

EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL ACTIVATION FINAL REPORT

Niger | EAP drought

Date: 20/11/2023



Photo : Sensitization mission on Forecast Based Financing in the village of Agouma © Croix Rouge Nigérienne

EAP Number: EAP2021NE02	Operation No: MDRNE026	EAP approved: 02 July 2021	
EAP timeframe: 5 years	EAP triggered: 19/04/2022	Period covered by this report: 04/06/2022 to 10/11/2023	

Budget: 349,989 CHF
Attended: 23,100 people

SUMMARY OF THE EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL



The IFRC Emergency Disaster Response Fund (DREF) has allocated CHF 296,302 to the Red Cross Society of Niger to implement early actions to reduce and mitigate the impact of the drought in Niger. The early actions to be conducted were pre-agreed with the National Society and are described in the Early Action Protocol' [PAP_Sécheresse_Zinder+HI-18-4-2021 online translation.docx](#)

Cash distribution in Bri village. ©Niger Red Cross

In Niger, over four million households are facing the devastating effects of food insecurity caused by consecutive failed rainy seasons and decades of increasing desertification of the Sahel. Men, women, and children have no adequate access to food, and are exposed to several threats harming their well-being. These threats are natural hazards (climate, droughts, wildfires), epidemics (measles, malaria, meningitis, and cholera) and insecurity, leading to population movements and competition over resources. The severe food insecurity situation is confirmed by the Cadre Harmonisé ([Fiche communicaion Région SAO MARS2022 VF .pdf \(ipcinfo.org\)](#) findings, which reported that between 2.5 and 3.3 million people are currently food insecure countrywide (Phase 3 to 5 as per the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification – IPC), and that between 3.6 and 4.4 million people will be food insecure in June – August 2022 period due to a delayed 2022 rainy season and irregular distribution of rainfall, long dry spells, and high risks of flooding that can lead to losses in crops, material goods, and animal and human lives in exposed localities.

The pastoral season in Niger is early due to difficulties in feeding livestock, watering conditions and fodder shortages. In principle, it should begin in June-July, instead of March-April. This has led to disruption of herd movements, which has also been complicated by the security situation. Consequently, livestock is concentrated in secure areas which leads to risks of conflict between farmers and the emergence of animal diseases. Cases of diseases and epidemics like malaria, measles and meningitis will increase as people experiencing food insecurity and There was a decline of 39% in cereal production in the 2021-2022 cropping seasons, which is currently recording a gross deficit of two million tons across all regions of Niger. Agricultural markets are being disrupted due to the failed agricultural season, closure of borders due to the COVID-19 pandemic and insecurity. This has inevitably led to an increase in inflation and a rise in prices of main food staples and livestock, in some cases, by more than 40% compared to the last five-year average for food staples.

Thus, Niger Red Cross (CRN) activated its EAP drought to anticipate the worsening food crisis by supporting vulnerable populations in the agropastoral zone of the deficit area of Zinder, alleviate the suffering of 3300 households (23100 people). The outcome of this process, aims to anticipate a slow-onset drought, using a two-phase trigger approach, the first trigger gives a three-month delay, between April and June, the second trigger have a five-month delay from November to March. In the present case, the activation of the EAP took place in April 2022 only following the second trigger which was reached in March 2022, contrary to the initial plan which provided for their successive activation.

RATIONAL OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

The Red Cross Society of Niger (CRN) had proposed suspending the partnership with Grain Banks for cash transfers to vulnerable food-insecure communities in anticipation of a deterioration of the situation and leaving the number of households targeted by the National Society unchanged at 4,000 households. However, instead of targeting 1,000 households with this new cash assistance scheme as outlined in the protocol, CRN targeted 4,000 households with a cash transfer of 40,000 CFA francs (CHF 63) each, in line with the Emergency Operational Strategy, launched in 2022 (<https://reliefweb.int/report/niger/niger-food-insecurity-crisis-emergency-appeal-n-mdrne026>).

Reason for suggested change in approach:

Prior to the start of the emergency lean season activities, CRN had conducted a diagnostic mission as part of the implementation of early action activities. The National Society FbF coordination officer carried out a first exploratory mission in the two departments classified IPC 3, more precisely in Damagaram Takaya and Gouré in the Zinder region.

