

Forecast Base Financing / Forecast Base Action (FBF/FBA)

Mitigating the impact of drought in Niger

Presentation Global Partners Meeting (gFSC)
30 November 2021



Content

1. What is FBF/FBA?
2. Niger context: Climate and food security
3. Niger pilot programme: Drought Early Action Protocol (EAP)
4. Main challenges and key lessons learned

1. What is FBF/FBA?

Classical warning system and humanitarian response



Post-hazard impact action

Lack of Information on the impact and best response possible

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High hazard impact on the population: lives and livelihoods threatened

Late humanitarian response

Costly response

Forecast-based financing and action



Enhances the window of opportunity between forecasted alert and hazard occurrence

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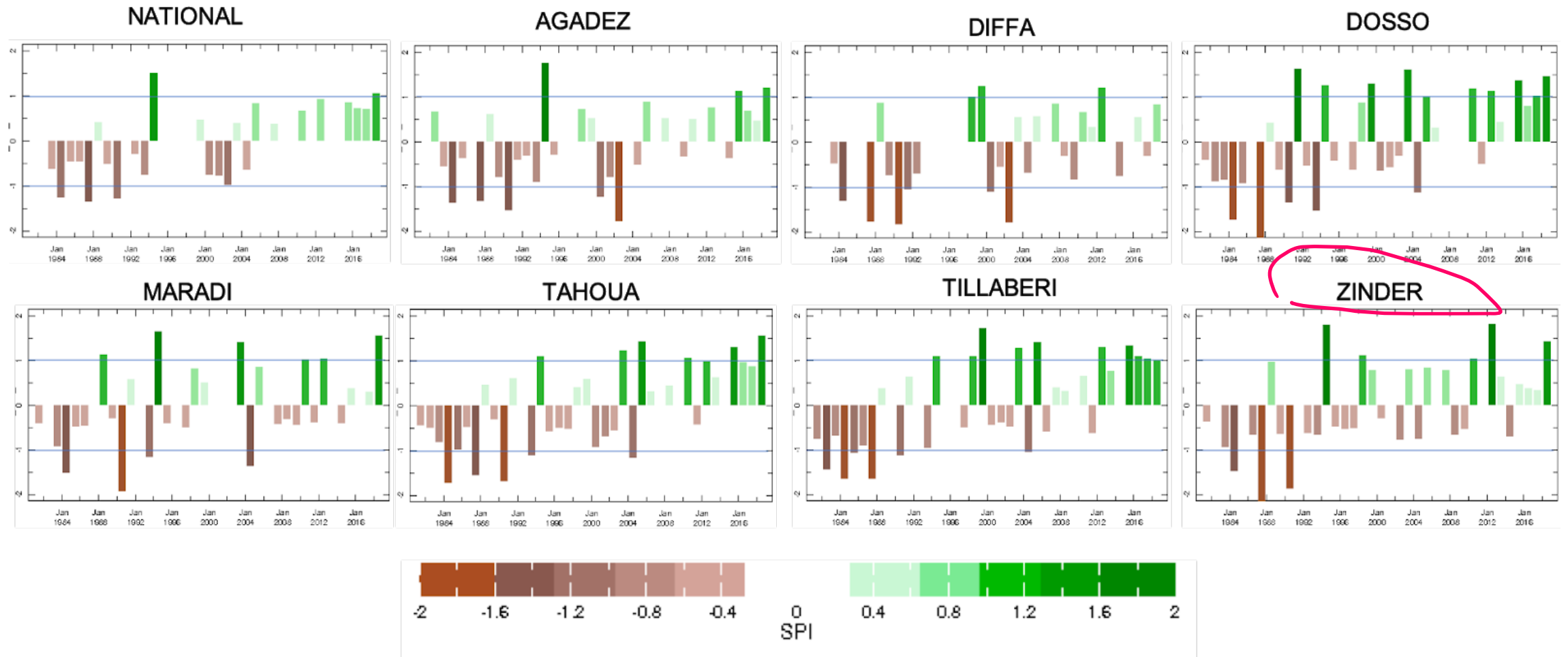
Allows for action before hazard occurrence (early action/anticipatory action), reducing impact on lives and livelihoods

