YES	Deficit of 410,700 tonnes of cereals, 7,772,373 people affected.
2011	All Regions		YES	Deficit of 692,500 tonnes of cereals, 5,458,871 people affected.
2013	All Regions with great acuity in pastoral areas.		YES	Deficit of 372,900 tonnes of cereals, 4,197,614 people

		Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock		affected, loss of livestock, population displacement.
2014	Diffa, Zinder, Tillabéry, Maradi and Dosso		YES	Deficit of 230,070 tonnes of cereals, 2,588,128 people affected.
2015	Pockets located in all Regions		YES	8,089,047 people affected by food insecurity
2016	Pockets located in all Regions		YES	6,528,992 people affected by food insecurity
2017	Pockets located in all Regions		YES	8,656,245 people affected by food insecurity
2018	Pockets located in all Regions		YES	Localised deficits. 658,000 people affected in December 2018
2019	-Northern parts of the country (Tillabéry, Tahoua, Agadez and Diffa)	Early Warning System,	-YES*	-There was a deficit translated into thousands of tonnes of cereals and food insecurity affecting thousands of people. The scarcity of pasture is also observed.
DS/MAG/LIV: Department of Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture / Livestock				

4.4 DROUGHTS IMPACT IN PREVIOUS YEARS (IN TERMS OF NUMBER OF VULNERABLE PEOPLE)

Describe the impact of droughts in your country over the last 10 years in terms of the number of people/households requiring assistance. At a minimum, complete line A, which indicates the number of people affected according to estimates generated by ARVs. If ARV has not yet been configured, please make it clear that you do not have these numbers.

If there are other official sources giving vulnerability figures for previous years, please enter this information by adding rows to the table and indicate the source of this information.

Drought Impact		Source											
Year	Data Source		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
A	No. of people affected, estimated by :	RAS (Vulnerability Surveys)	7,772,373	-	5,458,871	NVS	4,197,614	2,588,128	8,089,047	6,528,992	8,656,245	658,000**	Survey conducted, NA results
B	No. of people affected, estimated by :	Harmonised Framework*	-	-	-	-	-	924,170	757,318	677,553	829,272	774,636	648,858 excluding lean period, and 1,221,943 during the lean period
C	No. of people affected, estimated by :	ARV	4,018,414	274,600	2,998,456	46,913	852,410	4,938,095	88,423	1,396,326	488,717	16,707	182,113

NVS: No Vulnerability Surveys

*Food insecure populations (severe + moderate) current situation

**The results of a survey

The figures in Table 4.4 are the populations in the drought-affected areas identified by the agricultural departments. The figures in Table 4.5 are those from the household vulnerability survey, which take into account the coping capacities of some drought-affected populations.

4.5 DROUGHT RESPONSE HISTORY

<i>Drought Response Per Activity and Source</i>		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
A	Number of persons benefiting from a: <u>FOOD DISTRIBUTION</u> The source of information comes from : <u>FCU</u>	412,377		103,628	997,577	1,544,802	560,000
B	Number of persons benefiting from a: <u>CASH TRANSFER</u> The source of information comes from : <u>FCU</u>			131,012	1,251,600	910,000	42,370
C	Number of persons benefiting from a: <u>CASH TRANSFER (CASH FOR WORK)</u> The source of information comes from : <u>FCU</u>			300,846	1170,631	1,600,291	257,390
	Number of persons benefiting from a: <u>CASH TRANSFER (CASH FOR WORK)</u> The source of information comes from : <u>FCU</u>						

In 2008 and 2009, the FCU did not implement cash transfer as a response modality. See SNU/FCU 2019. Both institutions make cash transfers.

<i>Drought Response Per Activity and Source</i>		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
A	Number of persons benefiting from a: <u>FOOD DISTRIBUTION</u> The source of information comes from : <u>FCU</u>	560,000	498,633	616,238	756,000	702,450
B	Number of persons benefiting from a: <u>CASH TRANSFER</u> The source of information comes from : <u>SNU</u>	42,370	71,276	55,666	-	59,521
C	Amount transferred in CFA Francs (<u>Cash Transfer</u>) Information source: SNU	3,770,770,000	4,491,260,000	4,625,530,000	-	2,698,591,350*
D	Number of persons, benefiting from a: <u>CASH TRANSFER (CASH FOR WORK)</u> The source of information comes from : <u>FCU</u>	837.613	172.830	347.200	Data not yet available	-

*

4.6 DESCRIPTION/ANALYSIS OF HISTORICAL DROUGHT CONDITIONS, NUMBER OF VULNERABLE PERSONS AND RESPONSES

In the case of Niger, responses are carried out the year after the drought period. In 2005, the combined effect of drought and locust invasion resulted in a higher number of people being assisted. However, in other cases, the number of people assisted is far less than the number affected. This is due to a lack of available resources.