The field visit to Zinder (from 23 May to 01 June 2022), found that the Grain Banks were semi-functional. In Gouré and Damagram Dakaya (covering the municipalities of Kazoe and Guidimouni) there are community cereal infrastructure, but they have no cereal stock available. Moreover, the Grain Banks committees are not functioning. During the Food Security Cluster meeting on 9 June 2022, WFP and several other humanitarian partners confirmed the intention to move away from the Grain Banks approach. This decision is based on historical management and integrity issues. According to WFP, the Grain Banks approach can only be effective with long-term and close supervision, moreover it is not the most effective activity when people are facing food insecurity.

After discussions with the FbF team an [Operational Update](#) was published on 29 of June in which a change of operational strategy was requested.

Selected scenario: distribution of funds instead of grain banks

The current EAP budget originally earmarked for Grain Banks has been revised and distributed as part of multi-purpose cash assistance. The National Society reduce the target of 4,000 households to 3,300 due to the change of approach from cereal banks to CASH distribution. 3,300 most vulnerable households in Zinder received cash vouchers of 40,000 XOF (63 CHF). This amount has been agreed by Food Security Cluster at the national level and aligned with IFRC Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal, in view of the increase in the price of food products on the market.

The selection of the most vulnerable households was carried out according to the criteria of protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) and the NS ensured that clear messages from CEA were posted to tell communities who was targeted and why. To assure that the most vulnerable people were selected, community leaders were involved in all stages of project planning and implementation.

SUMMARY OF EAP IMPLEMENTATION

Host National Society

Readiness and pre-positioning activities

Since the validation of the EAP by the FbF validation committee of IFRC the Niger Red Cross undertook the following readiness activities:

- Procurement of visibility material for volunteers and development of beneficiary card templates
- Divulgence on information of the EAP to actors in Zinder by organization of a mission of the FbF coordinator

- A meeting with the technical services and local authorities of the departments of Gouré and Damagaram Takaya to explain the protocol, triggers, and early actions
- Training of 40 volunteers (20 in each department) and 4 supervisors (2 from the Red Cross branches and 2 from the local agricultural technical service)
- Feasibility study for Grain Banks in the four targeted villages
- Signing of contracts with radio stations for the broadcast of awareness messages
- Signing of agreement with financial service provider



Training of FBF volunteers/©Niger Red Cross



Post training simulation/©Niger Red Cross

First steps after trigger were reached and EAP activated:

- Publication of activation
- Transfer of funds
- Field mission to Zinder + activation of crisis cell in Zinder: conclusion that Grain Banks are not the most adequate intervention
- Meeting HQ Niger Red Cross + IFRC on changing of approach
- Meeting IFRC with FbF validation team
- Publication of Operational Update

Targeting

The targeting missions were conducted respectively from 5 to 6 June 2022 and from 15 to 16 August 2022. The first mission took place in the department of Gouré where 2,700 households were identified and targeted. The second targeting mission took place in Damagaram Takaya department, where 600 households were targeted.

The NS has distributed cash vouchers to 3,300 households of 40,000 XOF. Instead of 20,000 to 2,500 households and 1,500 to 40,000 households. This was because the food security and cash clusters pushed for respecting the recommended amount of 40,000 XOF per household. When the selection was concluded it was considered better to provide the same amount to all the beneficiaries instead of making a division, which would result in frictions within the community. The needs were very high with population in phase IPC 3+ and 20,000 would not be of much support.

Targeting mission process:

On Monday 15 August 2022, a team composed of 20 volunteers and 4 supervisors (02 at the regional level, 01 at the departmental level and 01 at the communal level), two (2) staff responsible for the mission and two (2) members of the regional committee, as well as the technical services visited the prefect and the mayor to brief them on the mission and its objective.

After this visit, the volunteers were informed in turn of the process to be followed before leaving the field. This concerns the understanding of the anticipatory actions the conduct of the survey, and the role and responsibility of staff and supervisors. To facilitate the implementation of the activity, two teams were formed. In total, eight

(08) villages were targeted in the department of Gouré, namely Agouma, Ididougouri, Ciminti, Goubdi, Kaigamdi, Dagradi, Marmari, and Gamou. Three (3) other villages were also targeted in the department of Damagaram Takaya.

The mission immediately proceeded to the village of Agouma, where a general assembly was convened by the village chief. During this meeting, the targeting procedure was explained by the FBF focal point. It consisted of going door-to-door to fill out the collection form that is designed for this purpose via the smartphone, the data is synchronized as the collection progresses, in order to allow the monitoring and evaluation team to analyze the data and provide advice if necessary. The 20 trained volunteers, each equipped with an Android phone, crisscrossed the village from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Noting the absence of several heads of household and not being able to reach the number planned for the operation, the volunteers targeted households in the outlying villages of Agouma in the same context. Each team targeted four villages and the mission ended on 16 August 2022. The data was deployed on the Kobo toolbox platform and then processed on Excel to compile a final list of cash beneficiaries.

