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IDA/R2016-0050/1

March 21, 2016

<p>Closing Date: Thursday, April 7, 2016 at 6 p.m.</p>

FROM: Acting Vice President and Corporate Secretary

Niger - Adaptive Social Safety Nets Project

Additional Financing

Project Paper

Attached is the Project Paper regarding a proposed additional grant to Niger for an Adaptive Social Safety Nets Project (IDA/R2016-0050), which is being processed on an absence-of-objection basis.

Distribution:

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Vice Presidents, Bank, IFC and MIGA
Directors and Department Heads, Bank, IFC and MIGA

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Report No: PAD1584

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

PROJECT PAPER

ON A

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL GRANT

IN THE AMOUNT OF SDR 16.3 MILLION
(US\$22.5 MILLION EQUIVALENT)

AND A

PROPOSED GRANT FROM THE ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION TRUST FUND
IN THE AMOUNT OF US\$8.5 MILLION

TO THE

REPUBLIC OF NIGER

FOR AN

ADAPTIVE SOCIAL SAFETY NETS PROJECT

March 17, 2016

Social Protection and Labor Global Practice
Africa Region

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS
(Exchange Rate Effective January 31, 2016)

Currency Unit = Franc CFA
US\$1 = FCFA 600
0.7244 US\$ = XDR 1

FISCAL YEAR
January 1 – December 31

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AF	Additional Financing
ASPP	Adaptive Social Protection Program
CFS	Safety Nets Unit (<i>Cellule Filets Sociaux</i>)
CFW	Cash for Work
CP	Steering Committee (<i>Comité de Pilotage</i>)
DA	Designated Account
DFID	Department for International Development
DNPGCCA	The National Institution for the Prevention and Management of Catastrophes and Food Crisis (<i>Dispositif National de Prevention et de Gestion des Catastrophes et des Crises Alimentaires</i>)
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
EWU	Early Warning Unit
FCFA	Franc CFA
FM	Financial Management
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoN	Government of Niger
GPN	General Procurement Notice
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
IDA	International Development Association
IFR	Interim Financial Reports
IPMP	Integrated Pest Management Plan
NCB	National Competitive Bidding
MIS	Management Information System
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
PDO	Project Development Objective
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SNP	Safety Nets Project
SP	Social Protection

SOE	Statement of Expenditures
TF	Trust Fund
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNDB	United Nations Development Business
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USR	Unified Social Registry

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Country Director:	Paul Noumba Um
Senior Global Practice Director:	Xiaoqing Yu
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Task Team Leader:	Carlo del Ninno and Fanta Touré

**REPUBLIC OF NIGER
ADAPTIVE SOCIAL SAFETY NETS PROJECT**

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ADDITIONAL FINANCING DATA SHEET

Niger

Adaptive Social Safety Nets Project (P155846)

AFRICA

Basic Information – Parent										
Parent Project ID: P123399				Original EA Category: B - Partial Assessment						
Current Closing Date: 30-Jun-2017										
Basic Information – Additional Financing (AF)										
Project ID: P155846				Additional Financing Type (from AUS): Scale Up						
Regional Vice President: Makhtar Diop				Proposed EA Category:						
Country Director: Paul Noumba Um				Expected Effectiveness Date: 30-May-2016						
Senior Global Practice Director: Xiaoqing Yu				Expected Closing Date: 30-Jun-2019						
Practice Manager/Manager: Stefano Paternostro				Report No: PAD1584						
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Ministry of Economy and Finance			Yakoubou Mahaman Sani		General Director		+227 96 96 66 13		yakoubousani@yahoo.fr	
Project Financing Data - Parent (Niger Safety Net Project-P123399) (in USD Million)										
Key Dates										
Project	Ln/Cr/TF	Status	Approval Date	Signing Date	Effectiveness Date	Original Closing Date	Revised Closing Date			
P123399	IDA-49200	Effective	19-May-2011	14-Jul-2011	11-Oct-2011	30-Jun-2017	30-Jun-2019			
Disbursements										
Project	Ln/Cr/TF	Status	Currency	Original	Revised	Cancelled	Disbursed	Undisbursed	% Disbursed	
P123399	IDA-49200	Effective	XDR	44.50	44.50	0.00	31.03	13.47	69.72	

Project Financing Data - Additional Financing Adaptive Social Safety Nets Project (P155846)(in USD Million)				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Loan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Grant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IDA Grant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Credit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Guarantee	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
Total Project Cost:		31.00	Total Bank Financing: 22.50	
Financing Gap:		0.00		
Financing Source – Additional Financing (AF)			Amount	
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			0.00	
IDA Grant			22.50	
Free-standing TFs AFR Human Development			8.50	
Total			31.00	
Policy Waivers				
Does the project depart from the CAS in content or in other significant respects?				No
Explanation				
Does the project require any policy waiver(s)?				No
Explanation				
Team Composition				
Bank Staff				
Name	Role	Title	Specialization	Unit
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Fanta Toure	Team Leader	Social Protection Specialist		GSP07
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Pascale Schnitzer	Team Member	Economist			GSPDR
Patrick Premand	Team Member	Senior Economist			GSP07
Ruxandra Costache	Counsel	Senior Counsel			LEGAM
Locations					
Country	First Administrative Division	Location	Planned	Actual	Comments
Niger	Zinder	Zinder		X	
Niger	Tahoua	Tahoua		X	
Niger	Maradi	Maradi		X	
Niger	Dosso	Dosso Region		X	
Niger	Diffa	Diffa	X		
Niger	Agadez	Agadez	X		
Niger	Tillaberi	Tillaberi Region		X	
Niger	Niamey	Niamey	X		
Institutional Data					
Parent (Niger Safety Net Project-P123399)					
Practice Area (Lead)					
Social Protection & Labor					

Contributing Practice Areas				
Cross Cutting Topics				
[] Climate Change				
[] Fragile, Conflict & Violence				
[] Gender				
[X] Jobs				
[] Public Private Partnership				
Sectors / Climate Change				
Sector (Maximum 5 and total % must equal 100)				
Major Sector	Sector	%	Adaptation Co-benefits %	Mitigation Co-benefits %
Health and other social services	Other social services	89		
Public Administration, Law, and Justice	Public administration-Other social services	11		
Total		100		
Themes				
Theme (Maximum 5 and total % must equal 100)				
Major theme	Theme	%		
Social protection and risk management	Social Safety Nets/Social Assistance & Social Care Services	70		
Human development	Nutrition and food security	30		
Total		100		
Additional Financing Adaptive Social Safety Nets Project (P155846)				
Practice Area (Lead)				
Social Protection & Labor				
Contributing Practice Areas				
Climate Change, Environment & Natural Resources, Health, Nutrition & Population, Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice				
Cross Cutting Topics				
[X] Climate Change				
[] Fragile, Conflict & Violence				

<input type="checkbox"/> Gender <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Jobs <input type="checkbox"/> Public Private Partnership					
Sectors / Climate Change					
Sector (Maximum 5 and total % must equal 100)					
Major Sector	Sector	%	Adaptation Co-benefits %	Mitigation Co-benefits %	
Health and other social services	Other social services	80	100		
Agriculture, fishing, and forestry	General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector	10	100		
Water, sanitation and flood protection	General water, sanitation and flood protection sector	10	100		
Themes					
Theme (Maximum 5 and total % must equal 100)					
Major theme	Theme	%			
Social protection and risk management	Social Safety Nets/Social Assistance & Social Care Services	70			
Human development	Nutrition and food security	15			
Environment and natural resources management	Climate change	15			
Total		100			
Consultants (Will be disclosed in the Monthly Operational Summary)					
Consultants Required ?Consultants will be required					

I. Introduction

1. This project paper seeks the approval of the Executive Directors to provide Additional Financing (AF) in an amount of US\$31 million to the Republic of Niger's flagship Social Safety Nets Project (SNP) (IDA 49200). This will bring the total budget envelope to US\$101.0 million.

2. As of December 10, 2015, the SNP has a disbursement rate of 63.6 percent. Its performance toward meeting its development objective has been satisfactory since the project became effective in 2011. The proposed AF was formulated during the midterm review of the parent project held in December 2014, in response to the Government's request for additional resources to (a) strengthen the impact of the project on resilience; (b) cover a financing gap of US\$3.7 million; and (c) expand the geographical scope of the project to address vulnerability in the regions of Niamey (the country's administrative capital), as well as in the regions of Diffa and Agadez where the volatile security situation continues to contribute to poverty and vulnerability.

3. As part of the proposed AF, the parent project will be restructured to make the safety net system more adaptive, efficient, and responsive to strengthen the ability of poor and vulnerable households to respond to shocks and build their resilience. The Project Development Objective (PDO) and component titles will be updated accordingly. The results framework will be modified to adjust target values and include indicators on capacity building, vulnerability, adaptation, and resilience. The closing date will be extended by two years until June 2019, thus allowing time to achieve all target indicators. The World Bank Safeguard Policy on Pest Management (OP 4.09) has been triggered to reflect the activities that proposed to link selected safety nets beneficiaries with the IDA-Funded Climate Smart Agriculture Support Project (P153420).

4. The proposed AF will be supported by a US\$22.5 million IDA grant and a US\$8.5 million grant from the Adaptive Social Protection Program (ASPP), financed by a multi-donor Trust Fund (TF).¹ The ASPP supports a regional initiative in six countries of the Sahel (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal) to identify adaptive approaches that can help address the challenges of climate and other shocks. In addition, the TF supports a regional research agenda focusing on topics such as vulnerability and targeting, the linkages between adaptive social protection and disaster risk management, and the linkages between productive employment, safety nets, price formation, and transmission.

II. Background and Rationale for Additional Financing in the amount of US\$22.5 million

Background

5. Niger is one of the poorest countries in the world. The poverty headcount ratio is estimated at 48 percent in 2011 and the country ranked last on the United Nations Development Programme's 2013 Human Development Index. Poverty is associated with low levels of food consumption and high levels of chronic and temporary food insecurity. This deep food insecurity

¹ The TF is currently supported by the Department for International Development (DFID).

results from the interaction between (a) low agricultural productivity; (b) a hostile climatic environment; (c) the country's high vulnerability to shocks; (d) one of the highest fertility and population growth rates in the world (7.6 children per woman and 3.9 percent growth in 2012); (e) limited economic access to food because of low incomes relative to market prices; (f) poor health and nutritional status of the population; and (g) poor nutrition, sanitation, and health practices. Vulnerability to food insecurity has been exacerbated by the recent food crises of 2001, 2005, 2008, and 2010 that were caused by recurrent droughts, high international food prices, and waves of political instability in the region. Key development challenges contributing to this persistent food insecurity include demography, climate change and variability, inappropriate farming practices, water scarcity, land degradation, and soil erosion.

6. Hence, over the years, food security has remained a key priority for the Government and social protection has gained relevance in the national strategy for vulnerability and poverty reduction. The National Institution for the Prevention and Management of Food Crisis (*le Dispositif National de Prévention et de Gestion des Catastrophes et des Crises Alimentaires*, *DNPGCCA* or *DN*) was created in 1998 and anchored in the Prime Minister's Office to establish an institutional architecture to address the recurrent crises. The *DN* has evolved since its creation and now comprises a food crisis unit, an Early Warning Unit (EWU) a humanitarian response unit, and a safety nets unit (*Cellule Filets Sociaux*, *CFS*). However, in practice, the overall focus of the *DN* remains reactive and based on emergency response, which requires a large amount of resources without addressing the root causes of food insecurity or building resilience.

