



United Nations

**CENTRAL  
EMERGENCY  
RESPONSE FUND**



A SOUND HUMANITARIAN INVESTMENT

**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR  
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS  
NIGER  
RAPID RESPONSE  
FLOOD/HURRICANES**

**RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR**

**Mr. Fode Ndiaye**

## REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

- a. Please indicate when the After Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

A specific After Action Review has not been undertaken. The projects were monitored by the recipient agencies as outlined under table 8.

- b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators as outlined in the guidelines.

YES  NO

- c. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders as recommended in the guidelines (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES  NO

## I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response: 13,316,000		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	3,000,002
	COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND/ EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (if applicable)	N/A
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	6,000,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,000,002</b>

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 07-Oct-13			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
UNICEF	13-RR-CEF-136	Water and sanitation	606,572
WFP	13-RR-WFP-069	Food	2,393,430
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>3,000,002</b>

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation	2,314,710
Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation	685,292
Funds forwarded to government partners	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,000,002</b>

### HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The humanitarian context in Niger is multi-faceted shocks (floods, malnutrition and delayed harvest) which leaving those affected extremely vulnerable.

The initial rainy season was delayed and sporadic. Since July 2013, flooding negatively affected vulnerable communities throughout Niger and in August, severe flooding struck the country. Some 135,943<sup>1</sup> people (32 deaths) were affected by flooding and in need of humanitarian assistance. A total of 8,500 households were in need of shelter and more than 12,500 acres of crops were damaged, reducing household income and assets.

<sup>1</sup> 135,900 people were affected by affected by flooding as per 17<sup>th</sup> September in 2013; of which about 58 percent are in the Tillabery and Dosso regions. The breakdown of persons affected per region is as follows: Tillabery – 39,681 ; Dosso – 39,354 ; Maradi – 23,077 ; Niamey – 11,466 ; Tahoua – 9,332 ; Agadez – 6,351 ; Zinder – 5,888 ; Diffa – 794.

The results of the June 2013 national nutritional survey (SMART) show that the nutritional status of children remains serious throughout the country where nationwide it was found that 13.3 per cent of children 6-59 months suffer from Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM); above the World Health Organisations' warning threshold and above the non-crisis 5-year average of 12 per cent. During a crisis year, GAM rates regularly surpass the emergency threshold of 15 per cent. All regions have GAM prevalence rates above the warning threshold of 10 per cent, except Maradi which is above the emergency threshold of 15 per cent. The regional GAM rates are also above the regional non-crisis 5-year averages in all but the two regions of Zinder and Diffa, which were the least affected by flooding. GAM prevalence rates are particularly alarming when considering children aged 6-23 months; the regions of Dosso, Maradi, Tillabery, Niamey and Tahoua have GAM prevalence rates between 18.9 per cent and 23.4 per cent for children 6-23 months. The increased presence of water (unanticipated at present levels) combined with the lack of accessible health care drastically heightens the risk of water-borne illnesses (such as malaria, diarrhoea, cholera, etc.) which can lead to malnutrition and even mortality. The food security and nutrition activities are linked geographically, temporally and programmatically to maximize impact and when food access and availability is not secured, nutrition rates are at risk of plummeting. Based on the findings of the Epicentre and WFP longitudinal study and 2012 monitoring, WFP found that a combined food security (food or cash) and nutrition output is the most effective way to prevent malnutrition in a context such as Niger.

The month of September, in a typical year, is the start of the harvest season and brings with it relief; this however had not been the case for 2013. Due to delayed and sporadic rainfall at the start of the planting season, there were pockets where villages had planted very late or crop growth was low. Crops had also been destroyed by the floods. An August evaluation mission conducted by the Government to the regions of Agadez, Maradi, Diffa and Tillabery found poor food security levels amongst flood affected households. Their findings indicated that the food security situation in pocket areas was difficult due to a combination of rising prices, low food supply in the markets, delayed rains, late planting, crops destroyed by floods and pests for those who planted early, and poor terms of trade for pastoralists. The period of constrained access to food and state of food insecurity, the lean season, continued into October. Historically, when WFP has had to reduce its rations during the month of September, it was normally the start of the harvest, avoiding a dramatic, negative impact.

Furthermore, cereal prices remained very high compared to the last five year average during the same period. Cereal market prices were greater than or equal to 2012 levels when there were production shortfalls and a food crisis. High food prices have an impact on household purchasing power, increasing reliance on negative coping mechanisms.