No.	Department of Gouré	Target by village
1	Agouma	480
2	Ididougouri	293
3	Ciminti	97
4	Goubdi	575
5	Kaigamdi	175
6	Dagradi	295
7	Marèl	569
8	Gamou	216
Total		2,700

First trigger targeting:

When the first trigger was reached (rainfall deficit greater than 40%), in the department of Damagaram Takaya, a targeting mission was carried out, during the period from 02 to 03 September 2022. The mission began with an explanation and validation of the targeting criteria. Then, the team set up, proceeded to set up targeting committees in the villages. The same procedure was adopted as before, and the data collected was entered and processed with SPSS and Excel to establish a final list of cash beneficiaries. Data recording and processing was carried out via smartphones (Kobo Collect) to ensure speed, security, and quality. In total, 600 households were targeted in three (03) villages: Baouré Ali, Bri and Moussari.

No.	Commune of Guiduimouni/ village	Target by village
1	Bri	242
2	Baouré Ali	235
3	Moussari	123
Total		600

Throughout the process, the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and the Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) were considered to improve the quality of the data and facilitate community engagement. The selection of the most vulnerable households was made according to the criteria of PGI, and the National Society ensured that clear messages from CEA were posted to indicate to communities who were targeted and the reasons for this decision. Community leaders were involved at all stages of project planning and implementation.



Sensitization and targeting of beneficiaries in Agouma



Registration of beneficiaries in Moussary village/©Niger Red Cross

Distribution

After targeting and distributing beneficiary cards to 2,700 households, in the department of Gouré from 15 to 16 August 2022, the team proceeded to the distribution of cash at the rate of 40,000 FCFA per beneficiary. Then, a second distribution took place in the department of DTK, which reached 600 household. This distribution targeted 23,100 people in crisis situations (Phase 3 and 4 IPC), in the agropastoral zone of the Zinder region. It was provided by the NITA transfer company, in collaboration with administrative and customary authorities. The procedure put in place to ensure the quality and safety of staff and beneficiaries was as follows:

- Verification and preparation of the list of beneficiaries and the registration list
- Delimitation and development of distribution sites
- Establishment of complaints committees in all the villages targeted
- Communication and involvement of all stakeholders
- The effective participation of volunteers and supervisors during this activity facilitated the implementation of this response.

These two distribution campaigns allowed the population of the department of Gouré (18,711 people) to anticipate the lean season (July, August, and September) that was looming, caused not only by a bad agricultural season in 2021 but also by the rise in food prices due to the war in Ukraine. According to information collected from the resident population of Agouma, the situation of food and fodder deficit has pushed these vulnerable households (vulnerable) to move to urban areas in search of livelihoods. Other very vulnerable households, which quickly depleted their food stocks, began to migrate to Nigeria, that is why people were absent during the targeting. According to people's testimonies, the food situation was so dramatic that households began to adopt the survival strategy, according to which they use fruits of "Hanza", *Boscia senegalensis* as food. In September 2022, the results of the crop year projected for the period of October, November, and December 2022, looked very bad in the department of Damagaram Takaya.

Below are the main outcomes of the PDM:

Use of cash:

- In general, 90% of respondents were very satisfied with the cash distribution process, the amount of money received and the behavior of CRN staff.
- 99.3% of respondents did not encounter any major difficulties during distribution or on the return journey.

Distribution:

- According to household statements, most of the money was used to cover basic needs.
- The redistribution of cash received concerned 64.3% of the households surveyed. Households reported redistributing on average between CFAF 500 and CFAF 3,000 of the cash received, the main beneficiaries being family members outside the household and neighbors.

- In 73% of households, decisions about cash expenditure are made jointly by household members.

Effects of cash distributions:

- 100% of households surveyed said the money allowed them to buy additional essential food items that they would not have been able to do without cash distribution.
- 63% of beneficiary households reported that they currently have a food stock, thanks to the distribution of the cash.

