

# Appeal

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Niger

## Food Assistance Following Drought & Locusts: AFNG 51 (Revision 3)

**Appeal Target: US\$ 2,703,725**

***Balance Requested from ACT Alliance: US\$ 92,344***

Geneva, March 22, 2006

Dear Colleagues,

In extensive parts of Niger, both the agricultural production of 2004 and grasslands reserved for cattle were severely affected by drought and swarms of locusts. The government and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) estimated a national crop shortage of 224,000 tons. Two thirds of the crop failure can be attributed to the insufficient rainfall in 2004 and one third to the locust plague.

An ACT appeal was issued on July 23 and revised on August 9 and September 14, 2005 to respond to this emergency including proposals from ACT members, **Lutheran World Relief (LWR)** and **Swiss Interchurch Aid (HEKS)**.

The current revision includes an adjustment of **Lutheran World Relief (LWR)** programme that is based on a reassessment of the needs. They are proposing to reduce the distribution of food and grains and increase post-crisis activities such as building of wells, developing of market gardens, animal restocking and training of the communities on the management of these activities. LWR is also proposing to extend the completion date of the project from **June to August 31, 2005**.

We are including in this revision the **Swiss Interchurch Aid (HEKS)** project that is still in implementation without modifications and will finalise on May 30, 2006.

**This revision replace all the previous appeals and revisions.**

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ACT is a global alliance of churches and related agencies working to save lives and support communities in emergencies worldwide.

The ACT Coordinating Office is based with the World Council of Churches (WCC) and The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) in Switzerland.

**Project Completion Date:**

LWF: 31 August 2006

HEKS: 31 May 2006

**Summary of Appeal Targets, Pledges/Contributions Received and Balance Requested**

|  | <b>HEKS</b>      | <b>LWR</b>    | <b>ACT Co-ordination</b> | <b>Unear Marked</b> | <b>Total US\$</b> |
|--|------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Appeal Targets                             | 956,606          | 1,732,119     | 15,000                   |                     | 2,703,725         |
| <b>Less: Pledges/Contribution Received</b> | 1,060,625        | 1,639,775     | 15,000                   | 351                 | 2,715,751         |
| <b>Balance Requested from ACT Alliance</b> | <b>(104,019)</b> | <b>92,344</b> | <b>0</b>                 | <b>(351)</b>        | <b>92,344*</b>    |

\* This amount is only for LWR

Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

**US dollar**

Account Number - 240-432629.60A

IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

**Euro**

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z

IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

**Account Name: ACT - Action by Churches Together**

UBS AG

8, rue du Rhône

P.O. Box 2600

1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND

Swift address: UBSW CHZH12A

**Please also inform the Finance Officer Jessie Kgoroadira ([jkg@act-intl.org](mailto:jkg@act-intl.org)) and the Programme Officer Elsa Moreno ([elm@act-intl.org](mailto:elm@act-intl.org)) of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the implementers, now that the Pledge Form is no longer attached to the Appeal.**

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

**For further information please contact:**ACT Director, Jenny Borden (phone +41 22 791 6033 or mobile phone + 41 79 203 6055) **or**

ACT Program Officer, Elsa Moreno, (phone +41 22 791 6420 or mobile phone +41 79 608 8133)

ACT Web Site address: <http://www.act-intl.org>

Jenny Borden

Interim Director, ACT Co-ordinating Office

## **I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER**

- **The Lutheran World Relief (LWR)**

## **II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION**

Lutheran World Relief works in partnership with approximately 150 grassroots, non-governmental and international organisations in 50 countries to help people to grow food, improve health, strengthen communities, end conflict, build livelihoods and recover from disasters. Founded by U.S. Lutherans in 1945 to assist European refugees after World War II, LWR's mission is to work in partnership with local organisations to eradicate poverty and injustice in impoverished communities.

Over the past six decades, LWR has invested time and resources in developing and maintaining partnerships with organisations that have a history of accountability, integrity, and a long-term presence in the communities where they operate. LWR's relief and development strategies focus on empowering partner organisations to effectively address the immediate and long-term needs of those suffering from poverty, conflict, and disaster. LWR commits its resources to strengthening the capacities of its partner organisations to work with communities in finding durable development solutions. Regarding emergency response, LWR supports its partners in providing relief assistance in conjunction with longer-term efforts, such as rehabilitation, disaster preparedness, and vulnerability reduction projects. A combination of cash grants, material aid, and technical expertise make up the core of LWR's support system for its partners. LWR and its partners provide their services regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, religion or political affiliation.

LWR is a registered NGO in Niger, where it has been working for roughly 30 years. Its work focuses on building sustainable rural livelihoods and food security by improving agricultural practices; increasing availability of water through well building for dry season gardening; increasing HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention; and creating village health committees, while investing in strengthening the capacity of community organisations.

### **Appui au Développement Endogène des Communautés à la Base (ADECB)**

ADECB is a non-governmental organisation whose principle mission is to help rural populations find effective and sustainable development solutions and to defend their rights via participatory approaches whereby communities are involved in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of their development interventions. LWR has worked with ADECB since 2002. The areas of implementation for ADECB's response are Illéla and Konni in the Tahoua region.

### **Contribution à l'Éducation de Base (CEB)**

CEB specialises in literacy training, community empowerment, and ensuring the sustainability of development projects at the grassroots level. CEB's mission is to provide support to grassroots communities and improve the living conditions of the poorest of the poor in the fight against food insecurity and the spread of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. CEB has particular expertise in the implementation of development projects in nomadic zones. CEB's partnership with LWR began in 2000. The area of implementation for CEB's response is Dakoro in the Maradi region.

### **Gyara**

Gyara's mission is to improve the livelihoods of rural populations in Niger through the implementation of innovative development programs in the areas of agriculture, health, food security, education and human rights. The organisation works with communities to promote

equality, peace, health, and better uses of natural resources in the Balleyara area, in Tillabéry Region, 100 kilometres outside of Niamey. Gyara has been an LWR partner since 2002.

### **III. DESCRIPTION OF EMERGENCY SITUATION**

#### **General situation**

Food security is a constant concern for the inhabitants of Niger. Unfavorable weather conditions, strong demographic pressures, a decrease in soil fertility, difficulties accessing inputs and obsolete cultural practices have led to a decrease in agricultural production. Last year a drought and a locust attack resulted in an especially bad crop year and a severe food shortage. The government estimated the grain shortfall at 224,000 tons. According to the FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization), around 3.5 million people were threatened with malnutrition.

The pre-existing vulnerability of the households in the most severely affected areas of Niger accentuated the effects of the food crisis. Most of these extremely poor households were not able to cope with the crop failure and the rising price of food. Since the Government of Niger launched an appeal to the international community, several development partners (bilateral and multilateral) have taken measures to reduce the harmful effects of this food crisis. Unfortunately much of the aid arrived late and large scale relief interventions were slow to get started. The result has been devastating for thousands of people, with children and the elderly particularly affected.

This year's harvest may be good, however, according to local officials, most people have already "sold" futures of their expected crops and may end up with too little left after harvest. Also, there is a tendency, partially due to lack of access to credit, to sell crops at harvest when the prices are at their lowest in order to meet cash needs. All indications are that a similar crisis will happen again this year and food shortages will be experienced again.

### **IV. DESCRIPTION of the SITUATION in the AREA of PROPOSED RESPONSE**

LWR is responding in four departments within three regions in Niger: Dakoro in the Maradi region, Filingué in the Tillabéri region, and Illéla and Konni in the Tahoua region. All of the targeted communities were chosen based on 1) LWR partners' experience working with these communities and their understanding of local needs, contexts and practices, and 2) the gravity of the situation as defined by the Emergency Task Force, a Niger Government crisis group created to co-ordinate activities related to the disaster response.

