THE RHFWCA THANKS ITS DONORS FOR THEIR GENEROUS SUPPORT IN 2021

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Credits

This document was produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) ROWCA. OCHA ROWCA wishes to acknowledge the contributions of its committed staff at headquarters and in the field in preparing this document.

The latest version of this document is available on the RHFWCA website at https://www.unocha.org/rowca/fonds-humanitaire-regional.

Full project details, financial updates, real-time allocation data and indicator achievements against targets are available at gms.unocha.org/BI.

About RHFWCA

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Front Cover

Displaced children playing in Tondikwindi displacement site, Diffa, Niger. @ DIKO NNGO.

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FOREWORD

I am pleased to share with you the 2021 Regional Humanitarian Fund for West and Central Africa (RHFWCA) Annual Report – our first report for the first year of operation.

The document reviews the Fund’s operations and shows how the Fund was used strategically to address humanitarian needs in the region, with more focus on the Niger since this was the first and only country envelope activated in 2021.

I want to acknowledge the efforts of our partners, the recipients of RHFWCA funding – national and international NGOs – and cluster members for their dedication and tireless contribution since the inception of this process.

This year, the Fund prioritized: support to protection; the improvement of living conditions and livelihoods; and the provision of preventive services. We are grateful for donors’ valuable contribution of US $36 million.

Thanks to this money, the Fund made its first allocation—in Niger—to support humanitarian programming in neglected border regions, responding to protracted (and escalating) conflict and the consequences of global warming.

The Fund also laid the groundwork for upcoming allocations in Burkina Faso in early 2022 and other countries in the region in the future.

The RHFWCA supported collective prioritization, helped ensure timely allocation of scarce resources, enabled humanitarian interventions and ultimately strengthened humanitarian coordination, leadership and efficiency of response. The Fund also worked to support and empower national/local partners, bringing in their added value on aspects related to humanitarian access, acceptance, and community engagement and participation to enhance the accountability to affected population.

As parts of West and Central Africa continue to face prolonged drought conditions and conflict, we will continue to show Fund’s added value in 2022 by emphasizing direct implementation and and expanding our support throughout the region.

LOUISE AUBIN
Humanitarian Coordinator for Niger
I am very grateful to donors for their trust in the RHFWCA. It is a flexible funding instrument for the region's effective, rapid, and coordinated humanitarian response.

LOUISE AUBIN
HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR FOR NIGER
2021 in Review

HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

Humanitarian situation in 2021
2021 saw a drastic increase in humanitarian needs in the Central Sahel, reaching 14.7 million people in need of life-saving assistance early in 2022. In a highly complex and volatile context, violence is one of the key drivers of needs in the region. As the level of violence rises, the effect on people’s lives worsens. Aid organizations are working across the region to respond to the most urgent needs of those affected. In 2021, thanks to generous donor contributions, the UN and humanitarian partners provided food aid, nutrition, emergency shelter, healthcare, water, sanitation and hygiene, education and protection, reaching areas that were previously hard to access.

The crisis is growing faster than the response, which is hindered by a lack of funding. Between 2020 and 2021, despite needs remaining unchanged, resources mobilized to support the response dropped by €200 million. Only 41 per cent of the funds required by the humanitarian community to respond to urgent needs in the Central Sahel were secured. This is the lowest per cent since 2015. The humanitarian community calls for a renewed engagement by all contributors to ensure that no one is left behind.

Niger faces broad and complex humanitarian needs linked to escalating conflict, socioeconomic violence, and climate disasters. The number of people in need has increased by 65 per cent, from 2.3 million in 2019 to 3.8 million in 2021. Underfunding remains a major constraint for humanitarian operations, with the 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) only 42 per cent funded.

The crisis in Burkina Faso continues to deteriorate rapidly. Early in 2022, the country’s displaced population surpassed the historic mark of 1.6 million people, making it the largest caseload in the Central Sahel. Despite this, funds did not match the increasing needs. Only €258 million of the €608 million requested under the 2021 HRP were received.

In Mali, insecurity has forced 400,000 people to flee their homes. The food situation is particularly worrying and will be dramatic in the coming months. Currently, over 1.2 million people are facing food insecurity. This represents five per cent of the population, twice as much as two years ago. Despite the significant and continuing increase in needs throughout all sectors, the funds mobilized remained equal: too low to finance an adequate response, covering only 38 per cent of the HRP requirement.

Escalating food insecurity
Failure to respond to food needs has a severe impact on Sahelian lives. Affected households and people adapt by reducing the number of meals per day or the amount consumed, exacerbating hunger and triggering physiological dysfunction, health vulnerabilities and malnutrition. People adapt their livelihoods to cope with the food shortages, often resulting in an increase in seasonal and permanent migration or displacement, the development of illegal activities, and a reversion to extractive activities, negatively affecting available resources.

Year after year, failing to respond to food needs in the region contributes directly to the continued deterioration of the food security situation. Without a substantial scale up of the response, individuals, households and communities’ risk being locked in a vicious spiral of food insecurity and vulnerability, unable to recover.
Spiking protection needs

Violence has a disastrous effect on the Sahel. Frequent attacks have resulted in the closure of health centers and schools across the region, exposing children, particularly girls, to exploitation, abuse, early and forced marriage, and forced recruitment into armed groups. It means that individuals cannot obtain life-saving medical services, as well as more routine health care services such as sexual and reproductive health. Inadequate provision of services to meet growing humanitarian needs exacerbates these conditions of violence, denial of rights, and coercion. More precisely, the lack of resources for protection response has a disproportionate effect on gender-based violence response, mine action, education and child protection. Vulnerable groups, such as women and children, people with disabilities, and displaced communities, are disproportionately affected, leading to negative coping strategies that have a direct impact on the effectiveness of the response to all other needs, resulting in dangerous ripple effects.

Increasing Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

Women and children account for 70 per cent of people displaced by conflict, making them especially vulnerable to human rights violations, including gender-based violence, and often lacking access to GBV services. If action is not taken now, thousands of girls will be married too young to compensate for food scarcity and lack of access to livelihoods for vulnerable families, and millions of the most vulnerable women will lose access to gender-based violence and mental health services, increasing their risk of life-threatening violence and exploitative survival practices.

VISION STATEMENT

The below vision statement reflects the Niger country envelope, which was the first allocation initiated by the Fund. Additional regional allocations in other countries are planned for 2022.

Niger continued to suffer from protracted and complex humanitarian emergencies marked by continued insecurity and violence against civilians perpetrated by elements of armed groups, endemic poverty, and the effects of climate change, including seasonal flooding and pockets of drought. The humanitarian situation was further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, causing an exponential increase in needs. In 2021, the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance and protection increased from 2.3 million to 3.7 million.

Over a million people were displaced across the country. Persistent insecurity and the impact of flooding led some 530,000 people to seek refuge from violence in 2020. More than 632,000 people were displaced following the destruction of their homes in torrential rains. About 2 million people face acute and chronic food insecurity due to recurring shocks and climate change, while 457,200 children aged 6 to 59 months are exposed to severe acute malnutrition this year. In addition, more than 50% of children aged 7 to 16 are out of school.

