



REPUBLIQUE DU NIGER

Fraternité - Travail - Progrès

PRESIDENCE DE LA REPUBLIQUE

HAUT COMMISSARIAT A L'INITIATIVE 3N



NIGER's Resilience Priorities

Summary version

1. INTRODUCTION

Niger is an enclaved country located in West Africa in the heart of the Sahel region. It has a land mass of 1 267 000 km², and its population was estimated at 17.2 million inhabitants in 2012. Three-quarters (3/4) of the nation's land mass is located in the northern part of the country where the climate is hot and desert-like and rainfall is less than 150 mm per year. According to the Human Development Index, the country is one of the poorest in the world, with a per-capita income of 412 USD for 2013. With approximately one year remaining before the deadline to achieve Niger's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the poverty index is around 48.2%, as compared with the initial target of 31.5%.

Agro-sylvo-pastoral and fishing activities account for 43% of the GDP and constitute the main source of jobs for 80% of the population. However, the production levels associated with these activities are limited by the vagaries of climate and a lack of policies and strategies to support producers. Each year, lean seasons are times of great vulnerability in terms of food and nutrition security for the poorest households. Grain and forage production deficits are a recurring phenomenon (on average, every second year for grain and two years out of five for forage) caused by insufficient rainfall. The years in which the deficits are high are generally marked by food, pastoral and nutrition crises due to the very precarious living conditions and chronic vulnerability of a large percentage of the population.

In 2012 the country put in place a sustainable food security and agricultural development strategy called the 3N Initiative ("Nigériens Nourishing Nigériens") in order to increase production from agro-sylvo-pastoral and fishing activities and reduce the impact of droughts and other adverse weather events on the people of Niger and on their livelihoods. The 3N Initiative has become a key component in Niger's economic and social development plan and is a major contributor to poverty reduction efforts.

The 3N Initiative will serve as a framework for implementing Niger's resilience priorities designed to tackle, in a participatory manner, the structural causes of vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity, thereby enhancing the resilience of those impacted by crises and catastrophes.

a) Vulnerability analysis

The people of Niger face recurring food and nutrition insecurity, which is a chronic problem for some segments of the population. This situation is the result of a number of complex and interdependent factors. Faced with the threat of famine, the most fragile segments of the population adopt survival strategies that erode their livelihoods and draw them into a vicious circle of vulnerability and poverty. The chronic malnutrition that affects close to half of all children under the age of five is the result of that situation and constitutes a handicap to the country's ability to address the structural challenges of hunger and malnutrition.

b) Cyclical causes

The results of the study "agricultural sector risk assessment in Niger", conducted by the World Bank in January 2013 at the request of the High Commissioner for the 3N Initiative (HC3N), provide a good summary of the threats in the rural sector in terms of food and nutrition security for a large percentage of the population. The chief risks are i) climatic risks, including droughts, flooding, extreme temperatures and wind storms; ii) non-climatic risks, including locust outbreaks, livestock diseases and parasites, crop pests and diseases, bush fires and straying livestock; iii) fluctuating food prices (loss of revenue from product sales and problems associated with accessing products to sell); and iv) conflicts that have an impact on food and nutrition security, including those connected with natural resource management, security issues in neighbouring countries and a huge influx of refugees and Nigerien nationals returning to their home country.

c) Structural causes structurelles

The root causes of vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity are, for the most part, connected with poverty or rural poverty more specifically. These include i) inefficient agricultural production systems as a result of limited investments in agriculture and climate change adaptation; ii) a population growth rate that is among the highest in the world (3.9% in 2012) and a composite fertility index of 7.6 children per woman, which places pressure on resources and basic social services (health, education, etc.); iii) the consequences of climate change and climate variability; iv) land insecurity and unequal access to other production factors; and v) inadequate governance of the rural sector and food security. In urban areas, vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity is chiefly a result of a lack of stable and sufficient sources of income to meet all basic needs.