Starting from September 3, 2013, when the number of evaluations in the regions had begun to be confirmed by the government, UNICEF responded to the emergency by its own contingency stock, with the distribution of non-food items, together with the Humanitarian Coordination Unit of the Prime Minister, other UN partners (including the NFI/ Shelter Working Group /I) and NGOs.

In early September, after assessment-missions were undertaken ( see outlined under point II) the figures of the flood-victims together with damaged crops/crops planted late, and the SMART-Survey /"Enquete de la vulnerabilite "with figures related to malnutrition made the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) prioritise the sectors of WASH and Food security as relevant for applying for CERF Rapid Response Funding, in order to secure recovery for the persons affected by the flooding, and avoid people resorting to negative coping strategies, such as selling their cattle.

## **II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION**

In terms of Water and Sanitation, emphasis was put on replenishing contingency stocks of emergency kits. Since the start of the crisis, emergency kits had been handed out to households who had lost their homes, and as per the time of the application, stocks of emergency kits had almost run out at NGO and government levels, whereas UNICEF had almost used up half of its contingency stock.

In terms of Food Security, findings indicated that the food security situation in pocket areas was difficult due to a combination of rising prices, low food supply in the markets, delayed rains, late planting, crops destroyed by floods and pests for those who planted early, and poor terms of trade for pastoralists.

The primary beneficiaries were the populations living in areas affected by floods ( Tillabery, Zinder, Tahoua ) , recorded as affected through joint assessments which results were published in mid-September. These assessments were coordinated and conducted by OCHA Sub Offices in the Regions together with UN Agencies, local NGO's and local authorities (Protection Civil), with special attention given to families who lost their homes and sought refuge in collective shelters and schools, or with host families.

### III. CERF PROCESS

The decision to initiate a request for CERF funding was taken by members of the Humanitarian Country Team in consultation with the Government of Niger (Humanitarian Coordination Unit (CCH) of the Prime Minister). The growing needs and limited response capacity in terms of NFI by partners in the country justified urgent action to support people in need, as did the situation where multi-faceted shocks (floods, malnutrition and delayed harvest relief) left those affected extremely vulnerable in terms of food with the Government of Niger calling for Emergency food assistance.

The Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) for Niger in 2013 was estimating a need for 354 million USD to provide emergency aid to almost 3 million people across the country. Many of the most vulnerable populations targeted through the lean season response were those who were also hit by the negative impacts of floods, malnutrition and delayed harvest relief. The unforeseen combined impact of these shocks gave rise to further needs that were not planned for initially

The organizational process was carried out by OCHA in collaboration with the CCH. The consultation process for developing this CERF grant involved UNICEF and WFP management in close coordination with the food, cluster, NFI working group, inter cluster and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). Several coordination meetings took place in Niamey to plan for a response in a concerted way. The process was inclusive of all concerned actors including NGOs and especially of the Government. The number of victims had been consolidated by the Directorate General of Civil Protection and validated and shared with others by the CCH. The joint analysis of the humanitarian situation allowed the Shelter / NFI Working Group to identify a strategy to provide multisectoral response, and define the kits to be distributed based on the needs of affected households, depending on their composition and structure. Agencies and implementing partners, in coordination with the CCH identified areas of intervention and priority for assessing the targeted population. These were populations living in areas affected by floods and recorded as affected as a result of joint assessments, with special attention to families who lost their homes and sought refuge in collective shelters and school zones, or with host families. The CERF funding application was submitted accordingly. After the disbursements of funds, the agencies concerned commenced their activities through purchasing food (WFP) and kits ( UNICEF).

During the response, the weekly coordination meetings organized by the Government with the support of OCHA, facilitated the flow of information to ensure regular updating of the situation (stocks available and in the pipeline, gaps to cover, additional funding needed, etc..).

Priority needs were to support people who lost their means of subsistence during the recent flooding, with priority given to the regions of Tillabery and Dosso in terms of food.

Gender aspects and protection have been taken into account in the implementation. In particular, widows and women / young girls who were heads of households, living in collective shelters, and thus considered more vulnerable, were a priority for the distributions. The Government of Niger requested that food assistance be provided to the affected populations for 3 months, bringing the total food needs to 6,288 mt. The Government was able to provide 2,000 mt from its Emergency Food Stock. WFP was solicited to provide part of the remaining food assistance in addition to the needs and requirements for nutrition.

### IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR				
Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 232,000 ( total number of people affected by flooding in Niger, last figure)				
The estimated total number of individuals directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector	Cluster/Sector	Female	Male	Total
	Water and sanitation	23,511	19,189	42,700
	Food	22,835	22,789	45,624

## **BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION**

In 2013, floods affected more than 33,285 households, and 232,000 people (a total towards the end of the year as opposed to the 135,943 affected by the time of the application ) people had lost their homes because of the natural disasters.

Of the 33,285 households affected, CERF funding has provided support to 6,100 households with NFIs in Tillabéry, Zinder and Tahoua, meaning nearly 20 per cent of affected households. The needs analysis and response strategy has been carried out on the basis of the number of households, the estimated number of persons assisted was made on the basis of 7 persons per household, thus comprising of a total of 42,700 people for these 6,100 households.

The number of affected households was calculated on the basis of information provided by the Civil Protection Authority or NGO partners in charge of distributing NFI kits to affected populations.

The beneficiaries reached in terms of food interventions are based on the number of beneficiaries reached with a full food basket. CERF funds were used to procure some commodities in the food basket (based on pipeline gaps at the time). The rest of the food basket was procured with other contributions. The planned beneficiary numbers were based on the CERF contribution funding the complete food basket.

<b>TABLE 5: PLANNED AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES THROUGH CERF FUNDING</b>		
	<b>Planned</b>	<b>Estimated Reached</b>
<b>Female</b>	18,280	22,835
<b>Male</b>	17,193	22,789
<b>Total individuals (Female and male)</b>	35,473	45,624
<b>Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5</b>	11,082	19,235

## **CERF RESULTS**

Within the WASH-sector, the CERF funding allowed for the 6,100 households identified as victims to receive emergency inputs within a short time. Each family has been given non-food items (3 screens, 3 mats, 3 blankets, 2 flexible jerry cans, 1 20l bucket, 10 soaps, Aqua tabs (150 tablets), 2 sheets 4 m by 5 m) covering their needs for immediate protection, health and hygiene for a period of three months. This rapid response eased their vulnerability and also helped to accelerate their recovery.

Items ordered with CERF funds helped to replenish contingency stocks originally made available by UNICEF at the onset of the response. This was particularly important to respond in time to other sudden emergencies (flood of River Komadougou, influx of refugees in Diffa, cholera, and a malnutrition peak). In fact, UNICEF would not have been able to commit its entire contingency stock without the assurance of its reconstitution, even partial. To this end, as a last resort provider, the Organization must maintain a permanent capacity for rapid response to sudden emergencies.

Good coordination between the government (responsible for identifying and coordinating disaster response), organizations that provided NFIs (UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR, Plan, JICA) and organizations which have been doing distribution (NGOs, Nigerian Red Cross, CPB) was emphasised to ensure a uniform response to the most urgent needs in all priority areas.

Within the food-security-sector, CERF funds enabled WFP to respond rapidly to serve the beneficiaries. WFP was able to purchase food locally and take advantage of regionally prepositioned stock. Funds received through the CERF contribution allowed WFP to provide food assistance to some 70,000 flood-affected people, thus stabilizing their food consumption levels and reducing reliance on negative coping mechanisms. The CERF funds contributed to WFP's support through food assistance for assets (FFA), general food distributions

and nutritional activities. WFP's nutritional support contributed to preventing increases in malnutrition. FFA activities enabled participants to maintain their food consumption levels as well as protecting their livelihoods.

## **CERF's ADDED VALUE**

**a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries?**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

Despite the rapid disbursement of CERF funds, the development of the application required an intensive and lengthy inter-agency and governmental collaboration. In addition, once the funds were disbursed, the control inputs required additional time, especially for offshore inputs that are generally received within at least four weeks.

However, upon confirmation of funding by the CERF Secretariat, UNICEF immediately made available the remainder of its own contingency stock to ensure continuity of an appropriate emergency response. Therefore, flexibility granted by the Secretariat has enabled immediate availability of UNICEF stocks already prepositioned in the country in conjunction with the offshore procurement process. This has had a positive impact on the response and the number of lives saved.

CERF funds enabled WFP to respond rapidly to serve the beneficiaries. WFP was able to purchase food locally and take advantage of regionally prepositioned stock

**b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs??**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

The timely provision of NFIs kits to ensure basic minimum protection (tarpaulins, blankets, mats), access to hygiene (soap, Aqua tabs) and protection against diseases (mosquito nets) to people who had lost everything reduced their vulnerability and increased their chances of survival while contributing to their recovery.