7. Since 2006, the European Union has invested Euro (€) 54.7 million in the *DN* for food crisis response.² In 2012 and 2013 alone, Niger received €108 million for emergency crisis response, equivalent to almost one percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per year. The projects implemented include short-term cash-based transfers, food aid, school feeding, vouchers, subsidized sales or free distributions of products, health-related assistance, and Cash For Work (CFW) and have covered up to 100,000 households (in response to the 2011 food crisis). Without considering emergency programs, the average expenditure for safety nets between 2004 and 2008 was 0.68 percent of GDP. Coverage of safety nets projects (including emergency assistance) is limited compared to the needs, targeting is not necessarily geared toward reaching the chronically poor, and most of this assistance is channeled toward ad hoc short-term interventions. Within the *DN* (and particularly its monitoring and evaluation unit, as well as its EWU), capacity issues remain, with a direct impact on the effectiveness of the Government's attempts to anticipate and respond to shocks effectively, and to prevent an escalation of predictable events into a full-blown humanitarian crises.

8. In 2011, a US\$70 million parent Safety Nets Project (SNP) was approved by the World Bank to provide a more permanent and predictable safety net. The PDO is to "establish and support a safety nets system which will increase access of poor and food-insecure households to cash transfer and CFW programs". The SNP became effective on October 11, 2011, with a closing date of June 30, 2017. It was designed to target 140,000 beneficiary households (or 1,050,000 people) through four components: (a) the establishment of a safety nets system with integrated targeting, registration, payment mechanisms, and a Management Information System (MIS); (b) cash transfers to poor and food-insecure households with accompanying measures to

² Social Protection and Resilience in Niger (World Bank and UNICEF), November 2013.

invest in human capital; (c) CFW to provide short-term income support to individuals affected by temporary acute food insecurity; and (d) project management. The cash transfer component was designed based on lessons learned from a pilot government intervention implemented in 2010 with technical assistance from the Bank. Findings of the impact evaluation of the pilot project document the impact of cash transfers and promotion of women's savings groups 18 months after beneficiaries have exited from the program. The study finds that participation in the cash transfer program had sustainable impacts on household investments. Specifically, the study found lasting impacts on livestock, savings, as well as agricultural productivity. The results from the evaluation highlight the relevance of implementing cash transfer programs with accompanying measures that seek to promote household resilience.

9. The SNP has been rated Satisfactory in implementation progress and in progress toward achieving the PDO continuously for the last 12 months. There has been substantial compliance with the legal covenants, audits, and Financial Management (FM) reporting requirements. There are no overdue audits. Considerable achievements have been reached in all project components as highlighted during the midterm review held in December 2014. The following paragraphs describe the project's achievements and results as of the end of December, 2015.

10. **Component 1: Effective Safety Nets System.** Overall, this component has financed the necessary activities to target, register, and pay 73,634 beneficiary households (out of 140,000 households planned for the project duration). A functional MIS has been established to help manage the database of all potential and actual beneficiaries and monitor all processes related to targeting, registering, and payment. Support to the implementation of the program through local field operators is also provided by this component. In addition, activities related to the impact evaluation of the project (including recruiting consultants, purchasing equipment, conducting surveys and analyzing key findings, training staff) have been conducted. This evaluation seeks to (a) assess the impact of the transfers on the overall well-being of the targeted households and (b) determine the value (with regard to outcome) of the behavioral accompanying measures. A long-term impact evaluation of the pilot project that informed the design and implementation of the SNP was also completed. Finally, this component has supported policy dialogue for the implementation of a social protection policy.

11. **Component 2: Cash Transfers for Food Security.** This component has contributed to the objective of increasing revenues for 44,888 poor and food-insecure households by US\$20 per month, successfully completing the first cycle of the cash transfers. Two types of accompanying measures were rolled out: (a) activities to encourage investment in income generating and productive activities and (b) activities designed and implemented in partnership with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to encourage the promotion of practices that are geared toward stimulating early childhood development and better health, sanitation, and nutrition outcomes. While the former facilitated the creation of 1,773 savings groups among beneficiaries, the latter achieved encouraging results in promoting the adoption of positive parenting practices related to nutrition, health, sanitation, and psychosocial stimulation. Participation in the behavioral change activities is estimated at 93.3 percent among beneficiaries, with many non-beneficiaries participating as well. The number of households targeted exceeds projections for the period covered by 4,888 households because the project extended cash transfers to Nigerien populations fleeing political instability in neighboring countries at the Government's request. A total of 2,518 beneficiary households received US\$20 per month for 12 months in the region of

Tahoua, proving the capacity of the CFS to scale up cash transfers to respond to emergency needs. The number of beneficiaries of the first phase was also increased to take into account the larger than expected number of potential beneficiaries in some regions of the country.

12. **Component 3: Cash for Work.** This component has provided income support to 28,746 people affected by temporary food insecurity in exchange for their work on microprojects. A total number of 345 microprojects had been completed at the time of the midterm review. The majority of these projects include land restoration interventions (188). Other microprojects also fall in the category of natural resource management and environmental protection, and seek to protect the environment and local livelihoods. These include firebreaks, half-moons, desilting of ponds, dunes stabilization, and pasture protection against invasive weeds. A very small number of socioeconomic community infrastructures have also been built or rehabilitated.

13. **Component 4: Project Management.** The *CFS* as an implementing agency, is fully operational in five of the eight regions in the country. Activities related to project management have been satisfactorily completed. They include setting up an implementation unit in Niamey and operational offices in five regions, recruiting and paying experts to provide technical and operational input, facilitating the procurement of goods, works, and services to ensure effective program implementation, and coordinating and supervising operations.

Financial Management, Procurement, and Social and Environmental Safeguards

14. The procurement rating of the parent operation has been recorded as Moderately Satisfactory in the most recent Implementation Status and Results Report (ISR) and for the last 12 months. The FM performance was also rated Moderately Satisfactory following the last supervision mission of August 2015. The action plan derived from the last supervision mission is being implemented, along with the majority of the procurement and FM recommendations consists of strengthening fiduciary controls.

15. Performance on environmental and social safeguards is also rated Moderately Satisfactory. Recommendations have been formulated during the midterm review to increase these ratings to Satisfactory and these are being implemented. For safeguards, they are specific to (a) strengthening the capacity of the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to carry out environmental screening and document questions related to land tenure; (b) clarifying the roles and responsibilities of the national agency for environmental protection, which is supposed to support the project to ensure safeguards compliance; (c) simplifying the tools used to ensure safeguards compliance; and (d) strengthening the capacity of the *CFS* to provide oversight, possibly through the recruitment of a safeguards specialist to be based in the unit.

Rationale

16. Despite the SNP's achievements to date, the overall context remains that of high vulnerability to food insecurity and shocks. The main challenges affecting the Government's ability to build resilience among vulnerable populations include (a) the lack of up-to-date knowledge on the scope of vulnerability and poverty; (b) limited capacity within the *DN* to anticipate effectively and respond promptly to shocks; (c) the need to introduce more innovative approaches and tools that can more effectively address the structural causes of food insecurity; and (d) poor coordination between numerous actors and multiple interventions in social

protection, disaster risk management, and climate resilience. With regards to best practices to promote resilience and reduce vulnerability in food-insecure contexts, the use of a permanent, flexible safety net is now acknowledged as a critical contribution to disaster risk management and climate risk resilience, both ex ante to prevent and mitigate the impact of disasters for current beneficiaries and ex post, to be scaled up to help poor and vulnerable populations to cope with the impacts.

17. The proposed AF aims to establish an effective and adaptive safety nets system that will increase the access of the poor and vulnerable to CFW and cash transfer programs. The proposed AF is consistent with objective 1 (promoting sustainable growth) and objective 2 (reducing vulnerability) of the World Bank Group's Country Partnership Strategy for Niger (FY13–16) (Report 76232-NE). Under objective 2 in particular, outcome 5 (increasing access of poor and food-insecure people to safety net programs), outcome 6 (increased adoption of climate resilience policies and actions in targeted communes), and outcome 7 (improved education and employment skills for youth) apply. The proposed AF, like the parent project, contributes directly to the World Bank Group's twin goals of reducing extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity. The proposed AF is also consistent with the Government of Niger's National Poverty Reduction Strategy (2012–2015), particularly with strategic axis 3 which focuses on promoting food security by improving resilience and adaptation mechanisms of populations affected by shocks, and by improving nutrition. Finally, the proposed AF will also complement Bank-executed activities supported by the ASPP, to provide a comprehensive package of knowledge activities, technical assistance, and capacity building that are geared toward exploring synergies between Climate Adaptation and Resilience, Disaster Risk Management and Social Protection and Labor. The purpose is to make the existing social protection system more adaptive and responsive to shocks while building households' resilience.

18. Adaptive social protection is an integrated approach to help countries address the challenges of climate change and disaster risk for its poor and vulnerable populations. Adaptive social protection programs are flexible programs that can protect poor households from climate and other shocks before they occur (through predictable transfers, building community assets, and other programs that help them cope) and by scaling up to respond to extreme events when they hit. Adaptive social protection systems can help protect the poor when affected by shocks, build long-term resilience to climate-related shocks and other risks, reduce extreme poverty, and contribute to achieving shared prosperity.

19. **Scaling up.** The proposed AF will primarily cover the costs associated with scaling up activities to enhance the impact of a well-performing operation. To this end, the proposed AF will (a) continue ongoing activities in the regions of Dosso, Maradi, Tahoua, Tillabéry, and Zinder, and expand the geographical coverage of the project to the regions of Diffa, Agadez, and Niamey where populations are vulnerable to economic, political, social, climate and security-related shocks; (b) introduce accompanying measures to further strengthen the impact of cash transfers and CFW on adaptation and resilience; (c) strengthen national capacity for crisis prevention and response; and (d) increase the efficiency of the safety nets system, including its ability to be rapidly scaled up in times of crisis.

20. **Cost overrun.** The proposed AF will also address a cost overrun of US\$3.7 million, which has arisen due to (a) an increase in the number of cash transfer beneficiaries by 2,512, to

accommodate a request from the Government to support an emergency response to a food crisis and the large number of Nigeriens fleeing political instability in Libya and Côte d'Ivoire (a restructuring was approved in 2012); (b) an increase in the daily wages of CFW beneficiaries when the Government harmonized all wages to be paid under such programs after project approval; (c) an underestimation in the original budget of the costs associated with establishing an MIS and identification of potential beneficiaries; and (d) an underestimation in the overall operational costs (including consultant salaries, office locations, purchase and maintenance of equipment). The AF for these activities will contribute to meeting targets identified under the well-performing parent project.

21. **Restructuring.** The parent project will continue to support the establishment of a safety net system, a cash transfer with accompanying measures, CFW, and project management in the regions of Dosso, Maradi, Tahoua, Tillabéry, and Zinder. However, it will be restructured to ensure full alignment with the focus of the proposed AF on adaptation and resilience as follows: (a) the name of the operation will be changed to 'Adaptive Social Safety Nets Project'; (b) the PDO will be slightly modified to drop 'food security' with no impact on what the project intends to achieve. The name of the components will also drop 'food security', which is difficult to measure, and include 'adaptive' and 'vulnerable'; (c) additional indicators on resilience and vulnerability will be included in the results framework indicators and target values will be adjusted; and (d) the closing date of the parent project will be extended by two years until June 2019, thus allowing time for all target indicators to be reached. The World Bank Safeguard Policy on Pest Management (OP 4.09) has been triggered to reflect the activities that proposed to link selected safety nets beneficiaries with the IDA-Funded Climate Smart Agriculture Support Project (P153420).

22. The Bank team believes there is a strong justification to support the SNP further with an AF, including the good performance of the SNP to date, the need to ensure full completion of existing activities, and the opportunity to integrate adaptive elements in the existing social protection systems and help communities become more resilient to shocks.

III. Proposed Changes

Summary of Proposed Changes

The names of the components will be changed as below:

- Component 1 was titled 'Safety Nets System'. Under the AF, it is changed to **'Building an Adaptive and Scalable Safety Nets System'**.
- Component 2 was titled 'Cash Transfers for Food Security'. Under the AF, it is changed to **'Cash Transfers and Accompanying Measures'**.
- Component 3 was titled 'Cash for Work'. Under the AF it is changed to **'Cash for Work for Resilience'**.
- Component 4 retains the same title, which is 'Project Management'.

