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LIST OF ACRONYMS:

ANADER	National Rural Development Support Agency (<i>Agence Nationale d'Appui et Développement du Monde Rural</i>)
ARC	African Risk Capacity
ARV	Africa RiskView
CCE	Extended Coordination Committee (<i>Comité de Coordination Élargi</i>)
CGIC	Centre de gestion interministériel de crise
CI	Côte d'Ivoire
CILSS	Interstate Committee for Fight Against Drought in the Sahel
DGPSA	Directorate-General for Productions and Food Security (<i>Direction générale des Productions et de la Sécurité alimentaire</i>)
DPPF	Planning, Programming and Finance Directorate (<i>Direction de la Planification, de la Programmation et du Financement</i>)
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EWS	Early Warning System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
HF	Harmonised Framework
RD	Regional Directorate
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
ONPC	National Office of Civil Protection (<i>Office National de la Protection Civile</i>)
ORSEC	Relief Organisation
PNN	National Nutrition Programme (<i>Programme National de Nutrition</i>)
SASA	(Agricultural Season and Food Security Monitoring (Survey) (<i>Suivi de la Saison Agricole et de la Sécurité Alimentaire</i>))
SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition
SODEXAM	<i>Société de développement et d'exploitation aéroportuaire, aéronautique et météorologique</i>
SOP	Standing Operating Procedures
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WFP	World Food Programme

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

Name of Country:	
Legal representative (permanent secretary/ministry) for the plan:	Name : General Killy Fiacre Fagnidi Title: Director General Ministry: National Office of Civil Protection, State Ministry of Interior and Security
Focal point (or primary contact person) for the plan:	Name : Coulibaly Tiohazon Ibrahima Title: Director General of the Observatory of Solidarity and Social Cohesion Ministry/department : Ministry of Solidarity, Social Cohesion and Poverty alleviation Email: tiohocoul@yahoo.fr Telephone: 00225 01 11 95 15/05 99 67 10
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2.1 DESCRIBE THE STATUS OF THE COUNTRY IN TERMS OF RISKS

Overview of the country in terms of risk.

1- The most frequently recurring disasters in Côte d'Ivoire are **floods and landslides**. These two types of disaster are related to heavy rains during the rainy seasons. They mainly affect Abidjan where uncontrolled urbanisation combined with natural hazards favour the occurrence of disasters. Between 1996 and 2014 these disasters caused more than 129 deaths and significant material damage.

Brush fires can be of natural origin although in most cases they are caused by humans. However, this kind of disaster is exacerbated by natural drought conditions. They are triggered in a localized way but do not propagate the dry plant material during times of drought. During the 1982-1983 agricultural season, characterised by a particularly extended dry season, the Côte d'Ivoire experienced catastrophic forest and brush fires which caused serious damage (110 000 ha of coffee and cocoa plantations and more than 67 000 ha of forests destroyed), and led to the death of 22 farmers. In February 2010, a brush fire in the Zanzan region near Nassian destroyed 5 villages and affected 20 000 people. At least 17 people died and FCfa 204.3 billion lost in 2016, according to the national committee for fighting bush fires. The bush fires are caused by the man who lights the fire in his field to clear the land or to hunt game.

The negative consequences are, “savanization”, the loss of organic matter from the soil, the insolation too strong, the exhaustion of the moisture reserves, the intense evaporation, the warming of the temperature of the atmosphere, the destruction of the canopy vegetation, increased runoff, soil erosion and soil leaching.

Coastal erosion is constantly increasing and the physical damage is growing ever more significant. The impact of swells combined with the extraction of marine materials (sand and gravel) favour coastal erosion which is believed to reach 2 metres per year at Grand Lahou and 1,5 metres per year east of the Vridi canal. This has a multiplicity of consequences such as the displacement of inhabitants, the destruction of infrastructure, and the destruction of fragile ecosystems such as mangrove forests.

Climate change is an aggravating factor which causes a greater impact and an increased frequency in the occurrence of climate-related hazards. A drop in and/or the irregularity of rainfall contributes significantly to the risk of brush fires and food insecurity following insufficient food production. Deforestation is also an aggravating factor. Indeed, the forest cover which amounted to 16 million hectares at the beginning of the 20 th century has dropped to less than 2, 32 million hectares today, i.e. a reduction of 86%.

Drought: The economy of Côte d'Ivoire is mainly based on agriculture which is particularly of rain type, hence its vulnerability to drought. The agricultural impact of drought is reflected in land depletion, ecosystem change and loss of humus. Farmers are forced to practice extensive rainfed agriculture, destroying forests every year in search of new productive lands. In addition, the frequent recurrence of drought episodes results in shorter crop seasons (longer dry seasons). Drought has a significant impact on agricultural production, thus compromising food security. For example, the droughts of 1972-1973 and 1982-1983 resulted in a 21% and 27% drop in production yield compared to previous seasons, a loss of about US \$ 500,000,000.

2- Access to health care remains difficult in spite of the efforts of the government and humanitarian organisations and the rates of maternal mortality (614 for 100 000 live births) and infant mortality (108 for 1 000) remain very high and continue to increase. The northern part of the Côte d'Ivoire lies in the cerebro-spinal meningitis belt. There have been recurrent outbreaks of this disease since 2002 because of the crisis and inadequate resources to carry out risk-based immunisation.

In Côte d'Ivoire, 20, 5% of the population in 2014 do not attain the minimum level of calorie intake and the diet lacks diversity in all age groups. The average calorie intake per inhabitant is 2534 kcal/person/day in comparison with the 2806/kcal/person/day recommended by the WHO¹. The diet is generally not very varied, mostly based on tubers, roots and cereals which contribute more than 65% of the daily energy intake requirements². According to the WHO, a balanced diet should consist of 50 to 55% carbohydrates, 30-35% fats and 10 to 15% proteins.

¹ World Bank, World Development Indicator, Côte d'Ivoire 2014

² INS, Côte d'Ivoire, Assessment of Food Security during Emergency Situations

In 2012, only 7% of children and infants had access to minimum food quality in terms of both diversity and frequency of meals³.

The **anthropogenic (technological) risks** related to the development of a country are very much present. A prime example is the dumping of toxic waste in Abidjan in 2006. Uncontrolled and growing urbanisation, the impact of climate change and deforestation, as well as the gradual deterioration of the quality of life as a result of political instability exacerbated by the post-electoral crisis of November 2010, are all factors that increase the vulnerability of the inhabitants of Côte d'Ivoire in coping with natural hazards or technological accidents. It is therefore a matter of urgency to strengthen the capacities of the country with regard to managing disaster risks.

The healthy and effective management of the environment through a multi-sectoral approach and the integration of sustainable development principles, including aspects related to climate change, and the reduction of the risk of disaster, is vital for risk reduction and long-term stability.

3- Decree N ° 2012-998 of October 10th, 2012, concerning creation, attribution, organization, and functioning of the National Platform of Risk Reduction and Disaster Management was taken; the Executive Secretary was appointed in 2018. Structuring of ONPC, Ministry of Solidarity, and the Red Cross ongoing

4-Overall, an assessment of capacities has noted the existence of certain technical and human resource capacities with regard to these specialised institutions. However, most national institutions lack the appropriate training opportunities and methodological tools. In certain fields or sectors, understanding and realisation of the extent to which risk information can be used for planning remain limited. In spite of the efforts of stakeholders, there is still a multiplicity of sectoral directorates and/or departmental committees, and vertical and horizontal relations between these structures sometimes compete with each other rather than being complementary and therefore also lack coordination to avoid duplication.

2.2 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THIS OPERATIONS PLAN

The aim of this operational plan is to improve the food and nutritional security of households affected by insufficient rainfall. In particular, the operational plan seeks to do the following:

- Provide food assistance to the households most severely affected by the lack of rainfall in order to secure their livelihoods;
- Carry out nutritional monitoring and offer appropriate care for populations suffering from acute malnutrition in the areas affected by the disaster;

³ EDS-MICs 2011-2012

- Proceed with distributing seeds where there are crop farmers affected by the insufficient rainfall to make it possible for them to resume agricultural activity again.

3 COUNTRY DROUGHT PROFILE

3.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE GENERAL GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL DEFICIT

Table 1: Rainfall deficit distribution

#	A. Regions (administrative level 1)	B. Departments (Districts) (administrative level 2)	C. Drought prone zones (Yes/No)	D. Top 3 crops vulnerable to droughts (only in drought-prone zones)	E. List other important livelihoods (e.g. pastoralism, fisheries, etc.) Only in drought-prone zones)
	Abidjan (District Autonome)	Abidjan	Non	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
1.	Agnéby-Tiassa	Agboville	Yes	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
		Sikensi	Yes	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
		Taabo	Yes	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
		Tiassalé	Yes	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
2.	Bafing	Koro	Yes	Rice, Maize, Cassava	Agriculture, livestock farming
		Ouaninou	Yes	Rice, Maize, Cassava	Agriculture, livestock farming
		Touba	Yes	Rice, Maize, Cassava	Agriculture, livestock farming
3.	Bagoué	Boundiali	Yes	Maize, Rice, Cotton	Agriculture
		Kouto	Yes	Maize, Rice, Cotton	Agriculture
		Tengréla,	Yes	Maize, Rice, Cotton	Agriculture
4.	Bélier	Didiévi	Yes	Maize, Cassava, Coffee	Agriculture
		Djékanou	Yes	Maize, Cassava, Coffee	Agriculture
		Tiébissou	Yes	Maize, Cassava, Coffee	Agriculture
		Toumodi	Yes	Maize, Cassava, Coffee	Agriculture