Accountability

- 94.3% of respondents answered affirmatively that they knew the Red Cross that carried out this intervention. The Red Cross was cited by 94 per cent of those who said they were familiar with the Red Cross.
- 87.5% of respondents believe they know the main roles of the monitoring committee and how to communicate with the Red Cross. Only 5% of respondents thought that the committee should also collect complaints/statements and submit them to the Red Cross.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

British and French Red cross have supported Red Cross Society of Niger in the development of this Early Action protocol. After validation of the EAP in 2021 by IFRC, the National Society implemented the readiness actions as outlined in the EAP. The following Partner National Societies are present in country: Italian, Luxembourg, Spanish, French and Belgium Red Cross Society. ICRC has strong presence in Niger to respond to the deteriorating security situation. After activation of the Early Action Protocol the French Red Cross continued to support the CRN with the early action activities.

Overview of non-Red Cross and Red Crescent actors in the country

The Movement's external partners, in particular the technical services of the State (Regional Directorate of Humanitarian Action, Departmental Directorates of Agriculture and Livestock), facilitated the process of targeting deficit areas on the basis of the results of the evaluation of the winter campaign and the results of the harmonized framework. Administrative authorities and community leaders also played a very important role in mobilizing the community and raising awareness among the populations concerned. Finally, it should also be noted that the World Food Programme (WFP) made it possible to take a decision in updating the operations and position of the Red Cross in the targeted areas, through participation in coordination meetings at the regional level. Meteorological services, and the Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) played a very important role in monitoring the forecast data.

OPERATIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES

Human resources

To ensure the implementation of readiness activities and early action, CRN mobilized the following teams, some of which are temporarily supported by funding from this EAP:

- The Disaster Management Coordinator who monitors the thresholds with the meteorological services, CILSS and ACMAD
- The FBF manager at the national level who ensures coordination and serves as an interface with the other actors of the Movement.
- A PMER Officer, who coordinates targeting and PDM surveys
- Two regional focal points coordinating the implementation of activities at local level
- 40 volunteers trained on FBF, who carried out awareness-raising, targeting and cash distribution
- 4 supervisors were also trained on FBF, who monitored activities in the field.

Logistics and Supply Chain

One of the biggest difficulties encountered during the implementation of early actions, was the accessibility to sites during the rainy season. Logistics played a crucial role in mission preparedness, especially during targeting, where it anticipates the rental of vehicles adapted to the terrain and the regular maintenance of NRC vehicles. At the Red Cross, two 4x4 vehicles were mobilized for distribution.

Information Technology

In terms of technology information, the National Society was already using smartphones for targeting and cash distribution, this is all the more important for the monitoring and evaluation team, insofar as they can process data remotely and analyze the data as volunteers carry out their collection. An IT department is also being set up, to facilitate the configuration and ensure the management of a database of Niger Red Cross actions.

Communications and information

In terms of communication, it should be noted that much remains to be done. One of the recommendations of the lessons learned workshop was the establishment of a standard operating procedure between the stakeholders of the mechanism. And the official designation of focal points at the level of each technical service of the State. In terms of Movement coordination, this problem does not arise because weekly meetings are organized regularly, for information sharing.

Security

On the security front, the ICRC provides regular updates on hostile areas, although the Zinder region is a relatively quiet area, triangulating each with regional committees and local authorities before any mission. All the same, measures must be taken to ensure the safety of beneficiaries and staff, especially during cash distributions.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

PMER staff played an important role during the readiness phase. Their contribution included training of volunteers on data collection through the KOBO platform, facilitating data collection data, but also the targeting of beneficiaries in a period. From 2023, PMER system will be set up in collaboration with the IFRC PMER using standard monitoring and evaluation tools, etc.

Administration and finance

As for the finance department, the Niger Red Cross has two finance staff and two accountants, who proactively ensured the availability of working advances during targeting and distribution missions. They also ensured good coordination with the IFRC during the activation of the early action protocol.

CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Challenges

1. Change of operational strategy from cereal banks to CASH distribution

Once the trigger was met and the Early Action Protocol was activated a team of Niger Red Cross conducted a field visit to Zinder region. The conclusion of the field visit was that the cereal banks in Zinder are not functioning, and it was recommended to change the operational strategy. Followed by this conclusion several meetings were held between IFRC, CRN and French Red Cross. It was discussed in the food security cluster where again it was

recommended to change the operational strategy and to distribute CASH instead. The Operational Strategy was updated but this process delayed the implementation. A closer follow-up in the period between validation of the EAP and its activation is required. That could have resulted in a change of the operational strategy of the EAP before the trigger was met.