5 OPERATIONAL ACTION PLAN

5.1 DROUGHT SCENARIOS BASED ON ARV ESTIMATES

Scenario	Description
No. 1: Small Payment	Above-average rainfall, coinciding with the severity of a drought with a frequency of once every 4 years. Anticipated ARC payment less than or equal to US\$1.7 million. - Targeted free distribution of free food kits in severely drought-affected areas.
No. 2: Medium Payment	Above-average rainfall, coinciding with the severity of a drought with a frequency of once every 5 to 7 years. Anticipated ARC payment of over US\$5 million. - Widespread free distribution in all affected areas and implementation of Cash for Work operations
No. 3: High Payment	Well above-average rainfall, coinciding with the severity of a drought with a frequency of once every 10 years. Anticipated ARC payment of up to US\$13 million, or the maximum allowed to the country based on risk transfer parameters. Widespread free distribution in all affected areas, implementation of cash transfer operations (of Cash for Work and distribution of small ruminant kits to women heads of households unable to carry out land reclamation work).

5.2 GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS AT RISK (SEE RAS)

Region	Division	Total Population	Vulnerable Population	Scenario 1 Small Payment	Scenario 2 Medium Payment	Scenario 3 High Payment
Maradi	Mayahi	559,009	308,696	-	11,000	55,000
	Madarounfa	714,804	267,313	-	10,000	50,000
	Aguié	406,650	222,913	-	10,000	50,000
	Dakoro	683,550	206,653	-	8,000	40,000
	Guidan Roudji	524,406	179,916	-	8,000	40,000
	Tessaoua	516,586	171,756	-	10,000	50,000
Tahoua	Tahoua	513,670	116,815		10,000	54,000
Zinder	Magaria	929,625	485,106	-	25,000	125,000
	Matameye	401,012	172,854	-	10,000	50,000
	Gouré	370,406	164,406	-	10,000	50,000
Dosso	Dogondoutchi	640,436	109,181	18,000	18,000	18,000
	Loga	176,673	58,342	6,500	6,500	6,500
Tillabéry	Téra	663,377	171,756		10,000	50,000
Diffa	Diffa	591,780	247,879		20,000	100,000
	N'guigmi	125,130	28,574		5,000	25,000
	Maine Soroa	233,409	81,623		8,000	40,000
TOTAL		8,073,712	2,994,019	24,500	191,500	810

5.3 DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLANNING PROCEDURES IN THE EVENT OF DROUGHT

The vulnerable populations' support plan is drawn up every year. The ARC Operational Plan is an integral part of this plan in that, all planned activities are more broadly reflected in this support plan.

Activities selected in this plan to provide rapid assistance to the population are as follows:

1 Organisation of Cash for Work operations

Objectives: Fighting food vulnerability, securing populations at risk of exodus and improving livelihoods.

Description: Carrying out labour-intensive work for three months at a rate of 1,300 CFA Francs/day/person for 25 days, i.e. 32,500 CFA Francs/month/person.*

Target quality: Very poor households identified in drought-affected areas through the HEA approach. This operation will be carried out in areas where markets are supplied with cereals.

Target number: 16,000 households to be conditionally targeted through Cash for Work.

Amount (Cash for Work and Unconditional Cash Transfer): 1,140,000,000 CFA Francs

Implementing partners: The operation is carried out in conjunction with NGOs and members of Regional and Sub-regional Committees in the targeted Regions and Divisions respectively.

2 Free Targeted Distribution

Objectives: Fighting food vulnerability, securing populations at risk of exodus and protecting livelihoods.

Description: 100 kg of rice/household/month purchased locally (average household size: 6-7 persons).

Target number: 30,000 households.

Location: Affected areas where markets are not regularly supplied with cereals.

Duration of the operation: 3 months

Tonnage: 9,000 T

Operation budget/amount: 2,700,000,000 CFA Francs

Implementing partners: Food Crisis Unit (FCU), Regional and Sub-Regional Committees, Regions Administrative and Customary Authorities.

To this should be added:

- Purchase of 5,000 tons of cattle feed at a cost of 1,500,000,000 CFA Francs in pastoral areas with a fodder deficit.

- Normal standards

5.3 RESPONSE DETAILS

Response name	Response Type	Programme Type	Description
1. FTD	Food distribution	Emergency	Distribution of cereal rations (rice, millet) and food supplements for breastfeeding women at a rate of 100kg per household over a period of two (2) months in the severely affected areas.
2. Cash for Work	Cash transfer - for work	Emergency	Household participation in community interest activities at a rate of 1,300 CFA Francs a day for 25 days a month, i.e. 32,500 CFA Francs.

FIRST RESPONSE

5.4.1.1	Response name: Free Targeted Distribution (FTD) and Unconditional Money Transfer
5.4.1.2	Response Description This activity consists of distributing cereal rations (rice) at a rate of 100kg per very vulnerable household over a period of two (2) months in severely affected areas, and an unconditional cash distribution in areas where markets are supplied at a rate of 15,000 CFA Francs per household for 6 months. This activity will be carried out by Distribution Committees at the Municipal level under the supervision of the Sub-Regional Committee at Division level. 9,000 tons of locally purchased cereals will be distributed to 30,000 affected households in drought-affected areas.
5.4.1.3	Response Choice Justification a. Time-Sensitive and/or Catalytic Criterion <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The acquisition of food products can be done in a short period of time. This from a restricted tendering process.- Distribution to beneficiaries can take place within one week each month when the food is on site.- Rice is an easy-to-use product (cooking time) for households. b. Life and Livelihoods Protection <ul style="list-style-type: none">- This activity guarantees the regularity of meals (two to three times a day) at the household level.- This activity thus contributes to preserving the household decapitalisation for food purposes.- The main beneficiaries will be farmers, agro-pastoralists, pastoralists, fishermen, women and children in the affected areas etc. c. Compliance with the six-month deadline <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The FTD is an activity in which the NFCPMS has a great deal of experience.- All targeting, distribution, monitoring and control mechanisms are mastered at all levels: National, Regional, Divisional and Municipal. Thus, the duration of activities will not exceed 3 months when funds are made available on time.
5.4.1.4	Response Implementing Partners