#	A. Regions (administrative level 1)	B. Departments (Districts) (administrative level 2)	C. Drought prone zones (Yes/No)	D. Top 3 crops vulnerable to droughts (only in drought-prone zones)	E. List other important livelihoods (e.g. pastoralism, fisheries, etc.) Only in drought-prone zones)
5.	Béré	Dianra	Yes	Maize, Rice, Cotton	Agriculture
		Kounahiri	Yes	Maize, Rice, Cotton	Agriculture
		Mankono	Yes	Maize, Rice, Cotton	Agriculture
6.	Bounkani	Bouna	Yes	Maize, Yams	Agriculture, livestock farming
		Doropo	Yes	Maize, Yams	Agriculture, livestock farming
		Niassian	Yes	Maize, Yams	Agriculture, livestock farming
		Téhini	Yes	Maize, Yams	Agriculture, livestock farming
7.	Cavally	Bloléquin	Non	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
		Guiglo	Non	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
		Tai	Non	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
		Toulepleu	Non	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
8.	Folon	Kaniasso	Yes	Maize, Cassava, Coffee	Agriculture
		Minignan	Yes	Maize, Cassava, Coffee	Agriculture
9.	Gbêkê	Béoumi	Yes	Maize, Cassava, Coffee	Agriculture
		Botro	Yes	Maize, Cassava, Coffee	Agriculture
		Bouaké	Yes	Maize, Cassava, Coffee	Agriculture
		Sakassou	Yes	Maize, Cassava, Coffee	Agriculture
10.	Gbôklé	Fresco	Non	Maize, Rice, Cotton	Agriculture
		Sassandra	Non	Maize, Rice, Cotton	Agriculture
11.	Gôh	Gagnoa	Yes	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
		Oumé	Yes	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
12.	Gontougo	Bondoukou	Yes	Yams, Maize, Cotton	Agriculture, livestock farming
		Koun-Fao	Yes	Yams, Maize, Cotton	Agriculture, livestock farming
		Sandégué	Yes	Yams, Maize, Cotton	Agriculture, livestock farming
		Tanda	Yes	Yams, Maize, Cotton	Agriculture, livestock farming
		Transua	Yes	Yams, Maize, Cotton	Agriculture, livestock farming

#	A. Regions (administrative level 1)	B. Departments (Districts) (administrative level 2)	C. Drought prone zones (Yes/No)	D. Top 3 crops vulnerable to droughts (only in drought-prone zones)	E. List other important livelihoods (e.g. pastoralism, fisheries, etc.) Only in drought-prone zones)
13.	Grands Ponts	Dabou	Non	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
		Grand-Lahou	Non	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
		Jacqueville,	Non	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
14.	Guémon	Bangolo	Non	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
		Duékoué	Non	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
		Facobly	Non	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
		Kouibly	Non	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
15.	Hambol	Dabakala	Yes	Maize, Rice, Cotton	Agriculture
		Katiola	Yes	Maize, Rice, Cotton	Agriculture
		Niakaramadougou	Yes	Maize, Rice, Cotton	Agriculture
16.	Haut-Sassandra	Daloa	Yes	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
		Issia	Yes	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
		Vavoua	Yes	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
		Zoukougbeu	Yes	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
17.	Iffou	Daoukro	Yes	Maize, Cassava, Coffee	Agriculture
		M'bahiakro	Yes	Maize, Cassava, Coffee	Agriculture
		Prikro	Yes	Maize, Cassava, Coffee	Agriculture
18.	Indénié-Djuablin	Abengourou	Yes	Maize, Cassava, Coffee	Agriculture
		Agnibilékrou	Yes	Maize, Cassava, Coffee	Agriculture
		Béttié	Yes	Maize, Cassava, Coffee	Agriculture
19.	Kabadougou	Gbéléban	Yes	Maize, Rice, Millet	Agriculture, livestock farming
		Madinani	Yes	Maize, Rice, Millet	Agriculture, livestock farming
		Odienné	Yes	Maize, Rice, Millet	Agriculture, livestock farming
		Séguélon	Yes	Maize, Rice, Millet	Agriculture, livestock farming
20.	Lôh-Djiboua	Divo	Non	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
		Guitry	Non	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture

#	A. Regions (administrative level 1)	B. Departments (Districts) (administrative level 2)	C. Drought prone zones (Yes/No)	D. Top 3 crops vulnerable to droughts (only in drought-prone zones)	E. List other important livelihoods (e.g. pastoralism, fisheries, etc.) Only in drought-prone zones)
		Lakota	Non	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
21.	Marahoué	Bouaflé	Yes	Maize, Cassava, Coffee	Agriculture
		Sinfra	Yes	Maize, Cassava, Coffee	Agriculture
		Zuénoula	Yes	Maize, Cassava, Coffee	Agriculture
22.	Mé	Adzopé	Non	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
		Akoupé	Non	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
		Alépé	Non	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
		La Mé	Non	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
		Yakassé-Attobrou	Non	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
23.	Moronou	Arrah	Non	Maize, Cassava, Coffee	Agriculture
		Bongouanou	Non	Maize, Cassava, Coffee	Agriculture
		M'Batto	Non	Maize, Cassava, Coffee	Agriculture
24.	N'zi	Bocanda,	Yes	Rice, Maize, Cassava	Agriculture
		Dimbokro	Yes	Rice, Maize, Cassava	Agriculture
		Koassi-Kouassikro	Yes	Rice, Maize, Cassava	Agriculture
25.	Nawa	Buyo	Non	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
		Guéyo	Non	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
		Méagui	Non	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
		Soubré	Non	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
26.	Poro	Dikodougou	Yes	Maize, Rice, Millet	Agriculture, livestock farming
		Korhogo	Yes	Maize, Rice, Millet	Agriculture, livestock farming
		M'Bengué	Yes	Maize, Rice, Millet	Agriculture, livestock farming
		Sinématiali	Yes	Maize, Rice, Millet	Agriculture, livestock farming
27.	San-Pédro	San-Pédro	Non	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
		Tabou	Non	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
28.	Sud-Comoé	Aboisso	Non	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture

#	A. Regions (administrative level 1)	B. Departments (Districts) (administrative level 2)	C. Drought prone zones (Yes/No)	D. Top 3 crops vulnerable to droughts (only in drought-prone zones)	E. List other important livelihoods (e.g. pastoralism, fisheries, etc.) <u>Only in drought-prone zones</u>
		Adiaké	Non	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
		Grand-Bassam	Non	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
		Tiapoum	Non	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture
29.	Tchologo	Ferkessédougou	Yes	Maize, Rice, Cotton	Agriculture
		Kong	Yes	Maize, Rice, Cotton	Agriculture
		Ouangolodougou	Yes	Maize, Rice, Cotton	Agriculture
30.	Tonkpi	Biankouma	Yes	Cassava, rice, cocoa	Agriculture
		Danané	Yes	Cassava, rice, cocoa	Agriculture
		Man	Yes	Cassava, rice, cocoa	Agriculture
		Sipilou	Yes	Cassava, rice, cocoa	Agriculture
		Zouan-Hounien	Yes	Cassava, rice, cocoa	Agriculture
31.	Worodougou	Kani	Yes	Maize, Rice, Millet	Agriculture, livestock farming,
		Séguéla	Yes	Maize, Rice, Millet	Agriculture, livestock farming,
	Yamoussoukro (District Autonome)	Yamoussoukro	Yes	Cocoa, Coffee, Cassava	Agriculture

3.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE GENERAL RAINFALL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY

One can distinguish three climate zones in the Côte d'Ivoire: to the south of the country, a subequatorial zone with two rainy seasons unequal in length. The long rainy season runs from March to July, and the short season from October to November. They are separated by two dry seasons. In the centre of the country, a transitional zone has a humid tropical climate with two rainy seasons (from April to July and from September to October) and two dry seasons. Lastly, there is a Sudanian-type tropical zone in the north with a single rainy season (from May to October). One can also distinguish a specific climate described as sub-mountainous in the mountainous parts of the west of the country.

On the spatio-temporal scale, since the 1970s, there has been a strong recurrence of drought with a high rate of station in a situation of rainfall deficit especially in 1987 where 50% of the country was concerned. During the years 1997 and 1998, a drought affected the regions of the country mainly the Center, the east and the Littoral in varying degrees. It appears that drought, whatever its intensity, affects almost all regions of the country.

Drought has a significant impact on agricultural production, compromising food security. Thus the droughts of 1972-1973 and 1982-1983 caused a drop in the yield of cocoa, the first export production of Côte d'Ivoire, by 21% and 27% compared to previous seasons., a loss of about US \$ 500 000,000 (1kg of cocoa for US \$ 2).

Rainfall for the 2016/2017 agricultural season was characterised by a deficiency over most of the country with great irregularity in the starting times of the rain. This season was also typified by a hesitant start, poor rains and floods in the Man Department. The rainy season was therefore poor in both quantity and quality. This rainfall, compared to the 1971-2000 norm, is characterised by insufficient rainfall at most of the rainfall measurement stations with the exception of Gagnoa, which had an excess of 24%, Odienné with an excess of 17% and Daloa with an excess of 5%.

This climate division corresponds to three large and different zones of vegetation. In the south, in the subequatorial zone, there is an area of secondary forests: the primary dense humid forest was mostly cut down for its precious woods, gradually being replaced by a secondary forest. Some isolated areas of primary forest still occur, scattered throughout the south-west of the country from Tabou up to the Taï forest, as well as along the coastal strip

extending from Grand Lahou to Ghana. In the centre there is a transitional zone. In the north, the vegetation is less dense, typified by open forests and savannah. The rapid deforestation experienced by the Côte d'Ivoire since the beginning of the 20th century has led to an advance of the savannah.

