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**President's memorandum**  
**Proposed additional financing**  
**Republic of the Niger**  
**Family Farming Development Programme in the Diffa**  
**Region (ProDAF-Diffa)**

Project ID: 2000001810

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**FOR: APPROVAL**

**Recommendation:** The Executive Board is invited to approve the recommendation on the proposed additional financing contained in paragraph 68.

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- I. Updated logical framework incorporating the additional financing
- II. Updated summary of the economic and financial analysis

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### Programme delivery team

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## Financing summary

<b>Initiating institutions:</b>	Republic of the Niger and IFAD
<b>Borrower/recipient:</b>	Republic of the Niger
<b>Executing agency:</b>	Ministry of Agriculture
<b>Total cost of original programme:</b>	US\$25.47 million
<b>Amount of original IFAD financing:</b>	US\$12.5 million
<b>Terms of original IFAD financing:</b>	50 per cent in the form of a highly concessional loan 50 per cent in the form of a Debt Sustainability Framework grant
<b>Amount of additional IFAD financing:</b>	US\$40 million
<b>Terms of additional IFAD financing:</b>	80 per cent in the form of a super highly concessional loan and 20 per cent in the form of a highly concessional loan: zero interest, maturity of 50 year and 40 years, respectively, plus a service commission of 0.10 per cent and 0.75 per cent, respectively, payable semi-annually on outstanding balances, in United States dollars, special drawing rights or euros
<b>Cofinanciers:</b>	enhanced Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP+); others to be determined
<b>Amount of cofinancing:</b>	ASAP+: US\$7 million Financing gap: US\$30.26 million
<b>Terms of cofinancing:</b>	Grant
<b>Contribution of borrower/recipient:</b>	US\$6.57 million
<b>Contribution of beneficiaries:</b>	US\$7.42 million
<b>Amount of IFAD climate finance:</b>	US\$15.07 million
<b>Cooperating institution:</b>	IFAD

## **I. Background and programme description**

### **A. Background**

1. The Family Farming Development Programme in the Diffa Region (ProDAF-Diffa) was approved by the Executive Board on 29 September 2018 for a total cost of US\$25.47 million over a six-year period. The financing agreement entered into effect on 21 March 2019. The initial financing plan was as follows: an IFAD contribution of US\$12.5 million, of which 50 per cent in the form of a grant and 50 per cent in the form of a loan; 80 per cent of the loan was extended on super highly concessional terms and 20 per cent on highly concessional terms (zero interest, maturity of 50 years and 40 years, respectively, plus a service commission of 0.10 per cent and 0.75 per cent respectively, payable semi-annually on outstanding balances, in United States dollars, special drawing rights or euros under the performance-based allocation system (PBAS) for 2016-2018; two grants from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) for US\$3.60 million and US\$6.76 million; domestic cofinancing from the Government in the amount of US\$2.47 million; and a contribution from beneficiaries for US\$0.14 million. The programme completion and closing dates are 31 March 2025 and 30 September 2025.
2. The Government of the Niger, in its letter of 24 June 2022, requested additional IFAD financing for the programme to ensure that all the indicators set at design were achieved. By decree 0218/MAG/SG/DEP of 28 July 2022, the Government set up a multisector technical committee tasked with working on formulation of the additional financing with IFAD.
3. This memorandum has been prepared to request Executive Board approval of additional financing in the amount of US\$40 million under the PBAS cycle for 2022-2024, 80 per cent in the form of a super highly concessional loan and 20 per cent in the form of a highly concessional loan, as of the approval date.
4. The programme goal, objectives and components, as well as the implementation and financial arrangements, will remain unchanged from the original design. By virtue of the nature of the activities involved, implementation was affected in part by the COVID-19 pandemic, therefore the completion and closing dates will be extended by 12 months to 31 March 2026 and 30 September 2026.
5. The additional financing for ProDAF is fully aligned with the national strategies and with the IFAD Strategic Framework 2016-2025. The programme is gender sensitive, addresses concerns around youth and climate, and is consistent with the priorities set for the Twelfth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources. It is also in line with the IFAD targeting guidelines as revised in 2019 and with the Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) 2017, and contributes to the Action Plan for Rural Youth 2019-2021, as well as the IFAD policy on gender equality and women's empowerment.

### **B. Original programme description**

6. ProDAF-Diffa is being implemented over six years (2019 to 2025), and the programme area covers the centre-south strip of the Diffa region outside the highly insecure areas (perimeter of Lake Chad and the Koudougou River). The target population is an estimated 23,000 households (160,000 people), mainly vulnerable family farming households, in particular from refugee, displaced and returnee groups (40 per cent), largely women and young people whose access to food security and markets remains uncertain.
7. The programme goal is to contribute to sustainably ensuring food and nutritional security and building resilience to shocks among the targeted households in the Diffa region.

8. The development objective is to sustainably increase the incomes of family farmers, their capacity for climate change adaptation and their access to local, urban and regional markets, through two technical components: (i) strengthening of sustainable family farming; and (ii) access to markets.
9. The expected outcomes are: (i) a reduction in the incidence of poverty and the malnutrition rate among children; and (ii) a 30 per cent increase in farming incomes and marketed volumes of agricultural products.

## **II. Rationale for additional financing**

### **A. Rationale**

10. Following the midterm review (MTR) of ProDAF-Diffa that took place in April and May 2022, it was recommended that additional funding be allocated and new financial partnerships developed to scale up the programme achievements at a critical time characterized by populations returning to the Diffa region. These efforts are being deployed first by the Government as part of combating persistent non-State armed groups and illegal emigration by young people, particularly in the Agadez region, which are taking up considerable national resources. The development activities under way in the Diffa and Agadez regions act as stabilizing factors for the population.
11. In view of the growing needs for support of people living in the programme area, first to scale up the results achieved to address the security, food, pastoral, environmental and social challenges and second to benefit from lessons learned in the Agadez region, particularly in terms of intervening in pastoral economic development hubs and support for rural young people to provide them with local opportunities without having to participate in illegal practices (non-State armed groups, clandestine emigration), the programme requires additional financial resources to be mobilized from financial partners.
12. The additional financing will contribute to poverty reduction in the Niger by structuring production, improving the productivity of and building resilience to climate risks among farms in the programme regions. It will contribute to reducing chronic malnutrition among the most vulnerable groups, particularly women and youth. The programme calls for overcoming the constraints related to access to commercialization platforms and creating management structures for all rural commercial infrastructure built or rehabilitated. It will also strengthen the Niger's institutional capacity in the area of cross-border trade.
13. To date, more than 70 per cent of the targets set for expected outcomes have been fully achieved in respect of the MTR objective. ProDAF-Diffa has supported 17,154 households, 75 per cent of the 23,000 beneficiary households targeted, thus exceeding by 130 per cent the 13,200 households targeted for the MTR. The relevance and effectiveness of ProDAF Diffa have established the credibility of the programme team and made it a major partner for the regional and local authorities and civil society.
14. This financing will enable the programme to meet its targets in the current area (the Diffa region), and to target, by scaling up the approach, 40,000 additional rural households (20,000 in Diffa and 20,000 in Agadez), or 280,000 people.