#### **Département de Dakoro (served by CEB)**

The Dakoro department is located in the centre of Niger in the Maradi region, with a total estimated population of 429,495 individuals or 53,687 households. It is located 121 kilometres from Maradi, the country's economic capital. Its population, composed of Peul, Hausa, and Tuareg ethnicities, works in agriculture and raising livestock. The department's people are struggling to ensure their daily food needs and prepare for the rainy season. Off-season agricultural production practised in some areas of the country is, even in regular circumstances, very difficult due to lack of water. Currently, the most vulnerable members of villages/camps - including women, children, the handicapped and elderly - are most affected.

The zone has always been at risk. National alert systems specialists have declared the Dakoro department, located in the heart of the Sahel, to be 98% food-deficient. The identified villages and camps of three communes require an urgent intervention. Preliminary target areas include 56 villages. This number may shift pending more detailed assessments.

**Département de Filingué (served by GYARA)**

Balleyara, Tabla, and Winditan villages are part of the Filingué department in the region of Tillabéry, located 90 kilometres north-east of Niamey. As of 2001, the total population was estimated at 95,011, across 122 villages. The population of Filingué is in a situation of chronic food insecurity. A minimum of two out of every three years has experienced a shortage over the last twenty years. Grain production has met the food needs of - at best - seven out of 12 months, and at worst three months for the most vulnerable – a group that unfortunately is more than 60% of the department's population. The principle coping strategy to date has been an exodus of labour to Niamey and other neighbouring countries, and the sale of anything of worth. Women and girls have turned to prostitution to meet their basic needs, despite the risk of AIDS.

The three initial target villages have populations of respectively 9,949, 3,932 and 3,177 and are composed of Tuareges, Diermas and Hausas ethnic groups. These are rural, agricultural and animal-raising communities. They produce millet, sorghum, nuts etc. in the rainy season and do small gardening in the off season. This amounts to mostly subsistence farming, with supplemental small garden produce principally sold at the local and Niamey market. Despite their potential, agriculture and animal-raising have been subjected to repeated periods of drought, locust attacks and erosion. Within the three project villages, the last season's harvest was declared 50% deficient in Balleyara and Tabla, and 65% deficient in Winditan. This is particularly difficult for a population that lives on less than a dollar a day.

**Départements d'Illéla, Konni (served by ADECB)**

The department of Illéla is located in the extreme west of the Tahoua region. Its population, estimated at 248,027 inhabitants, is composed mostly of farmers living in an environment very unfavorable for agriculture. The main constraints are damaged soils, the scarcity and irregularity of the rainfall (the annual mean is 14 inches) and heavy erosion from wind and water. Production techniques are inadequate, with low use of manure and fertilizer and insufficient irrigation. Agricultural yields remain mediocre due to the drought, the persistence of crop pests and the strong pressure on the environment. In order to respond to the food requirements, the farmers increase the area they cultivate. However, with the disappearance of the fallow rotation, the principal mechanism for restoring the fertility of the soil, the land is degrading, leading to a drop in yields. The department of Illéla is ranked among the six most critical zones on the food security plan. The Système d'Alerte Précoce (SAP), or early warning system, estimates the damage caused by the locusts at 9,490 hectares, or a loss of 28,826 tons of grain. The food crisis is affecting up to 70 % of the population.

Though originally the project planned to work only in Konni, it expanded to the Department of Illéla due to the need of community members as reported by local authorities.

**Other organisations working in these areas are as follows:**

- Dakoro: Médecins sans Frontières, Action Contre la Faim, CARE, and the Government through the Food Crisis Office
- Filingué: Africare, the government technical offices, LUCOP, the German external office
- Illéla: UNDP, LUCOP, GTZ, CARE, SNV, the Government of Niger

**V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES**

For the first and second phase of the project - food distribution and construction of grain banks, beneficiaries are selected by village. In most cases, entire villages have been uniformly affected, with negligible differential in individual family capacity to cope. As such, the entire population of the villages will be considered eligible for assistance. In the villages, there are existing volunteer

networks and Village Committees that will help with the creation of beneficiary lists and the distribution of food and the creation of grain banks.

For the third phase of the project, increasing access to water and improving incomes, residents of seven villages will benefit from village wells, 100 vulnerable women will participate in market garden activities, and 140 vulnerable women will participate in livestock activities.

#### **Département de Dakoro (served by CEB)**

The project targeted 46 villages in the Department of Dakoro for food distribution and seed bank activities.

#### **Département de Filingué (served by GYARA)**

The project targeted eight villages in the Department of Filingué for food distribution and seed bank activities. In one village, Tabla, 100 vulnerable women will also participate in market garden activities.

#### **Départements d'Illéla, Konni (served by ADECB)**

The project targeted 16 villages in the Department of Illéla and 14 villages in the Department of Konni for food distribution and seed bank activities. Seven villages will receive village wells and 140 vulnerable women in seven villages will participate in livestock activities.

## **VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION**

**Goal:** Provide life sustaining assistance to those affected by the food crisis in three regions in Niger.

### **Crisis**

**Objective I:** Purchase and provide supplemental food to increase caloric intake during the crisis period.

#### **Activities**

- Purchase and distribute 1,768 metric tons of food<sup>1</sup>
- Establish Village Distribution Committees

### **Post-crisis**

**Objective II:** Establish village grain banks to improve future food security.

#### **Activities**

- Construct 30 grain banks
- Repair five grain banks
- Conduct awareness raising and rapid rural appraisal activities
- Purchase and distribute 385 tons of grain
- Provide 11 Grain Bank Committee trainings

**Objective III:** Increase community access to potable water.

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<sup>1</sup> Originally the project proposed to buy and distribute 1853 tons of food. However, due to changing numbers of actual beneficiaries in the LWR target areas (due to population shifts and lack of reliable census data we had for planning purposes) and the rapidly shifting purchase price of food items only 1,768 tons were purchased and distributed. The balance of funding will be used for objectives III and IV, increasing access to water and improving incomes.

**Activities**

- Construct seven village wells
- Form and train a Management Committee for each well
- Conduct awareness raising activities

**Objective IV:** Increase incomes by diversifying income sources and increasing market garden production.

**Activities**

- Construct five market garden wells
- Construct three irrigation channels for cultivating plants in the market garden
- Purchase and distribute 16 motor pumps
- Purchase and distribute vegetable seeds
- Purchase and apply pesticides to garden crops
- Purchase and distribute gardening tools
- Purchase and distribute four carts for crop transportation
- Provide 11 Associative Life trainings that teach how to function as independent associations
- Provide four trainings in market gardening techniques
- Provide four trainings in irrigation techniques
- Provide monthly agricultural monitoring and technical advice
- Rehabilitate 20 market garden wells
- Rehabilitate 20 older irrigation channels
- Purchase and distribute 775 animals to vulnerable women
- Provide training in animal care and domestic livestock raising
- Provide monthly veterinary monitoring of animals

**Project Implementation****Crisis: purchase and provide of supplemental food**

Food will be purchased and distributed to the beneficiaries listed in Section V. Food is being purchased from local markets and from neighbouring markets in Nigeria. As reported in the press, food is currently available in the local markets, but prices are out of reach for the affected communities. Price fluctuation could also affect specific allocation of resources and final amounts of commodities purchased.

The food intervention proposed here is not designed to meet the total dietary needs of the targeted population. As proposed, it will only meet a portion of the total needs. The intent of the proposed activities is to meet the population's most immediate needs and bridge the gap until WFP and other donor food pipelines are flowing and connected to LWR partners and the communities they serve. Distributions may shift as these pipelines come online, allowing LWR to re-target and concentrate efforts as needed.