The Niger envelope contributed to saving lives and alleviating the suffering of the crisis-affected populations while adopting and promoting a coherent transnational approach to regional emergencies and humanitarian issues. Moreover, it encouraged actions that strategically and catalytically impacted the humanitarian response in the region and the targeted countries. It also promoted a dynamic, flexible, and agile humanitarian response to a fluid environment and changing circumstances on the ground to ensure the best use of available resources. It prioritized the most vulnerable, increasing access to aid for the most marginalized people and those in dire need of humanitarian assistance, focusing on those located in hard-to-reach and remote areas. It supported a response that is "as local as possible and as international as necessary," recognizing its value add as one of few humanitarian financing instruments able to directly support national and local actors. It coordinated with other humanitarian funding mechanisms, including bilateral and multilateral donors, to ensure that resources were used in complementary and coherent ways, avoiding duplication. Working under its humanitarian mandate, it sought to promote synergies with other resources, including development and peacebuilding resources, to address underlying drivers of need.
10,500 IDPs following the massacre of 105 civilians in Tondikiwindi district by non-state armed groups, Tillabéri region

Around 500,000 affected by food insecurity in Tillabéri region

9,000 people arrived from Nigeria in Diffa region following the Damarask attack

330,000 people face food insecurity in the Maradi region

Launch of RHFWCA

Establishment of Niger envelope of the RHFWCA

Niger: Cholera outbreak and floods

Niger: Displacements including new IDPs, returnees and host communities

Niger: Food and nutrition crisis as a result of the drought

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Niger: Food and nutrition crisis as a result of the drought

$12.5M

ALLOCATED TO NIGER

$12.5M allocated to scale up emergency humanitarian programs addressing in hard-to-reach locations in cross border areas with Burkina Faso and Mali and Nigeria, Chad and Cameroon. The focus was mainly on displaced people and host communities affected by escalating conflicts and the consequences of global warming on food security.

$3.5M

ALLOCATED TO NIGER

$3.5M allocated under the rapid response window to assist 64,000 people affected by cholera and floods in the regions of Maradi, Zinder, Tahoua, Tillabéri, Dosso and Niamey. The focus was on WASH, health and emergency shelter & non-food items interventions.

$5M

ALLOCATED TO NIGER

$5M under the rapid response window to assist 134,644 newly displaced people, internally displaced people who returned to their villages and some people from the host community in Diffa, Maradi, Tahoua and Tillabéri. The four key priority sectors retained in the prioritization strategy were protection, health, shelter and non-food items and education.
### 2021 IN NUMBERS

#### $36M CONTRIBUTIONS
- **Niger** ($16M)
- **Burkina Faso** ($20M)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Contributions</th>
<th>Allocations in US$ million</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>5.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>6</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
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<td>1.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
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<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea, Republic of China</td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
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<td>Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
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#### $12.5M ALLOCATIONS
- **TAHOUA** $598k
  - 83k people
- **TILLABÉRI** $6.3M
  - 211k people
- **MARADI** $3.3M
  - 90k people
- **DIFFA** $2.3M
  - 147k people

#### 531k PEOPLE ASSISTED

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Protections</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GBV</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Protection</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food Security</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shelter/NFI</strong></td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 120.2k PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY
- **Boys** 6.9k with disability
- **Girls** 6.6k with disability

#### 129.3k PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY
- **Boys** 7.1k with disability
- **Girls** 7.5k with disability

#### 145.5k PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY
- **Women** 27% (7.1k)
- **Men** 23% (7.5k)

**Methodology for counting assisted people:** Figures for people assisted may include double counting as people often receive aid from multiple cluster/sectors. The maximum methodology was applied by the Regional Humanitarian Fund for West and Central Africa to estimate the number of people assisted in 2021. This means that for each admin level, the cluster/sector that targeted the maximum number of people is used as the total number of people assisted.

**Methodology for counting protected people:** GBV, Nutrition, Child protection, Education, Food Security, Health, Shelter/NFI, WASH.
Donor contributions

The generous contributions of $36 million received by the Fund in its first year showed donors’ interest in the new funding mechanism started by OCHA to support the delivery of humanitarian operations and aid in the West and Central Africa region.

Of the $36 million received, $20 million was for the Burkina Faso envelope (to be launched in 2022), while $16 million was for the operations in Niger. The number of contributions received in the first year is $1 million more than the cumulated threshold of $35 million approved by the ERC as a minimum for annual donor commitments to activate Niger and Burkina Faso country envelopes. With the contributions of $10 million received from January to June, and additional commitments of 6 million, the fund was able to kickstart its activities in late June in Dakar with a presentation to the regional IASC. Immediately after, OCHA ROWCA in collaboration with OCHA HQ, deployed a surge team in Niamey to establish the first country envelope in Niger.

In 2021, the Fund concurrently registered contributions in support of both Niger and Burkina Faso country envelopes. While the Niger envelope received the most significant part of the contributions of $11.6 million (73 per cent) in July, the contributions to the Burkina Faso envelope were more scattered between the four quarters of the year with the largest portion of $8.4 million (42 per cent) during the last quarter.

For Niger, the contribution of $1.4 million received during the first quarter and the largest one of $11.6 million received in July were critical to support the establishment of the Niger envelope in August 2021, following the approval of the Fund’s Operational Manual, country addendum and establishment of the Advisory Board. As a result, the Fund launched its first-ever standard allocation of $12.5 million in September 2021 under the Niger envelope.

For Burkina Faso, 60 percent of the contributions were registered during the year’s second half, with 42 per cent received during the last quarter. As a result, the Burkina Faso envelope was planned for the first quarter of 2022.
Donor trend

In 2021, Denmark was the largest and the first donor contributing to the Fund with $10.9 million deposited in two installments of $5.45 million, equally distributed between the Niger and Burkina Faso envelopes.

Germany is the second-largest donor to the Fund with a contribution of $7.1 million received in two deposits, of which $5.9 million to support the Niger envelope deposited in July and $1.1 million in favor of the Burkina Faso envelope deposited in December. Denmark and Germany’s contributions represent 50 per cent of the total contributions received by the Fund in 2021.

The Netherlands is the third-largest donor with $5.7 million deposited in November, followed by Belgium with a contribution of $3.5 million deposited in September, both to support of the Burkina Faso envelope.

Norway’s contribution of $2.4 million was deposited in April and distributed equally between Niger and Burkina Faso envelopes. Switzerland’s contribution of $1.65 million was deposited in December with $1 million for the Niger envelope and $650,000 in support of the Burkina Faso envelope.

While the Republic of Korea’s contribution of $1.5 million received in December was equally distributed between the two country envelopes, the contribution of $1.2 million received from France in June was dedicated to the Burkina Faso envelope. Canada contributed $720,000, of which $600,000 was for the Niger envelope and $120,000 for the Burkina Faso envelope.