3.3 THE SEASONAL AGRICULTURE CALENDAR

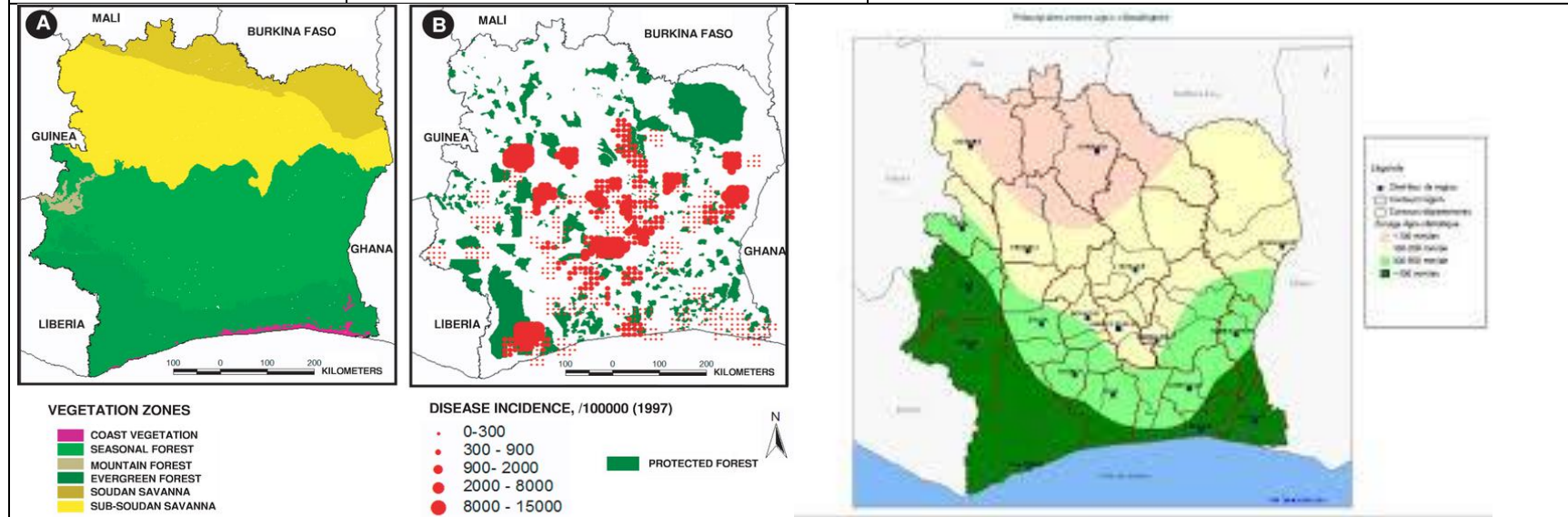
Table 2: Cereal crop seasonal calendar

Crop:	Cereals										
	Agro ecological zones	Additional information	Early sowing date	Late sowing date	Seed rates	Crop cycle			Early harvest date	Late harvest date	Comments
	Guinean zone	1st cycle	15-Feb.	15-Apr.	40	kg/ha	100 - 120	days	15-May	30-Jul.	Non-irrigated
	Sudano-Guinean zone 1	1st cycle	15-Feb.	15-Apr.	40	kg/ha	100 - 120	days	15-May	30-Jul.	Non-irrigated
	Guinean zone	2nd cycle	1-Sept.	30-Sept.	40	kg/ha	100 - 120	days	15-Dec.	15-Jan.	Non-irrigated
	Sudano-Guinean zone 1	2nd cycle	1-Sept.	30-Sept.	40	kg/ha	100 - 120	days	15-Dec.	15-Jan.	Non-irrigated
	Sudano-Guinean zone 2		15-May	15-Jul.	40	kg/ha	100 - 120	days	30-Aug	30-Oct.	Non-irrigated
	Soudanese zone		15-May	15-Jul.	40	kg/ha	100 - 120	days	30-Aug	30-Oct.	Non-irrigated

Table 3 : Agro ecological zones

Name	Description	Administrative unit
Guinean zone	<p>South and West of the country Vegetation: dense forest Four seasons: a large dry season (December to March), a major rainy season (March to June), a small dry season (July to August) and a short rainy season (September to November). The average annual rainfall is more than 1,800 mm Altitude: 50 to 100 m in the South, Mountainous in the West with some peaks reaching more than 1000 m</p>	<p>Region of the Lagunes Southern Region Comoé Region of Bas Sassandra Upper Sassandra Region Southern Region Bandama Mountain Region</p>
Sudano-Guinean zone 1	<p>Central South of the country Vegetation: Clear Four seasons: a large dry season (November to February), a major rainy season (March to June), a small dry season (July to August) and a small rainy season (September to October) Altitude: 50 - 400 m</p>	<p>Cheese Region Marahoué Region Region of Agnéby Region of Middle Comoé Southern Region of N'Zi Comoé Middle Cavally Region Bafing Region</p>

<p>Sudano-Guinean zone 2</p>	<p>Center and East of the country Vegetation: Wet savanna Four seasons: a large dry season (November to February), a major rainy season (March to June), a small dry season (July to August) and a small rainy season (September to October) Altitude: 50 - 400 m</p>	<p>Bandaman Valley Region Lakes Region Northern Region of the N'Zi Comoé Region Region of Zanzan South of the Worogougou Region</p>
<p>Soudanese zone</p>	<p>North of the country Vegetation: Savannah grassy It rains less than elsewhere in the country, with essentially two seasons: a short rainy season and a marked dry season. Altitude: 400 m</p>	<p>Savannah area Region of Denguélé North of the Worodougou Regio</p>



Source: Directorate of Food Protection and Food Security, MINADER

3.4 HISTORICAL DROUGHT DESCRIPTION

Description of the country drought conditions for each of the past 10 years.

Table 4: History of Rainfall deficit

Year	Key regions/provinces impacted	Source of drought information	Was drought officially declared following the rainfall deficit? (Yes/No)	Briefly describe the impact on the food security and livelihood conditions
2016	Southeast of the country	SODEXAM, Harmonised Framework	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sharp rise in main food prices, such as manioc (cassava), - Reducing the amount of food consumed by adults; - The practice of cash for daily work ; - The intercommunity solidarity ;

3.5 HISTORICAL DROUGHT IMPACT (IN TERMS OF NUMBER OF AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS/CATTLE)

Description of the impact of drought in the country in the past 10 years in terms of number of individuals/households requiring assistance.

Table 5: Drought impact

Impact of drought	Year												
	2008	2009	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
# of affected as estimated by Government	No drought	No drought	No drought	No drought	No drought	No drought	No drought	No drought	No drought	No drought	Rainfall deficit. Impact not evaluated	No drought	No drought

3.6 HISTORICAL DROUGHT RESPONSES

Description of the historical response to drought in the country in the past 10 years in terms of number of individuals/households who received assistance.

<i>Response to drought</i> <i>By activity and source</i>	Year										
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<i>Number of persons receiving a nutritional care for children</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6 000	N/A	N/A
<i>Quantity of farm inputs distributed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123 t/ rice, 3 t/ maize	-	-

3.7 DISCUSSION OF THE HISTORICAL DROUGHT CONDITIONS, VULNERABLE POPULATIONS AND RESPONSES

In 2016, as the rainfall deficit impacted the quality of the soil (rigid), the need to assist farmers proved necessary. Nutritional assistance was provided to malnourished children as well as the distribution of inputs to vulnerable farmers. A tradition of systematic evaluation of the impact of catastrophic events does not yet exist in Côte d'Ivoire. However a rough estimate of damage, in terms of damage and losses, is made. SODEXAM estimated that this drought situation lasted three to four months (as of December 2015) depending on the locality. Coastal regions experienced shorter periods of rising wet winds on the mainland, which gradually spread to northern parts of the country. For rural populations (especially those in the Northeast), they have experienced one of the "longest and most destructive" droughts ever experienced. Beginning in November 2015, it peaked around the end of January 2016, where the first rains usually began and allowed farmers

to prepare plots for food crops. In the absence of rain, the prolonged dry season delayed periods of field preparation for crops including yams and groundnuts, the main food crops in these areas.

The agricultural impact of this drought is reflected in land depletion, ecosystem change and loss of humus.

This threat to food security has therefore required government intervention to relieve the most vulnerable populations.

The situations according to the forecasts of the harmonized framework March-May and June-August 2016, as indicated in the figures below, were minimal.

4 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Description of the institutional arrangements in place to manage a drought response.

4.1 EXISTING NATIONAL POLICIES OR LEGISLATION

Regulatory process (Legislation) relating to drought:	Decree N° 2012-988 dated 10 October 2012 pertaining to the establishment, assignment, organisation and operation of the national platform for the Reduction of Risks and Management of Disasters. It is an intersectoral institutional framework for analysis and advice for the implementation of all disaster prevention, preparedness, and mitigation and response actions. It is therefore an advisory body made available to both public and private sector actors. The appointment of an Executive Secretary on June 13,
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marked the effective start activities of the Platform. All of its activities respond to the need to define a comprehensive, integrated, multidisciplinary and multi-sectoral approach for the implementation of disaster risk reduction measures.

Decree N° 2015-102 dated 18 February 2015 pertaining to the establishment of a co-ordinating framework for Integrated Risk Management in the Côte d'Ivoire.

Consequently, it has turned out to be difficult to provide an adequate framework for the identification, assessment and monitoring of risks related to natural hazards.

At present, at the national level, a coordinating mechanism for the identification and assessment of disaster risks is not functional. However, the Technical Sectoral Committee (CTS) "Risk Assessment and Mitigation Measures" is due to be put in place within the framework of the national platform for the Reduction of Risks and Management of Disasters under the authority of the Office of the Prime Minister. In accordance with the draft order pertaining to the organisation and operation of the Inter-sectoral Technical Committee of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Platform, this CTS groups together representatives from at least 40 national institutions and structures.