2. Reaching less beneficiaries due to change of operational strategy and inflation

The early actions aimed to target 28,000 people, however only 23,100 people were reached. This is partially due to the change of operation and partially due to the inflation. The cereal prices have increased as well as the price of the food basket. As a result, a lower number of households were reached through this Early Action Protocol.


3. Delays in implementation due to the rainy season

The activities were implemented during the rainy season which reduced mobility of field teams. It posed challenges as well to reach beneficiaries as they moved temporarily to other areas. Some households that were selected as beneficiaries were not found and hence the field teams of the National Society had to replace these. Therefore, the beneficiary selection process took longer than planned.

LESSONS LEARNED

1. The monitoring of the readiness activities and the trigger on a regular basis. In fact, the neglect of certain tasks, such as field missions to assess the situation, and regular communication with the regional level, can have a negative effect on the quality of the implementation of early actions. Indeed, measures are being taken through the development of a clear and transparent communication plan, considering all stakeholders. And a workshop will be organized for this purpose.
2. It is necessary to empower the branches to start some activities, as soon as the threshold is reached, including the organization of an information and planning meeting with all stakeholders. Therefore, funds need to be made available for this purpose to save time and avoid delays in the implementation of early activities. This will be considered as part of the budget revision.
3. In some cases, administrative procedures can slow down the implementation of early actions in the lead time, it would be important to hold a regular annual coordination meeting on the EAP to overcome the delay and other difficulties encountered.

PLANNED OPERATIONS

 <p>Multi-purpose Cash</p>	CHF budget: 193,648,739	CHF actual: 161,493,727
	People targeted: 28,000	Affected: 23,100
	Female > 18: 14,280	Female < 18: 11,781
	Male > 18: 13,720	Male < 18: 11,319
Indicator :	23,100 of people received multi-purpose money before the peak of the drought	
Early action:	Meeting with state actors / local authorities of Zinder and identification / confirmation of the area of intervention	
	Broadcasting of radio messages	
	Confirmation of the cer receiving support and signing contracts	

	Briefing of volunteers on their role, targeting and distribution techniques
	Targeting of 1,000 families benefiting from conditional cash transfers
	Sensitization of beneficiaries of conditional cash (voucher)
	Conditional cash distribution (voucher)
	Post distribution evaluation
	Lesson learned workshop
	Assessment of the impacts of actions and assessment of food and nutritional security needs

Narrative description of achievements

After the validation of the EAP and the transfer of the readiness funds, the team proceeded to the elaboration of the sensitization and visibility tools. This was followed by the training of volunteers and supervisors on the FBF mechanism in the Zinder region. These trained volunteers carried out early warning missions in April in the areas declared deficient following the evaluation of the previous campaign, to prepare the community to face the shock of food insecurity. About 3,000 households were sensitized on the FBF approach and the food insecurity that is looming on the horizon.

At the same time, a market survey was carried out by the regional FBF focal point in the targeted areas, which quickly revealed a rise in cereal prices before the season began. This prompted the national official to organize a mission to check the operationalization of the Grain Banks. The findings were such that the regional crisis unit unanimously decided to abandon the provision of supplies to the banks and to propose, in accordance with the request, the distribution of multi-purpose cash transfers.

After the notification that the trigger threshold was reached, the decision making in relation to the recommendations of the crisis unit, was made possible thanks to the flexibility of the IFRC, which allowed and supported the updating of the operations.

On the other hand, the information collected during the PDM survey underlined the satisfaction of the population with the choice of cash distribution, given that it allowed them to buy seeds, agricultural materials, and medicines for children.


The experience of the first early actions implemented in the Zinder region has shown that readiness activities are very important to a success activation and should not be overlooked. Indeed, the delay in starting early actions (starting in June instead of May), making it difficult to rehabilitate or functionalize Grain Banks, forced CRN to convert the Grain Banks offer into a multipurpose cash distribution, which made it possible to assist 23,100 people instead of the expected 28,000 people. From now on, a plan B will be put in place as a mitigation measure.

This early action activity has had a significant positive impact in the project area. Indeed, 63% of beneficiary households reported that they currently had a food stock, due to the distribution of the cash. Before the distribution, most of them take cereal on credit, they pay it back in kind, which decreases the amount of stock available for households. But this year the seeds are the farmers' own, so all the harvest is theirs. None of the villages assisted were classified in phase IPC 3 or 4


https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/ch/Resultats_Analyses_Nov2022_fichedecommunication.pdf by the harmonized framework results.