There will be three food distributions. All distributions will provide millet, the preferred staple food, but some will add sorghum, corn and/or manioc to the ration. Food will be distributed through locally elected Village Distribution Committees. These committees are responsible for ensuring a fair and equitable distribution based on beneficiary lists. The dates of distributions are fixed and community members are informed in a timely manner. The target daily ration size is 0.68 kg per person.

**Post-crisis****- Grain banks:**

In Illéla, Konni, Filingué, and Dakoro Departments, thirty new grain banks will be constructed and five will be rehabilitated. Local communities will supply water, sand, gravel and bricks for the construction. A Rapid Rural Appraisal will be undertaken in each of the proposed grain bank locations to ensure the viability and necessity of the grain bank. Afterwards, awareness raising activities will occur to ensure communities' participation in the establishment and stocking of grain banks.

Grain will be purchased to supply the grain banks. Village-based Grain Bank Committees will be strengthened or established to manage the grain banks. Each committee will be made up of four to five members, with required gender considerations. Among other things, they must supervise the restocking of the grain banks at the end of the harvest. They will also be responsible for mobilising communities for construction of the grain banks with local materials. Eleven trainings, with 25 people maximum, will be provided to train members of the grain bank committees in stocking and stock management, as well as in grain bank management. Grain bank monitoring will also be conducted by each of the implementing partner organizations.

Community members who utilize the grain banks will buy grain at reduced prices before the harvest and then sell the grain back to the bank after harvest at a price close to what was paid. In this manner they are not subject to increased purchasing prices before harvest and reduced selling prices after harvest.

**- Village wells:**

To ensure access to potable water, the project will construct wells in seven villages in the Illéla department. A private firm will be contracted to conduct a geophysical study to determine the best place for each well. Drilling and drilling supervision will be performed by the local Hydraulic Technical Services or a private contractor. The average well depth will be 70 meters. A cement wall, 1.5 meters high, with several doors, will be built around each well to ensure protection and sanitation (keeping animals out, etc.). A metallic pulley system will be installed to enable residents to draw water. The pulley system is the method currently used and preferred by the communities for drawing water. Each well will have a locally elected Management Committee that collects user fees and ensures that the well stays functional and clean. Two trainings will be conducted to assist these committees. Community awareness raising will provide general education about the well, define beneficiaries, explain user fees and encourage future upkeep by communities.

In Filingué Department, Tabla village, one hundred vulnerable women, broken into four groups, will participate in market gardening activities to encourage diversifying incomes and provide income generation in the off-season. Five hectares of land will be designated for market gardening and enclosed with a chain link fence to protect the gardens from animals or other dangers, as damage to fields is often a source of conflict among residents. After fencing the plot a main entry gate will be installed.

Geophysical studies will be conducted to determine the best place for five market garden wells that will irrigate the gardens. Drilling and drilling supervision will be performed by the local Hydraulic Technical Services or a private contractor. Three irrigation channels will be built by the local agricultural service to help water and cultivate the plants. Motor pumps will also be provided to retrieve water from the garden wells for this purpose. Teams of five or six women will share each motor pump. The women will provide the fuel for the pump.

**- Market garden production:**

The participants will be given potato, lettuce, cabbage and sweet potato seeds for planting. Pesticides will be provided and a company will be contracted to apply the pesticides. The women will also be given gardening tools and each of the four groups will receive a cart for transporting their harvest to market, which is seven kilometers from the garden. The groups themselves will provide the donkey for hauling the cart. A storage facility will be built on site to keep supplies and motor pumps secure as well as provide a place for storing harvested crops until time for sale.

Trainings in Associative Life (strengthening groups' capacity to function as independent associations), Market Gardening Techniques, and Irrigation Techniques will be provided to each of the four off-season cultivation groups. The group providing these trainings will also provide monthly monitoring of the market garden site to provide participants with technical advice and support.

The five hectares designated for this project are part of 40 hectares of market garden land that was cleared by the World Bank in 1998. Twenty garden wells, throughout the remaining portion of this land, that began filling with sand will be rehabilitated so the community can use them for market garden cultivation. Similarly, twenty older irrigation channels will be unblocked and rehabilitated.

In Illéla, livestock will be provided to further income diversification. Small ruminants (goats and sheep) will be purchased and distributed to 140 of the most vulnerable women in seven villages in the Illéla department. Each woman will receive five animals (four females and one male). The following year a pass-on mechanism will share the offspring of these animals with 20 other women. In total, 775 animals will be purchased to respond to possible loss of livestock. All animals will be vaccinated. Each village group will be trained in animal care, domestic livestock-raising and Associative Life. The veterinarian who trains the groups will also provide regular monitoring of the animals.

#### **Capacity Strengthening Activities:**

Seconded staff from Presbyterian Disaster Assistance will provide training for the Emergency Management Team and set up systems for recording distributions during the first phase of the response. Staff from Christian Aid will provide LWR staff and partners, along with representatives of HEKS and HEKS partners, additional training in disaster management tools, in particular, the SPHERE standards. Learning will include an overview of the standards, with a more in depth discussion of those required in food aid interventions, including planning rations, the acceptability of food stocks, requirements for good quality food, stocking, supply chains and distributions.

LWR's regional and headquarters staff will conduct extensive monitoring and evaluation and will provide timely reports on all activities. In addition, they will ensure that implementation and reporting are consistent with ACT guidelines.

#### **Possible constraints:**

- Increase in price of commodities
- Impassable roads due to the rainy season
- Availability of cereals, seeds, animals

#### **Material and human resources needed for implementation:**

- Staff: LWR will hire three temporary staff to assist with co-ordination of partner activities, finance, monitoring and reporting in Niger. Presbyterian Disaster Assistance has seconded a staff member to provide financial management assistance to LWR's local office staff and partners in Niger.
- Transportation: Vehicles will be rented to transport commodities and staff.

**Implementation Timetable**

1 August 2005 – 30 August 2006

**Transition or Exit strategy**

Subsequent to the food crisis program, LWR will continue its work with the partners in a development context to address the root causes of the crisis. Currently LWR works with these partners to improve access to water, build awareness regarding HIV/AIDS, train in sustainable agricultural practices, construct cereal banks, and provide micro-finance to women. These and other options will be assessed for possible second phase operation.

**VII. ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE**

As stated in LWR's mission and capacity statement, LWR works through local implementing partners in order to build the indigenous capacity to respond to emergencies and development issues. During implementation, LWR's partners will carry out project activities and will prepare progress reports for LWR. As the project holder, LWR will be responsible for ensuring that the project is implemented correctly and meets the stated objectives.

LWR's West Africa Regional Office (WARO) will co-ordinate any changes in appeal activities with LWR headquarters in Baltimore, Maryland, USA. Headquarters will be responsible for assisting the WARO office with reporting and communication with the ACT Co-ordinating office in Geneva. LWR is aware that as project holder, it is responsible for ensuring the proper use of resources from ACT.

Transfers from ACT CO should be made to the LWR head office in Baltimore, which will transfer the corresponding amounts to its partners and LWR-WARO.

**Finance Management and Controls**

LWR will monitor the contributions and expenditures through review of financial reports from the implementing agencies. Occasional visits to the project sites will be conducted to relate project reports to activities on the ground. LWR will closely monitor the progress of the project.

**VIII. MONITORING, REPORTING & EVALUATIONS****Monitoring Procedures**

Project monitoring will be carried out through written reports from the implementing organisation and field visits by LWR-WARO staff. LWR and the implementing agency will jointly monitor the activities to ensure that project objectives are achieved. Monitoring will be a continuous process aimed at taking corrective measures and ensuring that the project objectives are met. During all phases of implementation, LWR and its partners will promote active participation of the communities/beneficiaries, and the consideration of the ACT Code of Conduct and SPHERE guidelines.