Table 1  
**Financing gap by component**  
 (Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Component</i>	<i>Financing gap</i>	
	<i>Amount</i>	<i>%</i>
1. Strengthening of sustainable family farming	25 698	50.1
2. Access to markets	22 813	44.6
3. Programme management and coordination, monitoring and evaluation, and knowledge management	2 735	5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>51 246</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Special aspects relating to IFAD's corporate mainstreaming priorities**

15. At the time of design, the programme did not undergo a review of alignment with the IFAD11 mainstreaming commitments. However, following a review of the activities completed, the programme has been validated as:
- Nutrition-sensitive;
  - Youth-sensitive;
  - Including climate finance.
16. **Gender and youth.** Poverty affects women and men differently in the Niger. In 2020, the Human Development Index stood at 0.321 for women and 0.443 for men. Gross national income per capita was US\$536 for women and US\$1,859 for men. These factors accentuate inequality and the Gender Inequality Index for the Niger is high (0.642), ranking it 154th of the 162 countries evaluated. The country has the highest fertility rate in the world at approximately 6.2 children per women.
17. Women, youth and persons with disabilities will benefit from viable economic opportunities, acquire the competencies and skills they need for empowerment to participate in decision-making processes. Quotas for direct beneficiaries have been set at a minimum of 40 per cent youth (under 35), 30 per cent for women and 5 per cent for persons with disabilities. The programme will contribute to expanding opportunities for employment and income generation: (i) in agricultural production by making it more attractive by means of support for start-ups; and (ii) production-related entrepreneurial activities.
18. **Nutrition.** According to the United Nations Children's Fund, 15 per cent of the Niger's children suffer acute malnutrition (2018). Malnutrition is a consequence of land degradation, drought, poverty, limited access to staple foods and essential services, and demographic growth. The COVID-19 pandemic and fragile situations place the country in an urgent position in terms of malnutrition. Stunting, which has consequences for children's survival and cognitive development and for the country's economic development, affects 47.8 per cent of children. Micronutrient deficiencies are endemic and more than 70 of children under five are anaemic.
19. Cross-cutting integration of nutrition will take place under a nutrition strategy to be developed with special attention to the contribution of family farming to combating malnutrition.
20. **Climate change and food crisis.** The most visible effects of climate change in the Niger are drought, reduced and more sporadic precipitation, and steadily advancing desertification combined with extreme temperatures. According to the global climate risk index, the Niger is the ninth country most affected by extreme weather phenomena.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Global climate risk index (2019).

## **B. Description of geographical area and target groups**

21. **Geographical targeting.** The original programme area of ProDAF-Diffa will be extended to include all communes in the Diffa region and four departments in the neighbouring Agadez region. In Diffa, operations will focus on a pastoral economic development hub (N’Guel Beyli/Foulatari) and six crop and livestock economic development hubs in Goudoumaria (including Boutti), Maïné-Soroa, Chétimari, Diffa (including Gueskerou), N’Guigmi (including N’Gourti) and Bosso (including Toumour).
22. In the Agadez region, the programme will be expanded to two pastoral economic development hubs located in Ingali and Aderbissinat (in geographic continuity with the pastoral corridors of the economic development hubs located in Tanout in the Zinder region and in Dakoro in the Maradi region), as well as a market gardening economic development hub in Agadez, linking with the irrigated cropping production centres in Tchirozedine and Iferouane, in the Aïr department.
23. **Targeting of beneficiaries.** The additional financing will make it possible to reach, in addition to the 23,000 households targeted originally, 40,000 rural households (20,000 in Diffa and 20,000 in Agadez), for a total of 63,000 households representing 440,000 people.

## **C. Components, outcomes and activities**

### **Component 1: Strengthening of sustainable family farming**

#### **Subcomponent 1.1: Climate-resilient structural and productive improvements**

24. The productivity of family crop and livestock farms will be increased sustainably by means of: (i) consolidation and improvements on 26,300 hectares of watersheds; (ii) development of 1,325 hectares of irrigable land based on the energy transition (e.g. introduction of solar pumps).

#### **Improved livestock production (pastoral and sedentary)**

25. The programme will support the geographical expansion of activities conducted in pastoral economic development hubs (one in Diffa and two in Agadez), while consolidating the hubs already covered (grazing areas and corridors being considered key territories), by means of the following: (i) support for the adoption of integrated agro-sylvo-zootechnical production systems by intensifying feed crops in agricultural production centres and development of small livestock benefiting vulnerable households; (ii) building the resilience of pastoral livestock raising and improving access to veterinary care, water and livestock feed along the pastoral corridors.
26. To promote small-scale individual irrigation in the Diffa region, in a context devoid of reliable financial institutions, the programme team will pursue the distribution of equipment to irrigators grouped together in tandem. In the Agadez region, the programme will support the establishment of five irrigated perimeters as incubators for young people on communal land.<sup>2</sup>

#### **Subcomponent 1.2: Strengthening the technical and economic capacities of family farms**

27. Around each development site, the programme team will continue to provide training and structuring associations of water and natural resource users, as well as maintenance committees for works on new sites. Irrigators will be assisted in developing key irrigated crops by disseminating environmentally friendly practices.

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<sup>2</sup> In accordance with the Government’s intention to guarantee at least one community perimeter per commune.

### **Subcomponent 1.3: Resilience of vulnerable populations**

28. The mainstreaming of nutrition in the programme activities will take place under a national strategy to be developed.
29. The programme will support: (i) the creation and revitalization of multifunctional women's groups in connection with the national network; (ii) setting up home gardens to produce highly nutritious foods for the most vulnerable households who are also benefiting from small livestock kits; (iii) setting up women's food banks; (iv) promoting income-generating activities based on processing agropastoral products; (v) women's literacy; and (vi) raising awareness around essential nutritional practices in households.
30. **Contingencies, catastrophes and risk mitigation.** Considering the particular situation of fragility in the Diffa region, the programme will support the most vulnerable family farmers to assist them in overcoming the immediate challenges they face and to cushion the impact of shocks on their livelihoods. The programme will draw lessons learned from the successful experiences and practices of the Emergency Project to Build Smallholder Resilience to the COVID-19 Pandemic.