In summary, the activation of the drought early action protocol has enabled these 23,100 people to emerge from the food and nutrition insecurity they faced since the post-harvest phase (October-December 2021).


Enabling Approaches

	Coordination and partnerships	Women > 18: 25	Women < 18: 15	XXXXX CHF AP Codes: 118, 119 , 127, 128
		Male > 18: 05	Male < 18: 03	
Early action:		1.		
Narrative description of achievements				

There was effective participation of all stakeholders, although requested at the lessons learned workshop, to put in place a communication plan clearly explaining roles and responsibilities. The most important thing is community engagement. Our approach was participatory, hence the success, despite the poor conditions on the ground.

	Secretarial services	Women > 18:	Women < 18:	CHF AP Code: 122
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:	
Early action:		1. <i>FRC support (8 missions)</i>		
Narrative description of achievements				

The IFRC Secretariat facilitated the threshold monitoring process in collaboration with the National Society. It also facilitated the process of activating and updating operations. On the financial side, the Secretariat has ensured that the corresponding funds are available in time to allow for the early start of activities. Expenditure was also monitored regularly to avoid any overruns. In addition, the recruitment of an FBF focal point at the secretariat level greatly facilitated the understanding and conduct of activities.

	Strengthening National Societies	Female > 18: 25	Female < 18: 22	CHF AP Codes : 124 125 126
		Male > 18: 30	Male < 18: 28	
Early action:		<i>Communication costs (internet and telephone)</i>		
		<i>Driver PF DM Zinder (Salary (total cost) * 4 months for trigger 2</i>		
		<i>PF DM Zinder salary (Salary (total cost) * 4 months) for trigger 2</i>		

Narrative description of achievements

As part of the capacity building, the IFRC provided a detailed briefing on the FBF mechanism at the national level and in turn trained 44 volunteers and 03 governance members at the regional committee level. The successful implementation of the preparatory activities contributed to the success of the first actions within the time allotted. If the same trend continues, we can hope to integrate preparedness into our daily lives, so that we can cope with any disaster in time. This is a perspective of branch and community resilience.

Financial report

The budget of CVA was 82,371 and 215,503 CHF was spent. There is an overspend of 133,132 CHF. This because the cereals banks did not function and were changed through an operational update to CASH distribution.

Contact details

For more information, specifically related to this operation, please contact:

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Reference



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- EAP Summary
- Budget

FBAF Early Actions

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/4-2023/12	Operation	PNE063
Budget Timeframe	2022-2023	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 18/Janv./2024

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRNE026 - Niger - Hunger Crisis / EAP2021NE02

Early Actions Timeframe: 21 avr. 2022 to 30 nov. 2022

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Cash Contributions	107 526
Japanese Red Cross Society	107 526
Funds & Other Income	322 761
DREF Anticipatory Pillar	322 761
Expenditure	-261 915
Closing Balance	168 371

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction		0	0
AOF2 - Shelter			0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	303 503	259 415	44 087
AOF4 - Health			0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene			0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	303 503	259 415	44 087
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	12 059		12 059
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	112 098	2 500	109 598
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
Strategy for implementation Total	124 157	2 500	121 657
Grand Total	427 660	261 915	165 744

FBAF Early Actions

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MDRNE026 - Niger - Hunger Crisis / EAP2021NE02

Early Actions Timeframe: 21 avr. 2022 to 30 nov. 2022

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	222 641	215 503	7 138
Seeds & Plants	138 580		138 580
Utensils & Tools	1 690		1 690
Cash Disbursement	82 371	215 503	-133 132
Logistics, Transport & Storage	7 267	2 108	5 159
Transport & Vehicles Costs	7 267	2 108	5 159
Personnel	16 129	10 054	6 075
National Staff		1 009	-1 009
National Society Staff	10 309	8 379	1 930
Volunteers	5 820	666	5 155
Consultants & Professional Fees	5 070	932	4 138
Consultants	5 070		5 070
Professional Fees		932	-932
Workshops & Training	11 100	3 717	7 383
Workshops & Training	11 100	3 717	7 383
General Expenditure	139 351	13 615	125 736
Travel	121 268	10 462	110 807
Information & Public Relations	12 168	2 435	9 733
Office Costs	338		338
Communications		115	-115
Financial Charges	5 577	603	4 974
Indirect Costs	26 101	15 985	10 116
Programme & Services Support Recover	26 101	15 985	10 116
Grand Total	427 660	261 915	165 744