Four other countries provided their generous contributions to the Fund in 2021. Ireland and Iceland contributed to the Niger envelope respectively $560,000 (December) and $210,000 (June), while Luxembourg and Azerbaijan supported the Burkina Faso envelope with respectively $425,000 (June) and $16,6000 (December).
Allocations overview

STRATEGIC STATEMENTS

First standard allocation: scaling up in Niger’s border areas
In September 2021, the Niger envelope under the Regional Humanitarian Fund for West and Central Africa launched the first standard allocation of $12.5 million to scale up emergency humanitarian programs addressing transnational issues in border areas. It served displaced people and host communities affected by protracted and escalating conflicts and aimed to address the consequences of global warming on food security.

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<thead>
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<th>Amount</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Launch month</th>
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<td>$12.5M</td>
<td>Standard allocation</td>
<td>September 2021</td>
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Women who received intimate hygiene kits as part of a health, GBV and nutrition project in Mandaroufa, Maradi region
Credit: COOPI INGO
**Allocations Overview**

**Total Allocations**

- **$12.5M**
  - **12.5M** Standard allocations

**Allocation by Type**

- **$1.9M** NNGOs
- **$10.6M** INGOs

**Allocation by Strategic Focus**

- **$2.1M SO1**
- **$6.3M SO2**
- **$4.1M SO3**

**People Assisted by Type**

- Women: 145
- Men: 128
- Girls: 120
- Boys: 120

**People Assisted by Cluster**

- Protection: 119k
- Health: 119k
- Food Security: 103k
- Water Sanitation Hygiene: 81k
- Emergency Shelter and NFI: 57k
- Nutrition: 34k
- Education: 17k

**Allocation Flow by Partner Type**

- **$12.5M** Total allocations
  - **85%** Direct implementation
  - **15%** Sub-granting
  - **8%** NNGOs
  - **91%** INGOs

**Strategic Focus**

- **SO1**: Reinforce protection for at least 60 per cent of the population in need in the areas of intervention.
- **SO2**: Improve living conditions and restore livelihoods for at least 59 per cent of people in need by 2021.
- **SO3**: Save lives and preserve dignity of 1.5 million people in need, including through preventative services.
HIGHLIGHTED ACHIEVEMENTS

PROMOTING LOCALIZATION

Localization was a strategic priority in the Niger envelope at each stage of the allocation process. Only NGOs were eligible for the first allocation, with an emphasis on national and local organizations.

Regarding Fund governance, the national and local organizations identified two members and one alternate to represent them at the Advisory Board, including one from a Woman Led Organization.

The Fund conducted dedicated awareness and training sessions for local and national organizations (L/NAs) during the socialization phase of establishing the country envelope. Finally, it includes remote sessions for local actors based in the field without representation in Niamey (Tillabery, Tahoua, Diffa and Maradi).

The OCHA team provided dedicated support and capacity-building activities for local and national organizations during the eligibility process. These focused on governance, PSEA, conflict of interest, risk management and others. Last, with the Advisory Board’s support, the Humanitarian Coordinator used the allocation to encourage more partnership and collaboration among international NGOs and local organizations through coaching and mentoring.

As a result, out of $12.5 million allocated through the 2021 first allocation, $1.9 million (15 per cent) was directly allocated to NNGOs, while an additional envelope of $1 million (8 per cent) was indirectly allocated to L/NAs through their partnership with INGOs bringing the total funding allocated to L/NAs to $2.9 million (23%) of the allocation.

EFFECTIVE PROGRAMMING

KEY PRINCIPLES FOR INCLUSIVE PROGRAMMING

Strengthening Accountability to Affected People

Promoting AAP was one of the six priorities of the Niger envelope. The eligibility process served as an entry point to verify the existence of potential partners’ internal policies on AAP, PSEA, conflict of interest, and others, as well as the staffing acknowledgment and utilization of these policies within each organization. AAP was also at the center of the strategic focus of the allocation to guarantee the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the crisis-affected people by the best-placed actors. This partnership between INGOs and L/NAs had a double benefit. Not only L/NAs benefit from INGOs coaching and monitoring, but the participation of LNAs facilitates access to hard-to-reach areas, fosters acceptance, and improves the community engagement and the AAP. Practically, each partner needed to ensure the involvement of the affected people at each stage of the project and include feedback and safeguarding mechanisms. In addition, the reviews of projects included specific consideration and scoring on cross-cutting issues, including AAP.

Promoting the Centrality of Protection

The Fund encouraged partners to consider protection as part of the key inclusive programming principles of the first standard allocation. As a result, the budget to support protection activities was the third-largest, with $1.9 million out of $12.5 million representing 15 per cent of the resources allocated right after water, sanitation and hygiene, health and emergency shelter, and non-food items clusters.

Beyond this figure, OCHA organized a dedicated session with the support of the protection cluster to further explain to partners how best to consider and include the centrality of protection in their project proposal design and implementation. The protection cluster seized this opportunity to articulate links between the centrality of protection and AAP. The feedback received from partners was very positive.

Addressing gender equality and responding to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

The strategic vision of the Niger envelope included a priority that focuses on addressing Gender Equality, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. While gender equality and SEA considerations were integrated more transversal across the board as part of the strategic approach of the first standard allocation, activities related to GBV received a dedicated envelope of $0.7 million, representing 30 percent of the envelope allocated to the protection cluster.
Including Persons with Disabilities
The Fund focused on Persons with Disabilities in two ways. Firstly, a verification to ensure that humanitarian actors include a dedicated policy for having persons with disabilities as part of their internal governing policies. This was verified during each organization’s eligibility process before becoming eligible for the fund. Secondly, partners were required to evaluate and provide the number of people with disabilities to consider as part of the beneficiaries of their approved project. As a result, 19 per cent of the 37 eligible partners for the Niger envelope have a policy in place while 5.5 per cent of the targeted people were persons with disabilities.

Areas of Contextual Programming

Advancing Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)
The strategic vision of the Niger envelope included the use of cash and voucher as the preferred and default form of assistance where feasible, including consideration of multipurpose cash programming. The country context offers an immense opportunity for cash services in future allocations. However, security concerns are a limitation particularly in hard-to-reach areas, due to the activism of non-state armed groups. For the first standard allocation, 3 per cent of the funding was allocated using cash and/or voucher.

Improving humanitarian access
The first standard allocation focused on fostering humanitarian actors to reflect and integrate access issues as part of their respective project programming approaches. As a result, all twenty-two projects approved for funding targeted hard-to-reach locations with the highest number of people in need of humanitarian assistance. The strategy capitalized on best-placed actors and L/NAs with community-based anchorage. This approach facilitated acceptance and guaranteed the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the most deprived and crisis-affected people in marginalized and hard-to-reach locations. The project activities were discussed, agreed upon and implemented in with the participation and in collaboration with the beneficiaries, including key stakeholders of the communities.

Enhancing complementarity with CERF and other funding streams
The complementarity between the funding provided by the Fund and the CERF was at the strategic and the operational levels. On the strategic level, while CERF grants mainly supported pipeline inputs, the funding allocated to NGOs facilitated the scale-up of the humanitarian capacity of frontline responders to deliver humanitarian assistance, focusing specifically on internally displaced people and host communities in hard-to-reach areas.