**Reporting Schedule:**

- Final narrative and financial reports due at ACT CO by 31 October 2006 i.e. within two months of end of project.
- Audit report to be received by ACT CO no later than 30 November 2006 i.e. within three months of end of project.

## IX. CO-ORDINATION

LWR's West Africa Regional Office (WARO) has been co-ordinating with local authorities and the Emergency Task Force, a Niger Government crisis group which is monitoring the situation in crisis areas. WARO is also co-ordinating with existing Village Committees, a network of local NGOs, the Ministry of Community Development, WFP and other large international NGOs and implementers.

## X. BUDGET

| EXPENDITURE                                     | Type<br>Unit | No. of<br>Units | Unit<br>Cost | Original<br>Budget<br>USD | Revised<br>Budget<br>USD | 2nd Budget<br>Revision<br>USD |
|---|--------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>                        |              |                 |              |                           |                          |                               |
| <b>Crisis Phase</b>                             |              |                 |              |                           |                          |                               |
| Purchase of food                                | ton          | 1,768           | 397          | 577,100                   | 1,111,800                | 701,949                       |
| Transportation, Distribution & Handling of food | ton          | 1,768           | 54           | 60,060                    | 111,180                  | 94,962                        |
| Emergency Management training                   | lump         | 1               | 5,000        | 0                         | 5,000                    | 0                             |
| <b>Post Crisis Phase</b>                        |              |                 |              |                           |                          |                               |
| <b>Grain Banks</b>                              |              |                 |              |                           |                          |                               |
| Purchase, Distribution & Handling of grain      | ton          | 940             | 300          | 5,800                     | 282,000                  | 0                             |
| Purchase of grain                               | ton          | 385             | 400          | 0                         | 0                        | 154,000                       |
| Transportation of grain                         | ton          | 180             | 30           | 0                         | 0                        | 5,400                         |
| Handling of grain                               | ton          | 180             | 4            | 0                         | 0                        | 720                           |
| Construction of grain storage banks             | bank         | 30              | 3,400        | 23,250                    | 23,250                   | 102,000                       |
| Pallets for grain storage                       | pallet       | 150             | 24           | 0                         | 0                        | 3,600                         |
| Repair of grain storage banks                   | bank         | 5               | 800          | 1,875                     | 1,875                    | 4,000                         |
| Supplies  | notebook     | 30              | 20           | 0                         | 0                        | 600                           |
| Grain Bank Committee training                   | training     | 11              | 1,507        | 3,500                     | 3,500                    | 16,577                        |
| Rapid Rural Appraisal                           | day          | 90              | 20           | 0                         | 0                        | 1,800                         |
| Awareness Activities                            | meeting      | 35              | 50           | 0                         | 0                        | 1,750                         |
| Grain Bank Monitoring                           | bank         | 30              | 180          | 0                         | 0                        | 5,400                         |
| <b>Village Well Development</b>                 |              |                 |              |                           |                          |                               |
| Geophysical study                               | site         | 7               | 1,364        | 0                         | 0                        | 9,545                         |
| Drilling village wells                          | well         | 7               | 22,909       | 0                         | 0                        | 160,364                       |
| Drilling supervision and controls               | well         | 7               | 2,291        | 0                         | 0                        | 16,036                        |
| Fence purchase and installation                 | well         | 7               | 455          | 0                         | 0                        | 3,182                         |
| Installation of pulley system                   | well         | 7               | 1,091        | 0                         | 0                        | 7,636                         |
| Community awareness raising                     | village      | 7               | 182          | 0                         | 0                        | 1,273                         |
| Management committee formation and training     | training     | 2               | 2,273        | 0                         | 0                        | 4,545                         |
| <b>Market Garden site development</b>           |              |                 |              |                           |                          |                               |
| Geophysical studies                             | site         | 2               | 727          | 0                         | 0                        | 1,455                         |
| Drilling garden wells                           | well         | 5               | 2,618        | 0                         | 0                        | 13,091                        |
| Drilling supervision and controls               | well         | 5               | 262          | 0                         | 0                        | 1,309                         |
| Fence purchase and installation                 | meters       | 1,200           | 18           | 0                         | 0                        | 21,818                        |
| Rehabilitating wells                            | well         | 20              | 327          | 0                         | 0                        | 6,545                         |
| Building a storage structure                    | structure    | 1               | 5,455        | 0                         | 0                        | 5,455                         |
| Installing irrigation channels                  | channel      | 3               | 1,727        | 0                         | 0                        | 5,182                         |
| Rehabilitating irrigation channels              | channel      | 20              | 455          | 0                         | 0                        | 9,091                         |

| <b>EXPENDITURE</b>  | <b>Type Unit</b> | <b>No. of Units</b> | <b>Unit Cost</b> | <b>Original Budget</b> | <b>Revised Budget</b> | <b>2nd Budget Revision</b> |
|---|------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Purchase of Market Garden inputs</b>                           |                  |                     |                  |                        |                       |                            |
| Purchase of vegetable seeds                                       | member           | 100                 | 45               | 0                      | 0                     | 4,545                      |
| Purchase & application of pesticides                              | member           | 100                 | 45               | 0                      | 0                     | 4,545                      |
| Motor pump purchase   | pump             | 16                  | 455              | 0                      | 0                     | 7,273                      |
| Purchase of tools   | member           | 100                 | 45               | 0                      | 0                     | 4,545                      |
| Cart purchase   | group            | 4                   | 455              | 0                      | 0                     | 1,818                      |
| Gate installation   | gate             | 1                   | 909              | 0                      | 0                     | 909                        |
| <b>Animal restocking</b>  |                  |                     |                  |                        |                       |                            |
| Animal purchase   | head             | 775                 | 55               | 0                      | 0                     | 42,273                     |
| Vaccination of animals  | head             | 775                 | 14               | 0                      | 0                     | 10,568                     |
| Group organization  | group            | 7                   | 909              | 0                      | 0                     | 6,364                      |
| Training in animal care   | training         | 7                   | 1,273            | 0                      | 0                     | 8,909                      |
| Veterinary care   | village x month  | 42                  | 36               | 0                      | 0                     | 1,527                      |
| <b>Training</b>   |                  |                     |                  |                        |                       |                            |
| Training in associative life                                      | training         | 11                  | 1,591            | 0                      | 0                     | 17,500                     |
| Training in market gardening techniques                           | training         | 4                   | 1,591            | 0                      | 0                     | 6,364                      |
| Training in irrigation techniques                                 | training         | 4                   | 1,591            | 0                      | 0                     | 6,364                      |
| Monitoring by agriculture services                                | month            | 5                   | 36               | 0                      | 0                     | 182                        |
| <b>Partner Administrative Costs</b>                               |                  |                     |                  |                        |                       |                            |
| Vehicle Costs (rental, fuel)                                      | lump             | 1                   | 37,000           | 8,500                  | 8,500                 | 37,000                     |
| Partner Implementation Team                                       | lump             | 1                   | 50,074           | 7,000                  | 7,000                 | 80,074                     |
| Partner Administrative Costs                                      | lump             | 1                   | 22,000           | 15,000                 | 15,000                | 22,000                     |
| <b>Sub total direct assistance</b>                                |                  |                     |                  | <b>702,085</b>         | <b>1,569,105</b>      | <b>1,622,046</b>           |
| <b>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</b>  |                  |                     |                  |                        |                       |                            |
| Computers and furniture for temporary LWR staff                   | lump             | 1                   | 7,955            | 2,500                  | 2,500                 | 7,955                      |
| <b>LWR STAFF SUPPORT</b>  |                  |                     |                  |                        |                       |                            |
| LWR Niger Emergency Program Manager                               | lump             | 1                   | 13,000           | 15,500                 | 15,500                | 13,000                     |
| LWR Niger Financial Officer                                       | lump             | 1                   | 11,800           | 10,300                 | 10,300                | 11,800                     |
| LWR Niger Logistic Officer  | lump             | 1                   | 10,000           | 14,300                 | 14,300                | 10,000                     |
| Value of seconded staff from PDA                                  | lump             | 30                  | 500              |                        | 10,000                | 15,000                     |
| <b>LWR MONITORING</b>   | lump             | 1                   | 47,818           | 16,000                 | 26,000                | 47,818                     |
| <b>AUDIT COSTS</b>  | lump             | 1                   | 4,500            | 2,500                  | 2,500                 | 4,500                      |
| <b>Sub total Capital equipment, Staff, Monitoring &amp; Audit</b> |                  |                     |                  | <b>61,100</b>          | <b>81,100</b>         | <b>110,073</b>             |
| <b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>  |                  |                     |                  | <b>763,185</b>         | <b>1,650,205</b>      | <b>1,732,119</b>           |