Targets: Vulnerable areas and groups

In order to sustainably and significantly reduce vulnerability to food insecurity, the geographical areas and groups at highest risk must be targeted as priorities. This is key to making a definitive impact and helping to prevent or limit recurring and devastating food and nutrition crises.

Over a period of three to five years, not one area in Niger was spared from food insecurity caused either by a crisis or a situation of chronic fragility. Various spatial-temporal analysis methods, such as the vulnerability classifications of the Early Warning System (EWS), were used to clarify the level of vulnerability of the different departments or municipalities within the country by highlighting those that frequently have a high-level of vulnerability and those that have problems returning to an acceptable level following a crisis. These analyses and the lessons learned from the Household Economy Analysis are being used to identify the most vulnerable areas and the types of households with the highest risk of food and nutrition insecurity.

2. CONTENU OF THE NRP-AGIR

The priorities for improving the resilience of the most vulnerable populations aim to address the different identified causes of vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity. Resilience is a multifaceted phenomenon with political, economic, social and environmental aspects. It is based on the ability to offer vulnerable populations concrete services that are economically effective, socially acceptable, ecologically sustainable and politically aligned with their needs, expectations and aspirations.

AGIR will be implemented in Niger through the 3N Initiative which already includes a resilience-building component with the objective to sustainably achieve food and nutrition security for all. In order to set the resilience priorities for Niger, the AGIR strategic objectives were compared with those of the 3N Initiative, and the comparison was used to i) confirm the overall consistency of the objectives and key strategic areas; ii) identify the areas and priorities contained in the 3N Initiative that need to be highlighted and strengthened; and iii) add some areas that were missing or not sufficiently taken into account.

2.1. Twenty-Year Resilience Strategy

The 2015-2035 resilience strategy is rooted in the vision expressed by the name of the 3N Initiative, namely, "Nigériens Nourishing Nigériens".

Implementation of the resilience priorities must contribute to Niger's economic and social development efforts by protecting the people of Niger from hunger and malnutrition, enabling them to fully participate in national production and improve their income levels and living conditions.

The objective is to reduce the chronic malnutrition prevalence rate to less than 20% and reduce to less than 10% Nigériens experiencing chronic vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity.

2.2. Resilience priorities for 2015-2020

2.2.1. Priorities targets and areas

More than 6 million Nigériens will benefit from interventions in the different strategic areas outlined in the table below:

Table 1. Summary of NRP targets per strategic area and vulnerability classification

	Strategic Area 1: Social Coverage	Strategic Area 2: Nutrition	Strategic Area 3: Support for production and income-generating activities	Total number of people
Priority areas and chronically vulnerable households	Social safety net support: 700 000 Including 150 000 school students who will have access to school canteens	Malnutrition prevention package 250 000 (included in the 700 000 from Strategic Area 1)	Support for production activities 450 000 (included in the 700 000 from Strategic Area 1)	5 000 000
Areas and vulnerable households affected by ad-hoc crises	80 000 households affected by flooding and other local disasters, or about 560 000 people 50 000 victims of conflicts			610 000
Others (these targets can include individual members of households whether or not they benefit from other activities)		400 000 children and 270 000 pregnant and nursing women		670 000
Total				6 280 000

2.2.2. Objectives

Overall objective: Achieve sustainably and structurally enhanced resilience of Niger's vulnerable households and communities facing crises.

Specific objective: Remove the burden of food and nutrition insecurity experienced by 6 million people.

Specific objective indicators:

- Overall chronic malnutrition prevalence below the alert threshold of 40%;

- 50% reduction in the number of people experiencing vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity;
- 35% increase in coverage of food and nutrition needs through national agricultural production;
- Change in the overall resilience index as measured by the Coping Strategies Index (CSI) for vulnerable households, families and communities.