### **Component 2: Access to markets**

#### **Subcomponent 2.1: Structural improvements for sustainable market access**

31. Within the targeted economic development hubs, two semi-wholesale markets will be built in Agadez and 11 commercialization centres linked to the Farmers' House will be rehabilitated in the Diffa and Agadez regions. The additional financing will be used to rehabilitate 180 km of rural roads in the Diffa and Agadez regions. All of these investments will be preceded by environmental and social impact assessment studies.

#### **Subcomponent 2.2: Promotion of rural microenterprises and youth employment**

32. The programme will support infrastructure management arrangements in the form of local public-private partnerships. Thirteen new multi-actor platforms (*hardin gwiwa* in the Hausa language) and the same number of market management arrangements will be set up, in addition to 10 village committees for road maintenance. These arrangements will be adapted in the Agadez region based on the experience with the federation of cooperatives unions of Agadez to improve the current arrangement.
33. The programme calls for supporting 1,400 rural microenterprises with market-driven activities, of which 420 engaged in processing highly nutritious foods.

#### **Subcomponent 2.3: Regional trade integration**

34. Integration of the intraregional economy is intended to promote improved food security for populations living in the programme area. Cross-border trade based on a network of trade in plant and animal products along the Niger-Chad and Niger-Nigeria borders is essential to ensure food security for the countries concerned.
35. The ProDAF-Diffa achievements will be strengthened in partnership with the Niger's Chamber of Commerce and Industry, support from the private sector and cross-border trade actors, specifically as part of implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Zone Project.

## **D. Costs, benefits and financing**

### **Programme cost**

36. The total cost of the original programme was US\$25.47 million. The revised programme cost including the additional financing is US\$116.7 million, including a contribution in kind from the Government and beneficiaries estimated at



US\$16.6 million. The total amount of additional financing is an estimated US\$91.25 million, which will be composed of US\$40 million in additional financing from IFAD, the cofinancing expected from ASAP+ of US\$7 million, and contributions by the Government and beneficiaries of US\$6.57 million and US\$7.42 million respectively (contributions in kind), leaving a financing gap of US\$30.25 million.

37. The total programme costs broken down by component are as follows: (i) strengthening of sustainable family farming: US\$59.6 million (51.1 per cent); (ii) access to markets: US\$43.8 million (37.5 per cent); (iii) programme management and coordination, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and knowledge management: US\$13.3 million (11.4 per cent).
38. The programme component "strengthening of sustainable family farming" is partially calculated as climate action. As per the multilateral development banks' methodologies for tracking climate change adaptation and mitigation finance, the total amount of IFAD climate finance for this programme is estimated at US\$15.07 million.

Table 2

**Original and additional financing summary**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	<i>Original financing</i>	<i>Additional financing</i>	<i>Total</i>
IFAD loan	6 250	40 000	46 250
IFAD grant	6 250	-	6 250
NORAD grant 1	3 604	-	3 604
NORAD grant 2	6 762	-	6 762
ASAP+	-	7 000	7 000
Beneficiaries	143	7 423	7 566
Borrower/recipient	2 474	6 566	9 040
Financing gap	-	30 257	30 257
<b>Total</b>	<b>25 483</b>	<b>91 246</b>	<b>116 729</b>

Table 3  
**Additional financing: programme costs by component and financier**  
 (Thousands of United States dollars)

Component	Additional											
	Additional IFAD loan		Other cofinanciers (ASAP+ and others to be mobilized)		Beneficiaries			Borrower/recipient			Total	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Cash	In-kind	%	Cash	In-kind	%	Amount	%
1. Strengthening of sustainable family farming	20 326	44.2	19 490	42.3	-	4 595	10.0	-	1 613	3.5	46 024	50.4
2. Access to markets	13 599	37.3	15 032	41.3	2 829	-	7.8	1 250	3 702	13.6	36 412	39.9
3. Programme management and coordination, M&E and knowledge management	6 075	69.0	2 735	31.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	8 810	9.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>40 000</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>37 257</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>2 829</b>	<b>4 595</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>1 250</b>	<b>5 315</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>91 246</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 4  
**Additional financing: programme costs by expenditure category and financier**  
 (Thousands of United States dollars)

Expenditure category	Additional											
	Additional IFAD loan		Other cofinanciers (ASAP+ and others to be mobilized)		Beneficiaries			Borrower/recipient			Total	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Cash	In-kind	%	Cash	In-kind	%	Amount	%
1. Works	14 594	32.6	20 281	45.3	-	4 556	10.2	-	5 316	11.9	44 747	49.1
2. Equipment and supplies	643	99.2	5	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	648	0.7
3. Consultancies	13 866	56.9	10 476	43.0	-	38	0.2	-	-	-	24 380	26.7
4. Grants and subsidies	7 232	43.5	5 319	32.0	2 829	-	-	1 250	-	7.5	16 630	18.2
5. Salaries, benefits and operating expenses	3 665	75.7	1 177	24.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 842	5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>40 000</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>37 258</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>2 829</b>	<b>4 594</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>1 250</b>	<b>5 316</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>91 247</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 5  
**Programme costs by component and programme year**  
 (Thousands of United States dollars)

Component	PY1 (2018)		PY2 (2019)		PY3 (2020)		PY4 (2021)		PY5 (2022)		PY6 (2023)		PY7 (2024)		PY8 (2025)		PY9 (2026)		Total	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
	1. Strengthening of sustainable family farming	4 118	6.9	3 271	5.5	3 756	6.3	1 778	3.0	656	1.1	19 270	32.3	16 912	28.3	9 451	15.8	445	0.7	59 657
2. Access to markets	1 387	3.2	2 019	4.6	2 248	5.1	1 126	2.6	476	1.1	12 152	27.8	14 348	32.8	7 142	16.3	2 885	6.6	43 784	37.5
3. Programme management and coordination, M&E and knowledge management	1 281	9.6	753	5.7	861	6.5	718	5.4	472	3.6	3 613	27.2	2 229	16.8	2 533	19.1	827	6.2	13 288	11.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 787</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6 043</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>6 865</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>3 622</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1 604</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>35 035</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>33 489</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>19 126</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>4 157</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>116 729</b>	<b>100</b>

### **Financing and cofinancing strategy and plan**

39. Scaling up the activities in the Diffa and Agadez regions has created a need for financing that will be covered by additional financing of US\$40 million (80 per cent in the form of a super highly concessional loan and 20 per cent in the form of a highly concessional loan), a grant under ASAP+ for US\$7 million, a contribution from the Government of an estimated US\$6.56 million and a contribution from beneficiaries of US\$7.42 million. A financing gap of US\$30.20 million remains, to be filled by mobilizing the Global Environment Fund, the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation or the OPEC Fund for International Development.