A draft bill pertaining to the reduction of risks and disaster management is currently being drawn up. It makes provision for preventative measures for each type of risk as well as measures to prepare for and respond to disasters and also contains penalties for contraventions of the law. The draft bill also establishes principles such as the right to information on risk. There is also a draft decree on compensation for victims of natural disasters. It will be necessary to ensure that the new DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) Act and its implementing texts combine all the elements of the DRR (reduction, prevention, preparation, response, revival and reconstruction), plainly clarifies the roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders in the public sector as well as in the private sector and lastly determines a budget to support the coordination of the RRC.

There is no specific Act relating to disaster risk reduction, but **other legislative provisions**, such as the new Act guiding sustainable development, the new Forestry Code, the new Code on Urbanisation, the

	<p>new Mining Code, the Environmental Code, and the Water Code specify the tasks of the various Ministries in these fields with regard to the DRR. There are numerous pieces of legislation and regulations on the environment which relate to the reduction of the risk of disaster associated with the management of human settlements, the management of the coastal area, the integrated management of water etc.</p> <p>As part of the fight against climate change, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, through the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MINEDD), has undertaken major actions, including the creation of a National Program to Fight Climate Change (PNCC) in 2012.</p> <p>The mission of PNCC is to propose adaptation measures to climate change and to work to mitigate their effects in Côte d'Ivoire. For its successful mission, the NCCP developed in 2014, a National Strategy document for the fight against climate change 2015-2020. The vision of the national strategy to fight climate change is to put in place by 2020 a sustainable socio-economic development framework that integrates the challenges of climate change into all sectors in Côte d'Ivoire and which contributes to improving people's living conditions and their resilience.</p> <p>The National Climate Change Strategy focuses primarily on seven (07) strategic axes integrating the five pillars originally defined in Bali at COP13 in 2007: the shared vision, adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer and funding. Not essentially note:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote the integration of Climate Change into sectoral policies and strategies, into development planning and strengthen the institutional and legal framework; 2. Improve and popularize the national knowledge on climate change and build the capacity of stakeholders; 3. Promote measures to mitigate the effects of climate change in all sectors; 4. Promote the integration of Climate Change into sectoral policies and strategies, into development planning and strengthen the institutional and legal framework;
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4.2 EXISTING ASSESSMENT PROCESSES

Description of how the drought needs **assessment processes** function. .

No.	Assessment Type (for example food security assessment, early warning, etc.)	Description of the process or workflow, including timing, data collection, financing, etc.
1.	Food security monitoring mission	<p>From 2002 to 2015, the Ministry of Agriculture and its partners (WFP, FAO) have each year carried out two missions to monitor the agricultural season and food security: one at mid-season and the other at the end of the agricultural season.</p> <p>The Directorate General for Production and Food Security (DGPSA) coordinated the distribution of questionnaires to focus groups in villages considered to be vulnerable as well as to the administrative departments present. A mission report was drawn up based on the team reports to establish vulnerability profiles for food security. This document was also used as a basic document for the Harmonised Framework.</p> <p>The WFP, FAO and ANADER (National Agency for Support for Rural Development) provided financial support to allow these assessment missions to be carried out in the field.</p>
2.	In-depth assessment of food security	<p>Every four years, again coordinated by the DGPSA, the National Institute for Statistics, in collaboration with the WFP and the FAO, carries out an in-depth assessment of food security throughout the country.</p> <p>The assessment is done in the form of questionnaires distributed to villages as well as to households. The information collected is analysed to define their food security profile. These assessments are financed by the Côte d'Ivoire's partners (FAO, WFP).</p> <p>In October 2013, Côte d'Ivoire adopted the analysis of the food security situation according to the Harmonized Framework methodology. This tool set up by CILSS makes it possible to analyse the food security situation in CILSS member countries and to compare the results from one country to another. Harmonized Framework analyses are conducted twice a year (post-harvest period - current situation and update for the lean period - projected situation). This exercise is organized by the Government, with the technical support of CILSS; also participates most of the actors and partners operating in the different fields related to food and nutritional security. Primary and secondary data are collected and analysed.</p>

3.	The solidarity and social cohesion barometer	The Ministry of Solidarity, through the solidarity and social cohesion monitoring centre, each year undertakes a nation-wide study on the status of solidarity and social cohesion. Questionnaires are distributed to a sample in urban and rural environments to assess the access of inhabitants to basic social services such as health, education, and the safety of goods and persons. This study is financed by the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire.
4.	SMART surveys	This is a type of annual nutritional survey carried out by the Ministry of Health which determines the levels of prevalence of malnutrition at a regional level. Mid-upper arm measurements (6 to 59 months) and underweight determinations (0 to 59 months) are carried out on children aged under 5 years as well as on pregnant and lactating women (15 to 49 years). This survey is financed by the government and its technical and financial partners.
5.	Household standard of living	The Ministry of Planning and Development, through the National Institute of Statistics (INS), carries out this survey every second year with financing from the State. Several partners such as FAO, WFP, CILSS, the Inter professional Fund for Agricultural Research and Advice (FIRCA) are involved in this survey. Questionnaires are administered to a sample of the population. The information collected is thus processed and analysed in order to prepare a report.

4.3 CONTINGENCY PLANNING PROCEDURES FOR DROUGHT

1. Description of existing contingency planning (CP) procedures for drought.

A payment of approximately two (2) million US dollars:

- With the disbursement of two million dollars, the Government, via the Ministry of Solidarity and Social Cohesion, will provide food aid to approximately 30 000 people at a unit aid cost of USD 22.5 for a period of 3 months.

A payment of five (5) million US dollars will provide:

- Food assistance to 60 000 people (4 million)

- The distribution of 40 kg of rice seed and agricultural inputs [NPK (nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium), urea and herbicide] to 5 000 vulnerable farmers (1 million) by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

A payment of ten (10) million US dollars would provide:

- Food assistance to 90 000 people (6 million)
- Distribution of rice seed and agricultural inputs to 20 000 vulnerable small farmers (4 million).

4.4 DROUGHT RESPONSE COORDINATION MECHANISM

Description of the drought **response** coordination mechanism.

- 1- In the Côte d'Ivoire there are various **forums for humanitarian coordination** including the Extended Coordination Committee (CCE or *Comité de Coordination Élargi*), the regional CCEs, and a technical coordination body driven by the National Office of Civil Protection (ONPC or *Office National de la Protection Civile*).

The **Extended Coordination Committee (CCE)**, co-chaired by the Ministry of Solidarity and the Humanitarian Coordinator, consists of Ministries involved in disaster management, the representatives of SNU (UN System) humanitarian agencies and a selection of international NGOs. Its task is “to analyse information relating to a given emergency situation and to take decisions concerning mobilisation and assignment of means to respond to the emergency.” The 7 key sectors of this committee are: Health, Gender-based Violence, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Education, Nutrition, and the Protection of Children and Food Security. It should be noted that these sectoral groups, chaired by various Ministries, do not meet regularly. The Ministry has a Directorate for solidarity and social cohesion which manages humanitarian actions. It also has a Solidarity Monitoring Centre which is a body responsible for monitoring and sounding the alarm.

At local level, **7 Regional CCEs** have been established under the coordination of the Prefect/Deputy-Prefect (Man, Guiglo, Toulepleu, Duékoué, Taï, Bouna and Korhogo).

In the Côte d'Ivoire, two cities have district status: Abidjan and Yamoussoukro. In terms of response to emergencies, a district is legally responsible for coordinating emergency responses.

The National Office of Civil Protection (ONPC) is the main co-ordinating body for preparing for and responding to disasters as stipulated in Decree N° 2000-822 dated 22 November 2000. The ONPC is responsible for: a) The implementation of the policy defined by the government with regard to civil protection; b) Proposing interministerial and interdepartmental responses to crises to guarantee the protection of inhabitants; c) The drafting and application of regulations with regard to Civil Protection; d) Training and awareness campaigns with regard to Civil Protection and first aid; e) The prevention of civil risks; f) The organisation and coordination of emergency aid activities in case of accidents, disasters, including natural and technological disasters; g) The drafting and execution of emergency plans; h) The territorial roll-out of emergency plans; i) Planning of aid and equipment; j) Organising and coordinating emergency operations as part of humanitarian actions; k) Combating brush fires and floods. The ONPC has a staff complement of 1924 people organised into 5 departments , 14 sub-directorates and 30 emergency relief centres throughout the country. It has a partnership with certain government and non-governmental structures, including the GSPM which is made available to the Ministry of the Interior for employment. The ONPC falls under the State Ministry of Interior and Security.

For the past few years, a more prominent role has also been given to the Ministry of Solidarity, in respect of providing and coordinating humanitarian action. In general, weak points have been noted in monitoring and assessing the aid provided after floods.

2- Other international institutions play a role in disaster response, the following in particular :

UNICEF is also involved in the field of nutrition. UNICEF supports the government in developing and implementing strategies and programmes, building the capacity of role players at all levels as well as generating and analysing data and evidence on nutrition. UNICEF more specifically provides support to the National Nutrition Programme (PNN) and its partners in the implementation of interventions to promote adequate nutritional practices, combat micronutrient deficiencies and take responsibility for the treatment of acute malnutrition. After the crisis, the Nutrition Cluster evolved into a technical, nutrition sectoral group, chaired by the PNN which falls under the Ministry of Health; there has also been a PTF (technical and financial partners) Nutrition group since mid-2014 as part of the Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) movement which the Côte d'Ivoire joined in June 2013; UNICEF is currently the leader while the African Development Bank is the deputy leader.