Strategic areas:

In accordance with the Regional Roadmap, there are four core resilience priorities:

- *Priority 1: Improving social coverage for the most vulnerable communities and households in order to secure their livelihoods;*
- *Priority 2: Enhancing nutrition for vulnerable households;*

- *Priority 3: Implementing sustainable improvements in agricultural and food production, income levels of vulnerable households and access to food;*
- *Priority 4: Enhancing the governance of food and nutrition security.*

The expected outcomes and priorities for the period 2015-2020 are outlined below.

2.2.3. Main priorities

PRIORITY 1: IMPROVING SOCIAL COVERAGE FOR THE MOST VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES AND HOUSEHOLDS IN ORDER TO SECURE THEIR LIVELIHOODS

The objective is to improve the food and nutrition situation of the most vulnerable households and protect and enhance their livelihoods so that they are in a better position to ride out any crises.

The main outcome expected at the end of the five-year period, in line with the conclusions of the National Forum on Social Protection held in Niamey in November 2013, is social protection for 700 000 vulnerable households (or about 5 million people) to secure their livelihoods, no matter the circumstances.

- **Protecting the livelihoods of very poor people, households and communities**

In order to strengthen resilience in relation to food and nutrition insecurity, predictable social transfers will be promoted, including regular monetary transfers to the most vulnerable; in some cases this will be combined with nutritional supplements and essential family practices promotional activities aimed at specific target groups. “Strategic destocking” activities have been planned for periods of difficulty in pastoral areas, or agricultural insurance mechanisms for improved prevention of and adaptation to natural disasters.

- **Combating volatile basic food prices**

Activities aimed at improving access to basic grains for vulnerable groups include implementing an emergency reserve system at the community level; strengthening networks of grain banks and other community reserves; developing a warrant age system; reducing post-harvest losses and implementing targeted subsidies for basic

products. In addition to social safety nets that guarantee a basic income level for the poorest people, this set of measures is intended to improve economic access to basic food needs.

- **Reducing the risk of floods (and other localised risks) and their impact on the affected communities**

Floods are caused by, for example, heavy rains that are now occurring more frequently; the destruction of properties and livelihoods in affected households and communities has an impact on production. In order to strengthen the prevention, mitigation and management of this type of risk, measures will be put in place to a) strengthen the institutional capacity of actors working to prevent and manage flooding; b) implement prevention and reduction measures for flood risks; and c) rebuild the economic base of communities affected by flooding and other localised disasters.

- **Improving school attendance rates for children and youth**

School canteen meal programmes contribute to improving the health and education of children. The availability of meals at school encourages poor households to ensure that their children attend and remain in school; this is especially true for young girls. This must be combined with measures aimed at improving education and curricula to include topics such as risk management, adapting to climate change and adopting best practices (hygiene, nutrition, health and reproduction).

PRIORITY 2: ENHANCING NUTRITION FOR VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS

The objective is to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable households by focusing on the first 1 000 days of life through targeting children under the age of two years and pregnant and nursing women.

The main outcome expected at the end of the five-year period is, in line with the national strategy for preventing chronic malnutrition, improved nutritional status for some 3 million Nigeriens, including care for some 400 000 children aged 0 to five years and 270 000 pregnant and nursing women each year.

In addition to specific malnutrition care and treatment activities, particular attention will be paid to nutrition issues in sector-based strategies and policies. Nutrition security goes beyond the four dimensions of food security (availability, access, use and stability). The multifaceted nature of the causes of malnutrition requires a multi-sector approach and a special focus on prevention activities, in particular activities that target the window of opportunity of the first 1 000 days of life (from conception to the end of the first two years of life).

- **Strengthening the institutional framework and environment**

The main activities to be implemented are (i) ongoing advocacy for strong political commitment to and involvement in preventing malnutrition and (ii) promoting a multi-sector approach to nutrition and including it in sector-based policies, strategies and programmes.

- **Implementing programmes that focus on nutrition**

In order to reverse the current trend, programmes will be introduced that focus on (i) supporting direct interventions relative to nutrition; and (ii) promoting nutrition, in particular in the areas of education, agricultural and pastoral production, and access to water and sanitation as well as health.