	Partner Organisation's Name	Contact Person's Name Within the Organisation	Phone Number	Email Address	Responsibility and Role in the Activity Implementation
	Agadez Permanent Secretariat	Idi Chaibou	90 57 70 97	Docidi63@yahoo.fr	FTD Coordination and Supervision
	Diffa Permanent Secretariat	Sadikou Moutari	96 87 31 93	msadikou@yahoo.fr	FTD Coordination and Supervision
	Dosso Permanent Secretariat	Omar Zakeye	96 88 53 32	Docidi63@yahoo.fr	FTD Coordination and Supervision
	Maradi Permanent Secretariat	Mani Issoufou	96 87 64 79	Mani.issifou@yahoo.fr	FTD Coordination and Supervision
	Tahoua Permanent Secretariat	Issa Arzika	96 29 75 33	Arzika.issa@yahoo.fr	FTD Coordination and Supervision
	Tillabéri Permanent Secretariat	Issifou Oumarou	96 55 67 38	Issoufou772000@yahoo.fr	FTD Coordination and Supervision
	Zinder Permanent Secretariat	Seydou Ali	96 29 77 69	Saidouaali12@yahoo.fr	FTD Coordination and Supervision
5.4.1.5	<p>Fund Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At the request of the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Finance will create a special secure account in the Public Treasury, and the account in a national bank will receive funds from the ARC for operations costs. - Bank transfers after services will be made directly from the special account to the partners' bank accounts for purchases, transport and other services. - Provision at the level of the local banks from the special account created for the monitoring, targeting and control purposes for the benefit of the execution structures. 				
5.4.1.6	<p>Unit Cost for 1 month*</p> <p>Unit Cost under Scenario No. 1:</p>				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food cost is 300 CFA Francs per kg - Transport cost is 40 CFA Francs per kg - Operating cost is 60 CFA Francs per kg - Total cost per kg is 400 CFA Francs - Monthly cost = 15kg/person x 400 CFA Francs = 6,000 CFA Francs² (10 USD)/person or 60 USD for the household - *National standards 										
5.4.1.7	<p>Targeting Beneficiaries</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><i>What type of targeting mechanism will be used, and what criteria will be taken into account?</i></td> <td>The targeting system used will be based on a community approach.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Who will do the targeting?</i></td> <td>Targeting committees are composed of representatives of Sub-Regional and Municipal Committees and the Civil Society. The State's technical services are also part of these committees.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>How will targeting be financed?</i></td> <td>The targeting of beneficiaries within the activity is an integral part of the funding expected from the ARC.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Is there a targeting verification process?</i></td> <td>Regional Committees, through Permanent Secretariats, are responsible for the supervision and control of targeting verification.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>When will targeting take place in relation to the ARC payment?</i></td> <td>At the time of acquisition of ARC funds, targeting will begin within one month of receipt of ARC funds.</td> </tr> </table>	<i>What type of targeting mechanism will be used, and what criteria will be taken into account?</i>	The targeting system used will be based on a community approach.	<i>Who will do the targeting?</i>	Targeting committees are composed of representatives of Sub-Regional and Municipal Committees and the Civil Society. The State's technical services are also part of these committees.	<i>How will targeting be financed?</i>	The targeting of beneficiaries within the activity is an integral part of the funding expected from the ARC.	<i>Is there a targeting verification process?</i>	Regional Committees, through Permanent Secretariats, are responsible for the supervision and control of targeting verification.	<i>When will targeting take place in relation to the ARC payment?</i>	At the time of acquisition of ARC funds, targeting will begin within one month of receipt of ARC funds.
<i>What type of targeting mechanism will be used, and what criteria will be taken into account?</i>	The targeting system used will be based on a community approach.										
<i>Who will do the targeting?</i>	Targeting committees are composed of representatives of Sub-Regional and Municipal Committees and the Civil Society. The State's technical services are also part of these committees.										
<i>How will targeting be financed?</i>	The targeting of beneficiaries within the activity is an integral part of the funding expected from the ARC.										
<i>Is there a targeting verification process?</i>	Regional Committees, through Permanent Secretariats, are responsible for the supervision and control of targeting verification.										
<i>When will targeting take place in relation to the ARC payment?</i>	At the time of acquisition of ARC funds, targeting will begin within one month of receipt of ARC funds.										
5.4.1.8	Supply System										