Without WFP food assistance, it would have been extremely difficult to avoid affected people selling their cattle and other commodities to survive. Rates in terms of food insecurity and moderate malnutrition would have been worsened.

**c) Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

The availability of CERF funds was used as an argument by agencies like UNICEF to convince other donors such as JICA to contribute to the humanitarian response to meet the remaining needs. WFP received USD 6 million from bilateral and multilateral donors.

**d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

Mechanisms for the coordination of humanitarian assistance, including food security and nutrition interventions, in Niger are strong and well supported by NGOs, UN agencies, donors and the Government. The cluster system is active in Niger. WFP and FAO co-lead the food security cluster and WFP is an active participant in the nutrition cluster. WFP leads the logistics and the emergency telecommunication working groups. Coordination meetings are regularly held with food, cash and nutrition partners and counterparts at the central and field levels to: identify strengths and weaknesses; to address challenges; and to make informed management decisions together in order to improve programme effectiveness and efficiency.

The cluster system and intercluster coordination are well attended especially when come the time to discuss CERF allocations.

CERF is seen as a booster for the participation in coordination mechanisms. It also helps to address the necessary need for a better coordination among actors so as to avoid overlapping and duplication on the ground for a more efficient response and impact.

**e) If applicable, please highlight other ways in which CERF has added value to the humanitarian response**

N/A

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<sup>2</sup> Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns, locust control, etc.).

## V. LESSONS LEARNED

**TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE CERF SECRETARIAT**

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
UNICEF was able to immediately provide its prepositioned stocks of NFIs in the country thanks to the flexibility granted by the Secretariat. Indeed, the maximum permitted six weeks before the disbursement of CERF funds, and the allocation of eligible expenditure should be allowed initially to advance the necessary amounts of NFI for the response already in the process while engaging offshore purchase to replace items available to fill the remaining urgent needs and uncovered needs.	Formalize this flexibility through revising the CERF / RR Guidelines to allow replenishment of contingency stocks in parallel with the distribution of already prepositioned stocks for emergency response.	CERF Secretariat

**TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS**

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Preparation activities and upstream flood prevention are essential. Actors and donors should pay attention to the preparation to reduce the number of people at risk	Ensure continued advocacy with donors for funding and implementation of prevention and preparation (i.e. flood mapping, awareness, realization of operational contingency plans) throughout the year to reduce the vulnerability of households at the time of floods	UN Agencies, HC
Coordination is essential to ensure rapid disbursement and proper use of CERF funds.	Strengthen coordination mechanisms between government and Clusters in advance of emergencies to ensure a better response planning and the effective operationalization of the national contingency plan	OCHA, Clusters, CCH
The Government of Niger must play a key role in the preparations for and response to floods.	Support the government in the establishment of integrated programs to reduce the risk of floods and to reinforce the resilience of communities. Support in the establishment of a national stock of NFI.	UN Agencies, HC, Donors
The damage assessment could be improved by the establishment of joint assessment teams (government, NGOs, UN system) and by using a more	A more detailed matrix for damage was developed and validated by the Inter-Cluster. Advocacy must continue to validate the record by the government, training partners on the use of the new matrix, and to ensure a mixed team for damage assessment.	UN Agencies, HC, CCHA, Donors



<p>detailed evaluation sheet, which would include better account gender issues / women (census female-headed families, etc.).</p>		
<p>There is a need to include flooding as a risk in the integrated context analysis for seasonal livelihood planning (SLP). SLP is a participatory planning exercise carried out by WFP, humanitarian partners and communities to identify major community needs to build their resilience, relevant activities to be carried out for the response to these needs and gaps in the response..</p>	<p>SLP is a participatory planning exercise carried out by WFP, humanitarian partners and communities to identify major community needs to build their resilience, relevant activities to be carried out for the response to these needs and gaps in the response. Timely funding is essential to be able to respond quickly to communities' short and long-term needs</p>	<p>UN Agencies, HC</p>

## VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
<b>CERF project information</b>			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	5. CERF grant period:	[15.09.13 – 14.03.14]
2. CERF project code:	13-RR-CEF-136	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Water and sanitation		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Emergency response to the floods in Niger by integrating a multi-sectorial approach of the response		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 1,616,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 750,572	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 0
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 606,572	▪ Government Partners: US\$ 0
<b>Results</b>			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	23,511	23,511	N/A
b. Male	19,189	19,189	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	42,700	42,700	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	11,082	19,235	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
General objective • improve the humanitarian situation of 6,100 families affected by floods in Niger Specific objectives (NFI, WASH) • Ensure that the 6,100 families affected by floods receive some non-food items to meet their basic and urgent needs.			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
6,100 affected households would have received a kit of emergency non-food items.			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
At the outbreak of flooding and the identification of humanitarian needs, UNICEF had used half of its contingency stocks to assist victims. Based on the growing needs and the (limited response capacity in NFIs from partners in the country, the Humanitarian Country Team initiated a request for CERF funding. Upon acceptance, UNICEF committed itself to use the balance of its contingency stock (remaining balance for 6,100 households) to meet the most urgent humanitarian needs not covered yet. The 6,100 kits were distributed to beneficiaries by Plan International (Dosso), Oxfam (Zinder and Tillabéry), the Civil Protection (Tillabéry and Niamey), CRS (Tillabéry) and Samaritan's Purse (Tahoua). At the same time, upon receipt of the CERF funds, and based on the strategy established by the Humanitarian Country Team in conjunction with CCH, some orders have been placed (equivalent to the production of 6,100 kits). Upon confirmation of CERF funding, UNICEF placed the required orders of 6,100 kits. However, the delivery time of some items was estimated to several weeks. UNICEF thus favoured the use of the remaining kits in			

<p>its contingency stocks to continue to respond immediately to urgent needs of 6,100 households identified by the Civil Protection Agency</p> <p>Once received, these contributions helped restore a part of the UNICEF contingency stock, in order to provide a response to other sudden emergencies.</p> <p>Thanks to the CERF funding, 6,100 households have benefited from a kit of emergency non-food items adapted to their immediate needs.</p>	
<p>12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:</p>	
<p>N/A</p>	
<p>13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?</p>	<p>YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><b>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b):</b> 0. However, it is worth noting that the components of gender and protection have been included in the distribution (prioritization of widows and single mothers living in collective shelters).</p> <p><b>If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0):</b></p>	
<p>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</p>	<p>EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>A satisfaction survey of households, who received the same kits, was conducted in 2012 and showed that 95per cent of the targeted victims were satisfied with the crisis response. The response strategy was renewed. UNICEF, in collaboration with the CCH and the partners involved in it, then made a follow-up on the project implementation through the distribution ratios matching sign-in sheets signed by the recipient households.</p> <p>This monitoring helped ensure that the kits were delivered to the final recipients in targeted priority areas.</p>	<p>EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/></p>
	<p>NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	WFP	CERF Grant Period	15.09.2013 – 14.03.2014
2. CERF project code:	13-RR-WFP-069	Status of Grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Saving lives, reducing malnutrition and protecting the livelihoods of vulnerable populations		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$11,700,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$6,083,820	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i> US\$685,292
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$2,393,430	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i> US\$0
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. <i>Female</i>	23,301	22,835	
b. <i>Male</i>	23,254	22,789	
c. <i>Total individuals (female + male):</i>	46,555	45,624	
d. <i>Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5</i>	10,382	10,174	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<p>The principle objective of the intervention is:                      To improve food consumption over 3 month assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households at risk of hunger                      The Specific objective is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To mitigate the risks of a further deterioration in the food security status (and as a result the nutritional status) of targeted populations, especially children under 5 years, through the provision of 3 months food assistance to zones affected by flooding, with priority given to the Tillabéry and Dosso regions</li> </ul> <p>As of 17 September 2013, the Government has stated the most urgent needs include more than 2,096 metric tons (Mt) of food for 1 month and 2,289 million FCFA in non-food items. Additionally, approximately 133 million FCFA are needed in transportation costs. Present resources available in terms of food assistance, for 1 month, covers approximately 20 per cent of needs in cereal, sugar and oil. The Government has requested that food assistance be provided to the affected populations for 3 months, bringing the total food needs to 6,288 Mt. The Government is able to provide 3,000 Mt from its Emergency Food Stock. WFP has been solicited to provide the remaining food assistance.</p> <p>The food needs presented in this proposal will allow WFP to respond to the critical need of ensuring food assistance for flood affected populations. WFP will be able to complement the CERF funding with its post-harvest food assistance for asset activities scheduled to begin in November/December. However, given the multi-faceted shocks affecting these vulnerable populations, ensuring food assistance without breaks/reductions, will allow WFP to support household food access, secure stocks, and reduce household reliance on negative coping mechanisms including borrowing, all the while protecting the positive gains achieved through previous asset-enhancement and safety net activities and reducing the risk of malnutrition and child mortality. With the caseload programmed in WFP's PRRO 200051 and the actual identified vulnerable populations, WFP will be able to respond to the present additional needs without revising its budget, it is the operational budget needs that have increased.</p>			