- **Fostering successful prevention and treatment activities through improving the health status of vulnerable populations**

This will involve (i) improved access to nutrition and health services; (ii) promoting reproductive health and (iii) preventing and treating diseases with high morbidity and mortality rates.

PRIORITY 3: IMPLEMENTING SUSTAINABLE IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD PRODUCTION, INCOME LEVELS OF VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS AND ACCESS TO FOOD

The objective of this priority is to secure, increase and diversify agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries production as well as the income levels of poor and very poor households. In order to address the different risk factors, the following proposed resilience measures are intended to produce solutions in the short-, medium- and long-term for vulnerable households and communities.

The main outcome expected at the end of the five-year period is, in line with the objectives of the 3N Initiative, a 35% increase in agro-sylvo-pastoral production as well as a 20% increase in income — including revenue from diversified sources — for 450 000 vulnerable households. The activities envisaged are rooted in the following four priorities:

- *Mobilising and developing water resources for use in agro-sylvo-pastoral and fishing activities;*
- *Increasing the amount of food crops produced by poor households;*
- *Recapitalising agro-pastoral and pastoral households;*
- *Increasing and diversifying incomes and improving access to jobs and markets.*

The table below provides details on the proposed priority actions for the various target groups.

Table 2. Target groups and types of interventions

Type of intervention (measures and actions)	Target groups
Promoting small-scale irrigation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to irrigation for vulnerable households • Access to micro-irrigation, especially for women 	Small producers, agro-pastoralists, vulnerable households with irrigable land and small producers living in flood zones, along river banks and in the Dallol Valley
Increasing food crop production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing suitably adapted varieties and using small amounts of fertilizer • CES/DRS techniques • Service platform (Maison du paysan) • Protecting crops 	Small producers, agro-pastoralists, vulnerable land-owning households and those living in at-risk areas
Recapitalising agro-pastoralist households <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small ruminant kits • Measures to combat livestock theft • Measures to combat infectious animal diseases • Rebuilding and developing production assets 	Small producers, shepherds, agro-pastoralists and vulnerable households Pregnant and nursing women
Improving access to markets for the most vulnerable <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the number of intermediaries • Promoting self-managed markets • Enhancing the market information system • Developing local agro-pastoral products 	Small producers, agro-pastoralists, vulnerable households and shepherds
Creating sources of income for the poor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting income-generating activities 	Vulnerable households, pregnant and nursing women and women's groups

PRIORITY 4: ENHANCING THE GOVERNANCE OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

The term *governance* is used here to refer to all-inclusive and participatory mechanisms and devices intended to facilitate managing, co-ordinating and making decisions relative to food and nutrition security issues in an effective and transparent manner.

The purpose of enhancing the governance of food security is to maximise the efficiency and effectiveness of investment in the resilience of the people of Niger through better co-ordination, integration and management of the various interventions.

The outcome expected at the end of the five-year period is, in line with the objectives of the 3N Initiative, improved governance of food and nutrition security and effective management of the needs of vulnerable households and communities.

- **Improving all levels of food and nutrition security governance**

This will be accomplished through (i) capacity building for state and non-state actors involved in building resilience; (ii) improving national and local capacity for co-ordinating pro-resilience programmes and initiatives; (iii) building the capacity of communities in that regard; (iv) popularising and disseminating the “community convergence” approach; (v) improving the mechanisms for targeting the most vulnerable households; and (vi) improving the integration and articulation of the various efforts to develop emergency responses to ad-hoc crises.

- **Strengthening vulnerability information systems and monitoring agro-pastoral production**

Reducing vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity and strengthening resilience requires stable high-

performance food security and vulnerability systems and mechanisms able to identify vulnerable groups over time. It also necessitates decentralising the oversight of these systems and strengthening them through a strong local presence. This will include establishing databases of the poorest households and those most vulnerable to the impact of crises and that therefore require various types of assistance. Consequently, there is a need for a special emphasis on supporting the national Early Warning System and linking it to existing regional and international frameworks.