### **Disbursement**

40. IFAD will increase its authorized allocation for the various expenditure categories to reflect the additional financing. To date, no change is planned in the current disbursement arrangements as outlined in the revised Letter to the Borrower.

### **Summary of benefits and economic analysis**

41. **Benefits and beneficiaries.** The programme economic and financial analysis was updated using the original opportunity cost of capital of 10 per cent. The economic internal rate of return is estimated at 19.5 per cent, higher than the opportunity cost of capital. The revised net present value of the programme is positive (at US\$33 million, or XOF 18.8 billion, for a total cost of US\$116.7 million), and the cost-benefit ratio is higher than 1 (1.6). These indicators confirm the economic feasibility of ProDAF-Diffa and justify the continued investment and reduction in the financing gap indicated at programme design.
42. **Sensitivity analysis.** The programme continues to be viable if benefits fall between 10 per cent and 35 per cent or if total costs increased by 10 per cent to 50 per cent. In the case of scenario analysis, the programme remains feasible in the event of a decrease in benefits and a simultaneous increase in costs on the order of 25 per cent. However, a 30 per cent decrease in benefits combined with a 30 per cent increase in costs or a 35 per cent decrease in benefits combined with a 15 per cent increase in costs or more would jeopardize programme viability. The programme is therefore deemed a robust investment and, based on this analysis, warrants continued financing.

### **Exit strategy and sustainability**

43. The implementation of activities is based on social engineering, comprising a bridge between interventions and participants through management committees and associations. This approach is based on respect for the principle of territorial continuity, which enables actors to be grouped around a local development dynamic and builds in linkages between economic development hubs along interregional and cross-border trade corridors, or pastoral crossing corridors. The commercial infrastructure management arrangements have allowed for infrastructure maintenance and assurance of the quality and sustainability of services.

## **III. Risk management**

### **A. Risks and mitigation measures**

44. The overall programme risk, taking into account mitigation measures, is rated moderate.
45. The programme risks relate to: (i) the resurgence of troubles owing to the presence of non-State armed groups; (ii) priority assigned to other government programmes; (iii) delays caused by the difficulty of coordinating the various stakeholders and by opening a new regional programme management unit (RPMU) in Agadez; (iv) the extra work caused by procedural requirements from the different financing sources; and (v) climate change.

46. The mitigation measures include: (i) participation by local authorities and harmonization with regional and communal development plans; (ii) contribution to policy dialogue for scaling up the economic development hubs approach, integrated with the agro-industrial hubs programme, and the involvement of organized rural civil society through quality control by deconcentrated and central technical services; (iii) strengthening the technical and fiduciary capacities of RPMUs by the National Unit for Representation and Technical Assistance (CENRAT); and (iv) dissemination of approaches to build climate change resilience among rural people.

## **B. Environmental and social category**

47. **Environmental impact.** The programme calls for reducing the environmental impact of crop and livestock farming by targeting more efficient and sustainable practices. With regard to the final location of the intervention sites, no activities will take place in an area that is protected under national regulations.
48. The social impact of the programme activities are positive, and attributable to: (i) the sustainable increase in household incomes; (ii) creation of employment around crop and livestock production and commercialization; and (iii) improved road access to communities offering new economic and social opportunities. The main social risk concerns access to land for women and young people and access to financing from financial institutions for all rural small investors. Mitigation measures will be taken: (i) through participatory land use diagnostic assessments involving land use committees; (ii) with support for inclusive management arrangements; and (iii) with start-up support for young people.
49. The programme is considered a category A operation.

## **C. Climate risk classification**

50. By the year 2100, temperatures will have risen throughout the country, and particularly in the Diffa and Agadez regions, between three and six degrees Celsius. Higher temperatures will exacerbate the problems of food insecurity and water scarcity, in addition to conflicts and humanitarian crises. All projections of total annual precipitation point to a potential increase in rainfall as of 2020 in certain regions. There is no generalized trend for the area located in the headwaters of the Niger River. In the Diffa and Agadez regions, projections do however point to a possible increase in the frequency of extreme episodes of rainfall.
51. The programme will mobilize surface water, and potentially ground water, more efficiently. In terms of contributing to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, the proposed interventions will lead to a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions.
52. Local climate projections show increased rainfall during the rainy season, translating into more extreme phenomena such as flooding. Although the programme addresses the effects of climate change, the aggravation of extreme phenomena may jeopardize the programme activities. **Climate risk is therefore considered high.**

## **IV. Implementation**

### **A. Compliance with IFAD policies**

53. The proposed additional financing is in line with the following IFAD policies: (i) the IFAD Strategic Framework 2016-2025; (ii) the IFAD policy on rural enterprise; (iii) the Inclusive Rural Financial Services Policy; (iv) the Policy on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment; (v) the IFAD Action Plan Nutrition 2019-2025; (vi) the Targeting Policy: Reaching the Rural Poor; and (vii) SECAP.

## **B. Organizational framework**

### **Management and coordination**

54. The existing arrangements for programme oversight, steering and implementation remains unchanged and depends on autonomous RPMUs located in the regions of Diffa and Agadez, which provide programme management under the responsibility of a coordinator. At the national level, CENRAT provides strategic coordination, representation of RPMUs in the technical ministries at the central level in Niamey, quality control of interventions and consolidation of linkages between RPMUs. Management capacities will be strengthened in view of the workload caused by a growing volume of activities.
55. The technical activities are implemented by implementing partners, and monitoring and quality control by central and deconcentrated technical services.

### **Financial management, procurement and governance**

56. The programme funds are managed in accordance with national and IFAD procedures on financial and operational management. The administrative and financial procedures are outlined in the letter to the borrower and in the programme administrative and financial manual.
57. Disbursements will take place in accordance with the IFAD guidelines on loan disbursements. The direct payment and designated account methods – as well as a mechanism for expense statement accounting – will apply as indicated in the Letter to the Borrower. Two designated accounts – one for each IFAD loan (super highly concessional loan and highly concessional loan) will be opened at the Central Bank of the Niger to facilitate the payment of authorized expenditures. ProDAF-Diffa is included in the IFAD Client Portal to facilitate withdrawals of funds. The borrower will select external auditors on a competitive basis, subject to no objection of IFAD, to audit the programme accounts at the end of each fiscal year. The human resources in the CENRAT fiduciary unit will be strengthened.
58. The current procurement arrangements will continue to be used with some adjustments, for instance in defining thresholds for prior review to assess the level of risk.<sup>3</sup> The application of IFAD procedures in the selection of consulting firms and CENRAT support for RPMUs in evaluating the quality of procedures (particularly for large contracts) will continue.