The **World Food Programme (WFP)** intervenes with respect to two major aspects of food security: i) the response to emergency needs, in particular returnees and displaced persons; and ii) support for the restoration of the means of livelihood in zones affected by the post-electoral crisis. The WFP supports the implementation of the government's Integrated Programme for the Support of Sustainable School Feeding Schemes. In the field of nutrition,

the WFP, through the National Nutrition Programme (PNN), supports the establishment of an early warning system. The WFP contributes significant technical support to the government as part of the development of a new policy on nutrition and of a multi-sectoral action plan for 2016-2020.

The **United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)** is mandated to coordinate the humanitarian response and preparations for emergencies. OCHA facilitates the handing over of strategic humanitarian coordination to the government, through establishing an Expanded Coordination Committee (CCE) and the operation of sectoral humanitarian groups according to the deactivation of clusters.

The **United Nations Organisation for Food and Agriculture (FAO)** puts the accent on protecting and rehabilitating agricultural livelihoods (the distribution of seeds, fertilizer, agricultural and fisheries equipment) in response to emergency and post-disaster situations. The FAO furthermore also makes available technical support, and promotes improved seeds at community level as well as adaptation to cropping calendars to cope with climate change.

In the case of complex emergencies, the assistance provided is adapted to the complexity of the situation and to the relevant humanitarian needs: these are the supply of drought-resistant seeds to vulnerable farmers, training in water conservation techniques, rehabilitating irrigation systems and training and equipping community animal health officials to save livestock.

1. Following the reporting of a disaster, a multidisciplinary mission is responsible for assessing the needs on the ground.

- *When does this additional assessment occur?*

An assessment is conducted before the implementation of any operations. It is coordinated by ONPC

- *Who coordinates this additional assessment?*

The Ministry of Solidarity and ONPC

- *Who does the data collection and analysis?*

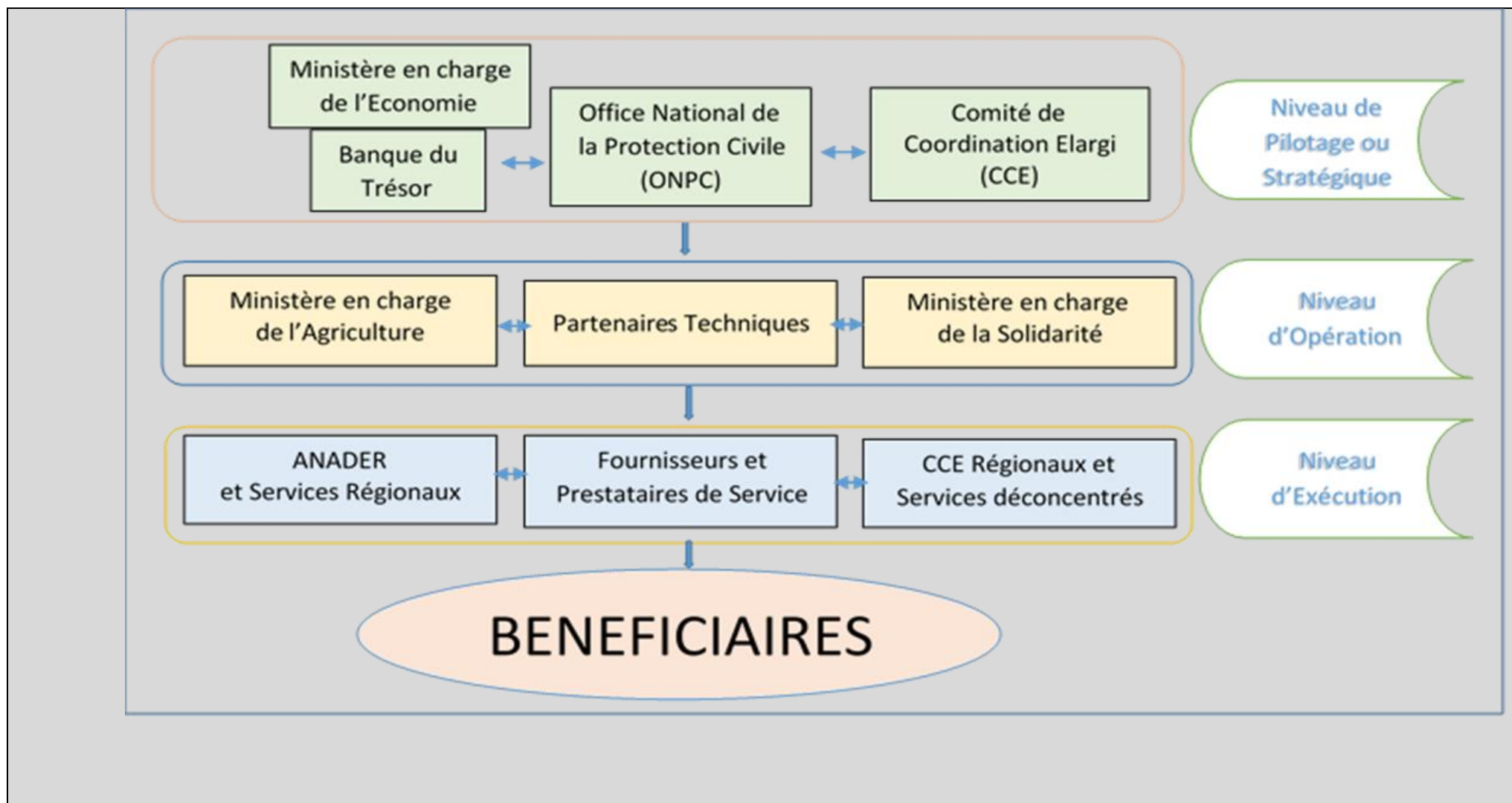
The Ministry of Solidarity and ONPC

- *What tools and methodologies are used to collect and analyse the data?*

It is through discussions with the framework of regional consultations, the local authorities in the affected areas as well as comments on the ground that the information is collected and analysed.

- *How is the needs assessment paid for?*

The State of Côte d'Ivoire and its technical partners (UNDP, WFP, UNICEF, FAO etc.)



4.5 PROPOSED FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS AND COORDINATION OF ARC PAYOUT

Management of disbursed funds:

Establishing a special account in the deposit (custodian) bank of the National Treasury with the authorisation of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, to receive the funds paid out by ARC if there should be a disbursement following a rainfall deficit. The designated authorising officer at National Treasury for the account will make payments directly to the other implementing structures, to service providers, after the services have been rendered and on presentation of all substantiating documentation, duly approved and certified correct by the operational structure authority.

5 RISK TRANSFER PARAMETERS

Define the risk transfer parameters.

Coverage period	<u>Year:</u> 2018/2019
Expected pay out frequency	<i>On an annual basis</i>
Maximum payout	<i>USD 10 000 000</i>
Risk transfer level:	2 Policies i) for the north and ii) the center est
Estimated premium:	Non defined

6 SCENARIO DEFINITION AND GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Scenario	Description
#1: Small payout	Below average rainfall, coinciding with the severity of a 1 in 5 year drought. Expected ARC payout around USD 2 million. Food assistance to the most vulnerable will be carried out. Such a level 1 drought intensity will not affect the production systems of households that would still have seed for the crop the following year. Assistance will consist only of food support for very vulnerable households.
#2: Medium payout	Below average rainfall, coinciding with the severity of a 1 in 5 to 7 year drought. Expected ARC payout around USD 5 million. Food assistance and the distribution of seed and agriculture inputs. Such a level 2 drought intensity will only affect the production systems of vulnerable households that would have very little seed for cultivation the following year. Assistance in both food support and input and agricultural seed distribution will be provided.
#3: Large payout	Well below average rainfall, coinciding with the severity of a 1 in 30 year drought. Expected ARC payout of the ARC maximum of USD 10 million OR the country maximum based on the risk transfer parameters. Food assistance and the distribution of seed and agriculture inputs. Such a level 3 drought intensity will strongly affect the production systems of vulnerable households that would no longer have seed for the crop the following year. Hence more assistance, consisting of food assistance and distribution of inputs and agricultural seeds for more households

6.1 THE DROUGHT MODEL SCENARIOS

Table 6: Scenario definition

Admin Level 1: (Region/Province)	Admin Level 2*: (District)	Total Population	Estimated number of vulnerable people under each payout scenario		
			Small payout (USD 2 million)	Medium payout (USD 5 million)	Large payout (USD 10 million)
Poro	Korhogo	1,607,497	6,262	14,524	19,048
Kabadougou	Odienné	289,779	2,100	4,200	8,200
Tonkpi	Man	2,371,920	3,638	15,176	20,500

Boukani	Bouna	934,352	4,800	10,000	21,000
Worodougou	Séguéla	600,100	4,300	8,600	18,000
Gontougo	Bondoukou	514,000	5,500	11,000	11,000
Bafing	Touba	245,039	3,400	10,500	18,500
TOTAL			30,000	74,000	116,248

7 INTERVENTION DETAILS

List of the proposed interventions in the event of an ARC payout.

Intervention Name	Intervention Type <i>Please select from list in Error! Reference source not found.</i>	Program type <i>(tick box that applies)</i>	Description
1. Food assistance	C- Food distribution –need based	<input type="checkbox"/> Scalable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emergency <input type="checkbox"/> Other { _____ } [specify, e.g. needs assessment]	This consist of providing food assistance: i) the distribution of 15 kg of foodstuffs per month for 3 months to populations affected by the rainfall deficit. ii) or by a cash transfer per month for 3 months equivalent to 15kg of food to each target if the market is supplied.
2. Distribution of farm inputs and seeds	J, K- Distribution de semences	<input type="checkbox"/> Scalable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emergency <input type="checkbox"/> Other { _____ } [specify, e.g. needs assessment]	The distribution of 40 kg of seed and agricultural inputs (NPK, urea and herbicide) to vulnerable small farmers to make it possible for them to resume their crop productions.