The main components planned include (i) implementing a harmonised database of the most vulnerable households; (ii) strengthening information systems at the municipal and community levels; (iii) establishing a framework for resilience monitoring and evaluation systems; and (iv) setting up an adequate resilience communication/information system.

- **Implementing reforms designed to create sustainable food and nutrition security for all**

The development, updating and application of adequate regulations, legislation and laws is indispensable in terms of creating equal rights and opportunities and instilling hope with respect to achieving sustainable food and nutrition security.

Specific priorities for reform in this area include (i) improving access to funding for small producers; (ii) securing access to rural land; (iii) protecting agricultural workers in the agricultural and informal sectors who do not have job security; (iv) improving the governance of grain markets and combating speculation; and (v) overhauling the mechanisms for providing producers with support and advice.

Table 3: Logical Framework for Niger’s Resilience Priorities

Parameters		Targets
Overall objective: Achieve sustainably and structurally enhanced resilience of vulnerable households and communities faced with crises in Niger		Poor and very poor people vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity, estimated at 59.5% of the total population
Specific objective: Lift the burden of food and nutrition insecurity experienced by 6 million people		People, households and communities Vulnerable systems (production and governance)
Outcome 1 (Priority 1): Improved social protection for 700 000 vulnerable households (about 5 million people) to secure their livelihoods by the end of the five-year period		Households that are particularly vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity Priority sub-groups of people vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity, such as children aged 0 to 59 months and pregnant and nursing women Poor people with handicaps, students, farmers, shepherds and agro-pastoralists
Action 1.1.1	Developing simple monetary transfers	
Action 1.1.2	Increasing reserve stocks at the municipal and community levels	Very poor to poor households (severe to moderate food insecurity) whose food production does not meet their food needs for more than six months of the year
Action 1.1.3	Strengthening the capacity of institutional actors involved in preventing and managing floods	Actors involved in flood prevention and households vulnerable to the risk of floods
Action 1.1.4	Establishing school canteens	Children and teenagers aged 6 to 18 years, in particular young girls attending primary school
Outcome 2 (Priority 2): Improved health status for 3 million Nigeriens at the end of the five-year period		Children up to five years old, in particular from age 0 to 2 years Pregnant or nursing women (first 1 000 days of life) Families and communities Opinion leaders Government-run technical departments, technical and financial partners (TFPs), CSOs, NGOs and municipalities
Action 2.2.1	Support for direct interventions including acute malnutrition care for about 400 000 children under the age of five years and 150 000 pregnant and nursing women per year	Extremely vulnerable people, with a focus on: Children aged 0 to 5 years of age Pregnant or nursing women
Action 2.2.2	Promoting nutrition-related interventions	Children 0 to 5 years of age Pregnant and nursing women Other community members
Action 2.2.3	Promoting reproductive health	Pregnant or nursing women Households and communities