## **C. Monitoring and evaluation, learning, knowledge management and strategic communication**

59. **Monitoring and evaluation.** The programme team will follow IFAD M&E procedures and will use the results-based M&E system to monitor and report on the key indicators included in the logical framework.
60. The M&E system will be used for: (i) preparation of the annual workplan and budget; (ii) monitor the progress of the financed activities; and (iii) evaluate the programme results. It will be based on the following tools: (i) site reports and thematic studies; (ii) the geographic information system; (iii) thematic studies to monitor programme impact among beneficiary households; (iv) the monitoring mechanism on economic and financial performance; (v) an information systems platform (geoportal and database); and (vi) the multi-year strategic planning matrix.
61. The M&E system is participatory and includes: (i) internal monitoring; (ii) self-evaluations by beneficiaries and stakeholders; (iii) joint supervision missions by the Government and IFAD; and (iv) periodic external evaluations.
62. **Strategic communication, learning and knowledge management.** The programme team will continue to pursue the current collaborations, including with

<sup>3</sup> The evaluation of programme risk performed using the IFAD risk matrix indicates a low risk level.

the National Network of Chambers of Agriculture and regional and national university institutions, and will contribute to national sector policies on: (i) transformation of family farming to reduce rural poverty; (ii) climate change resilience through technical and social innovations (e.g. as part of the Great Green Wall); and (iii) consideration of economic development hubs in the preparation of a national strategy to promote regional development hubs and agro-industrial hubs.

63. The programme will give priority to disseminating lessons learned. Annual reports, documentaries and various communication supports will also be developed. Peer communication will take place as part of thematic exchange groups, learning visits and national and regional workshops, as well as through community radio and social media.<sup>4</sup>

#### **D. Proposed amendments to the financing agreement**

64. The financing agreement for the programme will be amended to incorporate the amount of additional financing from IFAD (US\$40 million) and to specify the new lending terms and conditions to be negotiated.

#### **V. Legal instruments and authority**

65. A financing agreement between the Republic of the Niger and IFAD will constitute the legal instrument for extending the proposed financing to the borrower/recipient. The signed financing agreement will be amended following approval of the additional financing.
66. The Republic of the Niger is empowered under its laws to receive financing from IFAD.
67. I am satisfied that the proposed additional financing will comply with the Agreement Establishing IFAD and the Policies and Criteria for IFAD Financing.

#### **VI. Recommendation**

68. I recommend that the Executive Board approve additional financing in terms of the following resolution:

RESOLVED: that the Fund shall provide a loan on super highly concessional terms to the Republic of the Niger in an amount of thirty-two million United States dollars (US\$32,000,000) and upon such terms and conditions as shall be substantially in accordance with the terms and conditions presented herein.

RESOLVED FURTHER: that the Fund shall provide a loan on highly concessional terms to the Republic of the Niger in an amount of eight million United States dollars (US\$8,000,000) and upon such terms and conditions as shall be substantially in accordance with the terms and conditions presented herein.

Alvaro Lario  
President

<sup>4</sup> See <https://www.facebook.com/niger.fida>.

## Cadre logique mis à jour incorporant le financement additionnel

Résumé descriptif	Indicateur objectivement vérifiable [1]					Moyens de vérification			Suppositions	
	Intitulé	Référence	Mi-parcours	Cible originale	total FA	Cible finale	Source	Fréquence		Responsabilité
<b>Portée</b>										
	1. Estimation correspondante du nombre total des membres des ménages- C.I.-1.b		80 000	160 000	280 000	440 000				
	Femmes		30 000	80 000	140 000	220 000				
	Hommes		70 000	80 000	140 000	220 000	Rapports d'activités	Annuelle	SSE URGP	La taille du ménage est de 7 personnes
	Jeunes		30 000	48 000	84 000	132 000				
	2. Nombre correspondant de ménages touchés- C.I.-1.a		4 590	23 000	40 001	63 000				
	Ménages dirigés par une femme - Nombre		4 000	6 900	10 000	16 900				
Ménages Réfugiés-retournés-déplacés - Nombre		5 336	9 200	8 000	17 200					
<b>Objectif global</b>										
Contribuer à l'amélioration durable de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle et à la résilience face aux crises des ménages ruraux de la région de Diffa (hors zone militarisée)	Réduction du taux de malnutrition chronique chez les enfants de 0 à 59 mois [%]	49,5	47	45	45	45	Rapports UNICEF et PAM		UNICAF, PAM	
	Durée moyenne d'insécurité alimentaire (en semaine)	21	19	17	17	17	Enquêtes	Référence (an1) et fin (an3)	SSE CENRAT	
	Ménages déclarant une diversité alimentaire minimale (MDDW)									Disponibilité alimentaire et adoption des bonnes pratiques de soins et d'alimentation.
	Nombre de femmes			23 000	40 001	63 000				
	% de ménages			50	100	50	Enquêtes IBRE	Référence (an1) et fin (an3)	SSE CENRAT	
	Nombre de ménages			11 500	20 000	31 500				
<b>Objectif de développement</b>										
Restaurer et renforcer les capacités des ménages à développer les productions agro-pastorales et halieutiques ou de micro-entreprises rurales dans la bande sud de la région de Diffa (hors zone militarisée)	Nombre de ménages ayant une augmentation de 20% du volume de production		10 000	17 250	30 001	47 250	Enquête IBRE	Référence (an1) et fin (an3)	SSE CENRAT	'La stratégie d'accélération de l'3N est opérationnelle et harmonisée avec le PNIA - Mécanismes conjoints (Gouvernement du Niger et Partenaires Techniques et Financiers) performants de gestion des crises
	Dont Réfugiés-retournés-déplacés		3 000	5 175	7 500	12 675				
	Nombre de ménages ayant une augmentation de 20% du niveau de leur revenu annuel*		10 000	17 250	30 001	47 250	Enquête IBRE	Référence (an1) et fin (an3)		
	Dont Réfugiés-retournés-déplacés		3 000	5 175	7 500	12 675				
	SF.2.1 Ménages satisfaits des services soutenus par le projet									
	Membres des ménages - Nombre de personnes			144 000	252 000	396 000				
Ménages dirigés par une femme - Ménages			6 210	9 000	15 210	Enquête IBRE	Référence (an1) et fin (an3)	SSE CENRAT	Nouvel indicateur non mesuré en début de projet avant les FA	
Ménages (%) - Pourcentage (%)			90%	90%	90%					
Ménages (nombre) - Ménages			20 700	36 001	56 700					
<b>Composante 1: Agriculture familiale durable</b>										
Effet 1: L'émergence d'exploitations agricoles familiales durables permet aux producteurs ruraux (femmes, jeunes, réfugiés) de diversifier leurs productions, d'augmenter leurs rendements et leurs capacités d'adaptation aux chocs externes	% Diminution des conflits autour des espaces agro-pastoraux restaurés		18%	30%	30%	30%	Rapports d'activités	Annuelle	SSE URGP	
	Nombre ménages déclarant adopter des technologies et des pratiques écologiquement viables et résilientes au climat (ventilées par type - ménages hôte, réfugiés)		4 776	8 235	20 000	28 235	Enquête IBRE	Référence (an1) et fin (an3)	SSE CENRAT	Implication des communautés et autorités locales
	Nombre de nouvelles spéculations cultivées/produites	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	-	Rapports d'activités	Annuelle		
	IE.2.1 Individus présentant une amélioration de leur autonomisation									
	Jeunes - Pourcentage (%)			50%	50%	50%				
	Jeunes - Jeunes			24 000	42 000	66 000				
Nombre total de personnes - Pourcentage (%)			30%	30%	30%					
Nombre total de personnes - Nombre de personnes			48 000	84 000	132 000	Enquête IBRE	Référence (an1) et fin (an3)	SSE CENRAT	Nouvel indicateur non mesuré en début de projet avant les FA	
Femmes - Pourcentage (%)			30%	30%	30%					
Femmes - Femmes			24 000	42 000	66 000					
Hommes - Pourcentage (%)			30%	30%	30%					
Hommes - Hommes			24 000	42 000	66 000					