² 1 USD = 600 CFA Francs

	<i>How will purchases be made?</i>	Direct agreement contract with specialised suppliers after limited consultation.	
	<i>Who is responsible for purchasing?</i>	The Administrative and Financial Department/NFCPMS and the Public Contracts Department.	
	<i>What is the purchasing schedule?</i>	Approval and advertising deadlines 21 days maximum for a normal procedure, and 9 days for a restricted consultation. Public Procurement Procedures and Public Service Delegations in Niger.	
5.4.1.9	Goods To Be Purchased and Sources of Supply		
	Item	Unit	Source(s)
	Rice	Bag of 100 kg	Local rice via a restricted invitation to tender. Purchases in markets by suppliers selected after limited consultation.
5.4.1.10	Transfer of Goods to Partners		
	<p>⇒ Direct delivery by suppliers in municipal headquarters under the responsibility of the Mayors.</p> <p>⇒ Transfer of stocks by private transporters in the beneficiaries' villages under the responsibility of Sub-Regional Committees in conjunction with the Mayors of the concerned localities.</p> <p>⇒ Upon delivery, a Minutes of stock reception will be signed by the Mayors and Village Heads.</p> <p>⇒ The monitoring and control of the goods will be done by the Distribution Committee created for this purpose.</p>		

SECONDE RESPONSE

5.4.2.1	Response name: Cash for Work (CFW)
5.4.2.2	Response Description Conditional transfer operations will be carried out between November and March at the latest. The objective is to enable the targeted households to benefit from an amount of 1,300 CFA Francs per day over a period of 25 working days per month. The financial amount distributed is 32,500 CFA Francs per month and per target household for a period of 2 months. Conditional transfer operations are selected for the benefits they bring to vulnerable populations. At the same time, they increase people's income, restore the environment (development of ponds, dune fixation, treatment of koris, land reclamation), and fight against temporary migration by settling the populations concerned (taking care not to deprive people of a survival strategy, and ultimately strengthen their resilience). <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 16,000 households will be affected by this operation for an amount of 1,140,000,000 CFA Francs in the form of remuneration. Under this Cash for Work operation, a certain category of households in pastoralist communities could receive animals instead of cash in order to use the by-products to ensure their food security.
5.4.2.3	Response Choice Justification <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Time-Sensitive and/or Catalytic Criterion<ul style="list-style-type: none">- This activity with ARC resources can be carried out over a short period of time.- Payments to beneficiaries are made on a weekly basis according to the frequency of local markets.b. Life and Livelihoods Protection

- This activity enables the acquisition of income for poor affected households.
 - It guarantees the regularity of meals (two to three times a day).
 - It makes it possible to preserve the decapitalisation of the household at the end of the feeding period.
 - It ensures the environment protection.
 - The main beneficiaries will be farmers, agro-pastoralists, pastoralists, fishermen, women and children in the affected areas etc.
- c. Compliance with the six-month deadline**
- This is an activity in which the NFCPMS has a great deal of experience in partnership with the implementing agencies.
 - All targeting, remuneration, monitoring and control mechanisms are mastered at all levels: national, regional, divisional and municipal. Thus, the duration of activities will not exceed 3 months when funds are made available on time.

5.4.2.4

Response Implementing Partners

Partner Organisation's Name	Contact Person's Name Within the Organisation	Phone Number	Email Address	Responsibility and Role in the Activity Implementation
Permanent Secretariat of the System	Liman Abari Chegou Sanoussi National Supervisor	96 96 29 16	dnpqca@gmail.com	Ensures the supervision of the ARC activities.
Food Crisis Unit	Nadjim Mohamed Coordinator	96 56 38 18	nadjim.elhadjmohamed@yahoo.fr	Ensures the coordination of assistance operations.
Permanent Secretariat of Dosso	Omar Zakeye	96 88 53 32	Docidi63@yahoo.fr	FTD Coordination and Supervision.
Permanent Secretariat of Maradi	Mani Issoufou	96 87 64 79	Mani.issifou@yahoo.fr	FTD Coordination and Supervision.