Objectively verifiable indicators	Verification sources
A chronic malnutrition prevalence rate under the threshold of 20% Less than 10% of the total population is vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity	Studies and reports National Institute for Statistics HC3N DNPGCCA
Overall chronic malnutrition prevalence is below the alert threshold of 40% 50% reduction in the number of people experiencing vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity 35% increase in coverage of food and nutrition needs through national agricultural production Overall improvement in the resilience index (CSI or Coping Strategies Index) for vulnerable households, families and communities	Studies and reports National Institute for Statistics HC3N DNPGCCA and relevant Ministries
Chronic malnutrition prevalence is less than 40% Increase in the percentage of households whose income level stays above the threshold for livelihood protection	Studies and reports National Institute for Statistics DNPGCCA and relevant Ministries Decentralised financial systems (DFS) projects and programmes SIMA International NGOs PROTECSO
Number of households receiving regular, predictable and sustainable transfers	
Quantity of grain reserves made available at the local level Number of households that have accessed local reserves	
Number of actors who have been trained Number of prevention tools developed and implemented	
Number of new school canteens created Number of school canteen improved Number of students who have access to school canteen services	
Chronic malnutrition prevalence is less than 40% Overall acute malnutrition prevalence is below the alert threshold of 10% among children under the age of five years The infant and child mortality rate is less than 90 deaths per 10 000 children per day and the prevalence rate for diseases with high mortality and morbidity rates has fallen The percentage of pregnant women and children under the age of 24 months (first 1 000 days of life) eating a balanced diet Progress made in the number of communities adopting the PFE	Studies and reports The National Institute for Statistics DNPGCCA and relevant Ministries SNIS Projects and programmes International NGOs FORSANI
Number of children under the age of two years targeted by malnutrition prevention actions Number of pregnant and nursing women targeted by malnutrition prevention actions Number of people who have been treated for acute malnutrition	
Number of households and villages that have improved their access to basic social services Number of households that have improved their access to food	
Rate of adopting the practice of spacing the birth of children and delaying the mother's age at first pregnancy	

Parameters		Targets
Outcome 3 (Priority 3): A 35% increase in agro-sylvo-pastoral production and a 20% increase in income levels (including income from diversified sources) for vulnerable households		Producers living in vulnerable areas Producers excluded from systems of credit and caught in the vicious cycle of indebtedness Poor shepherds and agro-pastoralists
Action 3.3.1	Improving access to small-scale irrigation for vulnerable small producers	Small producers and vulnerable households with irrigable land Small producers living in flood zones, along rivers and in the Dallol Valley
Action 3.3.2	Widespread use of CES/DRS techniques and natural resource management	Small producers, agro-pastoralists, vulnerable land-owning households and those living in at-risk areas
Action 3.3.3	Development of «Maison du Paysan» , an integrated services platform	Small producers, agro-pastoralists, vulnerable land-owning households and those living in at-risk areas
Outcome 4 (Priority 4): Institutional mechanisms of the 3N Initiative to improve the governance of food and nutrition security and effectively provide for the needs of vulnerable households and communities		Primary targets/3N Initiative mechanisms Decision-making, co-operation, implementation and co-ordination mechanisms Secondary targets/key actors Government ministries and their decentralised structures, OPs, CSOs, municipalities and private-sector service providers
Action 4.4.1	Strengthening the capacity of state and non-state resilience actors	Decentralised technical services, project completion agencies, OPs, NGOs, individuals, municipalities, etc.
Action 4.4.2	Strengthening the national capacity for co-ordinating pro-resilience programmes and initiatives	Interministerial orientation committee, HC3N as well as regional and municipal councils Multi-actor co-operation framework
Action 4.4.3	Capacity building for municipalities	All municipalities and completion partners
Action 4.4.4	Improving the targeting of the most vulnerable	HC3N, technical ministries and implementation partners
Action 4.4.5	Improving access to funding for small producers	Municipalities, DFS, small producers and OP
Action 4.4.6	Protecting agricultural workers with no job security	Agricultural workers with no job security