<b>Produit 1.1:</b>	Superficie (ha) de terres soumises à une gestion résiliente au climat	-	3 000	5 000	26 300	31 300					
Les aménagements des bassins versant ont accru la résilience des exploitations familiales	Nombre de comité de gestion mis en place et fonctionnels	-	10	20	103	123	Rapports d'activités	Annuelle	SSE URGP	Selon les besoins exprimés des usagers qui s'engagent sur la maintenance	
	Nombre de plan de gestion communautaire élaboré et mise en œuvre pour la gestion des ressources pastorale	-	10	20	25	45				Sécurisation foncière préalable aux aménagements et modes de gestion négociés des sites	
<b>Produit 1.2:</b>	Nombre de points d'eau aménagés dans le cadre de l'hydraulique pastorale	-	13	35	71	106	Rapports d'activités	Annuelle	SSE URGP		
L'accès aux points d'eau dans les zones pastorales est facilité	dont Nombre de station de pompage construite / réhabilitée		3	6	21	27					
<b>Produit 1.3:</b>	Superficie (ha) de terres agricoles dotées d'infrastructures hydrauliques construites/remises en état		180	288	1 325	1 613	Rapports d'activités	Annuelle	SSE URGP	Révision de la cible finale ProDAF	
Les surfaces irriguées ont augmenté	Nombre de ml de haie à haute valeur économique ou écologique valorisé par les bénéficiaires		12 000	25 000	202 000	227 000				Bonne capacité de mise en œuvre	
	% de pertes d'eau lors des irrigations			<40%	<40%	<40%	Enquête	fin	SSE URGP		
<b>Produit 1.4:</b>	Nombre DIPE fonctionnel		45	80	875	955	Rapports d'activités	Annuelle	SSE URGP		
Les productions agro-pastorales sont accrues	CEP/CEPM/CEAP/club d'écoute mis en place		300	515	295	810					
	Nombre d'OP délivrant des services à leur membre			14	62	76					
<b>Produit 1.5:</b>	Nombre de centre d'alphabétisation fonctionnel		35	90	250	340	Rapports d'activités	Annuelle	SSE URGP	Participation active et inclusive des producteurs,trices	
Le leadership féminin et l'autonomisation économique des femmes sont renforcés	Nombre d'AGR féminin opérationnel (y compris GFS, Jardins de case)		160	210	1 650	1 860					
	1.1.8 Ménages recevant un soutien ciblé pour améliorer leur nutrition			4 600	10 800	15 400					
<b>Composante 2 : Accès aux marchés</b>											
	Ménages déclarant une amélioration de l'accès physique aux marchés et aux installations de transformation et de stockage		10 000	17 250	30 001	47 250	Enquête IBRE	Référence (an1) et fin (an3)	SSE CENRAT	Bonne capacité de mise en œuvre réduisant le désenclavement des zones ciblées	
<b>Effet 2: Les producteurs valorisent mieux leurs surplus de production agro-sylvo-pastorale en les commercialisant sur des marchés de demi-gros qui approvisionnent les centres de consommation nationaux et marchés transfrontaliers</b>	2.2.1. Nombre d'emplois créés			6 900	12 000	18 900					
	Hommes			3 450	6 000	9 450					
	Femmes			3 450	6 000	9 450	Enquête IBRE	Référence (an1) et fin (an3)	SSE CENRAT	Les autorités, la société civile et les investisseurs s'impliquent dans le développement des zones ciblées pour encadrer, former, créer des emplois surtout pour la jeunesse	
	Jeunes			3 450	6 000	9 450					
	Non-jeunes			3 450	6 000	9 450					
	Retournées			2 760	2 400	5 160					
<b>Produit 2.1 :</b>	Installation de plateforme de commercialisation, transformation et stockage construites ou remises en état	-			-						
Les plateformes de commercialisation des produits agricoles sont construites dans les zones de concentration des productions	Nombre total d'installations - Installations		8	14	243	257	Rapports d'activités	Annuelle	SSE URGP	Révision de la cible finale ProDAF	
	Installations de commercialisation construites ou remises en état - Installations		4	7	13	20				Bonne capacité de mise en œuvre	
	Installations de transformation construites ou remises en état - Installations				27	27					
	Installations de stockage construites ou remises en état - Installations		4	7	203	210					
<b>Produit 2.1.2 :</b>	2.1.5 Kilomètres de routes construites, refaites ou améliorées				130						
Les pistes rurales facilitant la circulation dans les PDE (désenclavement des zones de production et accès aux centres de collecte satellites et marchés de demi-gros) sont réhabilitées/ construites	Longueur des routes (km) - Longueur (km)	-			-	130	Rapports d'activités	Annuelle	SSE URGP	50% des financements de la cible à mobiliser	
										Bonne capacité de mise en œuvre	
										Bonne participation des producteurs,trices	
<b>Produit 2.2 : Les microentreprises sont financées</b>	Nombre de plan d'affaire de Micro-Entreprises Rurales financées		377	650	1 400	2 050	Rapports d'activités	Annuelle	SSE URGP	Révision de la cible finale ProDAF	
	dont Nombre d'unité de transformation de produit alimentaire fonctionnel (haute valeur nutritionnelle)			195	420	615					
<b>Produit 2.3: Un dispositif de réduction des entraves commerciales est fonctionnel le long du corridor Diffa-Zinder-Kano et Ngigmi/Tchad</b>	Nombre de cadres de concertation locales mises en place et soutenues		1	1	1	2	Rapports d'activités	Annuelle	SSE CENRAT	possibilités d'inreccion avec les parties Tchadiennes (Ngigmi)	