The parent operation will continue to finance the following under each component:

Component 1. The costs related to (a) improving the efficiency of the safety net system; (b) further developing the MIS including the introduction of electronic payment cards; (c) supporting the salary of operators (and related costs) in the regions of Dosso, Maradi, Tahoua, Tillabéry, and Zinder; (d) designing and conducting the impact evaluation of activities financed by the parent operation; and (e) supporting policy dialogue on social protection.

Component 2. The costs of targeting, registering, and paying beneficiaries in the regions of Dosso, Maradi, Tahoua, Tillabéry, and Zinder. The parent operation will also continue to cover the costs of delivering the package of accompanying measures designed under the parent operation in these regions.

Component 3. The cost of managing microprojects, targeting, registering and paying beneficiaries in the regions of Dosso, Maradi, Tahoua, Tillabéry, and Zinder.

Component 4. The costs of supporting project management.

The proposed AF will cover the costs overrun of US\$3.7 million and new costs associated with scaling up activities to enhance the impact of a well-performing operation. More specifically, the proposed AF will finance the following under each component:

Component 1. Strengthening capacity for more efficient and timely targeting, identification, registration and payment of beneficiaries; developing new modules to include the accompanying measures on resilience in the MIS; elaboration of a Unified Social Registry (USR) to provide a common database on potential and actual beneficiaries; supporting the recruitment, salary, and deployment of the operators who will be based in the new project regions of Diffa, Agadez, and Niamey and other supporting costs; strengthening capacity for crisis prevention and response (support to the DN through recruitment of consultants, provision of logistical and material support, organization of workshops and policy dialogue); supporting communication activities on Adaptive Social Protection; covering the costs associated with building Government capacity to scale up cash transfers in response to shocks; supporting the impact evaluation and monitoring of the CFW activities and productive accompanying measures to the cash transfer.

Component 2. Identification, targeting, registering, and payment of cash transfer beneficiaries, who can no longer be supported by the parent project due to the cost overrun; expansion of the geographical coverage of the cash transfers and accompanying measures to the regions of Agadez, Diffa, and Niamey where populations are vulnerable to economic, political, social, and security-related shocks; introducing new accompanying measures to strengthen the impact of the cash transfers on resilience to benefit all households; pilot additional innovative accompanying measures to maximize the impact on resilience to benefit 3,000 households; and rapidly scaling up cash transfers in response to shocks through a disaster risk financing mechanism to target 5,000 beneficiaries for 12 months.

Component 3. Cover the costs of identifying, targeting, registering, and paying beneficiaries who can no longer be supported by the parent project due to the cost overrun; increase the number of

CFW beneficiaries; and support the costs of implementing accompanying measures designed to strengthen the impact of CFW on resilience. Both the IDA and the TF will contribute to this component.

Component 4. Supporting project management costs to cover the cost overrun and project extension; procure goods, consultants, services, and works; and establish a representation in the new geographical areas of the operation.

The parent project will be restructured to ensure full alignment with the focus of the proposed AF on adaptation and resilience as follows: (a) the name of the operation will be changed to ‘Adaptive Social Safety Nets Project’; (b) the PDO will be slightly modified to drop ‘food security’, with no impact on what the project intends to achieve, and the name of the components will also drop ‘food security’ to include ‘adaptive’ and ‘vulnerable’; (c) additional indicators on resilience and vulnerability will be included in the results framework indicators and target values will be adjusted; and (d) the closing date will be extended by two years until June 2019, thus allowing time for all target indicators to be reached. The World Bank Safeguard Policy on Pest Management (OP 4.09) has been triggered to reflect the activities that proposed to link selected safety nets beneficiaries with the IDA-Funded Climate Smart Agriculture Support Project (P153420).

There will be no change in the project implementation arrangements as detailed below.

Change in Implementing Agency	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
Change in Project's Development Objectives	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Change in Results Framework	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Change in Safeguard Policies Triggered	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Change of EA category	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
Other Changes to Safeguards	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
Change in Legal Covenants	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Change in Loan Closing Date(s)	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Cancellations Proposed	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
Change in Disbursement Arrangements	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Reallocation between Disbursement Categories	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
Change in Disbursement Estimates	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Change to Components and Cost	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Change in Institutional Arrangements	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
Change in Financial Management	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Change in Procurement	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Change in Implementation Schedule	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Other Change(s)	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]

Development Objective/Results
Project's Development Objectives
<p>Original PDO</p> <p>The PDO is to establish and support a safety nets system which will increase access of poor and food insecure households to cash transfer and Cash for Work programs.</p>
Change in Project's Development Objectives
<p>Explanation:</p> <p>The word 'adaptive' was included in the revised PDO to reflect the expected impact of the proposed AF on resilience. For the purpose of this project, efficient adaptive safety net systems are defined as systems that are capable of protecting poor and vulnerable households from climate-related and other shocks before they occur, or helping them cope with the impact of these shocks by building resilience. It will be measured by an outcome indicator on the number of households with access to productive and behavioral accompanying measures, and by an intermediate indicator on the number of adaptive CFW microprojects executed.</p> <p>The 'food-insecure' qualifier, which captures both a chronic and transient dimension, was removed from the PDO with no impact on the project's commitment to contribute to food security. Vulnerability for the purpose of this project is defined as 'vulnerability to food insecurity due to exposure to risks and shocks', and aims to capture the transient dimension of poverty. The proposed modification does not change the substance of the PDO, in the sense that the proposed combination of the terminologies 'poor' and 'vulnerable' in the revised PDO is expected to more accurately reflect the explicit program intention of targeting both the chronic (poor) and the transient (vulnerable) in response to shocks. Regarding the latter group, it will be measured by an outcome indicator on the percentage of 'Cash for work and cash transfer scale up beneficiaries in departments identified as vulnerable by the DN'. Particularly, this indicator will rely on the number and location of program beneficiaries together with the geographical areas deemed to be vulnerable to food insecurity by the EWU of the DN on a yearly basis.</p>
Proposed New PDO - Additional Financing (AF)
<p>The PDO is to establish and support an effective and adaptive safety net system that will increase access of poor and vulnerable people to cash transfer and cash for work programs.</p>
Change in Results Framework
<p>Explanation:</p> <p>The results framework will be slightly modified to capture the strengthened focus of the project on resilience. More specifically, the following changes will apply to the outcome indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All targets of indicators related to the number of beneficiaries will be adjusted to reflect the AF. • Indicators to measure the effect of the project on (a) Government capacity to implement adaptive Social Protection (SP) programs and (b) vulnerability and resilience to shocks will be included.

The following changes are proposed for the intermediary indicators:

- Update the target value of the indicators relative to the number of beneficiaries;
- Remove indicators that are redundant or do not adequately capture progress in setting up an effective safety nets system;
- Revise the formulation of the indicators measuring participation in the behavioral change component to more accurately capture the package of measures that were designed; and
- Add an indicator to assess the impact of CFW on resilience.

Compliance

Change in Safeguard Policies Triggered

Explanation:

The project remains under environmental category B, primarily because of the limited and localized, potential negative impact of CFW. The potential risk of involuntary temporary resettlement also remains. The Bank policy on Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01) and on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) were triggered under the parent operation. The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the parent project have been updated to reflect the AF, consulted upon by the Borrower and publicly disclosed in country on February 22, 2016 and at InfoShop on February 17 and 18, 2016. In addition, OP 4.09 on Pest Management has been triggered to reflect the support that will be provided for productive accompanying measures to increase agricultural productivity in partnership with the Climate Smart Agriculture Program. As part of these measures, the project may support, albeit on a small scale, the use of improved agricultural inputs including fertilizers, improved seeds, irrigation agriculture, and pesticides that will require environmental assessment to ensure potential adverse effects are mitigated.

An Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) was prepared, consulted upon by the Borrower, and publicly disclosed in country on February 22, 2016 and at InfoShop on February 17, 2016. The project is expected to be beneficial to the environment given its aim to ensure that the impact of climate change is mitigated, adaptation measures implemented and resilience is built into the production landscape. The project will ensure that modern efficient utilization of pesticide and fertilizer will be introduced and farmers trained in their applications that will have a positive impact on the environment compared to the status quo. Furthermore, a strict control mechanism will be put in place to avoid potential adverse impacts such as pollution from agricultural runoffs.

Current and Proposed Safeguard Policies Triggered:	Current(from Current Parent ISDS)	Proposed(from Additional Financing ISDS)
Environmental Assessment (OP) (BP 4.01)	Yes	Yes
Natural Habitats (OP) (BP 4.04)	No	No

Forests (OP) (BP 4.36)	No	No					
Pest Management (OP 4.09)	No	Yes					
Physical Cultural Resources (OP) (BP 4.11)	No	No					
Indigenous Peoples (OP) (BP 4.10)	No	No					
Involuntary Resettlement (OP) (BP 4.12)	Yes	Yes					
Safety of Dams (OP) (BP 4.37)	No	No					
Projects on International Waterways (OP) (BP 7.50)	No	No					
Projects in Disputed Areas (OP) (BP 7.60)	No	No					
Covenants - Parent (Niger Safety Net Project - P123399)							
Ln/Cr/ TF	Finance Agreement Reference	Description of Covenants	Date Due	Status	Recurrent	Frequency	Action
IDA-49200	Finance Agreement :Section 5.01	The Recipient has (i) established or designated an account in CFA Francs (the "Project Account), in a bank acceptable to the Association, on terms and conditions satisfactory to the Association;	12-Oct-2011	Complied with	<input type="checkbox"/>		No Change
IDA-49200	Finance Agreement :Section 5.01	The Recipient has provided CFS with the resources and capacities described in Schedule 3 to the Appraisal mission's Aide memoire	12-Oct-2011	Complied with	<input type="checkbox"/>		No Change

		signed between the Recipient and the Association on March 18, 2011					
IDA-49200	Finance Agreement :Section 5.01	The Recipient has prepared and adopted the Project Implementation Manual and the Manual of Administrative , Financial and Accounting Procedures, each in form and substance satisfactory to the Association	12-Oct-2011	Complied with	<input type="checkbox"/>		No Change
IDA-49200	Finance Agreement :Section 5.01	The Recipient has recruited a coordinator, an administrative and financial officer and a procurement officer, each selected on the basis of terms of reference, qualifications and experience	12-Oct-2011	Complied with	<input type="checkbox"/>		No Change
IDA-49200	Finance Agreement :Schedule 2, Section I.A.3.(B)	Recruitment of a cash transfer manager, cash for work manager, accompanying measures manager, internal	12-Jan-2012	Complied with	<input type="checkbox"/>		No Change

		auditor, and monitoring and evaluation officer.					
IDA-49200	Finance Agreement :Schedule 2, Section II.A.2(a)	Independent assessment of the first phase of the cash transfer program (Subcomponent 2.1).	31-Dec-2012	Complied with	<input type="checkbox"/>		No Change
IDA-49200	Finance Agreement :Schedule 2, Section II.A.2(b)	Recruitment of an independent auditor for the assessment of the first phase of the cash transfer program.	30-Nov-2012	Complied with	<input type="checkbox"/>		No Change
IDA-49200	Finance Agreement :Schedule 2, Section II.B.4	Recruitment of the independent financial management auditor.	15-Dec-2012	Complied with	<input type="checkbox"/>		No Change
IDA-49200	Finance Agreement :Schedule 2, Section II.B.5	Recurrent audit of payment system throughout the implementation of the Project.		Complied with	<input type="checkbox"/>	Quarterly	Revised
IDA-49200	Finance Agreement :Schedule 2, Section II.B.5 This will be integrated with the	Recurrent audit of payment system throughout the implementation of the Project.		Complied with	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annual	Proposed

	annual external audit exercise						
IDA-49200	Finance Agreement :Schedule 2, Section II.B.6	Recruitment of an Independent Technical Auditor for recurrent audit of the payment system.	01-Mar-2013	Complied with	<input type="checkbox"/>		Revised
IDA-49200	Finance Agreement :Schedule 2, Section II.B.6 This will be integrated with the annual external audit exercise	Recruitment of an Independent Technical Auditor for recurrent audit of the payment system.	01-Mar-2013	Complied with	<input type="checkbox"/>		Proposed
IDA-49200	Finance Agreement :Schedule 2, Section IV.B.1(a)	Retroactive financing up to an amount not to exceed SDR 650,000 for payments made on or after January 1, 2011.	31-Aug-2011	After delay complied with	<input type="checkbox"/>		No Change
IDA-49200	Finance Agreement :Schedule 2, Section IV.B.1(b)	Recruitment of a targeting firm and completion of targeting of beneficiaries; and entering into a contractual	12-Apr-2012	Complied with	<input type="checkbox"/>		No Change

		agreement with a payment agency satisfactory in substance and form to the Bank.					
IDA-49200	Finance Agreement :Schedule 2, Section IV.B.1(c)	The Recipient has started disbursing under Category 2 and has carried out the independent assessment demonstrating that the outcome is globally satisfactory and issues, if any, have been remedied	31-Jan-2013	Complied with	<input type="checkbox"/>		No Change

Conditions

Source Of Fund	Name	Type
IDAT	Condition of Effectiveness	Effectiveness

Description of Condition

The Additional Condition of Effectiveness consists of the following, namely that the Co-financing Agreement has been executed and delivered and all conditions precedent to its effectiveness or to the right of the Recipient to make withdrawals under it (other than the effectiveness of this Agreement) have been fulfilled.