## **I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER**

- **Swiss Interchurch Aid (HEKS)**

## **II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION**

### **ACT Member**

HEKS was founded by the Swiss Protestant Churches in 1946 to support war victims in Europe and to help rebuild church structures and strengthen their diaconical work. In 1961 HEKS expanded its engagement to Asia, Africa and Latin America and is now working in over 40 countries in the field of emergency- and rehabilitation-aid as well as in development co-operation. HEKS has a long and solid experience in emergency aid, starting with Biafra in the 70's to most recently in Afghanistan.

HEKS started working in Niger in 1985 with an emergency aid project implemented by the Evangelical Church of Niger. HEKS has since maintained its presence in Niger through financing development projects which includes food security, training, alphabetisation and capacity building, implemented by different local NGO partners in rural areas. Since 2000 HEKS has been focusing its development work in the Tahoua region, co-operating with three local partners (AFAAC, ADN, TANAKRA).

### **Implementing Partners**

- Association des Formateurs d'Animation et d'Appui à l'Auto Promotion Communautaire (AFAAC) – an NGO founded in 1999.
- Agence de Développement Nourritière (ADN) – founded in 1998.
- TANAKRA founded in 1997.
- HEKS Co-ordinating Office in Niamey

## **III. DESCRIPTION OF EMERGENCY SITUATION**

### **General situation**

In extensive parts of Niger both the agricultural production of 2004 and the grasslands reserved for cattle have been severely affected by drought and swarms of locusts. The government and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) estimate a national crop deficit of 224,000 tons. Two thirds of the crop failure can be attributed to the insufficient rainfall in 2004 and one third to the locust plague.

In a special report of December 2004, the FAO already calculated that in the most severely affected regions of Niger approximately 3.5 million people in 3,755 villages would suffer acute malnutrition. Niger's government has since announced the distribution of 67,000 tons of cereals at a reduced price, which is by no means enough in view of the magnitude of the catastrophe. The government has now launched a further world-wide emergency appeal and the UNO also has directed an appeal to the International Community of States to come to the aid of the starving population.

Slowly the world public is being jolted into action – not least due to reports from the French media. The European Union, the Belgian Development Co-operation and the World Food Programme have promised aid. Unfortunately the cry for help is late. By the time the promised money can be mobilised, goods purchased and transported, a lot of precious time will already have been lost. The present situation in Niger is alarming. In the cattle farming regions not only do the people not have enough food, but also the livestock cannot find food and are so debilitated that they cannot cover long distances. The cattle farming families are forced to remain with their animals in remote areas. They are unable to reach larger towns or villages, where there is more chance of food assistance. Many find themselves in a hopeless situation, which can only be alleviated by swift emergency

relief aid. Also for tiller families the situation is very precarious: once the rainy season sets in (beginning of June) they must be able to sow the fields. However, they lack the seeds (which they have already exhausted). In addition they are weak and as a result cannot undertake heavy physical labour in the fields.

## VI. DESCRIPTION of the SITUATION in the AREA of PROPOSED RESPONSE

This project is a follow-up to the emergency aid projects supported by ACT members and carried out by HEKS and its partners between April and the end of August 2005. Approximately 50,000 persons have received around 600 tons of cereals and 450 tons of livestock fodder. The food that was distributed was adequate and well accepted by the population and could easily be put to use by the households. Though modest in comparison with the needs to be covered, the delivery arrived just in time to these isolated villages and allowed the farmers to start cultivating with the seeds and supplies provided and the livestock breeders to save the remaining animals and to reduce their wandering in search of grazing and water.

The present project is justified by the following facts:

- The necessity for food assistance to cover the needs of these populations is still very important because the interval until the next harvest is still relatively long (to date, the growth stage of crops and grazing of land is still dependent on erratic rainfalls. The millet is still in the growing stage and the grass in the grazing land is at ground level). In other words, the harvests this year will probably be in October or even November and may not take place, as in previous years, if there is no rain in September.
- Food assistance from family members who have migrated is very marginal. The occasional transfer of money only allows buying of a few kilos of cereals as prices are still very high.
- The livestock that can be used to trade in and buy food supplies has diminished in number due to mortality and the previous sales for cereals. A number of families no longer possess livestock. The nomadic livestock breeders are preoccupied with saving the few animals that will help reconstitute their herds. Government food aid is still very limited and reaches only big centres. For the moment, the free food deliveries are limited to a few medical centres in charge of treating children suffering of malnutrition.
- The massive food aid promised by the World Food Programme (WFP) and other international organisations (47,000 tons of rice and sorghum) is only just starting to arrive in the country. These supplies are calculated to cover **one month** of food necessities for the total affected population. The organisation of food distribution for Tahoua, which has been handed over to international NGO CARE, is likely to take some time due to the necessary procedures and organisation of logistics, training of personnel, difficulties of access to the area due to poor road conditions during the rainy season as well as the lack of knowledge on the terrain and the population. This aid, providing mostly rice, could very well end up in the markets to be exchanged against millet or sorghum as rice does not constitute part of the usual diet of the local population. Rice also requires a lot of water and spices as well as heating wood in order to be consumed, all products which are relatively rare in the area. Millet on the other hand can be consumed simply by mixing it with milk after crushing.
- As in 2003, the 2004 agricultural campaign registered a deficit in food crops of 70 to 90% in all the farming villages. Therefore the department was classified as the 4<sup>th</sup> most vulnerable area in the country, i.e. the households living in this area will be more subject to food shortage. Certain villages and encampments of nomads in the departments of Tchintabaraden and Abalak have

been abandoned by the population. Women, children and elderly people are the most affected by this phenomenon. Livestock is dying in large numbers due to lack of grazing and illnesses. Despite efforts made by the State such as the sale of cereals at a reduced price, these products are often badly distributed and the poorest do not have access to them due to their distance from the points of sale with no means of transport and of course also their very limited purchasing power.

### **Impact on human lives in the area of proposed response**

The present project is part of a larger effort to provide a minimal food relief to the populations of 50 villages in this period of pre-harvest, to fill the gap between the needs and the still available resources and to contribute to prevent or diminish the risks of an aggravation or a new occurrence of the food crisis until the next rainy season.