Intervention Types

A	Cash Transfer: need-based	G	Nutrition supplement
B	Cash Transfer: for work	H	Cattle feed distribution
C	Food distribution: need based	I	Access to water
D	Food distribution: for work	J	Seed distribution
E	Supplementary feeding	K	Farm Inputs distribution
F	Distribution of food stamps, vouchers, coupons	L	Other: _____

7.1 FIRST INTERVENTION

Complete steps 7.1.1 to 7.1.12 with details from the first intervention listed in the table above.

7.1.1	<i>Enter name of intervention: Food assistance(food distribution and/or food transfer)</i>
7.1.2	<p><i>Brief description of the intervention:</i></p> <p>Food distribution: The aim is to distribute provisions to vulnerable households so that they can ensure their food security needs. The targeted households will receive provisions calculated on the basis of 15kg/person for about 3 months. The size of the beneficiary households will be limited to 5 people. In other words a household cannot receive more than 75kg/month. The Ministry of Solidarity is the designated structure to conduct this activity. To this end it will be assisted by the relevant regional directorates together with local committees.</p> <p>Cash transfer: This activity consist of transferring cash to the households to allow them to buy food on the local market if it is proven that it is functioning adequately. This activity will be implemented by the Ministry of Solidarity. Populations previously identified with their mobile money numbers will each receive a cash transfer up to the amount of 15 kg of rice or 9000 F CFA. 20% of this amount will be used as transfer fees. Each household will receive a maximum transfer of 45,000 CFA per month equivalent to 75 kg of rice; monthly ration for 5 people.</p>

<p>7.1.3</p>	<p><i>Explain why this intervention activity is a good option for ARC funding: precisely how does it meet each ARC eligibility criteria⁴ For example,</i></p> <p><i>a. How does it meet the time-sensitive or catalytic criteria?</i> The Government, through its decentralised and devolved (deconcentrated) departments, can reach and supply the beneficiaries within 4 months of receiving the funds. The necessary measures will be taken to facilitate the procurement and transport of the foodstuffs to identified localities or cash transfer to identify beneficiaries.</p> <p><i>b. How exactly does it contribute to normalise population lives and livelihoods? What livelihood groups are the major beneficiaries (e.g. farmers, agro pastoralists, pastoralists, fishermen, women, etc.)?</i> The intervention will make it possible for rural households living in the most vulnerable regions to survive while preserving their livelihoods. The main beneficiaries of this intervention will be farmers and agro-pastoralists.</p> <p><i>c. Why are you certain it can be completed within six months?</i> The efficiency of the distribution circuit and ease of access to the areas affected by disaster coupled with the implementing agency proven experience will make it possible to carry out the operation within 6 months or less.</p>
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⁴ For more information on the ARC eligibility criteria please refer to the ARC Contingency Planning Standards and Guidelines.

7.1.4	<i>The implementing partners of this intervention.</i>				
	Name of Partner Organization	Name of Contact at Organization			
	Ministry of Solidarity : Directorate for solidarity and social cohesion	Mr Seka Michel (Directeur) Mr Coulibaly Tiehozon (Observatory)	76925345 05996710	michelseka@gmail.com tiehocoul@yahoo.fr	Implementing the operation: procurement, logistics etc.
	Ministry of Agriculture: Planning, Programming and Finance Directorate (DPPF)/ANADER	Mr Comoe Kini Bernard	20225600	bcomoe@yahoo.fr	In the implementation component
Ministry of Interior: ONPC	Colonel Kouacou Konan Head of Relief Operations Department	07 70 78 66	kouacoukonan4@gmail. com	The overall coordination of implementation	
7.1.5	<p><i>In the event of a payout, funds flow from the Government account to each implementing partner?</i></p> <p>The suppliers and the service providers are paid out of the Treasury bank account once services have been rendered in accordance with the specifications.</p> <p>Funds are transferred into the Treasury account of the locality where the devolved State structures are situated in order to cover the administrative costs of implementation. The person in charge of the devolved State structure is the main authorising officer for this account. The local Treasury official monitors the budget with regard to the use of these funds.</p>				

7.1.6	<p><i>The Unit Cost (cost per beneficiary) to undertake this activity for one (1) month. This amount should include the value of the benefit as well as procurement, transport, and administrative costs.</i></p> <p><i>Unit cost under Scenario 1: in USD :</i></p> <p><i>-Food Distribution</i></p> <p><i>Purchase price per kg of rice = 600 F CFA</i></p> <p><i>Logistics and admin cost (50% of purchase price) = 300 F CFA</i></p> <p><i>Total cost = 900 F CFA</i></p> <p><i>Cost for 15 kg/pers./month = 900 FCFA*15 kg= 13 500⁵F CFA (USD 22.5)</i></p> <p><i>-Cash transfer</i></p> <p><i>Amount transferred per month/pers: = 600*15= 9 000fCFA</i></p> <p><i>Transfer cost: = 20%</i></p> <p><i>Total cost: = (600*15) *20%= 10 800fCFA</i></p>
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⁵ 1USD = 600 F CFA

7.1.7	<i>The targeting mechanism In the event of a drought-related ARC payout.</i>	
	<i>What type of targeting mechanism and criteria will be used?</i>	<p>The targeting of regions, Departments, local authorities and villages will be done by the commissions responsible for the response plan, based on the results of the survey and the Harmonised Framework. Villages will be targeted based on vulnerability criteria: agricultural situation (production and rainfall).</p> <p>In each of the targeted villages, the selection of the beneficiary households will be done by members of the local committee. Households will be targeted based on criteria indicating their vulnerability to food insecurity. The following household categories will be given priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • households that struggle to provide three meals/day; • households impacted by insufficient rainfall; • households that have an irregular and fragile source of income; • households headed by a handicapped person or one suffering from a chronic ailment; • households headed by a widow or an indigent elderly person;
	<i>Who will do the targeting?</i>	The Ministry in charge of Solidarity with the support of the local village committee.
	<i>How will the targeting be paid for?</i>	The costs of targeting operations will be deducted from the ARC disbursement.
	<i>Is there any process of verification of targeting?</i>	A survey is planned in order to verify the vulnerability of the households actually targeted by the village committee. The administrative authority, with its knowledge of the inhabitants, will carry out an initial verification of the lists submitted to it by the village committee.
<i>When will the targeting take place in relationship to the ARC payout?</i>	The targeting exercise which could start before the funds are received must be completed at the latest in the month following receipt of the funds. This anticipated execution of the exercise could be pre-financed by the State.	

7.1.8	<i>The procurement of goods or supplies.</i>		
	<i>How will procurement take place?</i>	The ministerial commission in charge of Solidarity, together with the public procurement division, will proceed with procurement in accordance with the applicable Code on Government Procurement. In emergency situations, an exemption allows for limited consultations (direct contracting).	
	<i>Who is responsible for procurement?</i>	The Procurement unit within the Ministry of Solidarity.	
	<i>What are the timelines around procurement?</i>	About one month (30 days) applying emergency procedures.	
7.1.9	<i>Please list all the items to be procured and the possible procurement sources:</i>		
	Item	Unit	Source(s)
	Rice	4,050 MT	The supply will be sourced from national suppliers
7.1.10	<i>Description of cash/goods move from procurement to implementing partners to the targeted beneficiaries.</i>		
	The foodstuffs will be delivered by the suppliers to storerooms (warehouses) located in the administrative centres of the targeted areas. Trucks will thereafter transport the provisions to the final distribution points where they will be handed over to the selected beneficiaries. The local committee ensures that the provisions are received and distributed according to the predefined criteria.		

7.1.11	<i>How will the implementation of this intervention be monitored?</i>	
	<i>Does the implementing partner have a monitoring system in place? If yes, please describe this system in as much detail as possible. Is it paper-based? The information gets keyed into an MIS system? Excel? Who can access the information?</i>	There is not a single systematic monitoring mechanism. Nevertheless, within the framework of this programme, a monitoring system will be instituted in order to guarantee the effective implementation of distribution operations. The information will be collected in paper format and will be accessible to the various role players concerned. Excel will be used as support
	<i>If an existing program, has monitoring occurred in the past? What criteria is used to monitor one program or not to conduct monitoring Have any evaluations of the program been detailed in the past?</i>	No structured existing monitoring in the past
	<i>Please detail the data or bits of information to be collected by the monitoring system.</i>	The monitoring system will look at information relating to the following factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The targeted areas - The targeted households or beneficiaries - The amount of foodstuff or cash distributed - Any difficulties encountered.
	<i>Who is responsible for collecting this information? Who is responsible for analysing the information?</i>	The Ministry of Solidarity's planning and monitoring and evaluation department.
<i>Regarding this specific intervention, how is M&E paid for?</i>	Funded from the budget of ARC.	