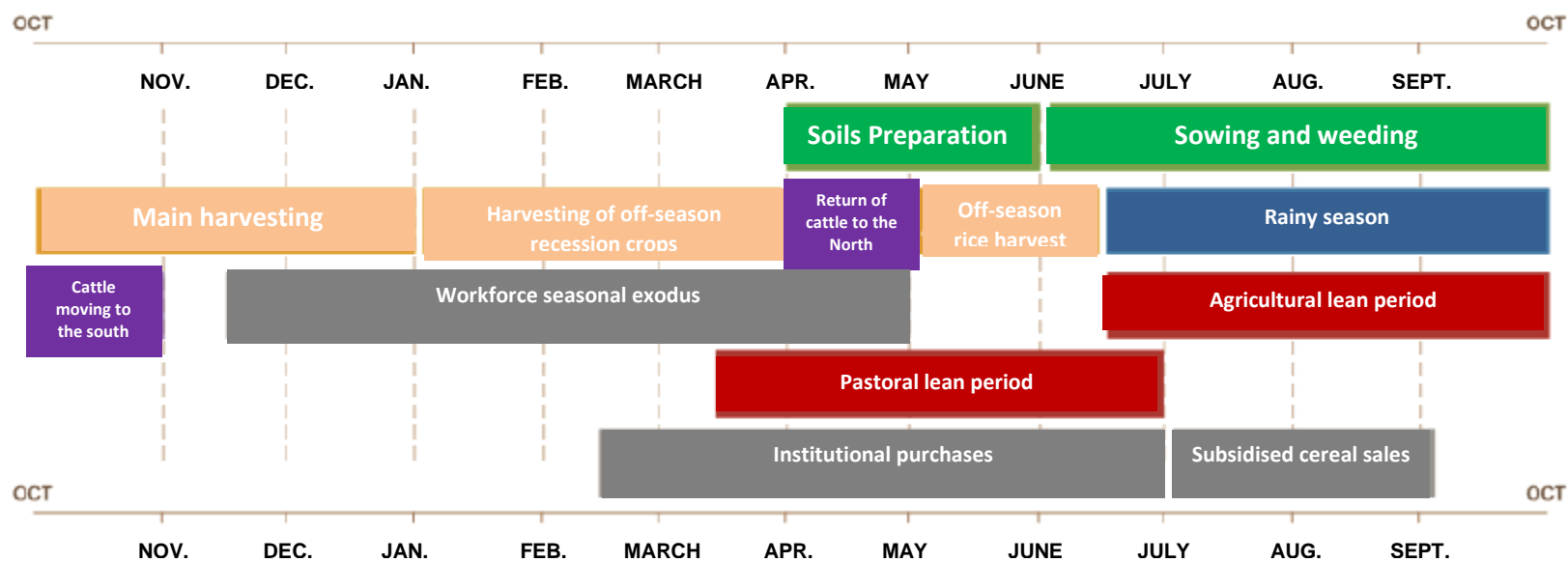
	Permanent Secretariat of Tahoua	Issa Arzika	96 29 75 33	Arzika.issa@yahoo.fr	FTD Coordination and Supervision.
	Permanent Secretariat of Tillabéri	Issifou Oumarou	96 55 67 38	Issoufou772000@yahoo.fr	FTD Coordination and Supervision.
	Permanent Secretariat of Zinder	Seydou Ali	96 29 77 69	Saidouaali12@yahoo.fr	FTD Coordination and Supervision.
	The implementing structures are national NGOs (about 20) whose contacts will be communicated after selection.				
5.4.2.5	Fund Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At the request of the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Finance will create a special secure account in the Public Treasury, and an account in a national bank to receive ARC funds. - Bank transfers after services will be made directly from the special account to the partners' bank accounts for operations. - At the level of the local banks, from the special account created for the monitoring, targeting and control purposes for the benefit of the implementing structures. 				
5.4.2.6	* Unit Cost for 1 month Unit Cost under Scenario No. 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amount per worker: 1,300 CFA Francs - Monthly cost per person = 1,300 CFA Francs x 25 = 32,500 CFA Francs (65 USD) - The number of working days in the month is 25. - *National standards 				
5.4.2.7	Targeting Beneficiaries				

	<i>What type of targeting mechanism will be used, and what criteria will be taken into account?</i>	The targeting system used will be based on a community approach.
	<i>Who will do the targeting?</i>	Implementing partners in collaboration with municipalities in the concerned areas.
	<i>How will targeting be financed?</i>	The targeting cost is an integral part of the funding application submitted by the NGO.
	<i>Is there a targeting verification process?</i>	Regional Committees, through Regional Permanent Secretariats, are responsible for the supervision and control of targeting.
	<i>When will targeting take place in relation to the ARC payment?</i>	At the time the ARC funds were acquired.
5.4.2.8	Supply System	
	<i>How will purchases be made?</i>	Not applicable.
	<i>Who is responsible for purchasing?</i>	Not applicable.
	<i>What is the purchasing schedule?</i>	Not applicable.
5.4.2.9	Goods To Be Purchased and Sources of Supply. N/A	
5.4.2.10	Transfer of Goods to Partners	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Drafting of daily lists of workers by the selected Non-Governmental Organisation (service providers). ⇒ Weekly physical payment in proportion to the work carried out. ⇒ Monitoring and control of payments by Sub-Regional and Municipal Committees. 	

5.4 RESPONSE IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOP)

5.4.1 Seasonal Agricultural Calendar

A TYPICAL YEAR SEASONAL CALENDAR



Source: FEWS NET

Main drought-prone crops: millet, sorghum, cowpea, groundnut.

5.4.2 Implementing Schedule of Responses

5.4.2.1 First Response: Free Targeted Distribution

Stage	Month												Implementing Organisation	
	Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
1 Identification of drought conditions (assessments in progress)														RAS-Meteo-Ministry of Agriculture-ARC
2 Confirmation/declaration of a drought														(NFCPMS)
3 ARC payment announced														
3 Contingency plan adopted														
5 Needs assessment carried out to validate/confirm affected districts														(NFCPMS)
6 Targeting households for response														Sub-Regional Committees
7 Procurement														DAR/Procurement Director
9. Start of aid														FCU/SPR/DSG
10. Monitoring														Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate of the PS/NFCPMS PF ARC

5.4.2.2 Second Response: Cash for Work

Stage	Month												Implementing Organisation	
	Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
1 Identification of drought conditions (assessments in progress)														RAS-Meteo-Ministry of Agriculture-ARC
2 Confirmation/declaration of a drought														(NFCPMS)
3 ARC payment announced														ARC
3. Contingency plan adopted														(NFCPMS)
5 Needs assessment carried out to validate/confirm affected districts														(NFCPMS)
6 Targeting households for response														NGOs /Councils
7 Procurement														
6. Start of aid														FCU/SPR/DSG
7. Monitoring														Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate of the PS/NFCPMS