The following actions are foreseen:

- To provide free food supplies to population in the 50 villages of the HEKS intervention area, to tide them over between the end of August and the next harvest. This aid is designed to complete or supplement aid provided by the WFP. It is more adapted to the customary diet (millet instead of rice) and can be provided and distributed more efficiently and rapidly thanks to the partners' knowledge of the terrain and the local population.
- To organise collective activities on a food for work basis to preserve the environment and increase farming and grazing land in around 20 villages. These activities will keep the work force in the area for the period of November to December 2005 and ensure that those who do not have much harvest to stock a little extra. These activities have been identified with the help of the local population and will be carried out by organised groups of the population;
- To lay the foundations for a sustainable improvement of the food production by reinforcing off-season cultivation. Market gardening based on irrigation will be promoted in the fertile valley by training producers and drilling wells ;
- To provide the villages a minimum food security during the lean/rainy season by stocking supplies in 25 cereal banks and 15 fodder banks.

### **Security situation in the area of proposed response**

- There are no known security problems (politically/military)
- At times access is difficult due to lack of infrastructure and the climate (rainy season)

## **IV. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES**

**AFAAC:** Department of Tahoua: 54,467 persons (14 villages and surrounding hamlets)

**TANAKRA :** Departments of Tchintabaraden and Abalak: 37,718 persons (25 villages and hamlets)

**ADN :** Department of Tchintabaraden and Abalak: 4,915 persons (11 villages)

A total of 97'100 persons in 50 villages will benefit from the present project.

**Table 1: List of target areas and beneficiaries**

| <b>AND</b>                    |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Old villages (AFNG51):</b> | <b>Number of beneficiaries</b> |
| Affainatess                   | 360                            |
| Chimazazaren                  | 780                            |
| Intanagawhat                  | 510                            |

|                                      |                                |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Tabalak                              | 650                            |
| <b>New vilalges (AFNG51 Rev. 2):</b> | <b>Number of beneficiaries</b> |
| Akoubounou                           | 700                            |
| Indaman                              | 301                            |
| Tagalat                              | 230                            |
| Taghadeyat                           | 370                            |
| Tasneda                              | 359                            |
| Tazyt                                | 385                            |
| Wanalhawa                            | 270                            |
| <b>Total</b>                         | <b>4915</b>                    |
| <b>AFAAC</b>                         |                                |
| <b>Old villages (AFNG51):</b>        | <b>Number of beneficiaries</b> |
|                                      |                                |
| Akoradji                             | 2085                           |
| Beza                                 | 327                            |
| Dolli                                | 1815                           |
| Doutchin Fara                        | 1827                           |
| Ibiki                                | 486                            |
| Souya                                | 2987                           |
| Tassak Hadou                         | 2045                           |
| Tassak Narua                         | 1406                           |
| Tigarr                               | 1949                           |
| <b>New villages (AFNG51 Rev. 2):</b> | <b>Number of beneficiaries</b> |
| Barmo                                | 16500                          |
| Garin Ayaché                         | 6307                           |
| Ingoy                                | 2923                           |
| Toro                                 | 10000                          |
| Toukougout                           | 3810                           |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                         | <b>54467</b>                   |
| <b>TANAKRA (AFNG51 Rev. 2):</b>      | <b>Number of beneficiaries</b> |
| <b>Villages</b>                      |                                |
| Abalak                               | 1,360                          |
| Amokay                               | 1,750                          |
| Azakoua                              | 583                            |
| Bilbila                              | 1,750                          |
| Eress                                | 306                            |
| Idouk I                              | 2,785                          |
| Idouk II,                            | 3,000                          |
| Ikhadi                               | 300                            |
| Ikzmane                              | 3,150                          |
| Inboraghan                           | 700                            |
| Inkotayan                            | 2,534                          |
| Intibijinghirte                      | 400                            |
| Ofatilin                             | 350                            |
| Segatt                               | 1,750                          |
| Tabalak Innawaran                    | 2,000                          |
| Tagalatt                             | 1,000                          |
| Tagayen                              | 1,750                          |
| Tanazoumbo                           | 600                            |

|                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| Tannélouwan      | 3,500         |
| Tazagaizagaytt   | 3,200         |
| Tezak            | 1,500         |
| Tikajitt         | 1,000         |
| Toukougout       | 200           |
| Tourafat-Nalakam | 1,750         |
| Wirtidine        | 500           |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>37,718</b> |

## V. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

### Goal

To reduce the food shortage of September 2005 -May 2006 period for the people in 50 villages and hamlets in the HEKS intervention areas in the Tahoua region.

### Expected results

The people and livestock in 50 villages in the HEKS intervention areas have at their disposal minimum food supplies allowing a reduction of food shortage in the period of September 2005 - May 2006.

### Indicators

- Reduction of migration of people during the September 2005-May 2006 period
- Improved physical health of children
- Reduction of harmful acts linked to the food crisis
- Existence of stocks in granaries and cereal banks
- Increase in market gardening production and commerce
- Soil restoration work accomplished (food for work)

### Sub-Goal N° 1:

Minimal food security to the weakest beneficiaries is ensured until the harvest in October 2005 by a free millet distribution.

### Expected Result:

The needy people in the 50 villages of the intervention area of the partners AFAAC, ADN and TANAKRA benefit from the free distribution of 255 tons of millet during the period from September to October 2005.

### Sub-Goal N° 2:

Cereal and fodder banks have been established and guaranteed a minimal supply in the lean season (April to September 2006)

### Expected Result 1°:

25 cereal banks are supplied with 185 tons of millet in the three areas of intervention of AFAAC, ADN and TANAKRA.

### Indicators:

- Tonnage in place in each bank,
- Management system in place,
- Assessment of activities made.

**Expected Result 2°:**

Fifteen fodder banks are supplied with 60 tons of bran and grains of cotton in the villages of intervention of TANAKRA

**Indicators:**

- Tonnage delivered in each bank; management system in place,
- Assessment of activities made.

**Sub-Goal N° 3:**

Agricultural production is diversified and generates additional income for the populations during off- season cultivation.

**Expected Results:**

- 30 wells for market gardening have been drilled and put at the disposal of 180 producer families in the area of AFAAC 's intervention.
- 44 tons of millet have been delivered to the producers in the villages of intervention of AFAAC and TANAKRA, as seeds for the next agricultural campaign
- A market gardening training centre is in place and training is given to producers in the area of AFAAC 's intervention.

**Indicators:**

- Tonnage delivered,
- Modalities of distribution, distributed quantities and number of beneficiaries.
- Infrastructure in place,
- Teaching modules designed and courses given,
- Number of auditors registered,
- Number of producers applying acquired knowledge.

**Sub-Goal N° 4:**

Natural resources are protected and recuperated, allowing for better exploitation of the arable soils.

**Expected Results:**

200 ton of millet have been distributed in exchange for soil recuperation and environment protection activities carried out from November to December 2005.

**Indicators :**

- Number of recuperation projects executed,
- Number of people having participated and benefited from food for work aid ;
- Impact on the environment.

**PROJECT ACTIVITIES****Distribution of free millet**

**AFAAC and ADN:** the distribution will address the most vulnerable groups of the population (elderly men and women and handicapped, approximately 1400 persons identified in 14 villages by the AFAAC and 3000 persons identified in 11 sites of intervention in the case of the ADN). The distribution will be carried out by a specially created committee and at a rate of 2.5 kg per day per person for 30 days, i.e. from September to October. The committee will establish a list of beneficiaries for each village and each group of 10 persons.

**TANAKRA:** ensures the continuity of the free distribution of food supplies and fodder supplements for the livestock in 25 villages that have already received aid during the previous operations. The NGO intends to extend the distribution until October to ensure food security for the neediest population in the 25 villages in its zone of intervention.