Objectively verifiable indicators	Verification sources
Household food needs covered for a period of eight months, instead of five months out of twelve 35% increase in food production for 25% of the acreage planted Increase in the number of animals per vulnerable household as compared with the situation in 2015 20% increase in income for vulnerable households, including income from diversified sources Increase in the food consumption score	Studies and reports National Institute for Statistics Ministries Producers' organisations DFS NGOs
Number of vulnerable households with access to small-scale irrigation for vegetable production	
Number of CES/DRS techniques promoted Number of hectares developed, number of households with access to developed land	
Number of "Maison du Paysan" set-up and operating Number of vulnerable households that have accessed "Maison du Paysan" services	
All 3N Initiative mechanisms have been implemented and are operating efficiently and include representatives from vulnerable groups Resilience-related interventions undertaken by partners are in line with the 3N Initiative and are better co-ordinated Efficiency and effectiveness of targeting methodology and the response to the needs of vulnerable groups have been improved Information systems are available and aid in decision making Crisis prevention and management instruments have been enhanced and operate efficiently	Activity reports from 3N Initiative decision-making bodies Partner programming documents Regulatory documents
Number of training sessions organised for each category of actors Number of institutions that have benefited from capacity building Number of people who have participated in capacity-building activities	
Number of meetings and decisions related to the different orientation and coordination mechanisms	
Quality of implemented interventions and degree of operability of co-operation and steering bodies at the municipal level	
Consensus on the basic principles for targeting the most vulnerable and the number of actors that apply those principles	
Number of small producers, including female producers, with access to credit	
Number of agricultural workers with access to an income level equal to the guaranteed industrial minimum wage (SMIG) Number of agricultural workers with access to insurance	

Table 4: NRP-AGIR consolidated funding plan

Category/designation	Total amount (in CFA F)	% of total	Secured CFA F	Required CFA F
Priority 1: Improving social coverage for the most vulnerable communities and households in order to secure their livelihoods	246 000 000 000	28.39	100 800 000 000	145 200 000 000
Priority 2: Enhancing nutrition for vulnerable households	280 400 000 000	32.36	41 485 000 000	238 915 000 000
Priority 3: Implementing sustainable improvements in agricultural and food production, income levels of vulnerable households and access to food	311 700 800 000	35.97	147 477 000 000	164 223 800 000
Priority 4: Enhancing the governance of food and nutrition security	28 449 000 000	3.28	2 300 000 000	26 149 000 000
Total	866 549 800 000	100	292 062 000 000	574 487 800 000

The total funding required amounts to 866 549 800 000 CFA Francs, of which 292 062 000 000 CFA Francs has been secured. With respect to the funding for these priorities, and in absence of an accurate picture of interventions and operations not clearly delineated, we can point to a certain number of commitments or promises of resilience programmes (AGIR). There are indeed major pro-resilience programmes and support to be implemented during the period 2015-2020 also corresponding to the implementation of the NRP priority action plan.

2.2.4 Organisation of implementation and monitoring/evaluation

a) Organisation of implementation and intervention principles

Implementation of the resilience priorities will be accomplished through the 3N Initiative, supported by already existing mechanisms. Implementation of the interventions that result from making the resilience priorities operational will be achieved according to the following general principles:

- i. Ensuring that stakeholders have a common understanding of the issues involved in building resilience, the ultimate purpose of which is to strengthen the capacity of those groups most vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity for coping with crises.
- ii. Planning interventions on a multi-year basis in order to obtain perspective and a long-term commitment, on the one hand, and a vision of the connections between and complementarity of the emergency responses to ad-hoc crises and more sustainable management of chronic vulnerability, on the other hand.
- iii. Strengthening the capacity of actors at all levels in order to help each one effectively take on its roles and responsibilities.

- iv. Building a joint monitoring/evaluation mechanism grounded in results-oriented management principles.
- v. Focusing on lessons learned and best practices relative to food and nutrition security and local skills and knowledge, as well as creating the conditions for disseminating the lessons and scaling up the best practices.
- vi. Promoting adequate targeting of intervention areas and sectors prioritised targeting of beneficiaries on the basis of the level of vulnerability, and ensuring effective inclusion of gender-related issues in resource governance, access and control.
- vii. Ensuring the accountability and involvement of the groups and stakeholders at all phases in the process of design and implementation.
- viii. Fostering the development of complementary actions and synergy among those responsible for implementing the interventions through building multi-sector and multi-actor approaches.
- ix. Promoting good governance through intervention management based on accountability and transparency.