Source Of Fund	Name	Type
Free-standing TFs Human Development	Condition of Effectiveness	Effectiveness

Description of Condition

The Additional Condition of Effectiveness consists of the following, namely that the Co-financing Agreement has been executed and delivered and all conditions precedent to its effectiveness or to the right of the Recipient to make withdrawals under it (other than the effectiveness of this Agreement) have been fulfilled.

Risk					
Risk Category				Rating (H, S, M, L)	
1. Political and Governance				Substantial	
2. Macroeconomic				Substantial	
3. Sector Strategies and Policies				Low	
4. Technical Design of Project or Program				Moderate	
5. Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability				Moderate	
6. Fiduciary				Substantial	
7. Environment and Social				Low	
8. Stakeholders				Low	
9. Other					
OVERALL				Substantial	
Finance					
Loan Closing Date - Additional Financing (Adaptive Social Safety Nets Project - P155846)					
Source of Funds			Proposed Additional Financing Loan Closing Date		
Adaptation Fund			30-Jun-2019		
International Development Association (IDA)			30-Jun-2019		
IDA Grant			30-Jun-2019		
Loan Closing Date(s) - Parent (Niger Safety Net Project - P123399)					
Explanation:					
The closing date of the parent project will be extended by two years to ensure that all target indicators are met. As detailed in the project paper, the cost overrun of US\$3.7 million experienced by the project during its first phase is impeding its ability to reach 30 percent of the number of beneficiaries planned under the CFW. The proposed AF will provide the resources and time extension needed to reach and exceed this target as the project expands to new areas.					
Ln/Cr/TF	Status	Original Closing Date	Current Closing Date	Proposed Closing Date	Previous Closing Date(s)
IDA-49200	Effective	30-Jun-2017	30-Jun-2017	30-Jun-2019	
Change in Disbursement Arrangements					
Explanation:					
While all disbursement arrangements will be maintained, the client will be requested to open a					

second Designated Account (DA) for the additional IDA resources, and a third DA for the ASPP TF. The disbursement table in section IV of Schedule 2 of each legal agreement details the percentage allocation based on which resources will be spent.

Change in Disbursement Estimates (including all sources of Financing)

Explanation:

The additional resources would have some implications for the disbursement estimates which will be updated after the package has been approved as per World Bank procedure.

Expected Disbursements (in USD Million)(including all Sources of Financing)

Fiscal Year	2016	2017	2018	2019
Annual	3.00	9.00	15.00	4.00
Cumulative	3.00	12.00	27.00	31.00

Allocations - Additional Financing (Adaptive Social Safety Nets Project - P155846)

Source of Fund	Currency	Category of Expenditure	Allocation	Disbursement % (Type Total)
			Proposed	Proposed
ADPT	USD	(1a) Operating Costs, goods, works, non-consulting services and consultants' services and training under the Project	0	0.00
ADPT	USD	(1b) Goods, works, consultants' services, Training and Operating Costs under Part 1.2 and Part 2.2 of the Project	1.50	34.00
ADPT	USD	(2) Cash Transfers under Part 2.1 of the Project	0	0.00
ADPT	USD	(3) Goods, consultants' services, non-consulting services and Disaster Risk Cash Transfers under Part 2.3 of the Project	1.25	100.00
ADPT	USD	(4) Cash for Work under Part 3 of the Project	5.75	68.00
		Total:	8.50	

IDAT	XDR	(1a) Operating Costs, goods, works, non-consulting services and consultants' services and training under the Project	7.40	100.00
IDAT	XDR	(1b) Goods, works, consultants' services, Training and Operating Costs under Part 1.2 and Part 2.2 of the Project	2.10	66.00
IDAT	XDR	(2) Cash Transfers under Part 2.1 of the Project	4.90	100.00
IDAT	XDR	(3) Goods, consultants' services, non-consulting services and Disaster Risk Cash Transfers under Part 2.3 of the Project	0.00	0.00
IDAT	XDR	(4) Cash for Work under Part 3 of the Project	1.90	32.00
		Total:	16.30	

Components

Change to Components and Cost

Explanation:

A detailed description of changes to the project components, including a financing table are included in annex 2. The following summarizes the changes proposed:

Component 1. Building an Adaptive and Scalable Safety Net System (Original US\$3.2 million; AF US\$5.35 million; Total US\$8.55 million). The proposed AF will improve the efficiency of the safety net system that was established under the parent project to promote better monitoring and coordination and to ensure that this system can be rapidly scaled up to respond to crises. Technical assistance will be provided to improve the capacity of the MIS for more efficient and timely targeting, identification, registration, and payment of beneficiaries. A Unified Social Registry (USR) will be elaborated to provide a common database on potential and actual beneficiaries. The support for the local field implementation and monitoring will continue and will be expanded (to the new regions of Agadez, Diffa, and Niamey) as needed. Support to the DN will also be provided at the technical and institutional level to (a) strengthen the capacity to monitor, coordinate, and plan safety nets interventions better and (b) improve the ability to scale up the safety net programs by anticipating the impact and occurrence of hazards and coordinating response to shocks. An impact evaluation of the productive accompanying measures introduced in the cash transfer component

will assess their effectiveness in improving household resilience. An impact evaluation of the public works component will be conducted to assess its effect on resilience, after additional measures to foster ownership, maintenance, and sustainability are put in place. An impact evaluation of the productivity accompanying measures to the cash transfer component will also be put in place. Policy dialogue for social protection will continue to be supported, with an emphasis on adaptive social protection.

Component 2. Cash Transfers and Accompanying Measures (Original US\$48.6 million; AF US\$11.1 million; Total US\$59.7 million). The proposed AF will continue implementation of regular cash transfers to poor households for 24 months, based on the parameters defined in the parent project and will help reach approximately 40,000 beneficiary households in the regions of Dosso, Maradi, Tahoua, Tillabéry, and Zinder. Activities will be extended to the regions of Diffa, Agadez, and Niamey where an additional estimated number of 8,500 beneficiary households will be reached. The existing package of accompanying measures will continue being offered to all cash transfer beneficiaries. However, a more extensive package of productive accompanying measures will also be developed and gradually introduced through this proposed AF to further strengthen the intervention on adaptation and resilience. An approximate number of 3,000 beneficiary households will be selected in a few regions and departments to pilot these additional integrated interventions. Finally, an estimated 5,000 households (distinct from the beneficiaries of the regular transfers) will receive cash transfers for 12 months through a disaster risk financing mechanism (DRF) in response to potential shocks. In total, this component will target an additional estimated 16,500 beneficiaries through the proposed AF.

Component 3. Cash for Work for Resilience (Original US\$10.5 million; AF US\$8.4 million; Total US\$18.9 million). The basic parameters of the interventions for this subcomponent will remain unchanged. The main difference is that the same villages and beneficiaries will be covered for two years in a row to increase resilience. The proposed AF will help the parent project reach its target of an estimated 60,000 beneficiaries by reaching an estimated 15,000 beneficiaries in 2016, who could not be reached because of the cost overrun of US\$3.7 million experienced under the parent project. In addition, an estimated 30,000 beneficiaries (15,000 per year) will be targeted. A set of accompanying measures will be developed under the proposed AF to contribute to the sustainability of the microprojects and maximize their impact on resilience. First, the technical capacity of the NGOs will be strengthened to take into consideration issues related to land and property rights, land degradation, and resilience during implementation. Second, training and inputs will be provided to community-based committees to manage the microprojects and ensure their sustainability. Finally, when possible, training packages will be provided for program beneficiaries. Microprojects that can directly contribute to food security (for instance, nutritional crops and trees, composting, improved seeds, naturally assisted regeneration, zai, etc.) will be introduced where feasible. Exchange visits will be organized to facilitate learning and cross-fertilization of knowledge.

Component 4. Project Management (Original US\$7.7 million; AF US\$6.150 million; Total US\$13.850 million). This component will continue to cover expenditures related to the procurement of goods, works, services, and consultants and the costs of expanding the project to new areas.

Current Component Name	Proposed Component Name	Current Cost (US\$M)	Proposed Cost (US\$M)	Action
Safety Net System	Building an Adaptive and Scalable Safety Nets System	3.20	8.50	Revised
Cash Transfers for Food Security	Cash Transfers and Accompanying Measures	48.60	59.70	Revised
Cash for Work	Cash for Work for Resilience	10.50	18.90	Revised
Project Management	Project Management	7.70	13.85	Revised
	Total:	70.00	101.00	
Other Change(s)				
Implementing Agency Name		Type	Action	
Cellule Filets Sociaux, Cabinet du Premier Ministre		Implementing Agency	No Change	
Change in Financial Management				
Explanation:				
<p>Detailed information on FM arrangements, reporting, audit and disbursement arrangements are presented starting in paragraph 25 of the present project paper. There are no significant changes to the FM arrangements of the project. The <i>CFS</i> will continue to be responsible for FM of the operation. The overall FM risk rating remains unchanged as Substantial following the risk assessment conducted which considered mainly (a) the design of the project which includes transfers of cash to a large number of beneficiaries located in geographically dispersed areas and (b) the accounting system currently in place that does not facilitate the monitoring of the effective utilization of the funds transferred to various beneficiaries at central and decentralized levels.</p> <p>To mitigate these risks, the staffing arrangement will be strengthened with the appointment of one assistant to complement the internal auditor. Furthermore, the mandate and frequency of meetings of the steering committee (<i>Comité de Pilotage, CP</i>) will be improved, as well as the participation of the beneficiaries to mitigate the risks identified. The configuration of the current accounting software ‘TOM2PRO’ will be updated. The existing FM procedures manual which was prepared during the original phase of the project will be used for the purpose of this proposed AF following minor updates to reflect the aspects of the proposed AF. All these actions and measures are dated covenants (to be implemented within three months following the proposed AF effectiveness date).</p>				