Operationally, as UN agencies benefitted from the CERF grants as direct recipients, NGOs were prioritized for the funding allocated through the Fund’s first standard allocation. Geographically, the pooled funds complemented each other in terms of coverage, avoiding duplication and waste of resources. The Fund’s first standard allocation of $12.5 million was launched concurrently with the CERF under-funded grant of $3.5 million, followed by another CERF grant of $5 million from the Rapid Response window in October.

Multisectoral approach to offer a package of an integrated response
The first allocation in Niger was articulated around a multisectoral approach to offer an integrated package of responses to the targeted beneficiaries. To this end, the prioritization at the operational level focused first on identifying priority locations commonly agreed by the clusters. Secondly, all the clusters agreed to target areas with converging multisectoral humanitarian needs and the highest number of possible people in dire need of humanitarian assistance.

At the project level, each partner was requested, to the extent possible, to submit a single multisectoral and/or integrated project which included activities under two or more clusters. This approach helped ensure that the beneficiaries targeted by the allocation were primarily internally displaced persons and host communities in marginalized and hard-to-reach locations where humanitarian aid is the only available assistance.
SECTOR/CLUSTER ACHIEVEMENTS

11,655 children under 5 years of age admitted for severe acute malnutrition

1,384 children under 5 years of age admitted for moderate acute malnutrition

7,335 children received psychosocial support.

24,000 people reached with GBV and SEA awareness activities.

9,525 children and adults in their communities reached by risk education activities.

500 500 women and girls survived GBV and people at risk of GBV who benefited from a socio-professional integration.

11,180 households received agricultural assistance in an emergency situation.

2,120 households received conditional cash or food assistance, kit to build household resilience.

3,975 conflict-affected households received a Non-Food Item (NFI) kit.

5,059 conflict-affected households received emergency shelter assistance.

60,368 outpatient consultations realized per person per year.

19,810 boys and girls (4 to 17 years old) including those with disabilities received school materials.

These are partial results achieved as of December 31, 2021, for the 22 projects funded in Niger, which started on November 1, 2021.
A PLACE TO PLAY FOR CHILDREN DISPLACED BY FIGHTING

Niger - These children left their villages because of fighting and insecurity three years ago. They live in the Tondikwindi displacement site with their families.

Now, they have a safe space to play and access psychological support and other services. A project supported by the RHFWCA and implemented by the NGO DIKO "promotes quality protection for children affected by crises and displacements in the department of Ouallam, region of Tillabéri. ", aiming to promote a safe and protective environment for children at risk in the localities of Ouallam and Tondikiwindi.

DIKO built a haven of peace, reunion and entertainment. The space offers activities that include sports and board games, from football to Ludo.

Psychological support, including art therapy, is also available to the children. Children take advantage of their free time to enjoy the various distractions that the space offers them in complete safety. The space gives children normality, safety and confidence during difficult times.
Lessons learned and best practices

LESSONS LEARNED
Calibration of the new funding tool
In contrast to Country-Based Pooled Funds that are entirely managed at the country level, a regional humanitarian fund has one additional layer in its operations, since it has to deal with regional and country levels.

Therefore, the challenges encountered during the establishment of the Niger envelope offered an excellent opportunity to reflect on the articulation of the roles and responsibilities between the OCHA regional office and country office to guarantee the optimal functioning of the new funding mechanism.

As a result, there is a need to better define the roles and responsibilities of the OCHA regional and country offices on an ongoing basis. These roles will be continuously calibrated based on the different country contexts.

Dedicated support for humanitarian actors
The start-up of a country envelope requires peak intensity and effort, before economies of scale can be achieved through which the Regional HFU supports more than one country.

During this time, it is critical to provide dedicated support for humanitarian actors, and more importantly, to L/NAs as part of the entire process. A dedicated support includes adapted approaches to conduct socialization activities such as dedicated awareness and training sessions for L/NAs, skype forum and use of WhatsApp to maintain regular contact with partners and key stakeholders.

The dedicated support for humanitarian organizations was also required on the use of the GMS, the online database to manage all the funds. The GMS is solely in English while the regional humanitarian fund operates entirely in a Francophone setting and environment since all the countries covered by the Fund are Francophone. This presented a major challenge.

To guarantee the most optimal level of commitment and considering the turnover of humanitarian actors, which is around 6 to 9 months, it will prove necessary to organize regular awareness and training sessions on programmatic and financial reporting, submitting a request for review, risk management and others. As such, the Fund must dedicate a minimum of 300 hours per year to conduct awareness and training sessions that will be repeat every quarter.

This should be part of an annual awareness and capacity-building plan with a dedicated attention to L/NAs.
Well-structured and organized in-country humanitarian community

The establishment of a funding envelope in country provides an opportunity to strengthen coordination structures. This includes a leadership role played by the HC/RC supported by an Advisory Board, well-established coordination mechanisms, and knowledgeable humanitarian actors.

Additionally, a well-structured humanitarian community includes well-functioning NGO forums and other coordination structures. For example, some of the weaknesses observed in the coordination structures were associated with a lack of a strong NGO forum for L/NAs.

Strategic utilization of both pooled funds

Strategic and operational use of both pooled funds – regional humanitarian fund and CERF – is vital to address the region’s most critical and life-saving humanitarian needs. While the resources provided through the CERF serve, for instance, to provide humanitarian supplies and support common humanitarian services through UN lead agencies, the funding provided by the regional humanitarian fund will be critical to scaling up the capacity of frontline responders, mainly NGOs.

This approach led the HC in Niger, with the support of the Advisory Board, to strategically prioritize NGOs for the funding provided by the regional humanitarian fund, knowing the UN agencies benefited from the CERF grants as direct recipients. It is through this type of approach that the two mechanisms entirely find their complementarity.
Fund performance

The RHFWCA measures its performance against a management tool that provides a set of indicators to assess how well a Fund performs in relation to the policy objectives and operational standards set out in the CBPF Global Guidelines. This common methodology enables management and stakeholders involved in the governance of the Funds to identify, analyze and address challenges in reaching and maintaining a well-performing CBPF.

CBPFs embody the fundamental humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence, and function according to a set of specific principles: Inclusiveness, Flexibility, Timeliness, Efficiency, Accountability and Risk Management.
**PRINCIPLE 1**

**INCLUSIVENESS**

A broad range of humanitarian partner organizations (UN agencies and NGOs) participate in CBPF processes and receive funding to implement projects addressing identified priority needs.

---

**1 INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE**

The Advisory Board has a manageable size and a balanced representation of CBPF stakeholders.

**Target**

8 members excluding the HC (Chair) and OCHA, with equal representation among UN, NGO (including both INGO and NNGO) and donor constituencies.

**Results**

Very High Score: Each stakeholder’s constituency (donors, INGOs, NNGOs and UN agencies) had fair and proportional representation.

- UN representatives: 2
- INGO representatives: 2
- NNGO representatives: 2
- Donor representatives: 2

**Analysis and follow-up**

The members of the AB were nominated following a participatory and transparent process led through the respective constituency (INGO, NNGO, UN agencies, and donors). The Humanitarian Coordinator chairs the AB. The HC, OCHA Niger HoO, and OCHA ROWCA HoO are permanent members of the AB, while OCHA HFU, led by the Fund Manager, acts as AB Secretariat. The members are actively engaged in strategic discussions about the direction of the Fund. The official members and observers on the AB are all the most senior line representatives of their respective organizations.

Two AB meetings were arranged in 2021, one for each last two quarters of the year. All meetings were conducted in present and remotely to ensure the optimal participation of all AB members, including the OCHA ROWCA HoO attending from Dakar. Since the Niger AB was established in September 2021, it was to maintain the same membership until the end of 2022. The first rotation will take place in January 2023. In addition, the Niger AB played a critical role as part of establishing the Fund by reviewing and approving the Fund’s Operational Manual in addition to the Niger Country Addendum.

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**2 INCLUSIVE PROGRAMMING**

The review committees of the Fund have the appropriate size and a balanced representation of different partner constituencies and cluster representatives.

**Target**

A diverse and balanced representation among UN agencies, INGOs and NNGOs, and HFU participation are maintained in reviews of project proposals.

**Results**

High/Medium/Low Score: Overall the review committees had equal representation, except for the cluster coordinators, the chair of the strategic review committee, to guarantee the chairing and the notetaker functions.

**Analysis and follow-up**

The SRC reviews took place in present and were chaired by cluster coordinators (which are co-led by UN agencies and INGOs in Niger) and with the participation of OCHA HFU to guarantee adherence and compliance to rules and regulations and as a fair and transparent review process. The SRC was conducted in two steps, including a sectoral review that looks at each cluster project with a component of at least 5 per cent. The second step of the SRC was more of a multisectoral review involving all the concerned clusters for each multisectoral project. This approach was critical to fostering a coherent and coordinated response approach between the clusters and contributed to delivering a package of activities.

The technical reviews took place via the GMS and have significantly helped speed up and facilitate the TRC process. It involves only the cluster coordinators and OCHA to polish the projects before the HC’s final approval.
Considering the considerable challenge encountered by humanitarian actors in terms of access, acceptance, and security in hard-to-reach and marginalized areas, a significant emphasis was placed on ensuring the consideration for funding of projects submitted by best-placed and well-equipped L/NAs. Additionally, INGOs were strongly encouraged to partner with local organizations with a robust community-based root to improve access, facilitate acceptance, and foster community engagement and accountability to affected populations. As a result, the Fund is the first donor to allocate funding directly to L/NAs in Niger to support frontline humanitarian response. Indeed, 23 per cent of the funding went to L/NAs, reaching almost the Grand Bargain commitment of 25 per cent in terms of localization. Using sub-implementation partnerships remains a strategic way to strengthen local capacities and reach critically underserved areas.

**Analysis and follow-up**

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**Target**

Leveraging the comparative advantage of the best placed actors by diversifying the allocations when possible and ensuring that clusters vet project proposals.

**Analysis and follow-up**

Considering the considerable challenge encountered by humanitarian actors in terms of access, acceptance, and security in hard-to-reach and marginalized areas, a significant emphasis was placed on ensuring the consideration for funding of projects submitted by best-placed and well-equipped L/NAs. Additionally, INGOs were strongly encouraged to partner with local organizations with a robust community-based root to improve access, facilitate acceptance, and foster community engagement and accountability to affected populations. As a result, the Fund is the first donor to allocate funding directly to L/NAs in Niger to support frontline humanitarian response. Indeed, 23 per cent of the funding went to L/NAs, reaching almost the Grand Bargain commitment of 25 per cent in terms of localization. Using sub-implementation partnerships remains a strategic way to strengthen local capacities and reach critically underserved areas.

**Results**

15 per cent of funding was directly allocated to NNGOs, where they were the best positioned actors to deliver frontline response, particularly in hard-to-reach and marginalized locations in four regions prioritized as part of the First Standard Allocation in Niger. An additional 8 per cent was allocated indirectly to NNGOs through INGOs as sub-grantees bringing the total funding channeled to national and local actors to 23 per cent.

**Target**

16 training and briefings (with multiple sessions and locations) will be conducted for partners and stakeholders for about 340 hours to ensure understanding of the Fund’s processes and procedures and to help partners and other key stakeholders better manage their project cycle.

**Results**

In Niger, the Fund channeled net funding of $2.9 million out of $12.5 million (23%) to NNGOs, mainly through direct granting of $1.9 million (15%) and indirect funding of $1 million (8%) through partnerships with INGOs. In addition, the HFU conducted eight training targeting and delivered around 340 hours of training and awareness sessions in three months.

**Analysis and follow-up**

The planned training in 2021 focused more on stakeholders’ socialization as part of establishing the Niger country envelope. 340 hours were dedicated to training and awareness sessions, of which 160 hours for awareness sessions as part of the socialization step and 140 hours of training sessions on programmatic and financial questions related to the allocation process and the project management cycle.

An additional 40 hours were dedicated to walk-in clinic one-to-one over the phone, or Skype calls. Some awareness and training sessions were devoted entirely to NNGOs, focusing on raising awareness and reinforcing their capacities to better engage with the Fund’s processes and understand its procedures.
Target
All RHFWCA-funded projects ensure accountability to affected populations (AAP) as part of the implementation. All monitoring instances include beneficiary consultations to assess community engagement in project implementation.

Results
In 2021, the Fund achieved a high score through the Niger envelope. Twenty projects accounting for $11.5 million out of 22 funded under the Niger envelope included AAP as part of the entire project cycle, while only two projects – accounting for $1.0 million – incorporated it partially. Considerations related to accountability to affected populations comprise enabling the beneficiary communities to play a role in the decision-making, providing accessible and timely information, establishing feedback and complaint mechanisms to seek the views of the beneficiary communities, and finally, feeding learning back and reporting on the results of the process.

Analysis and follow-up
As part of the Fund’s strategic objectives in 2021, the considerations of AAP were promoted throughout the project cycle. In that regard, OCHA HFU consulted and checked, as part of the eligibility process, that each organization seeking to become eligible for the Fund must have a dedicated internal policy on AAP. Additionally, and with the support of the protection cluster, OCHA HFU conducted a training session on the centrality of protection and AAP mainstreaming for the 37 partners (around 74 staff) deemed eligible for the Niger envelope following the completion of the eligibility process. Moreover, the Strategic Review scorecard used for the 2021 first standard allocation in Niger included a specific question about the provision and considerations of accountability to affected populations as part of the review criteria of the projects.

As the quality control activities related to reporting and monitoring are being implemented, OCHA HFU and clusters will continue to ensure that all funded projects continually incorporate and implement a plan to ensure AAP through project reviews, monitoring, and report reviews.
**PRINCIPLE 2**

**FLEXIBILITY**

The programmatic focus and funding priorities of CBPFs are set at the country level and may shift rapidly, especially in volatile humanitarian contexts. CBPFs are able to adapt rapidly to changing priorities and allow humanitarian partners to identify appropriate solutions to address humanitarian needs in the most effective way.

### Target

Cash as a response modality is operationally considered and strategically prioritized by clusters and partners, where appropriate.

### Results

Medium Score: 3 per cent of the funding allocated through cash modalities, of which 2 per cent was restricted cash assistance.

### Analysis and follow-up

A medium score of 3 per cent was reached to use cash as a modality compared with a realistic target of 5 per cent in Niger for the Fund’s inception year. Niger offers an immense opportunity to expand cash modalities in humanitarian response. In Niger, populations are already very familiar with most cash transfer and payment modalities such as mobile money, e-cash transfer, cash transfer through an aggregator, etc. On the humanitarian side, the cash working group, led by WFP and OCHA, was established only recently in 2017 and still must consolidate its ground within the humanitarian community. On the other side, it is also critical to be mindful of the risks that may arise to the crisis-affected populations from using cash modalities, particularly in areas under the control of non-state armed groups. To this end, this modality should not be used if it may jeopardize the recipients’ security.

### CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMMING

- **$12.5M TOTAL ALLOCATIONS**
  - **12.1M Non-programming**
    - **97%**
  - **409M Cash-programming**
    - **3%**

### CBPF FUNDING

**BY ORGANIZATION TYPE**

- **409M INGOs**
  - **100%**

**BY RESTRICTIONS**

- **146k unrestricted**
  - **36%**
- **263k restricted**
  - **64%**

### Target

CBPF funding supports an enabling operational environment through funding allocated to common services funding allocated to common services.

### Results

Common services were not included as a critical need to be addressed following the prioritization process conducted as part of the first standard allocation in Niger. Nonetheless, the HC and the AB agreed to consider that for a special allocation if the need arise.

### Analysis and follow-up

Niger was the first country envelope to be established, with the first-ever allocation approved in September 2021. As part of the strategic approach for this allocation, the HC and the AB decided to focus on providing the resources required to scale up the frontline response capacity to address the most critical and life-saving humanitarian needs of the crisis-affected populations. AB members agreed that common services could be considered later through a separate allocation if the need arose.
### PRINCIPLE 2

**FLEXIBILITY**

#### 8 FLEXIBLE ALLOCATION PROCESS

CBPF funding supports strategic planning and response to needs identified in the HRP and sudden onset emergencies through the most appropriate modalities.

**Target**

At least 80 per cent of the total funds are allocated through Standard Allocation (s) and between 10 per cent and 20 per cent of the available funds are kept for Reserve Allocation(s) to respond to changes in the humanitarian context.

**Results**

High Score as out of $15.9 million received through the Niger envelope of the RHFWCA, $12.5 million (78 per cent of the contributions received) was allocated through the 2021 First Standard Allocation, the unique and the first-ever allocation under the RHFWCA in 2021. The remaining balance of $3.5 million corresponds to contributions received late in the year, after the Advisory Board has agreed and committed the envelope of $12.5 million in September 2021.

- **Allocation by Modality**
  - $12.5M Standard allocations
  - 100%

#### 9 FLEXIBLE IMPLEMENTATION

CBPF funding is successfully reprogrammed at the right time to address operational and contextual changes.

**Target**

Project revision requests are processed to respond to shifting/emerging operational needs.

**Results**

As of 31 December 2021, there was no project revision requested since the majority of the projects started in November 2021.

**Analysis and follow-up**

With the establishment of the Niger envelope in August, the first allocation took place only in September after having finalized the socialization activities, the eligibility process, approved the Fund’s operational manual and the country addendum, and set up the AB. When the AB approved the allocation strategy, the humanitarian needs were higher in the whole country with a Humanitarian Response Plan drastically underfunded. As a result, the HC, supported by the AB, decided to allocate all the funding through a standard allocation to scale up the response capacity in areas most affected by the crisis.

**Analysis and follow-up**

The 22 projects approved for funding under the Niger envelope started in November 2021. As the 2021 annual report was being drafted, none of the partners approached OCHA yet to request a revision. However, as the implementation progresses in 2022 in an environment continuously affected by insecurity and other implementation challenges, the Niger envelope will start registering revision requests.
Target
Standard Allocation projects are processed (from the submission deadline to the HC signature) within 30 days on average. Reserve Allocation projects are processed (from the submission deadline to the HC signature) within 20 days on average.

Results
High score with an average of 31 days from the project submission to the HC’s approval for the first-ever standard allocation under the Niger envelope.

Analysis and follow-up
The process of the first standard allocation in Niger was swift and smooth, with an immense enthusiasm and commitment of the entire humanitarian community supporting OCHA efforts under the HC’s leadership. All the key stakeholders involved in the allocation process complied with each of the calendar’s deadlines. They made it easier for the OCHA team to lead and conduct the process without significant challenges or reluctance. As the implementation is ongoing, the OCHA must organize follow-up training on narrative and financial reporting and plan quality control activities related to field monitoring visits and financial spot-checks.

AVERAGE WORKING DAYS OF ALLOCATION PROCESSING

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TIMELINESS
CBPFs allocate funds and save lives as humanitarian needs emerge or escalate.

PRINCIPLE 3

TIMELINESS
CBPFs allocate funds and save lives as humanitarian needs emerge or escalate.

10 TIMELY ALLOCATION
CBPFs allocation processes have an appropriate duration.

23 days
Average working days from EO signature of a proposal to first payment

Target
10 days from Executive Officer signature of a proposal to first payment.

Results
Low score with an average number of 23 days for standard allocations

Analysis and follow-up
Various reasons explain the 23 days to process the first disbursement. Since this was the first allocation under the Niger envelope, setting up financial details in OCHA financial system required additional time. Moreover, the OCHA HFU team was being established and not fully staffed yet with a dedicated finance team. Finally, the First Standard Allocation in Niger happened when the OCHA CBPF Finance team was dealing with an unusual demand to provide extra support for operations with the CBPF in Afghanistan and Yemen.

11 TIMELY DISBURSEMENTS
Payments are processed without delay

Analysis and follow-up
The process of the first standard allocation in Niger was swift and smooth, with an immense enthusiasm and commitment of the entire humanitarian community supporting OCHA efforts under the HC’s leadership. All the key stakeholders involved in the allocation process complied with each of the calendar’s deadlines. They made it easier for the OCHA team to lead and conduct the process without significant challenges or reluctance. As the implementation is ongoing, the OCHA must organize follow-up training on narrative and financial reporting and plan quality control activities related to field monitoring visits and financial spot-checks.

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Target
Two thirds of annual contributions committed and paid before the end of the first half of the year.

Results
Medium score with 27 per cent of the contributions received between January and June 2021.

Analysis and follow-up
Although 27 per cent of the contributions were received between January and June, the Fund’s launch took place during the last week of June. As soon the activities started with a surge team deployed to Niger, the Fund registered more contributions from donors, demonstrating the undoubted interest and a solid commitment to supporting the new funding tool by providing 98 per cent of their contributions in less than one month from pledges. Only 2 per cent of their contributions came from the pledges between 1 and 3 months.
13  
**EFFICIENT SCALE**

CBPFs have a significant funding level to support the delivery of the HRPs.

**Target**

15% of HRP funding received.

**Results**

The contributions channeled through the Fund contributed respectively to 4 per cent and 8 per cent of the funding received in support of the HRP in Niger and Burkina Faso. This corresponds respectively to a low score and medium score for Niger and Burkina Faso.

**Analysis and follow-up**

While some donors contributed to the Fund earlier in the year, the Fund’s inception took place in late June. Moreover, the Niger envelope was fully established in August with the Operational Manual and the country addendum approved and the AB and review committees fully established. As a result, 73 per cent of the donors’ contributions were received during the second semester of 2021.

14  
**EFFICIENT PRIORITIZATION**

CBPF funding is prioritized in alignment with the HRP.

**Target**

All funded projects address HRP strategic priorities.

**Results**

Very high score as all projects contributed to HRP strategic objectives

**Analysis and follow-up**

Fifty per cent of the resources allocated supported the third strategic objective of the 2021 Niger HRP, focusing on improving lives and restoring the livelihoods of people in need, while 33 per cent contributed to the second strategic objective dedicated to saving and preserving lives and dignity. On the other hand, only 17 per cent of funding contributed to the first strategic objective focusing on strengthening the protection of at least 60 per cent of the population.

15  
**EFFICIENT COVERAGE**

CBPF funding effectively assisted people in need.

**Target**

The Fund collectively prioritized life-saving humanitarian needs and assisted identified as most vulnerable and at risk.

**Results**

Details on people reached are being collected in 2022 and will be reported in the following annual report for 2022. Meanwhile, projects funded under the first standard allocation in Niger focused their activities on the most vulnerable and at-risk people, primarily internally displaced people and host communities in hard-to-reach areas such as the tri-borders between Niger-Mali-Burkina Faso and the Lake Chad basin between Niger, Chad and Nigeria, not to forget Maradi region bordering Kano State in Nigeria.

### ALLOCATION BY HRP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- **S01**: Reinforce protection for at least 60 per cent of the population in need in the areas of intervention.
- **S02**: Improve living conditions and restore livelihoods for at least 59 per cent of people in need by 2021.
- **S03**: Save lives and preserve dignity of 1.5 million people in need, including through preventative services.

**Analysis and follow-up**

Projects funded under the First Standard Allocation in Niger started in November 2021. As a result, partners will begin reporting on results achieved, including people reached, in 2022. Those details will be compiled and reflected in the 2022 annual report.
The 2021 HFU cost plan of $459,544 represents only 3.7 per cent of the allocated amount and 3 per cent of the Fund utilization. These resources supported the establishment of the OCHA Regional Humanitarian Financing Unit (RHFU) in 2021. Activities covered by the RHFU in 2021 comprised the establishment of the Fund, the establishment of the Niger envelope followed by the conduct and first allocation in Niger, and the first surge mission in Ouagadougou to initiate the establishment of the Burkina Faso envelope. In addition, the 2021 HFU cost plan included only four staff for 6 months. OCHA will revise the 2022 cost plan to provide the RHFU with the full capacities to fulfill its role and responsibilities, focusing on remaining cost-efficient.

**Analysis and follow-up**

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**Results**

In 2021, the HFU budget was $459,544, while the total allocated amount was $12,5 million. Therefore, the Fund reached a very high score as the HFU cost plan represented only 3.7 per cent of the allocated funds.

**Analysis and follow-up**

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**PRINCIPLE 5**

**RISK MANAGEMENT**

CBPFs manage risk and effectively monitor partner capacity and performance. CBPFs utilize a full range of accountability tools and measures.

---

**18**

**RISK MANAGEMENT OF PROJECTS**

CBPF funding is appropriately monitored, reported and audited.

- **Target**

  100 per cent compliance with operational modalities on five categories of risk management pillars

- **Results**

  For the period under review —January to December 2021— none of the five categories of risk management pillars were concerned since all the projects funded under the Niger envelope started only in November 2021.

---

**19**

**RISK MANAGEMENT OF FUNDING**

Appropriate oversight and assurances of funding is administered through CBPFs.

- **Target**

  Full compliance with global CBPFs and Fund standard operating procedure (SoP) on fraud management.

- **Results**

  All potential aid diversions or fraud cases are addressed according to CBPF SoPs on fraud management.

---

**Analysis and follow-up**

Projects approved under Niger’s allocation having started at the beginning of November, all activities relating to quality control, which include the review and validation of narrative and financial reports, monitoring visits, financial spot-checks, and later the audits, will not start until the year 2022.

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**Reported cases:** # of incidents (allegation, suspected fraud, confirmed fraud, theft, diversion, looting, destruction, etc.) in 2021, either open or closed.

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<tr>
<th>REPORTED INCIDENTS/CASE</th>
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**PRINCIPLES REPORTED INCIDENTS/CASE**

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**PRINCIPLE 5**

**RISK MANAGEMENT**

**20 MANAGEMENT OF PARTNERS**

**Target**
Establishing the list of eligible partners.

**Results**
For the first year, 37 organizations were evaluated to become eligible to the Fund in Niger.

**Analysis and follow-up**
Through the Niger envelope, the Fund prioritized funding to the best-positioned partners in 2021 while considering the risks associated with the operational modalities selected. As a result, 59 per cent of the funding allocated in 2021 was channeled through low-risk partners, who constitute 50 per cent of the total 22 partners, while 36 per cent of the funding went to medium-risk partners, who represented 41 per cent of the 22 partners funded in Niger. Only 5 per cent of the funding allocated in 2021 benefitted high-risk partners representing 9 per cent of the 22 partners funded.

The eligibility process in Niger started with 156 organizations based on the list of active humanitarian actors reflected in the 2021 country HRP. However, following a pre-assessment conducted with the support of the cluster coordinators, 50 organizations were retained for the next step of the eligibility, of which 3 organizations were members of the Red Cross and the Red Croissant Movement, 15 NNGOs, and 32 INGOs. Hence, 5 out of the 50 organizations that successfully passed the pre-assessment did not proceed with the due diligence step for various reasons.

After the completion of the due diligence, 42 organizations were retained for the capacity assessment, while the process ended at this stage for 3 rejected organizations.

Following the conduct of the capacity assessment, 37 organizations were deemed eligible, leaving out 5 organizations ineligible to receive funding under the Niger envelope of the Fund.
The most striking thing is even if you have no Naira, you are accepted and helped—it is a first in the whole region since my existence.

Laouré, the community health organizer.
Madarounfa department, Maradi region
© Farmo Madoudou Habibou/COOPI

MEDICAL CARE, NUTRITION AND PROTECTION ASSISTANCE FOR RURAL WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Niger - Laouré is in her fifties and lives in Denbo, a village bordering Nigeria, in the commune of Dan Issa. She is a mobilizer for COOPI’s mobile clinic, supported by funding from the Regional Humanitarian Fund for West and Central Africa.

“[The remoteness of our area] has meant we are almost forgotten by everyone, and we do not understand certain problems that affect us. Women only travel to the [regular] clinic in the most serious cases.” The mobile clinic offers a better and more accessible option.

The mobile clinic also offers information and resources on protection, including combatting early marriage. Early marriage was, for many, a solid economic option. “Marrying our daughters young was a way to get material support.” The mobile clinic has provided awareness sessions on GBV and early marriage and trained several mothers, including Laouré, on information to be shared with the community.

Laouré is enthusiastic about the mobile clinic and the services provided. “The most striking thing is even if you have no Naira, you are accepted and helped—it is a first in the whole region since my existence.”

Access to free care through the mobile clinics has improved the local vaccination rate for children under 5, and the clinic has diagnosed and treated measles and whooping cough in remote areas.
HOPE IS REBORN

Maradi region has a high acute malnutrition rate among children under 5. Therefore, Humanity & Inclusion has initiated, with the support of the RHFWCA, a project entitled “Emergency response to the needs of vulnerable populations in the Maradi region.”

The aim of this project is to consolidate the actions already undertaken as part of the “Passeport Pour Grandir” project (2019 - 2021), to provide comprehensive care for children, and establish local expertise of local health workers to meet the recommendations of the protocol for the management of malnutrition. The project included installing a stimulation space in the Integrated Health Center of the municipality of Jirataoua, in the department of Madarounfa. It was well received by the health team, particularly the head of the IHC, Dr. Kadri.

A grandmother named Barira, accompanied her granddaughter named Youssra, aged 24 months, from the village of Dan Kari, located about 6km from the site. She said, “We are counting on you a lot to help my little girl regain her ability to walk. Her condition is already improving thanks to your care and I have finally begun to have hope.”

Youssra suffers from severe acute malnutrition, which has affected her psychomotor development, including her ability to walk. The girl will receive the ongoing physiotherapy care required to walk again.
Annexes

Annex A  Acronyms & abbreviations
Annex B  Reference Map
Annex C  Niger Advisory Board
Annex D  Allocations by recipient organizations
### ANNEX A

#### ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAP</td>
<td>Accountability to Affected Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB</td>
<td>Advisory Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACF</td>
<td>Action Contre la Faim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTED</td>
<td>Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADESA</td>
<td>Action pour le Développement du Sahel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALIMA</td>
<td>Alliance for International Medical Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APBE</td>
<td>Action Pour le Bien-Être</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBPF</td>
<td>Country-Based Pooled Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBPFS</td>
<td>Country-Based Pooled Fund Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CERF</td>
<td>Central Emergency Response Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CISP</td>
<td>Comité International pour le Développement des Peuples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COOPI</td>
<td>Coopération Internationale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRS</td>
<td>Catholic Relief Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVA</td>
<td>Cash and Voucher Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEDI</td>
<td>Développement Endogene Durable et Innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIKO</td>
<td>Association pour le Secours aux Populations Vulnerables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>Danish Refugee Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECHO</td>
<td>European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EO</td>
<td>Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFR</td>
<td>Financial Regulations and Rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBV</td>
<td>Gender-based violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMS</td>
<td>Grant Management System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOAL</td>
<td>GOAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HC</td>
<td>Humanitarian Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HC/RC</td>
<td>Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HFU</td>
<td>Humanitarian Financing Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HI</td>
<td>Humanité &amp; Inclusion (formerly Handicap International)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOO</td>
<td>Head of Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HQ</td>
<td>Headquarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>Humanitarian Response Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IASC</td>
<td>Inter-Agency standing Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICYHD</td>
<td>Initiative de Coopération et d’Appui aux Actions Humanitaires et de développement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDP</td>
<td>Internally Displaced Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGO</td>
<td>International Non-Governmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERSOS</td>
<td>International Rescue Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRC</td>
<td>Association Nigérienne pour la Dynamisation des Initiatives Locales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIKARAKA</td>
<td>Local and National Actors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L/NAS</td>
<td>LAKARMISSIONEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Mercy Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFI</td>
<td>Non-food items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNGO</td>
<td>National Non-Governmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRC</td>
<td>Norwegian Refugee Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLN</td>
<td>Plan International</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLW</td>
<td>Pregnant and Lactating Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSEA</td>
<td>Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse</td>
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<tr>
<td>PUI</td>
<td>Première Urgence Internationale</td>
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<tr>
<td>RHFU</td>
<td>Regional Humanitarian Financing Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHFWCA</td>
<td>Regional Humanitarian Fund for West and Central Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>ROWCA</td>
<td>Regional Office for West and Central Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Rapid Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UFE</td>
<td>UnderFunded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHAS</td>
<td>United Nations Humanitarian Air Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USD</td>
<td>United States Dollar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHH</td>
<td>Welt Hunger Hilfe</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Note: The acronyms and abbreviations listed are for the purpose of providing a sample set and may not be exhaustive or complete. The meanings and interpretations of these terms may vary depending on the context in which they are used.
### Annex B

**Niger Advisory Board**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholder</th>
<th>Organization</th>
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<tr>
<td>Chairperson</td>
<td>Humanitarian Coordinator</td>
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<td>OCHA</td>
<td>OCHA Niger</td>
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<td>OCHA</td>
<td>OCHA ROWCA</td>
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<td>INGO</td>
<td>COOPI</td>
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<td>INGO</td>
<td>IRC</td>
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<td>NNGO</td>
<td>AKARASS</td>
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<tr>
<td>NNGO</td>
<td>GRADER</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donors</td>
<td>Germany</td>
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<td>Donors</td>
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<td>United Nations</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Nations</td>
<td>IOM</td>
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ANNEX C
REFERENCE MAP

Map Sources: ESRI, UNCS, UNDP, UNHCR.
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Apr 2012.
ANNEX D

ALLOCATIONS BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION

In USD thousand

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<tr>
<th>International NGO</th>
<th>10.6 85%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PUI</td>
<td>900k</td>
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<tr>
<td>DEDI</td>
<td>880k</td>
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<tr>
<td>IRC</td>
<td>765k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HI</td>
<td>750k</td>
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<tr>
<td>CRS</td>
<td>699k</td>
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<td>GOAL</td>
<td>694k</td>
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<td>NRC</td>
<td>600k</td>
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<td>CODPI</td>
<td>600k</td>
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<td>ICAHD</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALIMA</td>
<td>599k</td>
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<td>LAKARMISSIONEN</td>
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<td>INTERSOS</td>
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<tr>
<td>WHH</td>
<td>334k</td>
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<tr>
<td>MC</td>
<td>294k</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National NGO</th>
<th>1.9 15%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APBE</td>
<td>900k</td>
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<tr>
<td>KARKARA</td>
<td>483k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIKO</td>
<td>300k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADESA</td>
<td>250k</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

See Annex D for acronyms