	<p><i>What measures have been introduced to ensure the timely and accurate collection of monitoring data?</i></p>	<p>The Ministry's planning and monitoring and evaluation department, together with its deconcentrated services, will institute additional tools for the monitoring and evaluation system. Site visits will be regularly carried out in order to collect data on the implementation of the operations.</p>	
	<p><i>What is the timing around M&E in relationship to the ARC payout?</i></p>	<p>The monitoring and evaluation system will be initiated as soon as the funds have been received.</p>	

7.1.12	Implementation timeline													Implementing body
	Step	Month												
		Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	
1. Identification of drought conditions (on going evaluations)	x	x												Ministry of Agriculture, SODEXAM,
2. Confirmation of/Statement on a drought			x											Ministry of Agriculture,
3. Needs assessment conducted to validate/confirm affected districts		x												Ministry of Solidarity, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Interior
4. Contingency plan adopted		x	x											ONPC, Ministry of Solidarity
5. ARC payout announced			x	x										ARC Ltd
6. Targeting of households for intervention			x	x										Ministry of Solidarity, Ministry of Interior, local committee
7. Procurement			x	x										Ministry of Solidarity, et Ministry of Economy
8. Delivery to the targeted areas				x	x									The suppliers/Transporters/Service providers, Ministry of Solidarity and Regional Delegate
9. Commencement of aid				x	x	x	x							Ministry of Solidarity
10. Monitoring			x	x	x	x	x	x						Ministry of Solidarity

7.2 SECOND INTERVENTION

7.2.1	<i>Enter name of intervention: Distribution of seed and agriculture inputs</i>
7.2.2	<p><i>Brief description of the intervention:</i></p> <p>The aim is to distribute drought resistant seeds to vulnerable affected farmers in areas where rainfall has been insufficient. The National Rural Development Support Agency (ANADER), which is the implementing structure, will distribute 40 kg of seed for irrigated rice and 20 kg for rain fed rice, 50 kg of NPK, and 50 kg of urea and herbicide to each farmer identified as owning less than 2 hectares. This quantity will allow for sowing the beneficiary's arable land.</p>

<p>7.2.3</p>	<p><i>Explain why this intervention activity is a good option for ARC funding: precisely how does it meet each ARC eligibility criteria⁶ For example,</i></p> <p><i>a. How does it meet the time-sensitive or catalytic criteria?</i></p> <p>With its decentralised and deconcentrated services, ANADER will be able to reach and supply the beneficiaries within the fixed timeframes following receipt of the funds. The necessary measures will be taken to facilitate the purchase and transport of the foodstuffs to identified localities.</p> <p><i>b. How exactly does it contribute to normalise population lives and livelihoods? What livelihood groups are the major beneficiaries (e.g. farmers, agro pastoralists, pastoralists, fishermen, women, etc.)?</i></p> <p>The intervention will help small farmers in the northern and central areas to resume their subsistence activities while maintaining their domestic assets. This mainly involves crop farmers who own a small piece of land.</p> <p><i>c. Why are you certain it can be completed within six months?</i></p> <p>The expertise of MINAGRI and ANADER in implementing this type of operation towards farmers shows that the activity can be carried out in 6 months or less.</p>
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⁶ For more information on the ARC eligibility criteria please refer to the ARC Contingency Planning Standards and Guidelines.

7.2.4	<i>Possible implementing partners of this intervention?</i>				
	Name of Partner Organization	Name of Contact at Organization	Telephone Number	Email Address	Responsibility and Role in Implementing Activity
	Ministry of Agriculture: Planning, Programming and Finance Directorate (DPPF)	Mr Comoe Kini Bernard, Director	20225600	bcomoe@yahoo.fr	Coordination
	ANADER	Dr Sidiki Cissé, Director	20 21 20 39	sidiki@yahoo.fr	In charge of the implementation
Ministry of Interior: ONPC	Colonel Kouacou Konan, Head of Relief Operations Department	07707866	kouacoukonan4@gmail.com	Overall response coordination	
7.2.5	<p><i>In the event of a payout, funds flow from the Government account to each implementing partner.</i></p> <p>The seed suppliers, such as the National Agricultural Research Institute (CNRA or <i>Centre National de Recherche Agronomique</i>), the agricultural cooperatives and the service providers are paid out of the Treasury bank account once services have been rendered in accordance with the specifications.</p> <p>Funds are transferred into the Treasury account of the locality where the devolved State structures are situated in order to cover the administrative costs of implementation. The person in charge of the devolved State structure is the main authorising officer for this account. The local Treasury official monitors the budget with regard to the use of these funds.</p>				

7.2.6	<p><i>Unit Cost (cost per beneficiary) <u>to undertake this activity for one (1) month</u>. This amount should include the value of the benefit as well as procurement, transport, and administrative costs.</i></p> <p><i>Unit cost under Scenarios 2&3: in USD : _____</i></p> <p><i>Purchase price per kg of rice seeds = 600 F CFA</i></p> <p><i>Logistics and admin cost (50% of purchase price) = 300 F CFA</i></p> <p><i>Total cost = 900 F CFA</i></p> <p><i>Cost for 40kg/household = 900 F CFA * 40 kg = 36000⁷ F CFA (USD 60)</i></p> <p><i>Purchasing of agricultural inputs (NPK, urea, herbicide) and transport = 120 000 F CFA (USD 200)</i></p>
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⁷ 1USD= 600 FCFA

7.2.7	<i>The targeting mechanism In the event of a drought-related ARC payout.</i>	
	<i>What type of targeting mechanism and criteria will be used?</i>	<p>The targeting of regions, Departments, local authorities and villages will be done by the commissions responsible for the response plan, based on the results of the survey and the Harmonised Framework. Villages will be targeted based on vulnerability criteria: agricultural situation (production and rainfall).</p> <p>In each of the targeted villages, the selection of the beneficiary households will be done by members of the local committee. Households will be targeted based on criteria indicating their vulnerability to food insecurity. The groups of households targeted are those owning less than 2 hectares of land and :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • having experienced the shock of insufficient rainfall ; • having an irregular and fragile source of income; • being headed by a handicapped person or one suffering from a chronic ailment; • being headed by a widow or an indigent elderly person;
	<i>Who will do the targeting?</i>	The Ministry of Agriculture and ANADER with the support of the local village committee.
	<i>How will the targeting be paid for?</i>	The costs of targeting operations will be deducted from the ARC disbursement.
	<i>Is there any process of verification of targeting?</i>	<p>A survey is planned in order to verify the vulnerability of the households actually targeted by the village committee.</p> <p>The administrative authority, with its knowledge of the inhabitants, will carry out an initial verification of the lists submitted to it by the village committee.</p>
<i>When will the targeting take place in relationship to the ARC payout?</i>	The targeting exercise which could start before the funds are received must be completed at the latest in the month following receipt of the funds. This anticipated execution of the exercise could be pre-financed by the State.	

7.2.8	<i>The procurement system of goods or supplies.</i>		
	<i>How will procurement take place?</i>	The Ministry of Agriculture's commission, together with the public procurement division, will proceed with procurement in accordance with the applicable Code on Government Procurement. In emergency situations, an exemption allows for limited consultations (direct contracting) with the suppliers, such as the CNRA.	
	<i>Who is responsible for procurement?</i>	The Procurement unit within the Ministry Agriculture.	
	<i>What are the timelines around procurement?</i>	About one month (30 days) applying emergency procedures	
7.2.9	<i>List all the items to be procured and the possible procurement sources:</i>		
	Item	Unit	Source(s)
	Rice seed	1,000 MT	Supply to be sourced from national seed producers, such as the CNRA, agricultural cooperatives, etc.,
	NPK	1,000 MT	On the national market from wholesalers
	Urea	1,000 MT	On the national market from wholesalers
	Herbicide	400 MT	On the national market from wholesalers
7.2.10	<i>Description of how cash/goods will move from procurement to implementing partners to the targeted beneficiaries.</i>		
	The seed and inputs will be delivered by the suppliers to storerooms (warehouses) located in the administrative centres of the targeted areas. Trucks will thereafter transport the provisions to the final distribution points where they will be handed over to the selected beneficiary farmers. The local committee ensures that the seed and inputs are received and distributed according to the predefined criteria.		

7.2.11	<i>How will the implementation of this intervention be monitored?</i>	
	<i>Does the implementing partner have a monitoring system in place? If yes, please describe this system in as much detail as possible. Is it paper-based? The information gets keyed into an MIS system? Excel? Who can access the information?</i>	<p>There is a single systematic monitoring mechanism that will be activated in order to guarantee the effective implementation of seeds and agricultural inputs distribution operations.</p> <p>The information will be collected in paper format and will be accessible to the various role players concerned.</p>
	<i>If an existing program, has monitoring occurred in the past? What criteria is used to monitor one program or not to conduct monitoring Have any evaluations of the program been detailed in the past?</i>	Yes and this system has been applied in previous operations. The criteria used are as follows: Inclusion error rate, exclusion error rate, rate of satisfaction of needs, target needs satisfaction rate
	<i>Please detail the data or bits of information to be collected by the monitoring system.</i>	<p>The monitoring system will look at information relating to the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The targeted areas - The targeted farming households - The amount of seed distributed - Any challenges faced
	<i>Who is responsible for collecting this information? Who is responsible for analysing the information?</i>	The planning and monitoring and evaluation department of the Ministry of Agriculture's as well as that of the Ministry of Solidarity and of ANADER.
<i>Regarding this specific intervention, how is M&E paid for?</i>	Funded from the budget of ARC.	

	<p><i>What measures have been introduced to ensure the timely and accurate collection of monitoring data?</i></p>	<p>The Ministry's planning and monitoring and evaluation department, together with its deconcentrated services, will institute additional tools for the monitoring and evaluation system. Site visits will be regularly carried out in order to collect data on the implementation of the operations.</p>	
	<p><i>What is the timing around M&E in relationship to the ARC payout?</i></p>	<p>The monitoring and evaluation system will be initiated as soon as the funds have been received.</p>	

7.2.12	Implementation timeline of the activity													
	Step	Month											Implementing body	
		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul		Aug
1. Identification of drought conditions (on going evaluations)	x	x												Ministry of Agriculture, SODEXAM,
2. Confirmation of/Statement on a drought			x											Ministry of Agriculture,
3. Needs assessment conducted to validate/confirm affected districts		x												Ministry of Solidarity, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Interior
4. Contingency plan adopted		x	x											ONPC, Ministry of Solidarity
5. ARC payout announced			x	x										ARC Ltd
6. Targeting of households for intervention			x	x										Ministry of Agriculture, local committee
7. Procurement...			x	x										Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Economy
8. Delivery to the targeted areas				x	x									Ministry of Agriculture , the suppliers/transporters/service providers, Regional Delegate
9. Distribution of seed				x	x	x	x							Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Solidarity
10. Monitoring			x	x	x	x	x	x						Ministry of Agriculture

8 M&E FRAMEWORK AND PLAN

M&E results framework to help measure the performance of the rollout of the ARC contingency plan.