Change in Procurement
<p>Explanation:</p> <p>Detailed information on procurement arrangements are included starting in paragraph 27 of the present project paper. Procurement activities for this proposed AF will continue to be carried out by the <i>CFS</i> and procurement arrangements will remain the same. The procurement performance for the original project has been rated Moderately Satisfactory during implementation thus far and the procurement risk is Substantial. As a mitigation measure proposed for the proposed AF, the manual of administrative, financial and accounting procedures of the initial project shall be updated to take into account the proposed AF.</p>
Change in Implementation Schedule
<p>Explanation:</p> <p>Project closing date will be extended by two years to allow for the completion of all activities.</p>
IV. Appraisal Summary
Economic and Financial Analysis
<p>Explanation:</p> <p>The updated economic and financial analysis of the cash transfer component continues to show that the level of transfer is (a) within the guidelines of the international experience (15 percent of the poverty line and between 10 and 20 percent of households expenditure levels); (b) likely to make an impact on food consumption, assets, and level of other social expenditures; and (c) efficient compared to other safety nets, in particular direct food aid. The Cash for Work component is also cost-effective (estimated cost-effectiveness of wage transfer in Niger is 0.45) and compares well with other international projects. This is due to its high labor intensity of activities, the effective geographical and household level targeting, and the low foregone income from participation.</p> <p>The needs of the chronic poor and food-insecure people in Niger are significant. A transfer of CFAF 10,000 per month to 20 percent of the population (the chronically food-insecure) would cost approximately CFAF 50 billion, equivalent to 1.3 percent of GDP and may be difficult to sustain in the current budget environment. In any given year, the proposed AF will cover 51,000 extremely poor households (16,000 for direct transfers and 45,000 for CFW) representing almost 10 percent of the chronically poor population in Niger, and will cost approximately CFAF 6.7 billion (including 10 percent of administrative costs), equivalent to 0.2 percent of GDP and 0.5 percent safety nets programs of Government expenditures. This will not increase the current Government annual expenditure for safety net programs by a significant portion, but will provide the needed coverage during years of non-crisis and reduce the need for less efficient emergency measures after crisis.</p>
Technical Analysis
<p>Explanation:</p> <p>All changes proposed are detailed in the section titled "Proposed Changes" of the project paper.</p>

Social Analysis
Explanation: No change
Environmental Analysis
<p>Explanation:</p> <p>Safeguard policy 4.09 on Pest Management has been triggered to reflect the productive accompanying measures that will seek to increase agricultural productivity. An IPMP has been developed and disclosed in-country on February 22, 2016 and at InfoShop on February 17, 2016, before appraisal. Other safeguards instruments developed for the parent operation (the ESMF and the RPF) have been updated to reflect the AF, and re-disclosed in-country on February 22, 2016 and at InfoShop on February 17 and 18, 2016 before appraisal.</p> <p>Climate Risk Assessment. The original parent project and the proposed AF have been screened for climate risks. In fact, the project design is intended to improve the resilience of the Nigerien population to risks, including climate risks. The safety net system is being built and strengthened to ensure that it can be scaled up rapidly to respond to crises, including climate-induced crises, by providing increased support to existing clients and/or by extending coverage to new beneficiaries in the event of a shock.</p> <p>Some of the cash transfers and CFW interventions will be supplemented by an expanded package of accompanying measures under the proposed AF. These measures are designed to make beneficiaries more resilient to shocks and could include alternative livelihood options that are less weather-dependent or improvements to agricultural productivity through partnership with the Climate Smart Agriculture program. In addition to CFW, NGOs will be trained to take into consideration issues related, among others, to land degradation and resilience. Microprojects that can directly contribute to food security (for instance, nutritional crops and trees, composting, improved seeds, naturally assisted regeneration and water catchments) will be introduced where feasible.</p>
Risk
<p>Explanation:</p> <p>Since approval of the parent operation, project-related risks have been downgraded to reflect lessons learned and improvement in the capacity of the implementing agency over the past years.</p> <p><i>The risk related to technical design was reduced from Moderate to Low:</i> whenever possible, operational plans and technical design have been simplified. For instance, rather than working with banks or mobile companies to facilitate beneficiary payments, the project has opted for partnering with micro-finance institutions who have a strong coverage and network in the country.</p> <p><i>The risk related to Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability was reduced from Substantial to Moderate:</i> The CFS has developed strong familiarity with WB policies and guidelines. At the project level, the AF proposes changes to improve the quality of the micro-projects and build community capacity to effectively manage these micro-projects and enhance</p>

their long-term impact on resilience. At an institutional level, the government has maintained its commitment to food security and resilience by continuously improving the mandate of the DNPGCCA. The AF is proposing to invest resources in strengthening the DNGPCCA, which will contribute towards sustainability.

The Fiduciary Risk is downgraded from High to Substantial: The mid-term review has formulated some recommendations that are being implemented to strengthen fiduciary controls within the CFS. The project implementation team has developed strong familiarity with WB policies and Guidelines on fiduciary management.

The Environmental and Social Risk is reduced from Moderate to Low: The Grievance and Management Redress System has promoted effective communication with the beneficiaries. Targeting mechanisms are technically sound and minimize political interference in the beneficiary selection process. A full-time environmental and social specialist has been recruited to assist the project in effectively anticipating and addressing risks related to compliance with environmental safeguards.

Stakeholders Risks have been reduced from Moderate to Low: 3 years of successful program implementation has ensured key stakeholders buy in of the project. Policy dialogue is ongoing with development partners to help the government identify the most effective targeting approach.

However, the overall implementation risk remains Substantial to reflect the political, macroeconomic, fiduciary and social fragility and low capacity context.

V. Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

23. There are no changes to the institutional and implementation arrangements of the project. The CFS, which was established under the Office of the Prime Minister on December 16, 2010 through *arrêté* no. 0236 will continue to be responsible for project implementation. The objective of this unit continues to be the management of funds made available by the Government of Niger (GoN) and other partners for safety nets project. This unit maintains good governance principles and best practices in designing appropriate institutional arrangements to implement Safety net projects. The CFS still consists of three subunits: (a) *Comité de Pilotage (steering committee)*, (b) Technical Management Unit (*Unité de Gestion Technique, UGT*), and (c) CFS regional offices for each region where the project operates (*Antennes Régionales, AR*). The key staff of the CFS include a coordinator, a specialist in cash transfers, a specialist in CFW, an administrative and financial officer, an internal auditor, a monitoring and evaluation expert, a specialist in communications, a specialist in safeguards, an information management specialist, and a procurement officer. Two specialists are assigned to work on the behavioral change accompanying measures with support from UNICEF. The CFS performance in project management is satisfactory continuously for the last 12 months. A social development specialist will be recruited to provide strong technical oversight for the design and implementation of the accompanying measures on resilience. The CFS will continue to recruit contractors (including NGOs and firms) to carry out the activities planned under each component in compliance with the project implementation manual. Capacity of both the CFS and its contractors will be built

with funds provided through Component 4 of the Adaptive Safety Nets Project, and with technical assistance from the Bank (financed by the Bank-executed portion of the ASPP). Regional authorities and technical services of the Government will continue to be involved in targeting, activity identification and supervision according to principles and guidelines that are specified in the project implementation manual.

Financing

24. The project is supported by two main sources of funds: (a) an additional IDA grant of US\$22.5 million and (b) a Department for International Development (DFID) TF grant of US\$8.5 million to be managed through a recipient-executed TF. Table 1 below provides a breakdown of estimated current and proposed costs by component for the whole project including IDA 49200, the proposed AF IDA grant and the proposed TF grant from the ASPP.

Table 1. Financing by Project Components (in US\$, thousands)

	Parent operation	MDTF	IDA	Total AF	Total
Component 1: Setting up adaptive and scalable safety nets systems	3,200	500	4,850	5,350	8,550
1.1 a Making the functioning of the Safety Net System more efficient			450	450	
1.1 b Elaborating a USR			300	300	
1.1 c Supporting the functioning of the System (Field Operators)			1,450	1,450	
1.2 Building national capacity to coordinate safety nets interventions and respond more effectively to crisis		500	1,700	2,200	
1.3 Establishing mechanisms to monitor and evaluate interventions to promote resilience			950	950	
				0	
Component 2: Cash Transfers and Accompanying Measures	48,600	2,250	8,850	11,100	59,700
2.1 Cash transfers Extension (8,500+3,000) - Payment			6,700	6,700	
2.1 Cash transfers Extension (8,500+3,000) - Admin Cost			1,000	1,000	
2.2 Accompanying measures		1,000	1,150	2,150	
2.3 Disaster risk financing of cash transfers (5,000) – Transfers		1,000		1,000	
2.3 Disaster risk financing of cash transfers (5,000) – Admin costs		250		250	
				0	
Component 3: Cash For Work and accompanying measures	10,500	5,750	2,650	8,400	18,900
3.1 Cash For Work microprojects		4,250	1,950	6,200	
3.2 Accompanying measures		1,500	700	2,200	
Component 4: Project Management	7,700		6,150	6,150	13,850
Not allocated					
Total	70,000	8,500	22,500	31,000	101,000

FM Reporting, Auditing and Disbursement Arrangements

25. **The FM arrangements and the FM performance of the CFS, the implementing agency, under the parent project are acceptable to IDA.** The *CFS* will continue to be responsible for FM of the proposed AF and remains the Bank focal point. The *CFS* is familiar with the Bank FM requirements and is currently managing the first phase of this IDA-financed project. The FM of the AF will follow the same approach as the implementation arrangements in place for the ongoing project managed by the *CFS*. The current FM staffing including the appointment to the project of one FM manager, one accountant and one assistant accountant at central level, and one regional accountant in each of the five regions is adequate. The FM team is supported by an internal auditor whose performance has been assessed to be acceptable although some capacity strengthening is needed. The overall FM risk rating remains unchanged as Substantial following the risk assessment conducted which took into account mainly (a) the design of the project which includes transfers of cash to a large number of beneficiaries located in geographically dispersed areas and (b) the accounting system currently in place does not facilitate the monitoring of the effective utilization of the funds transferred to various beneficiaries at central and decentralized levels.

- To mitigate these risks, the staffing arrangement will be strengthened with the appointment of one assistant to complement the internal auditor. Furthermore, the mandate and frequency of meetings of the *CP* will be improved as well as the participation of the beneficiaries to mitigate the risks identified. The configuration of the current accounting software ‘TOM2PRO’ will be updated. The existing FM procedures manual which was prepared during the original phase of the project will be used for the purpose of this proposed AF following minor updates to reflect the aspects of the proposed AF. All these actions and measures are dated covenants (to be implemented within three months following the proposed AF effectiveness date).
- **The unaudited Interim Financial Reports (IFR) are prepared every quarter and submitted to the Bank regularly (45 days after the end of each quarter) on time.** The frequency of the preparation and submission of IFR as well as the format and content will remain unchanged.
- **The internal audit function contracted to an individual consultant will be strengthened.** The team will be strengthened with the appointment of one assistant internal auditor. The Terms of Reference (TOR) of the current internal auditor will be updated to cover the AF activities as well as the reporting line including communication of internal audit reports. The internal audit reports will be communicated to the coordinator and directly to the *CP* with copy to the Bank team. The finding of internal audit reports will be presented and discussed during the *CP* meetings.
- **There is no overdue audit report in the project and the sector at the time of preparation of the AF.** The audit report of the project managed by the *CFS* covering the period ending on December 31, 2014 was submitted on time; the external auditor expressed an unqualified opinion. The next audit report of IDA-financed projects in the sector in Niger is due on June 30, 2016. The accounts of the

proposed AF will be audited on an annual basis and the external audit report will be submitted to IDA not later than six months after the end of each calendar year; as it is happening to the ongoing phase 1 of the project. The TOR of the current external auditing firm will be updated to reflect the scope of the proposed AF. The project will comply with the Bank disclosure policy of audit reports and place the information provided on the official website within one month of the report being accepted as final by the team.