In addition to the specific aspects addressed in the section on each priority, the following four additional cross-cutting approaches to implementation are to be considered (i) municipalities as entry points for interventions; (ii) systematic inclusion of gender-related issues in a strategic approach; (iii) promoting promising sectors; and (iv) deploying integrated services and making them widely available.

b) Roles and responsibilities of the actors involved

AGIR's strategic approach must encourage all actors and stakeholders to work together, co-ordinate their actions and share skills and resources in order to increase and optimise investments and, subsequently, the impact on combating food and nutrition insecurity.

The structures responsible are represented at various levels. HC3N, relevant Ministries, aid agencies and development co-operation agencies are represented at the central level. Decentralised state services, regional councils, projects and programmes as well as civil society organisations are represented at the regional level. Key actors, including municipal councils, decentralised state services, producers' organisations, private sector operators as well as programmes and projects, are represented at the municipal level. All of these structures will work in a participatory and inclusive manner.

Technical and financial partners (TFPs) are major actors in terms of implementing the resilience strategy. They contribute expertise, funding, co-operation and supervision of the interventions; they also evaluate the strategy's outcomes.

To put this multi-sector and multi-actor approach into practice, the operations of the structures already in place will be improved and working groups will be established on the basis of needs in order to ensure optimal effectiveness of NRP implementation steering and co-ordination. The 3N Initiative includes the following fora and platforms: (i) the Inter-ministerial Committee on 3N Initiative Programme Orientation; (ii) the Strategic Programme Multi-Sector Steering Committee (CMPS); (iii) Multi-actor cooperation and dialogue platforms; (iv) the framework for cooperation with TFPs; and (v) regional and local authorities (municipalities and regions).

2.2.5 Assumptions and risks

a) Assumptions

Achievement of the desired objectives will require that certain necessary assumptions are met: (i) a strong political commitment to food and nutrition security as well as resilience; (ii) the sustainability of the 3N Initiative as a reference framework; (iii) motivation of the FNS actors through the support and mobilisation of all actors (based on the progress made with the 3N Initiative); (iv) political and institutional stability; (v) acknowledgement and promotion of the specific needs, interests and rights of vulnerable groups by all actors; (vi) an increase in current efforts to advocate for a national commitment on controlling population growth; (vii) a commitment to structural reforms in favour of small producers and landless farmers; and (viii) an increase in the national budgetary allocation for resilience-related programmes.

b) Risks

The main risks concerning the implementation of the NRP that could jeopardise achievement of the objectives are as follows: (i) security-related risks, namely, high levels of regional insecurity having an impact on the population; (ii) political instability; (iii) significant climatic and climate-related crises; (iv) inadequate targeting of beneficiaries due to possible bias and a lack of harmonised methods; (v) inadequate mobilisation of domestic and external resources; and (vi) delays in implementing decentralisation (transfer of resources) and deconcentration.

2.2.6 Sustainability and gender issues

a) Sustainability

The sustainability of the achievements of these resilience priorities (physical and otherwise) is linked of the effectiveness of its impact and therefore depends on the following five key factors: (i) the level of stakeholder mobilisation and involvement in the entire planning and implementation process; (ii) the quality of the targeting of vulnerable groups and of the benefits and services provided to them; (iii) the functioning and effectiveness of the multi-actor decision-making and co-operation bodies and implementation of the various interventions including the monitoring/evaluation mechanisms; (iv) utilisation of environmental and social impact studies with respect to the investments made; and (v) promotion of sustainable best practices.

Briefly, the actions necessary to address vulnerability and the resources earmarked for responding to crises must be gradually reduced as the most vulnerable people strengthen their capacity with respect to food and nutrition security.

b) Gender

A proper vulnerability analysis based on a resilience-oriented approach will help target those with the highest risk and focus on the needs of women and children. As part of the process of implementing the NRPs, there will be a special focus on ensuring that the most vulnerable groups, in particular women and children in precarious circumstances, are taken into account and are given priority in terms of receiving support, especially with respect to social safety nets and production activities. There will also be a special emphasis on their access to and involvement in the various decision-making and co-ordination processes and mechanisms at all levels.