5.4.3 Standard Operating Procedures

#	Name of the POS	Details of the POS	Responsible Official	Schedule	Lead Time (in days)		Action
					Min.	Max.	
Information and planning process							
01	Monitoring Levels of Food Security and Alternative Livelihoods	Ongoing monitoring of ARVs and other Early Warning tools to monitor the severity and food security situation.	Omar Amadou (RAS)	Ongoing	14 days	21 days	Household Food Insecurity Vulnerability Survey
02	Updating Contact Databases	Confirming contact information for TWG members, implementing partners, and other personnel involved in deploying a disaster risk management plan.	Bako Yacouba (ARC Focal Point)	As soon as a payment possibility is identified.	7 days	10 days	Coordination of activities of the three working groups.
03	Development and Submission of the DDP	Mobilisation of the ARC TWG responsible for contingency planning.	FCU Coordinator	As soon as a payment possibility is identified.			Definition of actions to be carried out. Planning of field activities. Choice of operators.
		Deciding on the most likely scenario.	Niger Technical Team		1 day	2 days	ARV setting
		Deciding which Regions or districts are	Niger Technical		1	2	Operational

		most likely to receive ARC funding.	Team		day	days	Implementatio n Plan
		Depending on the scenario, deciding which responses are most likely to be funded.	Niger Technical Team				Operational Implementatio n Plan
		Estimating the number of vulnerable people targeted.	Niger Technical Team		1 day	2 days	Annual Report on the Food and Nutrition Situation 2015.
		Developing the DDP project, including the detailed budget.	FCU Coordinator		1 day	4 days	DDP Development Meeting
		Obtaining internal Government approval for DDP.	PS/NFCPMS	Once the DDP has been drafted.	1 day	2 days	Approval
		Submitting the DDP to the ARC Secretariat for approval.	PS/NFCPMS	At least 30 days prior to the scheduled payment.	1 day	1 day	DDP Letter of Transmittal
04	Re-Submission of the DDP (if necessary)	Incorporating comments and resubmitting the DDP if it has not been approved by the ARC Board of Directors.	PS/NFCPMS	As soon as the decision on the DDP review process has been communicated	1 day	5 days	DDP Letter of Transmittal

05	Coordinating Needs Assessment	Working with the Multidisciplinary Working Group in order to obtain the results of the needs assessment.	PWG, ARC Coordinator		1 day	4 days	Meeting on consolidating the results of needs assessments.
06	Modification of the PDMO (if necessary)	Following the needs assessment, adjusting the DDA estimates of the number of vulnerable people targeted and the use to be made of ARC funds.	ARC Coordinator, PWG, PS	Following needs assessment	1 day	4 days	DDP updating
<i>Financial processes</i>							
07	Notification of Receipt of Funds from ARC to the Selected/Designated Financial Institution	Notify the country's Treasury and/or Ministry of Finance of the impending payment, and verify all bank details.	PS/NFCPMS	30 days before payment is made	1 day	4 days	Newsletter
08	Notification of Potential transfer of Funds to Implementing Partners	Notify the implementing partner(s) and/or supply source(s) of the possible transfer of funds, and check their bank details.	Financial Assistant	Once payment has been made	1 day	1 day	Bank transfer order
09	Verification of the Treasury Account Dedicated to ARC Funds	Ensuring that there is a dedicated cash account for ARC funds. Verify that it is possible to make an off-budget cycle transfer if ARC funds are paid	PS/NFCPMS	Once the transfer has been made	1 day	1 day	Audit of the ARC treasury account.

		to the Public Treasury.					
10	Transfer of Funds to Implementing Partners; Auditing	Transfer funds to implementing organisations and/or providers in a timely manner.	Once payment has been made.	After the payment	1 day	5 days	Making Bank Transfer Orders
Operating Process							
11	Coordination of Business Processes	Informing other implementing partners of the possibility of a payment.	PS/NFCPMS	As soon as a payment possibility is identified.	-	-	Not applicable.
		Informing national and sub-national structures of the possibility of a payment.		As soon as a payment possibility is identified.	1 day	1 day	Meeting of the Enlarged Consultation Committee
12	Targeting and Recording	Informing programme managers of the possibility of an extension (if the selected response is modular).	ARC Coordinator, PWG	As soon as a payment possibility is identified	1 day	1 day	Consultation and planning meeting with partners
		Identifying additional beneficiaries, and updating the list of these beneficiaries.	ARC Coordinator, PWG, SPR	As soon as a payment is confirmed.	1 day	15 days	Operational Plan Group Meeting
13	Purchasing (if provided for in the selected response)	Checking the completeness of the list of beneficiaries in each identified district/county.	NGO Managers/Mayors, SPR	As soon as a payment is confirmed	1 day	15 days	Task
		Identifying actors responsible for purchasing the goods.	PM's Office Financial Control	As soon as a payment possibility is	1 day	5 days	Conformity check

				identified.			
14	Verification of Existing Systems Functionality	Verifying that sources of supply and procedures are operational.	Heads of the Implementation Monitoring Department	10 days prior to payment	1 day	2 days	Indicators check
15	Communication	Establishing clear communication channels between implementing partners.	ARC Coordinator, PWG, SPR	As soon as a payment is confirmed.	1 day	2 days	Launching, training and contract signature meeting.
16	Monitoring and Evaluation	Identifying additional M&E staffing and training needs for possible payment.	Heads of the Implementation Monitoring Department	As soon as a payment possibility is identified.	1 day	2 days	Capacity building needs assessment
		Ensuring that implementing partners are familiar with the ARC's M&E requirements (monthly reporting and final implementation report).	ARC Focal Point	As soon as a payment is confirmed.	6 days	10 days	Information and exchange meeting
		Ensuring that implementing partners submit monthly progress reports.	Heads of the Implementation Monitoring Department	Continues during payment.	10 days	15 days	Monitoring of the bi-weekly report cards
		Ensuring that implementing bodies/institutions cooperate with independent auditors, and make all necessary documentation available to	PS DAF/NFCPMS	During the implementation of funds received.	-	-	Archiving of supporting documents.