## Résumé mis à jour de l'analyse économique et financière

Tableau A

### Modèles de cash flow financiers

Modèles financiers		Année1	Année2	Année3	Année4	Année5	Année6	Année7	Année8	Année9	Année10	TRI	VAN@10% (FCFA)	B/C
Cultures irriguées	Oignon irrigué (ha)	-2 709 784	1 324 616	1 328 616	2 813 616	1 328 698	1 328 616	1 328 616	1 328 616	1 328 616	1 328 616	56,2%	5 503 518	1,63
	Poivron (ha)	-2 912 760	1 285 547	1 285 547	1 399 768	1 285 629	1 285 547	1 285 547	1 285 547	1 285 547	1 285 547	42,9%	4 160 552	1,64
	Riz (ha)	-2 980 000	760 000	760 000	760 000	760 000	760 000	760 000	760 000	760 000	760 000	20,9%	1 269 871	1,26
Micro-projets Elevage	Caprin (55 têtes, Groupements)	-1 795 427	1 197 073	1 197 073	-427 927	1 197 073	1 197 073	-427 927	1 197 073	1 197 073	-427 927	45,2%	2 064 752	1,74
	Pindates (3 couveuses, 75 œufs, individuel)	-140 700	69 840	14 820	69 840	14 820	69 840	14 820	69 840	14 820	69 840	30,1%	110 668	1,9
	Poulets (1 coq, 5 poules, Individuel)	-69 700	34 750	27 750	34 750	27 750	34 750	27 750	34 750	27 750	34 750	44,1%	102 403	2,7
Périmètres irrigués incubateurs pour les jeunes (PIJ)	Maraîchage (ha)	-18 752 500	6 445 088	6 764 932	7 257 933	7 205 433	457 933	7 205 433	7 257 933	7 205 433	7 257 933	30,8%	15 988 609	1,54
Cultures pluviales	Mil (ha)	-16 906	-3 612	-4 319	8 975	1 975	15 269	8 269	15 269	8 269	15 269	21,2%	15 135	1,76
	Sorgho(ha)	-19 628	-1 940	-1 940	7 685	7 685	7 685	7 685	7 685	7 685	7 685	16,3%	7 206	1,36
	Niébé(ha)	-34 625	-15 250	-7 375	26 875	19 875	26 875	19 875	26 875	19 875	26 875	23,4%	37 772	1,99

Tableau B

### Coûts du Projet et cibles du cadre logique

COÛTS DU PROGRAMME ET INDICATEURS DU CADRE LOGIQUE		
COUT TOTAL DU PROJET (million USD)		<b>116,7</b>
Coût de base (million USD)		<b>111,0</b>
Bénéficiaires	440 000 personnes	63 000 ménages
Coût par bénéficiaire	265 USD par personne	1 853 USD par ménage
Composantes		Coût total (million USD)
I. Renforcement de l'agri-élevage familial durable		59,7
II. Accès aux marchés		43,8
III. Coordination du programme, suivi évaluation et gestion des savoirs		13,3

Tableau C

### Hypothèses principales et prix virtuels

Prévisions d'augmentation des rendements			
Cultures	Rendement (kg/ha)		Augmentation avec projet (%)
	Sans projet	Avec projet	
Céréales			
Mil	385	481	25%
Sorgho	305	397	30%
Niébé	450	563	25%
Maraîchage (cultures irriguées, nouveaux aménagements) 1/			
Oignon (irrigué)	N/A	23 400	
Oignon (PIJ)	N/A	24 121	
Poivron	N/A	1 800	
Riz	N/A	5 000	

Remarques: 1/ Ruwanmu, RECA

<b>Tableau: prix financiers et économiques</b>				
<b>Rubrique</b>	<b>Unité</b>	<b>Prix Financier (FCFA)</b>	<b>Prix écon (FCFA)</b>	<b>Facteur de conversion</b>
<b>Productions végétales</b>				
Mil	kg	275	275	1,0
Mil tige	kg	25	25	1,0
Sorgho	kg	250	250	1,0
Sorgho tige	kg	20	20	1,0
Niébé	kg	450	450	1,0
Niébé après conservation	kg	550	550	1,0
Niébé fane	kg	25	25	1,0
Arachide	kg	359	359	1,0
Arachide fane	sac	36	36	1,0
Oignons	kg	100	106	1,06
Feuilles Oignon	sac	400	400	1
Chou	kg	108	108	1
Tomate	kg	113	113	1
Poivron	kg	1 128	1 128	1
Patate douce	kg	103	103	1
Canne à sucre	kg	56	56	1
<b>Acquisition des Intrants</b>				
<b>Semences</b>				
Semence mil	Kg	200	200	1
Semence mil améliorée	Kg	1 000	1 000	1
Semence sorgho	Kg	185	185	1
Semence sorgho améliorée	Kg	1 500	1 500	1
Semence niébé	Kg	400	400	1
Semence niébé améliorée	Kg	1 500	1 500	1
Semence chou	Kg	25 000	25 000	1
Semence chou améliorée	Kg	500	500	1
Semence oignons	Kg	40 000	40 000	1
Semence oignons améliorée	Kg	80 000	80 000	1
Semence tomate	Kg	450	450	1
Semence tomate améliorée	Kg	-	-	1
Semence poivron	Kg	500	500	1
Semence poivron améliorée	Kg	500	500	1
Semence arachide	Kg	680	680	1
Semence arachide améliorée	Kg	750	750	1
Semence canne a sucre	bouture/ha	45 000	45 000	1
Semence patate douce	Kg	-	-	1
Semence p. douce améliorée	Kg	-	-	1
<b>Engrais</b>				
NPK	Kg	270	251	0,93
Sulfate de potasse	Kg	320	298	0,93
Fumure organique	charette	1 500	1 396	0,93
Engrais DAP	Kg	400	372	0,93
Urée	Kg	320	298	0,93
<b>Produits phytosanitaires</b>				
insecticide	sachet	350	263	0,93
Fongicide	sachet	300	225	0,93
Traitement phyto	ha	10 000	9 300	0,93
Pesticides	litre	5 000	3 750	0,93
<b>Main d'œuvre familiale</b>				
Main d'œuvre saisonnière	Jour	2 000	1 500	0,75
Main d'œuvre familiale	Jour	1 000	750	0,75
Cout d'opportunité du capital			10%	
Taux de change officiel moyen (Financement Additionnel+Initial)			569,3	