Result	Indicator	Means of Verification	Risks/Assumptions
Food Assistance			Existence of appropriate, credible structures as described in the operational plan
Output: Beneficiaries properly targeted	Inclusion error rate reduced	Verification survey Targeting report	
Output: The necessary quantity of food is purchased and delivered	-Quantity of foodstuffs and/or cash available in target areas disaggregated by gender, sex, age;	Mission report from the Ministry of Solidarity	Delays in disbursing funds; Difficulties associated with transport; Unavailability of foodstuffs on the market;
Output: Targeted beneficiaries have received their food quota (15 kg/pers./month) or cash	-Number of beneficiaries who have received foodstuffs disaggregated by gender, sex, age; -Quantity of food distributed	-Beneficiaries registration Copies of vouchers (Mini Solid)) Final distribution report	Unavailability of seeds on the market; Unavailability of farm inputs on the market;
Distribution of seed			Inflation.
Output: Target beneficiaries have received their quota of seed (40 kg/hh for irrigated rice or 20 Kg for rainfed), NPK, urea and herbicide	-Number of beneficiaries who have received seeds and inputs; - Amount of seed distributed; -Amount of inputs distributed	Follow-up mission report prepared by the Ministry File collection and dashboard (ANADAER) Field data (ANADAER) Final distribution report prepared by the Ministry	
Outcome: Quicker delivery of aid to targeted households	First contact with targeted beneficiaries within 120 days following the payment of ARC funds to the country concerned	Activities progress report	
Outcome: Quicker implementation of activities within the ARC framework	Overall time frame of 180 days for establishment and implementation	Activities progress report	

9 PROGRAM RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

#	Risk	Likelihood of occurrence of this risk (low, medium, or high)	Describe Impact	Mitigation Strategy: what you will do to make sure this does NOT happen?
1	Foreign exchange losses (the value of the dollar may fluctuate in the period between the needs assessment and the roll-out of the interventions)	Low	The proposed quantity cannot be distributed, the number of beneficiaries will be reduced or the quantity will be reduced	Ask ARC-Ltd to consider the exchange rates of the Central bank of the country that are effective on the submission date for the implementation plan.
2	Price inflation on the products to be distributed in the period between the needs assessment and the purchase of the said products	Medium	The proposed quantity cannot be distributed, the number of beneficiaries will be reduced or the quantity will be reduced	The Government will take steps to reduce import taxes on basic necessities that would be distributed. An amendment will be made to adjust the quantity of commodities to be distributed
3	The intervention(s) does/do not reach the most vulnerable populations or experience(s) delays regarding the risks outlined above	Medium	The frustration thus experienced by the people, discredits ARC interventions	Ensure scrupulous compliance with criteria at the time of targeting Make sure that distribution operations are properly carried out by the various committees Ensure that adequate structures are in place to implement the interventions Anticipate the procurement to obtain in a timely manner all foodstuffs Ensure the availability of necessary logistics
4	Delays in the disbursement of funds	High	This delays the delivery of interventions and leads to non-compliance with ARC eligibility criteria	Make arrangements to streamline the excessive bureaucracy that can hinder the disbursement. Make authorities more aware of the principles of ARC.

10 DEFINITION OF STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

#	SOP Name	SOP Details	Responsible Officer	Timing	Turnaround time (days)		Action
					Min	Max	
<i>Informational and Planning Processes</i>							
01	Monitor food security and livelihood levels	Intense monitoring of ARV and other EW tools to track severity and deterioration of food security situation	MINADER/ Directorate- General for Productions and Food Security (DGPSA) Mr Soumaila Bredoumy	Ongoing	25	30	Monitoring of the season
02	Update contact databases	Confirm contact details for TWG members, implementing partners and other staff involved in the rollout of a disaster risk management plan	National (Government) Coordinator, Mr Karim Diarrassouba	As soon as possibility of payout is identified	5	10	Updating of contacts
03	FIP development and submission	Mobilise the ARC TWG responsible for contingency planning	ARC National Coordinator with the TWG Contingency	As soon as possibility of payout is identified	10 to 20 days		Holding of the coordination meeting
Decide most likely scenario							
Decide on most likely regions/districts to receive ARC funding							
Decide on most likely interventions to fund given the scenario							
Estimate the number of vulnerable people targeted							

		Draft FIP, including detailed budget					Working session of the TWG
		Obtain internal government approval for the FIP	National coordinator	As soon as FIP has been drafted	Not less than 30 days before anticipated payout		Approval
		Submit FIP to ARC Secretariat for approval					Task
04	Coordinate Needs Assessment	Work with the group responsible for coordinating the larger country drought response [<i>ONPC</i>] to get results from the needs assessment	Head of Relief Operations Department. Col Kouacou Konan	As soon as the rainfall deficit has been confirmed	10	21	Field mission
06	FIP adjustment (if necessary)	Following the needs assessment adjust the FIP estimates regarding number of vulnerable people targeted and how ARC funds will be used	Head of Relief Operations Department. Col Kouacou Konan	Following the needs assessment	5	10	Reviewing of the Plan
<i>Financial Processes</i>							
07	Notification to financial institution to receive ARC funding	Inform the Director-General of the National Treasury and/or Ministry of Finance of the country of imminent payout and verify all the bank details.	National Coordinator	30 days before payout	1	3	Notification
08	Notification to implementing partners of potential funds transfer	Inform implementing partner(s) and or procurement sources of possible funds transfer and verify the bank details	Head of Relief Operations Department. Col Kouacou Konan	After payout	1	3	Notification
09	Verify arrival of ARC funds to the national account	Ensure that a dedicated account for ARC funds exist Verify that off cycle transfer is possible if ARC funds go to national treasury	National Coordinator	As soon as funds have been received	1	3	Verifying
10	Funds transfer to implementing partners and audit	Transfer funds to implementing agencies and/or procurement sources in timely manner	Supervisor/ Mr the Director-General of the National Treasury	After payout	3	5	Transfer
		Ensure that the implementing institutions will cooperate with independent financial auditors by maintaining all the relevant financial records open	National Treasury and its implementing structures	After implementation	10	60	Collaboration

<i>Operational Processes</i>							
11	Coordination	Inform other implementing partners of the possibility of payout	National Coordinator	As soon as possibility of payout is identified	2	5	Briefing meeting
12	Targeting and registration	Identify additional beneficiaries and update beneficiaries' lists	Implementing structures	As soon as payout is confirmed	5	10	Session for identifying beneficiaries
13	Procurement (if required by intervention selected)	Identify responsible actors for the procurement of goods / supplies	Procurement Directorate	As soon as possibility of payout is identified	7	10	Limited consultation
14	Monitoring & Evaluation	Identify additional M&E personnel and training needs for a possible pay out	Implementing structures	As soon as possibility of payout is identified	5	15	Task
		Ensure implementing partners are familiar with ARC M&E requirements (monthly and final implementation report)	Extended Consultation Framework (Steering Committee)	As soon as payout is confirmed	5	10	Task
		Submit monitoring reports (initial, interim and final) to ARC Secretariat	Coordinator	During the implementation of the intervention	5	10	Reporting
		Submit final implementation report to ARC Secretariat			30	120	Final Report
15		Review lessons learned and make decisions about changes for next payout/intervention	Extended Consultation Framework (Steering Committee)	End of the implementation	120	180	Meeting with stakeholders

ARC Standard Operating Procedure Timeline

#	SOP for North policy	Month								
		- Se p	Oct	Harvest	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Ap	May
1	Monitor food security and livelihood levels									
2	FIP development									
3	FIP submission									
4	Coordinate and execute needs assessment									
5	Notification to financial institution to receive ARC funding									
6	Notification to implementing partners of potential funds transfer									
7	ARC Payout									
8	Inform other implementing partners of possibility of payout									
9	Identify additional beneficiaries and update beneficiaries' lists									
10	Identify responsible actors for the procurement of goods / supplies									
11	Identify additional M&E personnel and training needs for a possible payout									
12	Ensure implementing partners are familiar with ARC M&E requirements (monthly and final implementation reports)									
13	Submit monitoring reports (initial, interim and final) to ARC Secretariat									
14	Develop clear communication channels among implementing partners									
15	Identify independent external financial auditor									

#	SOP for South policy	Month								
		- Aug	Sep	Harvest	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Ap
1	Monitor food security and livelihood levels									
2	FIP development									
3	FIP submission									
4	Coordinate and execute needs assessment									
5	Notification to financial institution to receive ARC funding									
6	Notification to implementing partners of potential funds transfer									
7	ARC Payout									
8	Inform other implementing partners of possibility of payout									
9	Identify additional beneficiaries and update beneficiaries' lists									
10	Identify responsible actors for the procurement of goods / supplies									
11	Identify additional M&E personnel and training needs for a possible payout									
12	Ensure implementing partners are familiar with ARC M&E requirements (monthly and final implementation reports)									
13	Submit monitoring reports (initial, interim and final) to ARC Secretariat									
14	Develop clear communication channels among implementing partners									
15	Identify independent external financial auditor									

ANNEX 1: SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

ANNEX 2: BUDGET ESTIMATE (FOR A USD 10 MILLION COVERAGE)

Description	SHARE	COST/USD
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Food assistance (foodstuff and/or cash)	60%	6 million
Agricultural revival activity : Distribution of seed and agricultural inputs	40%	4 million
Coordination, supervision	Chargeable to budget items of activities	
Monitoring & Evaluation and audit		
Total	100%	