6 FUNDING

6.1 RISK TRANSFER PARAMETERS

Cover Period	<u>Year:</u> 2021-2022
Expected Payment Frequency	Once every four years
Max. Payment Amount	8,578,500,000 CFA Francs
Risk Transfer Levels	4.95
Estimated Insurance Premium	857,850,000 CFA Francs

6.2 FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS AND COORDINATION OF ARC PAYMENTS

ARC payout funds Reception

- **To which account will the ARC transfer the funds?**
 - The opening of a secure treasury account as the main account with flexible disbursement procedures for receiving funds.
 - The funds will then be transferred to a relay account in a private bank only for the operations selected.

ARC payout disbursements to implementing structures

- For Cash for Work, the funds will be transferred from the treasury account to accounts of NGOs services providers
- The unconditional transfer will be made by private service providers on the basis of a service contract between them and the System.
- The Food Targeted Distribution and livestock feed, on the basis of calls for tender.

- **Who is responsible for this account? What type of supervision is provided on this account?**
 - The account will be subject to the double signature of the Chief of Staff and the PS/NFCPMS to make disbursements.

- **Will the ARC be the only source of funding to be put into this account?**

Yes.

- **Will cash outflows from this account be used for ARC activities?**

Yes.

6.3 BUDGET PER RESPONSE

Direct Operating Costs					
<i>A. Cash for Work</i>	No. of Households	Quantity	Average Value (CFA Francs)	Total (CFA Francs)	Comments
Remuneration	16,000	2	32,500	1,040,000,000	Unit cost per household for 2 months: 65,000 CFA Francs and implementation costs: 2,500/household
(Number of households)	16,000		2,500	40,000,000	
Selection, Training, IWG Monitoring, CR, SRC and Council, Programme Assessment		F		60,000,000	
Total Cash				1,140,000,000	
B. General Targeted Distribution (GTD)	30,000	9,000	300,000	2,700,000,000.00	Distribution of cereal rations of 100kg per highly vulnerable household over three months in affected areas.
C. 1 Cattle Feed		5,000	300,000	1,500,000,000	
C. 2 Administrative Fees - Monitoring-Evaluation			F	15,000,000	
GTD Total Cost:				4,215,000,000	
TOTAL GENERAL				5,355,000,000	

7 MANAGEMENT AND LEARNING

7.1 MONITORING-EVALUATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE SE

7.1.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) FRAMEWORK

Outcome	Indicator	Control / Verification Means	Risks/Hypothesis
Impact 1: The food security of affected households is ensured, and livelihoods are safeguarded.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of household food consumption. • Households that have preserved their assets. 	Monthly activity report. M&E Report. SHVFI Report (RAS). Harmonised Survey on Agricultural Households Living Conditions (INS).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays in the start of transfer operations due to operational delays. • Non-compliance with the deadlines for the execution of operations as provided for in the agreements between the State of Niger and ARC. • The targeting methodology adopted is flawed - the project does not reach the most vulnerable. • Payment mechanisms are inefficient - Paying agents are unable to distribute payments to beneficiaries on time.
Outcome 1.1: Vulnerable households benefiting from food security responses (from conditional/unconditional cash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households benefiting from the cash transfer. • Amount transferred. 	Activity report submitted by operators and the FCU. M&E Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

transfer and distribution).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of households that benefited from food distribution. 	PDM Report (FCU)	
Outcome 1.2: Asset creation and livelihood rehabilitation through Food-for-Work/livelihood protection operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people involved in asset creation and rehabilitation. • Number of people trained to carry out the work. • Treated or rehabilitated areas. • Number of structuring micro-works carried out. • Number of households that received animals. • Number of animals distributed. 	FCU, NGOs, Decentralised State Structures Monthly Report M&E Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The targeting methodology adopted is flawed - the project does not reach the most vulnerable. • Payment mechanisms are inefficient - Paying agents are unable to distribute payments to beneficiaries on time.
Impact 2: Faster delivery of aid to targeted households (mandatory for any activity proposed by ARC participating countries).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First contact with targeted beneficiaries within 120 days after the payment of ARC to the country concerned. • Pre-positioning of stocks/service contract with the NFPB/private providers. • Councils' Storage Capacity 	Monthly Report M&E Report FCU, final report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of appropriate and solid structures, as described in the operational plan. • The necessary arrangements are made for the timely execution of operations.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock Procurement Lead Times. 		
Impact 3: Faster implementation of activities set up in the ARC framework (mandatory for any activity proposed by ARC participating countries).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall duration of the setting up and realisation of 180 days. 	<p>Monthly Report. M&E Report. FCU, final report.</p>	

Complaints Management Committees will be set up at the level of each operation. These committees will be mixed and composed of wise people from the villages.