- **Upon grant effectiveness, transaction-based disbursements will be used.** The grant will finance 100 percent of eligible expenditures inclusive of taxes. Two new DA (DA-B and DA-C) will be opened in a commercial bank under terms and conditions acceptable to IDA. The ceiling of the DA-B and DA-C will be established at CFAF 500 million and CFAF 200 million respectively which represents four months of forecasted project expenditures expected to be paid from each DA. An initial advance up to the ceiling of each DA will be made and subsequent disbursements will be made against submission of Statements of Expenditures (SOE) reporting on the use of the initial/previous advance. The option to disburse against submission of quarterly unaudited interim financial report (also known as the report-based disbursements) could be considered, as soon as the project meets the criteria. The other methods of disbursing the funds (reimbursement, direct payment, and special commitment) will also be available to the project. The minimum value of applications for these methods is 20 percent of the DA ceiling. The project will sign and submit withdrawal applications electronically using the eSignatures module accessible from the Bank's Client Connection website. Funds will be disbursed as is happening in the current ongoing phase, on the basis of budget depicted under a work plan.
- Based on the current overall residual FM risk which is substantial, the project will be supervised at least twice a year to ensure that project FM arrangements still operate well and funds are used for the intended purposes and in an efficient way.

Categories of Expenditure

Table 2.a: Categories of Expenditures

Category	Amount of the Financing Allocated (expressed in US\$ million)	Percentage of Expenditures to be Financed (inclusive of Taxes)
(1a) Operating Costs, goods, works, non-consulting services and consultants' services and training under the Project	10.30	100%
(1b) Goods, works, consultants' services, Training and Operating Costs under Part 1.2 and Part 2.2 of the Project	2.85	66%
(2) Cash Transfers under Part 2.1 of the Project	6.70	100%
(3) Goods, consultants' services, non-consulting services and Disaster Risk Cash Transfers under Part 2.3 of the Project	0.00	0%
(4) Cash for Work under Part 3 of the Project	2.65	32%
TOTAL AMOUNT	22.50	73%

Table 3.b: Categories of Expenditures for the MDTF Grant

Category	Amount of the Grant Allocated (expressed in US\$)	Percentage of Expenditures to be Financed (inclusive of Taxes)
(1a) Operating Costs, goods, works, non-consulting services and consultants' services and training under the Project	0	0%
(1b) Goods, works, consultants' services, Training and Operating Costs under Part 1.2 and Part 2.2 of the Project	1,500,000	34%
(2) Cash Transfers under Part 2.1 of the Project	0	0%
(3) Goods, consultants' services, non-consulting services and Disaster Risk Cash Transfers under Part 2.3 of the Project	1,250,000	100%
(4) Cash for Work under Part 3 of the Project	5,750,000	68%
TOTAL AMOUNT	8,500,000	

Procurement

Capacity Assessment and Remedial Actions

26. Procurement activities for this proposed AF will be carried out by the unit which is managing the parent project (the *CFS*) and procurement arrangements will remain the same, based on findings from an updated capacity assessment that was carried out in October 2015. The procurement performance for the original project has been rated Moderately Satisfactory during implementation thus far and the procurement risk is Substantial. As a mitigation measure proposed for the AF, the manual of administrative, financial and accounting procedures of the initial project shall be updated to take into account the proposed AF.

Management of Procurement Process for the proposed AF

27. **Procurement arrangements.** The institutional procurement arrangement for the proposed AF will remain the same as the initial financing. The *CFS* will continue to manage procurement activities according to the approved procurement plan. Procurement for the proposed project will be carried out in accordance with general Bank guidelines for procurement,³ and the provisions stipulated in the Legal Agreement. The Borrower will prepare and submit to the Bank a General Procurement Notice (GPN) which will be in addition to the GPN of the SNP. The Borrower will publish this additional GPN in United Nations Development Business (UNDB) online and in local newspapers of wide national circulation. The Bank will arrange for its publication in UNDB online and on the Bank's external website.

28. **Shortlists for consultancy services for contracts** estimated to cost less than US\$200,000 for civil works supervision, and less than US\$100,000 for others equivalent per contract may be composed entirely of national consultants in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2.7 of the Consultant Guidelines.

29. **Requirement for National Competitive Bidding (NCB).** Works, goods, and non-consulting services contracts will use NCB procurement methods in accordance with national procedures using standard bidding documents acceptable to IDA and subject the additional requirements:

- Each bidding document and contract financed out of the proceeds of the financing shall provide that (a) the bidders, suppliers, contractors and their subcontractors, agents, personnel, consultants, service providers, or suppliers shall permit the Association, at its request, to inspect all accounts, records and other documents relating to the submission of bids and contract performance, and to have said accounts and records audited by auditors appointed by the Association and (b) the deliberate and material violation of such provision may amount to an obstructive practice as defined in paragraph 1.16 (a)(v) of the Procurement Guidelines.

³ 'Guidelines Procurement of Goods, Works and Non-consulting Services under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants by World Bank Borrowers' dated January 2011 revised July 2014 'Guidelines Selection and Employment of Consultants under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants by World Bank Borrowers' dated January 2011, revised July 2014, and the 'Guidelines On Preventing and Combating Fraud and Corruption in Projects Financed by IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants,' dated October 15, 2006 and revised in January 2011.

- Invitations to bid shall be advertised in national newspapers with wide circulation.
- The bid evaluation, qualification of bidders and contract award criteria shall be clearly indicated in the bidding documents.
- Bidders shall be given adequate response time (at least four weeks) to submit bids from the date of the invitation to bid or the date of availability of bidding documents, whichever is later.
- Eligible bidders, including foreign bidders, shall be allowed to participate.
- No domestic preference shall be given to domestic contractors and to domestically manufactured goods.
- Bids are awarded to the bidder with the lowest bid evaluated, provided this bidder is qualified.
- Fees charged for the bidding documents shall be reasonable and reflect only the cost of their printing and delivery to prospective bidders, and shall not be so high as to discourage qualified bidders.

30. **Procurement plan.** The Borrower has developed an initial procurement plan (dated February 26, 2016) for project implementation which provides the basis for the procurement methods. It will also be available in the project's database and in the Bank's external website. The procurement plan will be updated in agreement with the *CFS* annually or as required to reflect the actual project implementation needs and improvements in institutional capacity. All subsequent updates will be disclosed once they are approved by the Bank.

31. **Procurement and consultant selection method.** Table 3 summarizes the procurement methods and consultant selection methods for this proposed AF

Table 4. Procurement Thresholds

No	Expenditure category	Contract Value Threshold**(US\$)	Procurement Method
1	Works	$C \geq 5\,000,000$	ICB
		$50,000 \leq C < 5\,000,000$	NCB
		$C < 50,000$	Shopping
		All values	Direct contracting
2	Goods and services (other than consultant services)	$C \geq 500,000$	ICB
		$50,000 \leq C < 500,000$	NCB
		$C < 50,000$	Shopping
		All values \leq	Direct contracting
3	Consultant services (firms)	$C \geq 200,000$ firms	QCBS, QBS
		$< 200,000$ firms	QCBS, FBS, CQS, LCS
		All values	SSS
	Individual consultant	All values	IC
		All values	SSS

Note: ICB – International Competitive Bidding, QBS – Quality Based Selection, NCB – National Competitive Bidding, FBS – Fixed Budget Selection, QCBS – Quality and Cost-Based Selection method, CQS – Consultants’ Qualification Selection(for Contracts below 100 000 US\$) IC – Individual Selection method, LCS – Least Cost Selection, SSS – Single Source Selection

32. **Procurement prior review. The procurement risk is rated Substantial.** Table 4 summarizes the procurement prior review thresholds for ‘Substantial risk’. These prior review thresholds can evolve according to the variation of procurement risk during the life of the proposed AF. All terms of references, regardless of the value of the contract and the selection method, are subject to prior review.

Table 5: Prior Review Thresholds for Substantial Risk

S.No	Expenditure Category		Amount in US\$	Amount in Equivalent CFAF
1	Works		≥10 000 000	≥5 000 000 000
2	Goods and non-consulting services		≥1 000 000	≥500 000 000
3	Consultant services		≥500 000	≥250 000 000
4	All direct contracting and single source contracts with consultant (firms)	Works	≥100 000	≥50 000 000
		Goods	≥100 000	≥50 000 000
		Consultants services	≥100 000	≥50 000 000
5	Individual consultants (Single source contracts)		≥100 000	≥50 000 000
6	Individual consultants (based on comparison of CVs)		≥200 000	≥100 000 000

33. **Operational costs.** Operating costs financed by the project are incremental expenses arising under the project, and are based on annual work plans and budgets approved by the association. Such costs may include office rent and maintenance, utilities (including electricity, water, and gas), communications (including telephone and internet charges), equipment rent, operation and maintenance; office materials and supplies (stationary and other consumables, but not the purchase of equipment), lease of vehicles, operation, maintenance and repair, and travel and transport cost of the staff associated with project implementation. These items will be procured using the procedures detailed in the manual of procedures, which was reviewed and found acceptable to the Bank.

34. **Frequency of procurement supervision.** In addition to the prior review supervision to be carried out by Bank offices, the capacity assessment of the implementing agencies has recommended two field supervision missions and at least one post-procurement review per year. The standard post-procurement reviews by Bank staff should cover at least 10 percent of contracts subject to post review. Post reviews include reviewing technical, financial and procurement reports on project procurement actions by Bank staff or consultants selected and hired by the Bank according to procedures acceptable to the Bank. Project supervision missions shall include a Bank Procurement Specialist or a specialized consultant.

35. **Fraud, coercion, and corruption.** The implementing agencies as well as bidders and service providers (suppliers, contractors, and consultants) shall observe the highest standards of ethics during the procurement and execution of contracts financed under the project in

accordance with paragraphs 1.16 and 1.17 of the Procurement Guidelines and paragraphs 1.23 and 1.24 of the Consultant Guidelines, in addition to the relevant articles of the Niger Public Procurement Code which refers to corrupt practices. Project procurement activities will be carried out in accordance with the 'Guidelines on Preventing and Combating Fraud and Corruption in Projects Financed by IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants' dated 15 October 2006 and updated in January 2011.

VI. SAFEGUARDS

36. The proposed project is building on the footprint of its parent project with the aim to expand in three new regions. Since the same type of activities will be kept and given the scope, nature and scale of foreseen activities under both Components 2 and 3, the proposed project will remain category B, trigger the same safeguards policies and use the same instruments slightly updated to capture both lessons learnt from the parent project and specific characteristics of the additional three regions. The Borrower has updated the existing two safeguards instruments, namely an ESMF and a RPF. A pest and pesticide management plan has been elaborated to take into consideration the activities that will be conducted to increase agricultural productivity. All safeguard instruments have been publicly disclosed both in-country and at Infoshop prior to project appraisal.

37. These frameworks provide strategic steps to be used to comply with the core requirements of policies once details of the physical footprint are known prior to project implementation. The Borrower will thus build upon these to prepare additional site-specific environmental and social safeguards instruments, such as environmental and social impacts assessment/management plan and/or resettlement action plan wherever deemed necessary.

38. The project is socially sound and gender inclusive since most of the project activities under Components 2 and 3 have a great focus on gender and vulnerable groups aiming at improving the livelihood of project beneficiaries, in both the short and longer term. Moreover, both the civil works and food-for-work activities embed a great deal of capacity building which overtime are expected to strengthen the capacity of beneficiaries to sustain their livelihood and living conditions.

VII. World Bank Grievance Redress

39. Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a Bank-supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed to address project-related concerns. Project-affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the Bank's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of the Bank's noncompliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the Bank's attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the Bank's corporate GRS, please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/GRS>. For information on how to submit complaints to the Bank Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org.

ANNEX I: Results Framework and Monitoring

Niger Adaptive Social Safety Nets Project

Project Development Objectives

Original Project Development Objective - Parent:

The project development objective (PDO) is to establish and support an effective safety net system which will increase access of poor and food insecure people to cash transfer and cash for work programs.