Tableau D  
Phasage et taux d'adoption des bénéficiaires

	Unité	BENEFICIAIRES, TAUX D'ADOPTION ET PHASING									
		année 1	année 2	année 3	année 4	année 5	année 6	année 7	année 8	année 9	Total
Cultures pluviales	ha	540	540	4 500	8 460	540	9 900	9 900	5 850	-	
Cumulés	ha	540	1 080	5 580	14 040	14 580	24 480	34 380	40 230	40 230	40 230
Cultures irrigués	ha	113	-	100	75	-	550	530	245	-	
Cumulés	ha	113	113	213	288	288	838	1 368	1 613	1 613	1 613
Marchés de demi-gros	#	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	
Cumulés	#	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4
Centres de collecte	#	-	3	2	1	-	4	4	3	-	
Cumulés	#	-	3	5	6	6	10	14	17	17	17
Pistes rurales	km	-	-	-	-	-	27,5	62,5	20,0	20,0	
Cumulés	km	-	-	-	-	-	27,5	90,0	110,0	130,0	130,0
Surfaces sous GDT	ha	504	1 008	1 512	1 482	494	9 413	8 843	7 588	457	
Cumulés	ha	504	1 512	3 024	4 506	5 000	14 413	23 255	30 843	31 300	31 300
Micro-entreprises Rurales	Nombre	90	170	110	110	170	490	500	410		
Cumulés	Nombre	90	260	370	480	650	1 140	1 640	2 050	2 050	2 050
AGR -Hors FARN et GFS	Nombre		40	40	40	40	250	200	200		
Cumulés	Nombre	-	40	80	120	160	410	610	810	810	810
Total-Menages ProDAF Diffa-Agadez sans double	Nombre	2 240	4 480	4 600	5 888	4 965	8 828	12 000	16 000	4 000	
Cumulés	Nombre	2 240	6 720	11 320	17 208	22 173	31 000	43 000	59 000	63 000	63 000
Taux d'adoption -même hypothèse qu'à la conception du ProDAF Diffa initial	Cultures pluviales	60%									
	Cultures irriguées	10%	20%	40%	60%	75%					
	MER.AGR- taux de survie	75%									

Tableau E  
Cash flow économique

	Année 1	Année 2	Année 3	Année 4	Année 5	Année 6	Année 7	Année 8	Année 9	Année 10	Année 11	Année 12	Année 13	Année 14	Année 15	Année 16	Année 17	Année 18	Année 19	Année 20		
<b>BENEFICES( en Millions de FCFA)</b>																						
Bénéfices issus de l'agriculture pluviale	-10	-13	-85	-173	-61	-124	-60	-7	295	437	569	558	619	601	621	635	656	656	656	656	656	
Bénéfices issus de l'agriculture irriguée	12	35	92	191	335	573	894	1 540	2 208	2 955	2 955	2 955	2 955	2 955	2 955	2 955	2 955	2 955	2 955	2 955	2 955	
Bénéfices issus des marchés (PDE et CC)	0	95	351	570	760	990	1 220	1 807	1 807	1 807	1 807	1 807	1 807	1 807	1 807	1 807	1 807	1 807	1 807	1 807	1 807	
Externalités environnementales	0	1	4	8	14	33	47	67	84	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	
Bénéfice élevage Caprin et Asins Groupement	0	-170	-150	74	164	-37	190	279	498	569	599	592	502	379	284	230	169	127	63	63	127	
Bénéfice AGR.MER	48	283	410	524	669	1 775	3 565	4 808	3 726	3 726	3 726	3 726	3 726	3 726	3 726	3 726	3 726	3 726	3 726	3 726	3 726	
Pistes	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1 971	-3 774	875	1 388	2 403	2 403	2 403	2 403	2 403	2 403	2 403	2 403	2 403	2 403	2 403	
<b>Bénéfices totaux</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>1 193</b>	<b>1 881</b>	<b>3 210</b>	<b>3 884</b>	<b>4 720</b>	<b>9 494</b>	<b>10 979</b>	<b>12 157</b>	<b>12 139</b>	<b>12 110</b>	<b>11 968</b>	<b>11 893</b>	<b>11 854</b>	<b>11 813</b>	<b>11 771</b>	<b>11 708</b>	<b>11 771</b>	<b>11 771</b>	
<b>COUTS</b>																						
Coûts économiques du programme* (COSTAB**) FCFA	3 351	3 475	3 894	1 771	711	241	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Subvention pour microprojet	164	262	273	63	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Coûts économiques du programme* (COSTAB**) FCFA-Financement add	-	-	-	-	-	13 492	10 564	6 681	867	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Bénéfice additionnel du PRODAF</b>	<b>-3 137</b>	<b>-2 981</b>	<b>-2 999</b>	<b>-515</b>	<b>1 206</b>	<b>-10 523</b>	<b>-6 680</b>	<b>-1 961</b>	<b>8 627</b>	<b>10 979</b>	<b>12 157</b>	<b>12 139</b>	<b>12 110</b>	<b>11 968</b>	<b>11 893</b>	<b>11 854</b>	<b>11 813</b>	<b>11 771</b>	<b>11 708</b>	<b>11 771</b>	<b>11 771</b>	
<b>TRIE</b>																					<b>19,5%</b>	
<b>VAN (@10%, 20 ans,Millions FCFA)</b>																						<b>18 771,0</b>
<b>VAN (@10%, 20 ans, Million USD)</b>																						<b>33,0</b>

Tableau F  
Analyse de sensibilité

ANALYSE DE SENSIBILITE		TRIE	VAN (@10%)	
			Million FCFA	Million USD
Cas de base		19,5%	18 771,0	32,97
Coûts	+	10%	16 119,4	28,32
Coûts	+	20%	13 467,9	23,66
Coûts	+	30%	10 816,3	19,00
Revenus	-	10%	14 242,3	25,02
Revenus	-	20%	9 713,7	17,06
Revenus	-	30%	2 533,4	4,45
Revenus retardés d'un an		16,1%	13 063,3	22,95
Revenus retardés de 2 ans		13,5%	7 883,2	13,85
Revenus retardés de 3 ans		11,4%	3 165,3	5,56