10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal	
General food assistance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Household food consumption of 46,555 persons is maintained at an acceptable level</li> <li>Vulnerable targeted households have access to food, reducing their reliance on negative coping mechanisms</li> </ul>	
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds	
Funds received through the CERF contributed to WFP's support to some 46,000 flood-affected people, thus stabilizing their food consumption and nutritional levels and reducing reliance on negative coping mechanisms. WFP provided life-saving general food distributions during the lean season and conditional food assistance after the end of the lean season in order not to create dependency. Conditional food assistance provides the support needed to stabilize populations, secure food stocks, enhance and protect community assets. The CERF donation also contributed to WFP's assistance to flood-affected people through support to moderately malnourished children in government health centres, as well as to malnourished pregnant and lactating women and to caretakers of severely malnourished children to encourage them to accompany their children admitted to in-patient therapeutic feeding centres supported by UNICEF.	
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:	
n/a	
13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b):</b> 1</p> <p><b>If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0):</b> Food management committees are operational for all WFP activities and routine monitoring in 2013 (for the project PRRO 200051) indicated that, on average, women occupied 43 per cent of leadership positions in these committees. Although men outnumbered women in leadership positions, those women in leadership positions were reportedly very active. According to WFP post-distribution monitoring (PDM) for the same project in 2013, 32 per cent of women received food entitlements at the distribution sites for the TFA food modality. PDM results indicated that giving women food entitlements tended to elevate women's decision-making role. Decisions on how food assistance would be used were more likely made by women or shared between men and women when the entitlement was given directly to the woman. WFP strongly encourages female candidates during recruitment and sensitizes food aid monitors regarding gender issues in monitoring.</p>	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending? See above AAR, section 11 and note below.	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
The government and humanitarian partners held an annual review of the response to the government's Support Plan for 2013 (Plan de Soutien) during 27-29 November 2013. This included the response to the lean season as well as the flood response. While WFP did not systematically collect data to measure outcome level indicators over the three months of this activity, WFP and partners systematically and continuously monitor prior to, during, and after registration and distribution activities to allow for timely collection and receipt of data to address any obstacles. Monthly monitoring reports are prepared by WFP to monitor, in a timely manner for food assistance to identify strengths and weaknesses; and to make informed management decisions together with partners in order to improve programme effectiveness and efficiency.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Implementing Partner Name	Sub-grant made under pre-existing partnership agreement	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$	Date First Installment Transferred	Start Date of CERF Funded Activities By Partner	Comments /Remarks
13-RR-WFP-069	Food Assistance	WFP	ACT FOR PEOPLE IN NEED	No	INGO	\$129	18-Sep-13	06-Dec-13	
13-RR-WFP-069	Food Assistance	WFP	ACTION DES JEUNES RURAUX POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT	No	NNGO	\$15,966	19-Nov-13	22-Nov-13	
13-RR-WFP-069	Food Assistance	WFP	ACTIONS ET PROGRAMMES IMPACTS AU SAHEL	No	NNGO	\$79,484	19-Nov-13	25-Nov-13	
13-RR-WFP-069	Food Assistance	WFP	AGENCE DE DEVELOPPEMENT NOURRITERRE	No	NNGO	\$66	22-Sep-13	22-Nov-13	
13-RR-WFP-069	Food Assistance	WFP	ASSOCIATION PR LA REDY DE L'ÉLEVAGE AU NER	No	NNGO	\$101,214	22-Sep-13	15-Nov-13	
13-RR-WFP-069	Food Assistance	WFP	BIEN ETRE DE LA FEM & DE L'ENFANT	No	NNGO	\$18	22-Sep-13	19- Nov-13	
13-RR-WFP-069	Food Assistance	WFP	COOPERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE	No	INGO	\$107	22-Sep-13	09-Dec-13	
13-RR-WFP-069	Food Assistance	WFP	CROIX ROUGE NIGERIENNE	No	RedC	\$222,347	22-Sep-13	15-Nov-13	
13-RR-WFP-069	Food Assistance	WFP	FORUM SANTE NIGER	No	NNGO	\$112	15-Nov-13	13-Dec-13	
13-RR-WFP-069	Food Assistance	WFP	FRENCH RED CROSS	No	RedC	\$3,993	15-Nov-13	22-Nov-13	
13-RR-WFP-069	Food Assistance	WFP	GRUPPE D'APPUI AU DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE	No	NNGO	\$372	15-Nov-13	04-Dec-13	