Proposed Project Development Objective - Additional Financing (AF):

The project development objective is to establish and support an effective and adaptive safety net system that will increase access of poor and vulnerable people to cash transfer and cash for work programs

Results

Core sector indicators are considered: Yes

Results reporting level: Project Level

Project Development Objective Indicators

Status	Indicator Name	Core	Unit of Measure		Baseline	Actual(Current)	End Target
Revised	Households with access to the safety net programs established by the Project	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	Value	0	73,634	126,500
				Date	31-Dec-2011	31-May-2015	30-Jun-2019
				Comment	All households benefiting from Cash transfers and cash for work programs		
New	Households with access to the cash transfer programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	Value	44,888	44,888	96,500
			Sub Type	Date	14-Dec-2015		30-Jun-2019
			Breakdown	Comment			This includes

							the number of households receiving the scaled up cash transfers
New	Households receiving scaled up cash transfer assistance through the disaster risk financing mechanism	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number Sub Type Breakdown	Value	0.00	0.00	5,000
				Date	25-Feb-2016		30-Jun-2019
				Comment			
New	Households with access to the cash for work programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number Sub Type Breakdown	Value	0.00	10,000	30,000
				Date	14-Dec-2015	31-May-2015	30-Jun-2019
				Comment			Number of individuals targeted by the cash for work programs divided by 2, with the assumption being that the program may target up to 2 people per households
New	Households benefiting from accompanying measures	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number Sub Type Breakdown	Value	0.00		107,100
				Date	25-Feb-2016		30-Jun-2019
				Comment			The target represents 90% of cash for work households and all households benefiting from

							the regular cash transfers (excluding beneficiaries from emergency and disaster risk financing interventions)
Revised	Direct project beneficiaries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Number	Value	0.00	540,748	759,000
				Date	29-Jun-2011	31-May-2015	30-Jun-2019
				Comment			Total number of households benefiting from cash transfers and cash for work programs multiplied by 6
No Change	Female beneficiaries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Percentage Sub Type Supplemental	Value	0.00	50.22	50.00
Marked for Deletion	Individuals with access to the cash for work program	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	Value	0.00	28,746	60,000
				Date	31-Dec-2011	31-May-2015	31-Dec-2017
				Comment	cumulative per year		
Revised	Percentage of villages receiving payments based on the frequency specified in the implementation manual	<input type="checkbox"/>	Percentage	Value	0.00	98.50	85.00
				Date	31-Dec-2011	31-May-2015	30-Jun-2019
				Comment			
Revised	Targeted cash transfer households who are poor	<input type="checkbox"/>	Percentage	Value	0.00	79.00	70.00
				Date	29-Jun-2011	31-May-2015	30-Jun-2019

				Comment	The target indicator does not include beneficiaries from scaled up intervention, and may be affected by the study on targeting		
New	Unified Social Registry is established	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	Value	1.00		2.00
				Date	25-Feb-2016		30-Jun-2019
				Comment	Four milestones will be listed as sub-indicators and will help assess progress towards achieving the final target. The milestones will be included in the list of sub-indicators, and will each be rated on a yes/no basis (0 for no, 1 for in progress, and 2 for yes). The final target of the main		

					indicator will tally the grade attributed to all sub-indicators, and a text will rate the success in achieving the target.		
New	A common database is functional and shared with at least 3 partners	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number Sub Type Breakdown	Value	1.00		2.00
				Date	25-Feb-2016		30-Dec-2016
				Comment			
New	The institution identified to manage the database is functional	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number Sub Type Breakdown	Value	0.00		2.00
				Date	25-Feb-2016		30-Jun-2018
				Comment			
New	The Government legally identifies the institutional anchorage of the national database	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number Sub Type Breakdown	Value	0.00		2.00
				Date	25-Feb-2016		30-Jun-2017
				Comment			
			Sub Type Breakdown	Date	25-Feb-2016		30-Jun-2019
New	Cash for work and DRF cash transfer beneficiaries in departments identified as vulnerable by the DN	<input type="checkbox"/>	Percentage	Value	0.00		70.00
				Date	25-Feb-2016		25-Jun-2019
				Comment			
New	Effectiveness of national SP systems to address CA and DRM	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	Value	1		4
				Date	25-Feb-2016		30-Jun-2019
				Comment	Composite indicator with		A rating of 4 corresponds to

					ratings from 1 to 6 [see results framework of the adaptive social protection TF for details on the rating system and scales]. A rating of 1 corresponds to the following: the SP system has no clear links with CCA and DRM and Government has no plans for such links. No existing SP strategy with CCA and DRM aspects included.		the following: the Government has an overall strategy for ASP and a set of programs, which aim to improve resilience through clear links to CCA and DRM.
New	Capacity of Niger's social protection systems to implement adaptive social protection programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	Value	3.00		5.00
				Date	25-Feb-2016		30-Jun-2019
				Comment	Composite indicator with ratings from 1 to 6 [see results		A rating of 5 corresponds to the following: All elements of the core SP

				<p>framework of the adaptive social protection TF for details on the rating system]. A country system will include a set of programs and following elements (available for certain programs or system wide): (i)Dedicated institutions and staff; (ii) Targeting system – Criteria established, list of potential beneficiaries available; (iii) MIS functioning – Capable of storing potential and actual beneficiaries, generate lists for</p>	<p>system are operational, but are not used correctly/efficiently</p>
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					registration, payment and follow-up; (iv) Existence and effectiveness of payment system; (v) Existence and effectiveness of the grievance mechanisms; (vi) Existence and effectiveness of monitoring and evaluation. A rating of 3 corresponds to the following: Some elements of the core SP system have been developed and are operational, but are not used correctly/effici ently		
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Intermediate Results Indicators							
Status	Indicator Name	Core	Unit of Measure		Baseline	Actual(Current)	End Target
New	Micro-projects that are	<input type="checkbox"/>	Percentage	Value	0.00		80.00

		functional at the end of each calendar year			Date	25-Feb-2016		30-Jun-2019
					Comment			
New		The monitoring and evaluation mechanism of the DNPGCCA is fully operational and processing the data of all the units of the DNPGCCA.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes/No	Value	No		Yes
					Date	25-Feb-2016		30-Jun-2018
					Comment			
Marked Deletion	for	Community works implemented in accordance with the PIM guidelines	<input type="checkbox"/>	Percentage	Value	0.00	100.00	95.00
					Date		31-May-2015	
					Comment			
Marked Deletion	for	People (broken down by gender) participating in cash for work activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	Value	0.00	28,746	60,000
					Date		31-May-2015	
					Comment			
Marked Deletion	for	Targeted households having adopted the 5 out of 8 essential family practices by the end of the cycle	<input type="checkbox"/>	Percentage	Value	0.00	0.00	60.00
					Date	31-Dec-2011	31-May-2015	31-Dec-2017
					Comment			
Marked Deletion	for	Localities that have completed the trainings	<input type="checkbox"/>	Percentage	Value	0.00	100.00	95.00
					Date	31-Dec-2011	31-May-2015	31-Dec-2017
					Comment			
Marked Deletion	for	Beneficiaries paid annually through the established payment system	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	Value	0.00	44,867	55,000
					Date	31-Dec-2011	31-May-2015	31-Dec-2017
					Comment			
Marked Deletion	for	Beneficiaries selected through the PMT system	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	Value	0.00	42,634	80,000
					Date	31-Dec-2011	31-May-2015	31-Dec-2017
					Comment			

Marked Deletion	for MIS system generates regular reports of adequate quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	Text	Value	No	No	Yes
				Date	31-Dec-2011	31-May-2015	31-Dec-2017
				Comment			
Revised	A management information system is developed and functional	<input type="checkbox"/>	Text	Value	No	Yes	Yes
				Date	31-Dec-2011	31-May-2015	30-Jun-2019
				Comment			
Revised	The impact evaluation is generating lessons	<input type="checkbox"/>	Text	Value	No	NA	Yes
				Date	31-Dec-2011	31-May-2015	30-Jun-2019
				Comment			
Revised	Beneficiary households that have been identified and registered to receive monthly transfers for a 24-month period	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	Value	0.00	42,634	89,100
				Date	31-Dec-2011	31-May-2015	30-Jun-2019
				Comment			Does not include beneficiaries of emergency and DRF interventions
Revised	Households participating in the accompanying measures (participation rate)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Percentage	Value	0.00	93.07	90.00
				Date	31-Dec-2011	31-May-2015	30-Jun-2019
				Comment			
Revised	Registered families who are receiving the transfers	<input type="checkbox"/>	Percentage	Value	0.00	99.38	95.00
				Date	31-Dec-2011	31-May-2015	30-Jun-2019
				Comment			
Revised	Days of temporary employment (broken down by gender)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	Value	0.00	1,462,036	3,600,000
				Date	31-Dec-2011	31-May-2015	30-Jun-2019

				Comment			
Revised	Number of days of work created for women	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number Sub Type Breakdown	Value	0.00	433,176	1,800,000
				Date	31-Dec-2011	31-May-2015	30-Jun-2019
				Comment			
Revised	Number of days of work created for men	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number Sub Type Breakdown	Value	0.00	1028860	1800000
				Date	31-Dec-2011	31-May-2015	30-Jun-2019
				Comment			
Revised	Community infrastructures created/ rehabilitated	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	Value	0.00	23.00	600
				Date	31-Dec-2011	31-May-2015	30-Jun-2019
				Comment			
New	Microprojects that are functional 12 months after the end of each calendar year	<input type="checkbox"/>	Percentage Sub Type Supplemental	Value	0.00		80.00
Revised	(a) land rehabilitated	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number Sub Type Breakdown	Value	0.00	121,850.56	250,000
				Date	31-Dec-2011	31-May-2015	30-Jun-2019
				Comment			
Marked Deletion	for (b) Rural roads rehabilitated	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number Sub Type Breakdown	Value	0.00	0.00	
				Date		31-May-2015	
				Comment			
Revised	Project management expenses ratio	<input type="checkbox"/>	Text (inferior or equal to 10 percent)	Value	10.00	Yes (7.13%)	Yes
				Date	31-Dec-2011	30-Nov-2014	30-Jun-2019
				Comment			

New	A Grievance Redress Mechanisms is in place in all communities targeted		Text	Value	Yes	Yes	Yes
				Date	31-Dec-2011	30-Nov-2014	30-Jun-2019
				Comment			

ANNEX II: Description of Activities Supported by the Additional Financing

Component 1: Building an Adaptive and Scalable Safety Nets System (Original US\$3.2 million; AF 5.350 million; Total US\$8.55 million)

1. The proposed AF will improve the efficiency of the safety net system that was established under the parent project to promote better monitoring and coordination and to ensure that this system can be rapidly scaled up to respond to crises. The following subcomponents will be implemented:

➤ **Subcomponent 1.1: Strengthening the functioning of the safety net system.** Efforts will be made to improve the capacity of the system for more efficient and timely targeting, identification, registration, and payment to beneficiaries. The Management Information System (MIS) will be further developed to support the use of electronic identification cards for cash payments, tested, and eventually scaled up. Additional modules will be developed to monitor the implementation of all project activities, including the accompanying measures being introduced to strengthen the impact of the project on resilience (Subcomponents 2.2 and 3.2). Support will also be provided for the elaboration of a Unified Social Registry (USR) to provide a common database on potential and actual beneficiaries of selected social programs. Policy dialogue involving the participation of key stakeholders (including Government and technical and financial partners) is currently ongoing with support from the Bank-executed Trust Fund (TF) for Adaptive Social Protection in the Sahel. Activities will also include supporting the design of the USR, identifying its institutional anchorage, and agreeing on key operational principles. Resources will be allocated through the proposed AF to finance the implementation of the USR, namely hardware, software, database management, and communication technologies. The proposed AF will also help elaborate rules for data management and sharing. Finally, the support for local field implementation and monitoring will be continued and expanded as needed.