### **Preventive implementation and supplying of cereal banks to avoid a future food crisis**

The preventive action will consist of setting up cereal banks in 25 villages in the three zones of intervention, i.e. a stock of cereals that will be sold to the population by the managing committees during the lean season in 2006. These stocks that will be renewed with the produce of the sales will be created in the harvest period (November) and put at the disposal of the villagers from April 2006 onwards. The 25 cereal banks will be stocked with 5 tons of millet each and distributed as follows:

AFAAC : 6

TANAKRA: 15

ADN : 4

Special books will be designed for recording the cash flow, the stock movements and the monthly reports and put at the disposal of the banks and the people responsible to ensure proper accounting.

### **Organisational plan**

In order to ensure a healthy, efficient and transparent management of the cereal banks, a management committee with the following tasks will be installed:

- Organising purchases and sales (price and quality);
- Ensuring a good management (packaging, shipping, transport, stockage, insurance, etc.);
- Ensuring protection of the stocks;
- Book keeping.

Each management committee will comprise :

- A president
- A secretary
- A treasurer
- A manager

To ensure safe keeping of the produce of the sales, a bank savings account will be opened, each retrieval of funds subject to the signatures of the president and the treasurer. Three accounting commissioners or controllers will be in charge of periodically checking the bank transactions and the movements of stocks.

The results of these controls will be opened to consultation by the population.

### **Creation of management committees**

The success of a cereal bank is tightly linked to the training given to the members of the management committee. Specific training in techniques of stockage and treatment of stocks as well as in co-operative organisation is necessary. The cereal banks will be constructed and made available by the local population.

### **Livestock fodder banks**

The livestock fodder banks will be available during the lean season, when the livestock breeders come back with their animals to their home land, i.e. the villages where the banks have been installed. The livestock fodder banks will function in the same way as the cereal banks.

**Supporting activities for the food production**

30 wells for market gardening will be drilled. The wells will be attributed according to the following criteria :

- Committed producers who already practice irrigated cultivation of vegetables and fruit.
- Six producers who agree to exploit a cemented well together and whose parcel of land is owned by one of the other producers in the group.
- A five- year exploitation contract, subject to renewal, will tie the owner of the land and the other producers.

**Seeds**

The seeds for cultivation in the rainy season will be bought locally. The beneficiaries of these seeds will be the people who cannot buy these seeds but still own good farming land. The seeds for irrigated cultivation will be bought from outside the project area and allotted according to the following criteria:

- Availability of fertile land
- Hardworking producers (all the preparation of the land is done)
- Techniques applied and choice of seeds
- Ready beds of seeds.

**Market gardening training centre**

The region of North Tahoua is full of potential for production all year round, which could eventually compensate for the lack of rain during the season. The potential can be summed up in three indispensable production factors, namely:

- The existence of enormous valleys to cultivate
- The fertility of the soils
- The importance and the proximity of the ground water

At the same time, it is a sad fact that these valleys are left to people who cut off wood to sell it in the market while the legitimate owners wait for a rainy season that is more and more compromised by erratic rains and other climatic hazards.

Since 2002, the idea of irrigated cultivation of vegetables and fruit slowly became popular within the populations of Inkari and Akoradji. Here and there men and women are active and strongly motivated to finally put an end to the food insecurity. However, the producers who already have a cemented irrigation well are faced with the high prices of seeds and obliged to sell their property to buy seeds of often poor quality or in too small quantity. Others make do with begging for a ludicrous amount of seeds. Apart from the price of the seeds, one has to foresee the price of chemical fertilisers and pesticides. Each producer spends an average 120,000 to 180,000 F per campaign.

**Seed production site**

A site will be prepared for the production of seeds. Trainees will help construct the beds and receive practical training while waiting for the seeds. During the first week, trainees will have to be present on site, after that they will go home and come return three weeks later for a five- day period. They later come back for the harvest and spend another seven days, i.e. the whole training will take up around 20 days per full session of demonstration and practical training. About 20 persons will participate in each training session and if all goes according to plan, three sessions will take place in each campaign so that a total of 60 persons can be trained during that period. The training only covers the production of seeds.

**Compost production site**

A special site will be laid out. For each demonstration, 30 persons will be invited for a period of four days after which the trainees will go home to come back 21 days later for a second session consisting of moving the compost to the second pit. HEKS foresee three sessions of compost-making per year, i.e. 90 persons can be trained yearly.

**Production and Preparation Site for Seed Treatment Products**

This activity comprises 2 phases:

**Phase 1 - Production of raw materials:** production of tobacco and chilli pepper and harvest of neem.

For this phase, 50 people will be invited for three days. After that, they will go home and return one month after the harvests.

**Phase 2 - Preparation and treatment :** the same persons are invited back for 10 days of practical training. HEKS foresee two training sessions per year. There will be huts to lodge the different participants and trees to provide shelter. The groups and participants will provide their own food during the different trainings. In addition to these training sessions, the market gardening training centre will also be a venue for exchange of ideas for producers and a space for the discussion and initiation of other activities connected with the production (commercialisation, association of cultivation and livestock breeding, aviculture and arboriculture). The project lies within the logic of a sustainable fight against food insecurity. The project partners are experienced in the different activities foreseen. Furthermore, they are highly motivated and ready to share their experience with other producers. The project could well spread and gain ground in the whole northern area of Tahoua.

Raw materials are available. The site location is near the county town, which could facilitate the carrying out of the various practical training. The site is also within easy reach for a great number of producers which will ensure their regular attendance of the training.

**Implementation Timetable**

September 2005 – 31 May 2006

**VI. ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE**

The transfer of funds is between HEKS Headquarter in Zurich and the Co-ordinating Office in Niamey. Funding/co-operative agreements are signed by HEKS General Secretary. A separate bank account for the ACT project emergency funds has been opened in Niger.

Please also refer to section on Co-ordination for further details.

**VII. MONITORING, REPORTING & EVALUATIONS****Reporting**

HEKS will submit an interim report on the operational implementation and an interim financial report by the end of November 2005. After the project completion, HEKS will work out the operational final report.

**Audit**

The audit on behalf of HEKS will be accomplished by an accredited company according to the criteria set by HEKS and ACT.

### **Evaluation**

HEKS will implement an external evaluation after the project completion. The Terms of Reference will be compiled by HEKS. The expenses in connection with infrastructure work (irrigation wells, gardens), the field training and monitoring will be covered by the partner organisations. Audits and evaluations will be organised by the HEKS Co-ordinating office which will also draw up the terms of reference and select the companies who will carry them out. Partners will also be informed of the training in the SPHERE standards.

### **Operational implementation of the project**

The stocks of millet will be bought by the HEKS Co-ordinating Office with close co-operations with its partner organisations. In order to save on the purchase price, the different project activities will be grouped and carried out simultaneously during the following periods:

- The free distribution of food is to start as soon as possible, i. e. in September 2005
- The execution of the food for work activities, the supplying of the cereal banks and stocks of millet seeds, will be at the end of October / the beginning of November 2005. This is the time when millet is harvested and comes in the market at the lowest price.

### **Reporting Schedule:**

- Final narrative and financial reports due at ACT CO by 15 July 2006 i.e. within two months of end of project.
- Audit report to be received by ACT CO no later than 15 August 2006 i.e. within three months of end of project.

Note: As this project has been fully funded by CAID-DEC, the ACT CO will accept the same reports presented to CAID-DEC.