The consumption score is not easy to assess, a special survey would be needed. Consequently, the level of food consumption and the degree of satisfaction seems to us to be easier to apprehend in an emergency context.

7.1.2 MONITORING-EVALUATION PER RESPONSE

7.1.2.1 First Response: Free Targeted Distribution

<p><i>Does the implementing partner have a monitoring system? If so, please describe this system as precisely as possible. Is it on paper? Is the information entered in a GIS system? In Excel Spreadsheet?</i></p> <p><i>Who can access the information?</i></p>	<p>There is a Monitoring/Evaluation Department at national level within the system, as well as at the level of the Regional entities (Regional Permanent Secretariats).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring missions are organised at national, regional, divisional and local levels. - Beneficiary census sheets are drawn up at the municipal level. - A monitoring and control sheet of indicators (quantity, type of product, ration, periodicity and targets) is drawn up. - All information concerning implementation is capitalised in a database at the national level. - Accessibility of information to the general public (Publication on the
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	website and in food security bulletins).
<i>If it is an existing programme, has monitoring taken place in the past? What are the criteria for monitoring or not monitoring a programme? Have programme assessments already been detailed in the past?</i>	A monitoring programme already exists both at the level of the National NFCPMS and in Regions. Mid-term monitoring missions are carried out with a multidisciplinary team in areas where activities are implemented in order to monitor impacts produced by the response. These missions are sanctioned by reports that take stock of the situation, and are accompanied by recommendations.
<i>Please describe in detail the data or information items that will need to be collected by the monitoring system.</i>	The information collected during these monitoring missions relates to the nature of the activity and its relevance, the quantity and type of product distributed, the frequency of distributions and the target beneficiaries (men and women), as well as impacts of the activity if they are visible.
<i>Who is responsible for collecting this information? Who is responsible for analysing the information?</i> <i>What measures have been introduced to ensure the rapid and accurate collection of monitoring data?</i>	The responsibility for data collection lies with the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sub-Regional Committees; and - Distribution Committees at the Municipal level. For the consolidation of collected data, the responsibility lies with the PRS at the Regional level. For the analysis of the consolidated data, the Implementation Monitoring Department will conduct an overall assessment of the impacts of the operations.
<i>How is the Monitoring & Evaluation of the specific response financed?</i>	With ARC funds.
<i>What is the M&E schedule in relation to the ARC payment?</i>	The schedule is related to ARC funding. Two months after receipt of funds, monitoring missions will be carried out at the operational level, with a final schedule to be drawn up.

7.1.2.2 Second Response: Cash for Work

<p><i>Does the implementing partner have a monitoring system? If so, please describe this system as precisely as possible. Is it on paper? Is the information entered in a GIS system? In Excel Spreadsheet?</i></p> <p><i>Who can access the information?</i></p>	<p>Same as the previous activity.</p>
<p><i>If it is an existing programme, has monitoring taken place in the past? What are the criteria for monitoring or not monitoring a programme? Have programme assessments already been detailed in the past?</i></p>	<p>Ibid.</p>
<p><i>Please describe in detail the data or information items that will need to be collected by the monitoring system.</i></p>	<p>Information on recovered areas, distributed amounts, the type of work and the number of people paid (men and women).</p>
<p><i>Who is responsible for collecting this information? Who is responsible for analysing the information?</i></p> <p><i>What measures have been introduced to ensure the rapid and accurate collection of monitoring data?</i></p>	<p>For data collection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGO operator (Indicator Monitoring Sheet) - Sub-Regional Committees (Monitoring Report) <p>For data analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate (PS/NFCPMS)
<p><i>How is the Monitoring & Evaluation of the specific response financed?</i></p>	<p>With ARC funds.</p>
<p><i>What is the M&E schedule in relation to the ARC payment?</i></p>	<p>The schedule is related to ARC funding. Two months after receipt of funds, monitoring missions will be carried out at the operational level, with a final schedule to be drawn up.</p>

7.1.3 RISKS AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES

#	Risk	Risk Occurrence Probability	Impact Description	Mitigation Strategy: what will you do to prevent this risk from occurring?
1	Exchange Risk	Medium	Disruption of operation costs compared to the initial plan.	Readjustment of field operations implementation programmes. This involves mobilising additional resources or reducing either the ration or the number of beneficiaries.
2	Inflation Risk	Weak	Increase in operating costs.	Readjustment of field operations implementation programmes by reducing rations or the number of beneficiaries.
3	Risk that the response(s) does/do not reach the targeted (most vulnerable) population(s).	Weak	Beneficiaries not reached.	Ensure objective and transparent targeting of beneficiaries with minimal inclusion and exclusion rates.
4	Delay in availability of funds.	Medium	Delay in implementing. Non-respect of the chronogram.	Ensure that a special account is set up in order to receive funds and transfer them promptly in the execution of operations.
5	Covid-19 pandemic	Medium	Implementation plan disruption with an increase in the duration of operations.	Readjustment of the FTD plan by operating either by group of target people or by district in order to avoid clustering. Cash Transfer Operation instead of Cash for Work.

APPENDICES