Enhances early action efficiencies

Reduces intervention costs

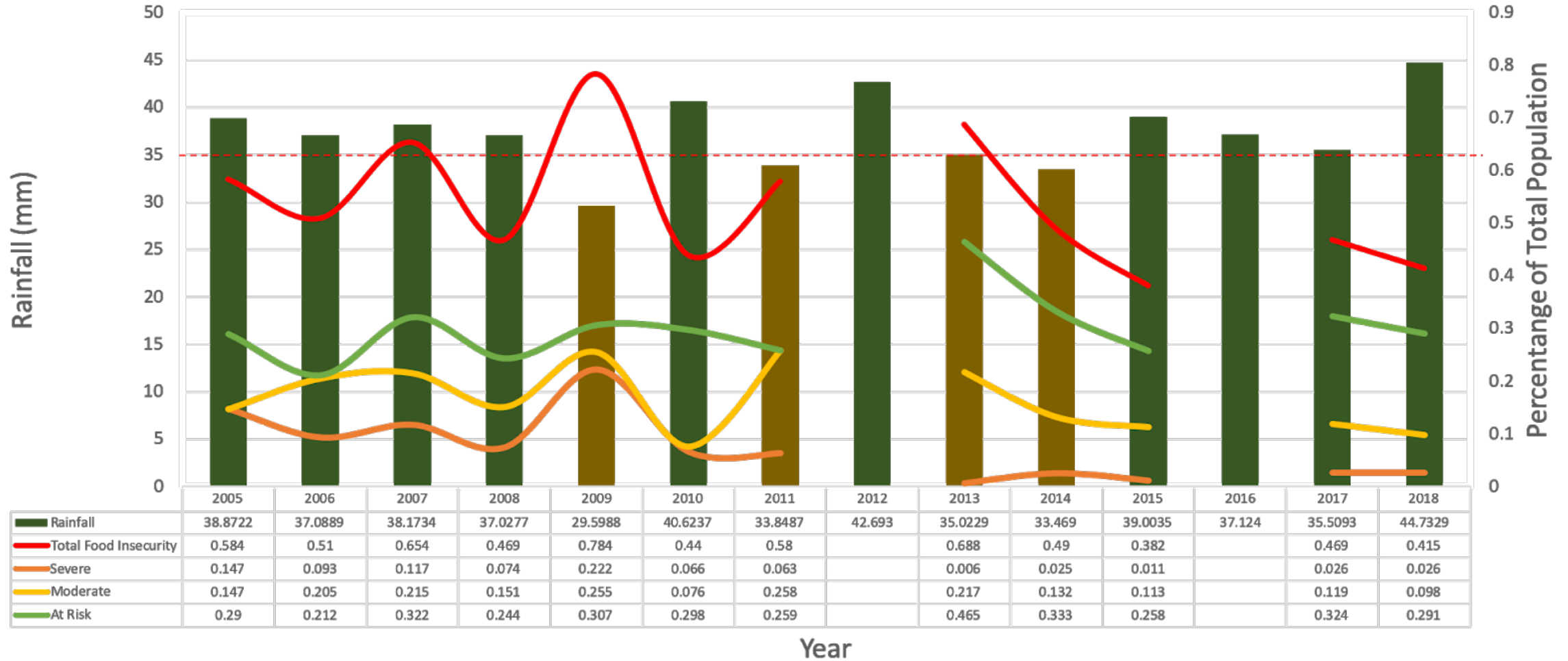
2. Niger context – climate and food security