## **VIII. CO-ORDINATION**

The project will be implemented in close co-operation with :

- the responsible for the HEKS programme in Niger, Burkina Faso and Senegal,
- the staff of the HEKS co-ordinating office in Niger,
- the HEKS partner NGOs AFAAC, TANAKRA and ADN
- the representatives of the beneficiaries (customary authorities, local administrations, management committees and team leaders)

### **The HEKS Co-ordinating Office in Niger**

Fully established in January 2001, the HEKS Co-ordinating Office has its main office in Niamey and a local office in the town of Tahoua. The staff comprises a co-ordinator, an assistant, an accountant, a driver and a guard. The co-ordination office ensures the close monitoring of the project on location, namely :

- It ensures that the reporting and implementation standards are mastered and applied by the partners. Training in SPHERE standards will be given,
- It ensures the collection and transmission of information for the headquarter,
- It accompanies field missions that are initiated or approved by the headquarter,
- It ensures the necessary public relation work in Niger in connection with the execution of the project
- It monitors the flow of financial resources in connection with the project,
- It supervises the creating of millet stocks,
- It carries out monitoring visits of the planned activities,
- It ensures the drawing up of reports according to the approved standards,

- It will establish the terms of reference and order audits and external evaluations of the project

### The HEKS NGO partners in the region of Tahoua

AFAAC, ADN and TANAKRA are in charge of the operational implementation of the project. They will ensure the followings with regard to their respective intervention areas and specified activities:

- Reception, organisation and distribution of the stocks of cereals per activity and destination,
- Preparation of beneficiaries list
- Organising and carrying out the food for work activities and building of infrastructure (wells, gardens, etc.)
- Organising internal training sessions, training of village committees and producers,
- Drawing up activity and final reports according to the agreed norms and standards,
- Collecting and transmitting of information on the food security situation in the region,
- Participating in meetings, especially in the regional emergency co-ordination meetings

## IX. BUDGET

### ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

| <u>Description</u>                          | <u>Unit Type</u> | <u>No of Units</u> | <u>Unit Cost CFA</u> | <u>Budget CFA</u>         | <u>Budget CHF</u>     | <u>Budget USD</u>     |
|---|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Budget April-August, 2005</b>            |                  |                    |                      |                           |                       | <b><u>445,698</u></b> |
| <b>Appeal AFNG51</b>                        |                  |                    |                      |                           |                       |                       |
| <b>Food assistance</b>                      |                  |                    |                      |                           |                       |                       |
| Free distribution (Sept/Oct)                | ton              | 255                | 300,000              | 76,500,000                | 182,143               | 146,570               |
| stock for 25 cereal banks                   | ton              | 185                | 250,000              | 46,250,000                | 110,119               | 88,613                |
| stock for 15 livestock fodder banks         | ton              | 60                 | 135,000              | 8,100,000                 | 19,286                | 15,519                |
| <b>Sub-Total</b>                            |                  |                    |                      | <b><u>130,850,000</u></b> | <b><u>311,548</u></b> | <b><u>250,702</u></b> |
| <b>Protection of the natural resources</b>  |                  |                    |                      |                           |                       |                       |
| Dry stone barrages (140 units)              | ton              | 30                 | 250,000              | 7,500,000                 | 17,857                | 14,370                |
| Epis de rejet (80 units)                    | ton              | 20                 | 250,000              | 5,000,000                 | 11,905                | 9,580                 |
| Anti-erosion banquettes (20 ha)             | ton              | 20                 | 250,000              | 5,000,000                 | 11,905                | 9,580                 |
| Improvement of trails (35 km)               | ton              | 40                 | 250,000              | 10,000,000                | 23,810                | 19,160                |
| zai (400'000 holes)                         | ton              | 35                 | 250,000              | 8,750,000                 | 20,833                | 16,765                |
| half-moon wells (20 ha)                     | ton              | 20                 | 250,000              | 5,000,000                 | 11,905                | 9,580                 |
| mat. food for work(picks,gloves,shovels)    |                  |                    |                      | 2,200,000                 | 5,238                 | 4,215                 |
| <b>Sub-Total</b>                            |                  |                    |                      | <b><u>43,450,000</u></b>  | <b><u>103,452</u></b> | <b><u>83,248</u></b>  |
| <b>Support for food production</b>          |                  |                    |                      |                           |                       |                       |
| Market gardening train.centre, trainings    |                  |                    |                      | 12,000,000                | 28,571                | 22,991                |
| irrigation wells                            | well             | 30                 | 800,000              | 24,000,000                | 57,143                | 45,983                |
| millet seeds                                | ton              | 44                 | 250,000              | 11,000,000                | 26,190                | 21,075                |
| <b>Sub-Total</b>                            |                  |                    |                      | <b><u>47,000,000</u></b>  | <b><u>111,905</u></b> | <b><u>90,050</u></b>  |
| <b>Logistics</b>                            |                  |                    |                      |                           |                       |                       |
| Purchase of 2 motorcycles                   | unit             | 2                  | 1,250,000            | 2,500,000                 | 5,952                 | 4,790                 |
| Cost of transport of millet                 | ton              | 684                | 10,000               | 6,840,000                 | 16,286                | 13,105                |
| fuel, maintenance motorcycle & vehicle lump |                  | 1                  | 2,000,000            | 2,000,000                 | 4,762                 | 3,832                 |
| <b>Sub-Total</b>                            |                  |                    |                      | <b><u>11,340,000</u></b>  | <b><u>27,000</u></b>  | <b><u>21,727</u></b>  |

| <u>Description</u>                              | <u>Unit</u><br><u>Type</u> | <u>No of</u><br><u>Units</u> | <u>Unit</u><br><u>Cost CFA</u> | <u>Budget</u><br><u>CFA</u> | <u>Budget</u><br><u>CHF</u> | <u>Budget</u><br><u>USD</u> |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Implementation costs</b>                     |                            |                              |                                |                             |                             |                             |
| 2 animateurs                                    | person                     | 2                            | 900,000                        | 1,800,000                   | 4,286                       | 3,449                       |
| 1 driver  | person                     | 1                            | 675,000                        | 675,000                     | 1,607                       | 1,293                       |
| Field missions                                  | lump                       | 1                            | 1,740,000                      | 1,740,000                   | 4,143                       | 3,334                       |
| <b>Sub-Total</b>                                |                            |                              |                                | <b><u>4,215,000</u></b>     | <b><u>10,036</u></b>        | <b><u>8,076</u></b>         |
| Field visits of local coordinator               |                            | 2                            | 100,000                        | 200,000                     | 476                         | 383                         |
| Logistical support for purchase of millet       |                            |                              |                                | 400,000                     | 952                         | 766                         |
| Support head office HEKS Zurich                 | days                       | 18                           | 400,000                        | 7,200,000                   | 17,143                      | 13,795                      |
| Emergency Management Training                   | lump                       | 1                            | 2,500,000                      | 2,500,000                   | 5,952                       | 4,790                       |
| Audit   | lump                       | 1                            | 1,200,000                      | 1,200,000                   | 2,857                       | 2,299                       |
| Evaluation                                      | lump                       | 1                            | 2,500,000                      | 2,500,000                   | 5,952                       | 4,790                       |
| Contingency Expenses*                           |                            |                              |                                | 15,770,866                  | 37,550                      | 30,282                      |
| <b>Sub-Total</b>                                |                            |                              |                                | <b><u>29,770,866</u></b>    | <b><u>70,883</u></b>        | <b><u>57,105</u></b>        |
| <b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE October 2005 -May 2006</b> |                            |                              |                                | <b><u>266,625,866</u></b>   | <b><u>634,824</u></b>       | <b><u>510,908</u></b>       |
| <b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE April 2005 -May 2006</b>   |                            |                              |                                |                             |                             | <b><u>956,606</u></b>       |

Exchange rate: 1 CHF =420 CFA, 1 USD=1.24 CHF  
September 8, 2005

\* Funds to be allocated according to evolution of the needs in the field.