➤ **Subcomponent 1.2: Building national capacity to coordinate safety net interventions and respond more effectively to crisis.** Support will be provided at the technical and institutional levels to anticipate the impact and occurrence of hazards and coordinate response to shocks. This will be pursued through two subcomponents: (a) strengthen the Government capacity to better monitor and coordinate safety nets interventions and (b) Ensure the scalability of the safety net system.

➤ **Subcomponent 1.2.a: Monitoring, coordination, and planning support.** With regard to monitoring and planning, the technical assistance provided will consist of a review of the capacity of the Government to (a) monitor recent, ongoing, and planned interventions; (b) mobilize resources; and (c) disseminate up-to-date information on shocks. The quality and range of information systems on food prices, food security, vulnerability, and shocks will ultimately provide the backbone to conduct programmatic analysis and plan interventions.

2. The proposed AF will build the capacity of the monitoring and evaluation unit to review and synthesize data collected, share this information with policymakers and development partners, thereby informing effective policy and program response, and ensure complementarity with existing crisis response activities. The proposed AF will also support the Early Warning Unit (EWU) of The National Institution for the Prevention and Management of Catastrophes and

Food Crisis (*Dispositif National de Prevention et de Gestion des Catastrophes et des Crises Alimentaires DNPGCCA or DN*) to identify key indicators and sources of data that can accurately identify crises in the target geographic regions. The currently available data sources can be expanded by integrating missing relevant information, such as detailed price information, and using additional data sources to complement the satellite data. High quality data will enable the Government and the *CFS* to respond to crisis in a rapid, transparent, and accountable manner. The project will closely collaborate with other disaster risk management projects that are setting up systems and procedures to review, analyze, and disseminate vulnerability data within the EWU.

3. A centralized database of Cash for Work (CFW) activities will be set up in close collaboration with Bank-funded projects and other partners of the *DN*. It will include all available information to ensure the monitoring and programming of the response (stakeholders in each commune, ongoing interventions and/or those carried out, the type of intervention, duration of the intervention, the resources used, the number potential, and real beneficiaries). The database will first document CFW activities of Bank-funded projects with links to resilience, and will gradually be extended to include microprojects implemented by other partners. This will enhance the coordination and synergies between all the actors involved in the development and humanitarian sector.

4. Support provided will include consultant and non-consultant services to share information about the project with the public and with key stakeholders. Adaptive Social Protection will be better reflected in the project's communication plan, and support will be provided to the *DN* to use communication as a tool for more effective prevention and response to shocks.

5. **Subcomponent 1.2b: Ensuring the scalability of the safety nets system.** This subcomponent will help the Government strengthen existing systems and the institutional framework to support the cash transfer program's ability to scale-up assistance to poor and vulnerable households during a crisis. Such a mechanism would allow the Government to provide assistance more rapidly, supporting vulnerable households' consumption during a crisis, thereby protecting livelihoods and assets. To develop the scalable cash transfer system, the project will strengthen the Government's capacity to (a) establish an institutional framework for the scale-up, including establishment of a triggering mechanism and decision-making framework; (b) present the information that is required by policy-makers to drive decisions about costs of alternative scenarios; and (c) identify and select key indicators to analyze and identify when a crisis is unfolding (and thus when a scale-up is needed). The project team will work with key national and local institutions to develop these functions, focusing on key agencies in the permanent secretariat, in addition to other critical ministries such as the Ministry of Finance.

6. The scalability of the system will be piloted in selected districts to generate adequate evidence and operational capacity in the Government on which to base the design of a possible extension of the program. If a crisis is identified, funds managed by the *CFS* through Subcomponent 2.3 (on disaster risk financing) would be rapidly disbursed to scale-up the cash transfer activities temporarily and provide support to core clients and/or to extend coverage to new beneficiaries in the identified region. The exact details of what would trigger the scale-up

and which expenditures would be eligible in the event of a scale-up will be detailed clearly in the Operations Manual.

7. In addition, the support provided by this subcomponent will complement ongoing policy dialogue that is funded by the Bank-executed portion of the ASPP to achieve the institutional reform needed to improve coordination, accountability, and decision making within the *DN*. To achieve the above objectives, the following activities will be conducted:

- Provide the permanent secretariat and its decentralized structures with sufficient resources (material and support for the recruitment of consultants) to ensure coordination function of the *DN* activities, including effective monitoring
- Provide training for key agencies in the permanent secretariat, as well as other key ministries, on a range of topics related to Subcomponent 1.2b including data analysis and selection and designing the rules governing the scaling-up process
- Support the development of analytical tools that can be used by policy makers to drive decisions about costs of alternative scenarios
- Define institutional collaborative mechanisms for the management and sharing of information between different stakeholders (for example, humanitarians, civil society, and donors) and the rules of access to information
- Promote internal dialogue between the units by the establishment of a regular dialogue and exchange framework
- Conduct advocacy to the Government and its financial and technical partners for the establishment of a budget line for the benefit of the *DN* to ensure the sustainability of the coordination activity beyond the project life cycle.

8. Resources will be allocated to this subcomponent for the purchase of equipment, the elaboration of operation guidelines and procedures, the organization of collaborative events, the recruitment of consultants, and the establishment of offices.

9. **Subcomponent 1.3: Establishing mechanisms to monitor and evaluate interventions to promote resilience.** A randomized impact evaluation of the cash for work component will be conducted to assess its impact on resilience, after additional accompanying measures to foster ownership, maintenance, and sustainability of the infrastructures produced under the scheme are put in place. This prospective evaluation will focus on the determinants of microprojects completion, maintenance, and sustainability, and on microprojects' appropriation by communities. These may include (a) communities' capacity to manage the microprojects, (b) technical knowledge on land restoration, and (c) intensity of subproject monitoring. The evaluation will provide evidence not only on projects and community-level impacts but also on how they translate into households' increased resilience. Resources will be allocated to training activities and workshops, purchase of tools and equipment, and recruitment of consultants to develop and administer surveys, monitor the CFW interventions, and review and analyze data collected. A randomized impact evaluation of the productive accompanying measures introduced

in the cash transfer component will assess their effectiveness in improving household resilience. Alternative productive accompanying measures will be implemented, including testing the mix of training and cash that is most effective in facilitating livelihood diversification, raising productivity and earnings, as well as fostering household resilience.

Component 2: Cash Transfers and Accompanying Measures (Original US\$48.6 million; AF US\$11.10 million; Total US\$59.7 million)

10. **Subcomponent 2.1: Cash transfers.** The proposed AF will continue implementation of cash transfers based on the parameters defined in the parent project and will help reach 8,500 beneficiary households in the regions of Dosso, Maradi, Tahoua, Tillabéry, and Zinder. Activities will be extended to the regions of Diffa and Agadez, and to the administrative capital of Niamey. An additional 3,000 beneficiary households will be selected in a few regions and departments to pilot specific integrated interventions. The project will continue to identify the poorest households to receive FCFA 10,000 (equivalent to US\$20) per month for 24 months.

11. **Subcomponent 2.2: Accompanying measures.** In addition to the existing package of accompanying measures, which will continue to be offered to all cash transfer beneficiaries, a more extensive package of assistance will be developed and gradually introduced to all beneficiaries through this proposed AF to further strengthen the impact of the intervention on resilience. A specific combination of integrated accompanying measures will be piloted for the additional 3,000 beneficiary households mentioned above. The expanded accompanying measures to be introduced are described below.

12. **Subcomponent 2.2.a: Productive measures to support the promotion of resilient livelihoods.** The Bank-executed TF on Adaptive Social Protection will facilitate the recruitment of a consultant to design a package of assistance geared toward fostering resilient livelihoods among beneficiaries. The proposed AF will finance the delivery of this assistance which may include part of the following:

- Strengthening the operation of the community savings promotion activities through trainings on financial education. These activities were originally introduced to complement the cash transfers by mobilizing beneficiaries to save through a community-based group methodology (tontines).
- Promotion of resilient livelihoods. Alternative livelihood options with a high income generating potential will be introduced and relevant technical training will be provided to the beneficiaries. Small grants to test these livelihoods and finance income diversification and assets building will be provided.
- Linking beneficiaries with microfinance institutions and/or banks to gain access to credit
- Support to improve agricultural productivity through partnership with the Bank-funded Climate Smart Agriculture Program. The project may support, albeit on a small scale, the use of improved agricultural inputs, including fertilizers, improved

seeds, irrigation, and pesticides. Trainings on alternative livelihoods and financial education will also be developed.

13. **Subcomponent 2.2b: Promoting behavioral change to contribute to resilience.** The accompanying behavioral measures on which training is currently provided primarily focus on nutrition, sanitation, and early childhood development. Its scope and delivery will be further adjusted based on the results of the ongoing impact evaluation, including to ensure effectiveness and quality implementation during scale-up.

14. **Subcomponent 2.3: Disaster risk financing for cash transfers.** This subcomponent will provide resources to scale up the existing cash transfer program to provide assistance to poor and vulnerable households in response to shocks. It is envisioned that up to 5,000 beneficiaries will receive FCFA 100,000 (equivalent to US\$20) per month for 12 months in the event of a disaster. The mechanisms and systems developed through Subcomponent 1.4 will help the Government identify triggers that will determine when to activate the scale-up.

Component 3: Cash for Work for Resilience (Original US\$10.5 million; AF US\$8.4 million; Total US\$18.9 million)

15. The basic parameters of the interventions for this subcomponent will remain unchanged. Implementation arrangements will be slightly modified based on lessons learned during the midterm review of the parent project with no impact on the implementation arrangements described in the existing legal documents. Participants will continue to receive a cash benefit of FCFA 1,300 equivalent to (equivalent to US\$2.5) per day for 60 days of work. The benefit has been set by the Government as a standard to be applied by all such programs and has been calibrated to be low enough to attract only those participants with no other more attractive livelihood alternatives or employment opportunities. In addition, the microprojects will be implemented in the same villages for two years to maximize their impact on resilience. Microprojects that can directly contribute to food security (for instance, nutritional crops and trees, composting, improved seeds, naturally assisted regeneration, and zai⁴) will be introduced where feasible. Exchange visits will be organized to facilitate learning and cross-fertilization of knowledge.

16. **Subcomponent 3.1: Cash for work microprojects.** The proposed AF will help the parent project reach its target of 60,000 beneficiaries (15,000 per year) by reaching 15,000 beneficiaries in 2016, who currently cannot be reached because of the cost overrun of US\$3.7 million experienced under the parent project. In addition, an estimated 30,000 beneficiaries (15,000 per year) will be targeted.

17. **Subcomponent 3.2: Accompanying measures.** A set of accompanying measures will be developed under the proposed AF to contribute to the sustainability of the microprojects and maximize their impact on resilience.

18. First, the technical capacity of the NGOs will be improved to consider issues related to land and property rights, land degradation, and resilience in the implementation of microprojects.

⁴ External water catchments

19. Second, a set of training and inputs will be provided to community-based committees which may include (a) community capacity to manage the microprojects and ensure their sustainability; (b) management of land and/or property rights; (c) microprojects monitoring; and (d) small grants. The content of these accompanying measures will be defined in a way that communities can learn from successful experiences in neighboring/similar villages in community assets management. The *CFS* will implement these accompanying measures in a way that facilitates the impact evaluation planned under Component 1.

20. The third set of accompanying measures targeting individual beneficiaries may include some of the elements of the revised productive measures planned under Subcomponent 2.2.a.

Component 4: Project Management (Original US\$7.7 million; AF US\$6.150 million; Total US\$13.850 million)

21. This component will continue to cover expenditures related to the procurement of goods, works, services, and consultants. A small regional office will be opened in the region of Agadez, while a liaison office will be opened in the region of Diffa. This component will also continue to support activities to improve accountability and transparency in the use of project resources, which include the following:

- **Field-based sampling verifications/spot checks.** These field-based verifications are conducted on a random sample of program communities and seek to assess the program's operational processes particularly with a view toward ensuring adherence to design and improving operational efficiency and information flows.
- **Audits.** Regular audits including financial, technical, and procurement.

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