Climate variability

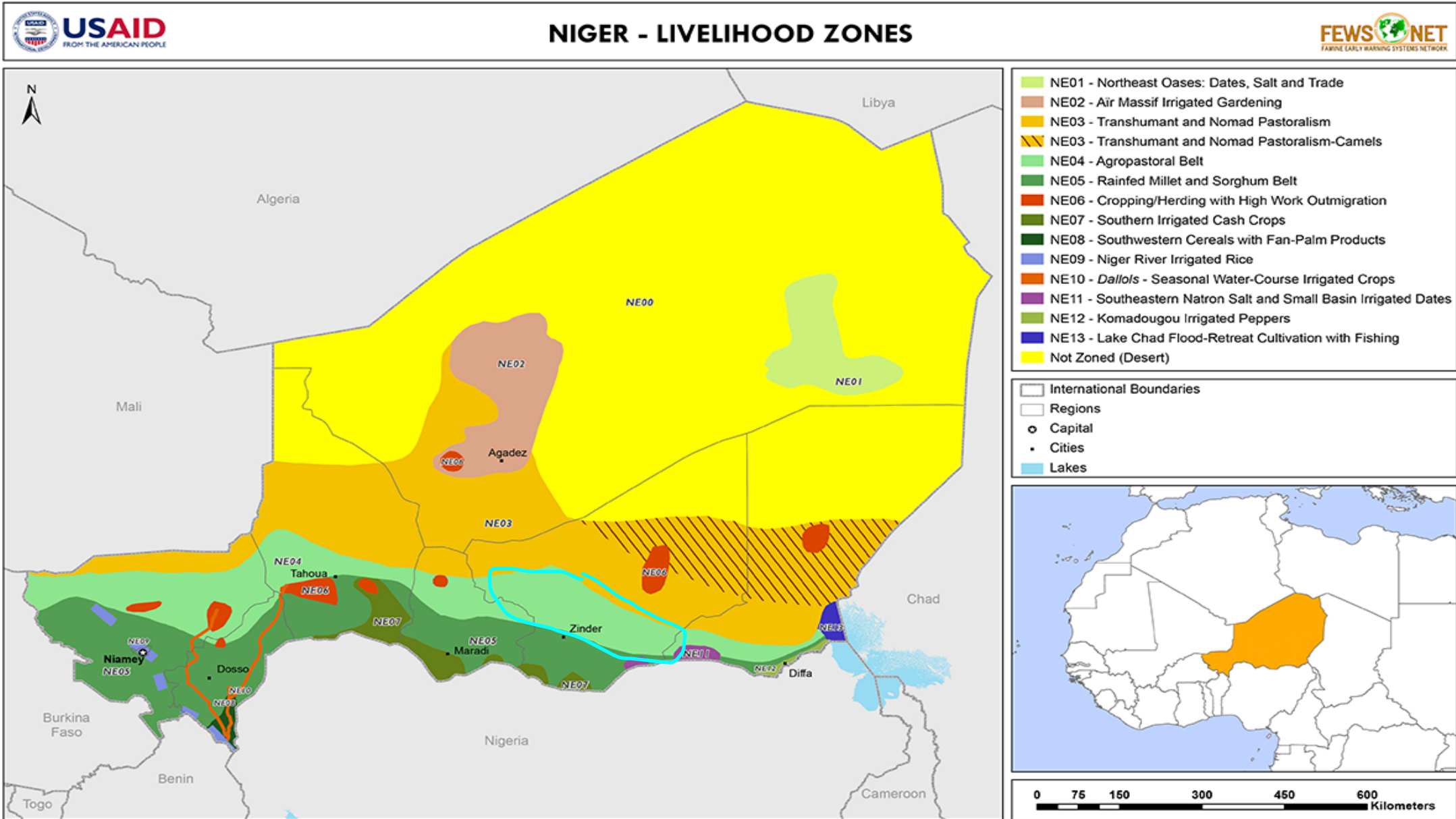


12-month CAMS-OPI SPI for Niger, and its seven regions (labelled) (1981-2018)

Percent of Population Food Insecure vs. Rainfall



■ Rainfall
 — Total Food Insecurity
 — Severe
 — Moderate
 — At Risk
- - - Long-term Average Rainfall



3. Niger pilot programme – Early Action Protocol

[VIDEO](#)

[Niger Early Action Protocol](#)

4. Main challenges and key lessons learned

Main challenges

- Drought perception in Sahel
- Difficulties in establishing direct causation between low rainfall and crisis acute food insecurity
- Difficult to produce a trigger model that is sensitive to the many stressors that lead to food insecurity
- Weather in the Sahel notoriously difficult to forecast, as well as longer-term climate projections
- Difficulties in developing multi-hazard and multi-zone early action protocols
- Level of triggering and anticipatory actions linked to available humanitarian funding and timeframe / operational capacity
- Gaps in coordination for triggers, anticipatory actions, funding, institutional arrangements, and humanitarian-development actors for maximum impact
- Scaling-up to other zones

Key lessons learned

- Drought means different things to different people → need to be clear on the weather parameters we are talking about
- Need to develop systems that address current risk levels, rather than risk levels of the past
- Need to carefully consider organizational capacities (which actions and operational scale are achievable)
- Need to think creatively about early warning sources, including remote sensing
- Need for coordination between different humanitarian actors related to triggers, anticipatory actions, funding (alignment, complementarity)
- Need for coordination with national and sub-regional/regional food security mechanisms (e.g. cereal stocks)
- Need to scale up to be able to support people most at risk at a given time
- Need to evaluate impacts of actions once the program has triggered once and adjust actions and plans accordingly

Thank you



Early actions are based on weather forecasts,

Process of developing the EAP (optional)