13-RR-WFP-069	Food Assistance	WFP	HELEN KELLEN INTERNATIONAL	No	INGO	\$974	15-Nov-13	27-Nov-13	
13-RR-WFP-069	Food Assistance	WFP	HILFE ZUR SELBSTHILFE EV	Yes	INGO	\$216	22-Dec-13	09-Dec-13	Partner prefinanced activities.
13-RR-WFP-069	Food Assistance	WFP	HUMEDICA (HUMANITARIAN MEDICAL)	No	INGO	\$101	18-Sep-13	11-Dec-13	
13-RR-WFP-069	Food Assistance	WFP	INITIATIVE LOCALE D'ACTION POUR LA FEMME	No	NNGO	\$25,318	19-Nov-13	26-Nov-13	
13-RR-WFP-069	Food Assistance	WFP	INITIATIVES ET ACTIONS CONTRE LA PAUVRETÉ	No	NNGO	\$8,522	19-Nov-13	22-Nov-13	
13-RR-WFP-069	Food Assistance	WFP	MEDECINS DU MONDE	No	INGO	\$197	18-Sep-13	07-Dec-13	
13-RR-WFP-069	Food Assistance	WFP	AFICARE	No	INGO	\$18,361	19-Nov-13	23-Nov-13	
13-RR-WFP-069	Food Assistance	WFP	AFRIKSOU	Yes	NNGO	\$26,265	7-Dec-13	18-Nov-13	Partner prefinanced activities.
13-RR-WFP-069	Food Assistance	WFP	KARKARA	No	NNGO	\$30,490	18-Sep-13	21-Nov-13	
13-RR-WFP-069	Food Assistance	WFP	KAYDIA	No	NNGO	\$17,706	19-Nov-13	22-Nov-13	
13-RR-WFP-069	Food Assistance	WFP	MASNAT	No	NNGO	\$55,261	18-Sep-13	20-Nov-13	
13-RR-WFP-069	Food Assistance	WFP	TASSAHAK	No	NNGO	\$144	18-Sep-13	12-Dec-13	
13-RR-WFP-069	Food Assistance	WFP	PROJET LUTTE ENSABLEMENT CUVETTES OASIENNE	No	NNGO	\$11,155	7-Sep-13	12-Dec-13	
13-RR-WFP-069	Food Assistance	WFP	REFORM	No	NNGO	\$16,838	18-Sep-13	26-Nov-13	
13-RR-WFP-069	Food Assistance	WFP	RENFORCEMENT DES INITIATIVES COMMUNAUTAIRES	No	NNGO	\$23,543	18-Sep-13	22-Nov-13	

13-RR-WFP-069	Food Assistance	WFP	SAHEL DEVELOPPEMENT	Yes	NNGO	\$8,603	7-Dec-13	25-Nov-13	Partner prefinanced activities.
13-RR-WFP-069	Food Assistance	WFP	SANTE EDUCATION DEVELOPPEMENT	Yes	NNGO	\$12,587	7-Dec-13	02-Dec-13	Partner prefinanced activities.
13-RR-WFP-069	Food Assistance	WFP	SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND	Yes	INGO	\$484	11-Mar-14	12-Dec-13	Partner prefinanced activities.
13-RR-WFP-069	Food Assistance	WFP	VOLONTAIRES NIGERIENS POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT	No	NNGO	\$3,928	19-Nov-13	12-Dec-13	
13-RR-WFP-069	Food Assistance	WFP	WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL	Yes	INGO	\$791	29-Dec-13	15-Nov-13	Partner prefinanced activities.



## ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

CCH	Cellule de Coordination Humanitaire
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DGPC	Direction Générale de la Protection Civile
HCR	Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
OIM	Organisation internationale pour les migrations
ONG	Organisation non-gouvernementale
NFI	Non-Food Item
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene