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Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

Niger: Population Movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal n° MDRNE013	Operation n° MDRNE013
Date of Issue: 25 September 2017	Glide number: OT-2014-000126-NER
Date of disaster: Since July 2014	
Operation start date: September 2014	Operation end date: 30 June 2017
Operation manager: responsible for planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and compliances: Pierre DANLADI	Contact Person: pierre.danladi@ifrc.org
Host National Society(ies): Niger Red Cross Society (NRCS)	Operation budget: CHF 1,434,323
Number of people affected: 248,000 people	Number of people assisted: 58,000
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: Two ICRC and Luxembourg Red Cross Society	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: UNHCR, WFP, OIM, UNFPA, Save the Children, OCHA, and IRC	

Appeal History:

July 2014: A large number of displaced people from southern Nigeria begin arriving in Niger's Diffa region from northern Nigeria. With local resources exhausted, host communities were unable to cope with the situation. Access to water, sanitation and primary health care was critically low, and immediate humanitarian assistance required.

September 2014: 170,000 Swiss francs allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF). Emergency Appeal launched for 1,062,406 Swiss francs to assist 80,000 persons in health and care, water, hygiene and sanitation, food security and livelihoods, and promote peace and social cohesion.

2015 - 2016: More than 115 serious security incidents recorded, leading to more than 240,000 displaced in Diffa. The Government's State of Emergency extended for Diffa.

July 2015: Revised Emergency Appeal issued for a total of 851,786 Swiss francs for a reduced caseload of 50,000 people, and Appeal extended to December 2015.

December 2015: Twelve-month Update issued, extending the Emergency Appeal to June 2016 while discussions are carried out on the direction of the operation.

August 2016: Revised Emergency Appeal launched for 1,429,530 Swiss francs support the NRCS to deliver assistance and support to 58,000 people for an additional 6 months.

October 2016: The Government of Niger and UNHCR report a total of 221.790 population in displacement situation while the security situation remains being a big issue.

December 2016: The Emergency Appeal extended up to June 2017 to allow provision of assistance in diverse domains to the target communities most affected by the population displacements.

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Since July 2014, the Diffa region in Niger has received approximately 800 displaced persons from Northern Nigeria each week. With 77,000 displaced persons being hosted in the region, the host and incoming population were in a critical situation due to lack of essential food and non-food items in shelter, health and water and sanitation. Needs assessment and scenario planning undertaken by the humanitarian agencies and the authorities indicate that this number will increase as the insecurity in northern Nigeria continues. According to the UNOCHA Humanitarian bulletin of September 2017, the Diffa region of Niger is currently hosting at least 248,000 people. This population includes the refugees, the internally displaced people (IDP) and the host population.



One of the Water point constructed by the Niger Red Cross Society being used by the affected population /Photo NRCS

Most of the displaced persons (refugees and returnees) are being hosted by families in communities while a large number are in the islands of Lake Chad. The local population in the affected regions of Diffa were depending on rains for farming and livestock. Since May 2014, the region is experiencing a rainfall shortage. The low rainfall is also affecting pasture growth for livestock and the current lean season is expected to continue until November 2017. According to FEWS NET report of Feb – September 2017, the results of the households' food security in the Diffa region indicates a Stress (IPC phase 2) or crisis (IPC phase 3). This situation will likely continue from February – September 2017 because of the persistent of the Boko Haram conflict, which continue to disrupt keys livelihoods and seasonal incomes.

The 2017 agricultural season in the region of Diffa is marked by the attacks of the grasshoppers on millet and sorghum and the caterpillars destroying legumes such as beans among others. At the beginning of this agricultural season, the government provided 5,800 liters of pesticides that could handle 13,000 hectares. But by 4 September 2017, more than 17,884 hectares were declared affected and 13,160 were treated with 9,243 liters of pesticides. Five out of the six districts of the region are concerned. This includes Diffa, Maine Soroa, Goudoumaria, Nguigmi and Bosso. The most affected by these attacks is Goudoumaria, with 10,307 hectares infested and 7,571 hectares treated; Maine Soroa with 2.269 ha affected including 2.175 treated; Nguigmi 1,480 ha affected and 1,200 treated; Bosso 500 infested and 350 treated; Diffa district 2.100 ha infested and 1,510 ha treated and in the Diffa municipality, 432 affected and 354 treated.

Diffa is also one of the poorest areas in Niger, and malnutrition rates remain very high (currently in most parts of Diffa, the Global Acute Malnutrition rate is 13%, above the critical threshold of 10%). As health care and access is limited, with the influx of new arrivals, the situation is putting an additional strain in the limited health facilities due to lack of personnel, infrastructure and medication.

The general health situation is low amongst the population in the region, with some islands of Lake Chad experiencing HIV prevalence rates of up to 10% (compared to the national rate of 0.6%). The sporadic and inadequate amounts of rainfall the region has caused the occurrence of Hepatitis E epidemic outbreak in the region. According to the Niger's Ministry of Health, from 1st January to 13 September 2017, at least 1840 hepatitis E confirmed cases have been registered including 38 deaths in the region of Diffa.

List of Partners support:

The NRCS is gratefully thanking all its partners who have supported the country during this crisis, these goes to: (See the

table below)

- American Red Cross
- British Red Cross,
- Swedish Red Cross,
- Canadian Red Cross Society
- Japanese Red Cross Society
- Red Cross of Monaco
- Netherlands Red Cross

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

Since the launch of the appeal (September 2014), an emergency plan of action has been elaborated and urgent activities have since been implemented. Health, water and sanitation activities were conducted in Baroua and Gagamari zones. A total of 120 community volunteers have been trained and provided with materials and tools to facilitate community sensitization in Baroua, Toumour and Yebi.

Weekly mobile clinics have been organized in villages around Baroua and Kindjaindi to assist the population with difficulty in accessing health facility. Mobile clinic activities combine community awareness on health and hygiene, screening of malnutrition cases, pre-natal consultations, vaccinations, infants` consultations, family planning, distribution of aqua-tabs, HIV voluntary testing and free medical treatment. However, due to the deterioration of the security situation, health activities have been temporarily halted until the situation allows access to the population. To prevent malaria on pregnant women and children under 5 years, 4,500 bed-nets have been procured to be distributed to the identified beneficiaries. During the cold period (December – February), 1,000 blankets have been provided to the pregnant women, children under 5 years and the old people as it has been assessed that they were the most vulnerable people hit by the coldness.

Table1: Mobile clinics activities (from December 2014 --February 2016)

Activity	Number of beneficiaries												
	2014/2015			2015								2016	TOTAL
	23-24 Dec	14-16 Jan	27-29 Jan	02-Jun	12-Jun	06-Jul	16-Jul	15-Aug	22-Aug	10-Sep	17-Sep	Jan-Feb	
Sensitization	10,618	12,908	1,112	514	475	388	481	393	214	473	273	1,561	29,410
Creening (GAM)	4	14	17	15	27	14	14	11	13	23	12	88	252
Pre Natal Consultation	49	29	33	53	39	13	21	24	18	23	17	1,110	1,429
Infant Consultation			34	28	19	22	26	19	25	28	26	157	384
Family planning		46	43	19	34	36	43	18	21	17	23	165	465
Distribution of aquatab				514	315	88	40	78		113	117	26,740	28,005
Vaccination	592	696	366	528	280	208	243	407	276	343		1,247	5,186
HIV/AIDS voluntary testing		7	18	23	13	9	18	23	17	13	14	68	223
Free medical treatment	211	803	779	680	389	215	372	255	236	673	265	656	5,534

Water, hygiene and sanitation activities have been conducted in the villages where access is possible. As the main need is expressed in term of water access, 11 water drilling system have been set up in 9 villages. The trained volunteers have organised community awareness sessions on water management, hygiene promotion and sanitation. Therefore, a total of 2,000 kits of water storage materials have been distributed to identified households. The kit is composed of a jerry can, a kettle, a bucket, and a cup. Further, at least 1400 people have been reached with the hygiene promotion.

Recovery and livelihoods activities through cash for work in agricultural and environment protection activities have been organised in the communes of Toumour and Gueskerou. In addition, 195 youths who were depending on taxi motorcycles transportation, have been supported in learning how to drive the vehicles and got driving licences.

In the cooperation with Luxembourg Red Cross a total of 5,500 tarpaulins have been distributed to the newly affected population. Further 1,000 tarpaulins have been distributed to 1,000 most vulnerable households by the NRCS volunteers.

During the cold period, a total of 2,000 blankets and 4,500 bed nets and blankets have been provided to pregnant women and children under 5 years old.

Overview of Host National Society

NRCS has deployed approximately 150 volunteers and a regional emergency response team comprising 25 members to provide assistance alongside the humanitarian actors within and outside the Movement. The national society has strong presence in the Diffa region and regularly undertakes long term development and humanitarian programming. The national society headquarters staff are experienced in different domains such as health and nutrition, food security, water, hygiene and sanitation. The regional branch takes part in the field assessment and participates in crisis meetings with the regional authorities and other humanitarian actors.

The NRCS in collaboration with the IFRC has responded through the existing MDRNE013 Population Movement Emergency Appeal. The population movement appeal which was launched in September 2014, was expected to end in June 2016. However, due to escalation of the attacks and the increase needs, the appeal timeframe has been extended to December 2016. Further, it has been extended afresh to June 2017 to allow the Niger Red Cross Society assist more of the vulnerable people as a result of the continuous attacks. The IFRC has continued to provide its supports to the NS in the field of water and sanitation, health and care, nutrition, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and social cohesion.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), IFRC, Luxembourg Red Cross and Niger Red Cross Society (NRCS) have field offices in Diffa region to assure relevant assistance to the affected population. A partnership agreement has been signed by the IFRC, ICRC, NRCS and Luxembourg Red Cross. The Movement partners hold regular meetings, conduct common assessments, and plans are initiated to provide with holistic and strategic support to the affected persons. The Movement operating in Diffa has set up new operational strategies for intervening in the same zone, complementing the assistance and coordinating the approach and strategies. The ICRC assistance focused on food distributions, water, health and protection. The Luxembourg Red Cross focused on shelter and sanitation. Following a rapid assessment organised by the Movement in May 2016, it was agreed that the IFRC's focus be on relief assistance (NFI distribution, provision of water and tarpaulins), with ICRC focusing on water and Luxembourg Red Cross focusing of latrines.

Movement Coordination

A cooperation agreement within the Movement has been signed among the Movement partners operating in Diffa (ICRC, IFRC, NRCS and Luxembourg Red Cross). ICRC provides food and non-food items, water infrastructures, health, protection and restoring family links. Luxembourg Red Cross support the National Society installing the temporary shelter, and sanitation facilities (latrines).

Since the beginning of the crisis, the NRCS has consulted with the ICRC, IFRC, and Luxembourg Red Cross; and monthly coordination meetings are held by Red Cross Movement members operating in the Diffa region.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Government of Niger, working through its Diffa Regional Crisis Committee chaired by the Governor and coordinated by OCHA and UNHCR, monitor the situation and organize weekly meetings, in which the regional Branch of NRCS and ICRC participate, alongside UN agencies (UNHCR, WFP, UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM) as well as national and international NGOs.

The authorities and humanitarian agencies continue to assist displaced persons. The Government of Niger launched an official appeal to assist the displaced and host families in Diffa. The Government is also distributing cereals at low prices to support the vulnerable families within the lean period. International NGOs (ACTED, Care International, IRC, MSF, Samaritan's Purse, Save the Children) and United Nations agencies (FAO, IOM, OCHA, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP and WHO) have been continuing assistance.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The security situation is volatile with persistent attacks occurring in Diffa region resulting in internal displacements of the population. More than 248,000 persons have been affected by the attacks and relocated to new sites. A Joint multi sectoral assessment missions have been organised and conducted by the government authorities and humanitarian organisations including the NRCS. The report of the joint multi sectoral needs assessment revealed that the refugees, the internally displaced persons and host population are in need of humanitarian assistance in terms of shelter, non-food items, water, hygiene, sanitation facilities, health and care, resilient livelihoods, education and social cohesion.

Food security, health, nutrition and water and sanitation are still the priority sectors having the most urgent needs. The population from the attacked villages, have left behind their livestock and assets. Due to security situation, the people's livelihoods are disrupted while some activities have been prohibited such as fishing, growing pepper, taxi motorcycles and community fuel selling.

On 19th May 2016 a rapid assessment was conducted by the Movement including IFRC in Boudouri site which hosts more than 10,000 IDPs from the 7 villages of the of Chetimari municipality. The assessment was conducted to identify the needs of women who constitute the majority of the IDPs. The assessment identified the following as the priority sectors to address the needs of the IDPs; food, water, hygiene and shelter for which assistance has been provided by Red Cross Movement. After the attacks to Yebi and Bosso (31st May; 3rd and 06th June 2016), the Red Cross Movement operating in Diffa set up new operational strategies for intervening in the affected zone, complementing the assistance and coordinating the approaches and strategies.

The most urgent needs were water, food, shelter, non-food items, hygiene and sanitation facilities, health and protection. As the rain season was approaching (July – September), there was an urgent need to provide bed-nets, blankets, tarpaulins. ICRC was ready to provide food, non-food items and water if the situations allows to organize an assessment and identification of the beneficiaries. Luxembourg Red Cross would complement the Red Cross action by providing shelter and access to latrines. However, the gaps are still recorded in terms of health (mobile clinics), shelter and non-food items (shelter kits, WASH kits, and kitchen sets). Food security, health, nutrition and water and sanitation were still the main prioritised sectors as having the most urgent needs.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Movement strategy: Movement partners operating in the Diffa region of Niger met on 5 March 2016 and agreed that activities could be resumed in accordance with a new "intervention strategy for Diffa region". Strengthening the capacity of the Diffa regional and local branches was the priority for Movement Partners. Therefore, it has been recommended; to operate in the same zones, enhance coordination and ensure complementing actions to the beneficiaries.

Target areas: The population located all along the main road from Chetimari to Kablewa, displaced from Bosso, Yebi, Toumour, Gueskerou, Diffa town and Chetimari.

Beneficiary households: 58,000 persons.

The needs: Food and non-food items; health and care; water access; sanitation facilities; hygiene promotion; food security and livelihoods; shelter.

Operational strategies: Based on data from a combined needs assessments and beneficiary identification:

- ICRC provided food and non-food items (including kitchen kits), water infrastructures, health and protection, protection and restoring family links.
- Luxembourg Red Cross supported the National Society installing the temporary shelter, and sanitation facilities (latrines).
- IFRC supported in providing shelter to households with pregnant and breastfeeding women, households with malnourished children, the elderly and sick people who don't have shelter. A total of 150 volunteers were trained in resilient construction and conducted awareness sessions on safe shelter, adequate use of natural resources in construction to minimise the impact on host community's environment.
- IFRC supported the NS in water and sanitation facilities (water drilling, sensitization, sanitation, cleaning disinfection etc.), health and care, epidemic control, nutrition, risk reduction and livelihoods.

The IFRC continued working closely and coordinating with other humanitarian actors to provide diverse, adequate and complementary response. UNHCR and IOM were providing protection, NFI and shelter for refugees and IDP. WFP and Niger authorities continued assisting with food. UNICEF, WHO and MSF, Safe the Children were in charge of health and nutrition. The majority of these actors and other NGOs intervened mainly in refugee camps or transits sites. The support of ICRC and IFRC to NRCS were directed to the assistance of people outside the camps and transit sites. This support focused on emergency activities as the situation was not stable. The assistance of the IFRC was coupled with strengthening the resilience of affected populations and recovery activities as well as NRCS, Diffa branch capacity building.

Overall Objective

The overall objective was to assist 58,000 beneficiaries with emergency health, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, and food security, nutrition and livelihoods support.

Operational support services

Human resources (HR)

The NRCS branch in Diffa has trained and deployed 150 volunteers. All trained or refreshed volunteers have conducted activities on emergency health, water and sanitation, food security, nutrition and livelihood, and social cohesion. The NRCS staff from Niamey and Diffa were responsible for implementation of the operation. The IFRC supported this operation through its team based in Niamey and Diffa. In addition, the IFRC's country office continued to technically support the NRCS, while the Sahel CCST and the Region office supported with human guidance, resources mobilisation and other managerial support.

Logistics and supply chain

Professional logistical support was provided in accordance with IFRC standards. The NRCS utilized the existing warehousing facilities for storage and vehicles in the regional and local branches for efficient dispatch of NFI. The IFRC rented two vehicles through its leasing system to support the implementation of this operation. Luxembourg RC possessed a truck in Diffa and this was used when the need arises. The ICRC trucks were also called upon when the need of transporting materials from Niamey to Diffa arose. There was no warehouse in Diffa, but delivery and storage of relevant materials and vehicles were stored in the regional office building. The procurements were executed following IFRC standards and procedures.

Communications

The IFRC presence in Niger helped to raise the NS profile in the country, enhanced partnership opportunities and promoted IFRC policies to create effective partnerships through existing cooperation mechanisms. The IFRC country office has developed and expanded links with all stakeholders, such as local and national media, diplomatic missions, local authorities and NGOs to strengthen advocacy efforts. Through the support of the national society communication coordinator, the operation disseminated, and visibility was ensured. The NRCS used its website and magazine (newsletters) to share the achievements of this operation. The National Society (supported by IFRC Country Representation) provided regular updates on the operation to the Regional Office. The progress updates were shared through the Movement bulletin "Facts and Figures" where ICRC, IFRC, NRCS and Luxembourg RC also published their achievements.

Security

The security situation in the 7 other regions of Niger has improved since the beginning of 2014, but it has deteriorated in the Diffa region due to its position close to the North of Nigeria. Rebel groups have conducted sporadic attacks on security forces and mining operations, mainly in the villages located near the border with Nigeria. According to the UNOCHA, from February 2015 to 4 July 2016 at least one hundred and fifteen (115) security incidents have been recorded. The Niger Country Security plan was last updated in May 2017 taking into account the volatile security situation in Diffa region. The Country Office is responsible for the security of all IFRC personnel in the country and all IFRC operations are to be conducted in accordance with IFRC minimum security requirements and the security plans for Niger. The ICRC is in the Diffa region as well and has mainly contributed to improve the coordination around security issues (as security lead agency in Diffa region). In addition, the IFRC Country office ensured that all staff (IFRC and NS) supporting the operation completed the Stay Safe e-learning modules i.e. personal security and security management.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

The IFRC country office supported the national society in developing a monitoring plan with indicators to measure the progress and performance of operation. The NRCS has established a monitoring and evaluation system with support from the IFRC and in-country partner NS. NS field staff were briefed on PMER procedures. Regular reports on the implementation were produced and transmitted.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Health and Care

Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced
Output 1.1 Community-based disease prevention, health and nutrition promotion is provided to the target population
Activities planned: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Train 150 community-based volunteers in CBHFA and communication on STD (120 already trained) 2. Provide volunteers first aid kits and information, education and communication material and means; 3. Procure two (2) boats (canoes) for monitoring health mobile care activities in Lake Chad island (incentive for captain) 4. Procure 20 life vest and safety equipment for boats and train volunteers on their use 5. Establish agreement with WHO and provide the health centres with medication received from WHO; 6. Distribute 2,000 mosquito nets to the most vulnerable 7. Provided 1,000 blankets on the most vulnerable pregnant women, children under 5 years and old; 8. Monitoring and supervision NS HQ and field
Achievements
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A total of 120 volunteers have been trained in CBHFA and communication. The trained volunteers were provided with IEC tools and communication materials; 2. Two (2) Canoes, equipment and accessories have been procured to facilitate displacements in the island of Lake Chad. However, due to the relocation of the population from the island, this activity has been suspended. 3. Mobile clinic activities have been conducted in the villages around Baroua and Kindjaindi, the main destination for the population from the islands. 4. A total of 4,500 bed-nets have been distributed to pregnant women and children under 5 years old. 5. A total of 2,000 blankets have been provided to the pregnant women, children under 5 years and the old people
Output 1.2: HIV/AIDS prevention and essential management provided
Activities Planned: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organize monthly information, education and communication, home visit alongside to targeted risk group; 2. Refresher training for 50 volunteers in health and nutrition 3. Organize weekly mobile clinics to the target communities located in Diffa, Chetimari and Kindjaindi communes 4. Conduct awareness sessions on health and nutrition to target communities located in Diffa, Chetimari and Kindjaindi communes 5. Screen acute malnutrition cases and refer severe cases to the health centres 6. Provide health-related materials (5,000 bed-nets, 4,000 blankets, 2,000 sanitary pads, condoms) to target households
Achievements
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least 30,810 people were reached with the information, education and communication with the home visit approach. This has enable 223 people to accept HIV voluntary testing and now they are aware of their health status. 2. At least 50 volunteers have been trained in health and nutrition 3. At least 12 mobiles clinics to the target communities located in Diffa, Chetimari and Kindjaindi communes 4. At least 30,810 people have been reached by the awareness sessions on health and nutrition to target communities located in Diffa, Chetimari and Kindjaindi 5. In total 252 people were screened for acute malnutrition cases during mobile clinics and they were referred to the nutritional centre for confirmation and care 6. A total of 2,000 blankets, 4,500 mosquito bed-nets and 2,000 sanitary pads have been provided to pregnant women and children under 5 years old.
Challenges
Due to insecurity, it wasn't easy to meet the beneficiaries in the same area. Once they are targeted, it is important to carry out the humanitarian services. If not you, it is difficult to track as they move to another area to save their lives.
Lessons learned
It is important to understand that in the conflict setting, there is no need to target beneficiaries and come back some days back for the humanitarians' assistance. Because, they are not stable. They move from one place to another to save their life. Further, it was also noted that the mobile clinic was in the conflict context therefore nobody will think of going to the hospital rather than hiding himself from the enemies.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Outcome 2 Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities
Output 2.1 Daily access to safe water, sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to 5,000 households (35,000 persons)
Activities planned: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct refresher training for 120 volunteers on use of water purification tablets; 2. Provide access to safe water through rehabilitation of 5 existing water points and 4 new drills 3. Provide water treatment tablets (aquatabs) and demonstrate their use to the communities, 4. Conduct awareness sessions on water, hygiene and sanitation to the target communities located in Diffa, Chetimari and Kindjaindi communes (both in host families and relocation sites) 5. Provide water storage materials (8.000bowls/cups, 5.000 buckets, 5,000 jerry cans) to identified materials 6. Construct 5 water points and 4 existing wells for targeted communities (boreholes equipped with hand pumps and wells) 7. Construct/rehabilitate 3 sanitation facilities (block of latrines) at health centres and in relocation sites were applicable.
Achievements: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A total of 120 volunteers have been trained on use of water purification tablets 2. Two (2) water points have been rehabilitated and 9 water drilling system have been set up in 8 new sites, 3. A total of 28,005 households have been provided with water purification tablets after being demonstrated on their use; 4. The NRCS volunteers have carried out sensitization on water, hygiene and health promotion, adequate sanitation and this has reached 30,810 people in the communities of Diffa, Chetimari and Kadjaindi municipalities 5. At least 2,000 buckets, 2,000 jerrycans and 2,000 cups have been distributed to 1,000 most vulnerable families; 6. At least 11 water points have been constructed (water drilling system); 7. At least 2 blocks of 4 sanitation facilities (latrines) have been constructed at the health centres.
Output 2.2: Adequate sanitation which meets SPHERE Standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to 11,000 people
Activities Planned: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construct/refection of 4 public latrines in IHC and communities (see above) 2. Provide sanitation tools and protection material and organize monthly community sanitation activities
Achievements:
Output 2.3: Hygiene promotion activities which meet SPHERE Standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population
Activities Planned: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Train volunteers on PHAST, cholera prevention and hygiene promotion messaging 2. Conduct hygiene promotions to the target population 3. Put in place WATSAN and PHAST 10 community clubs
Achievements: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. A total of 120 volunteers have been trained on PHAST, Cholera prevention and hygiene promotion messaging 9. A total of six (6) community clubs have been put in place 10. Due to the security situation, it was not advisable to gather the population and organize monthly community sanitation activities. The materials were kept at the branch's store to use when possible.
Output 2.4: Hygiene related goods (NFIs) which meets Sphere Standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population
Activities Planned: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide sanitation material to the community 2. Provide 2,000 target households with water storage materials (Jerrycans, buckets, cups and bowls)
Achievements: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. The sanitation material to the community have not been provided due to the fact that the population has not been stable for security reasons 12. (see in section 2.1 achievements)

Challenges
The persistent insecurity in the affected areas have not made it easy to implement activities as planned. Several times, the volunteers have to postpone their rendez-vous because of terrorist attacks.
Lessons learned
It is important for Red Cross volunteers to have completed Stay Safe security course before undertaking activities in the conflict areas.



Livelihoods, Nutrition and Food Security

Outcome 3 Immediate food needs of the disaster affected population are met
Output 3.1 Household income is maintained where income sources are disrupted (2,000 households or 14,000 people)
Activities planned:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sign agreement with WFP to distribute food parcels 2. Update monthly the beneficiary list received from WFP 3. Train 60 volunteers on distributions techniques 4. Distribute monthly food parcel to 25,000 persons in target communities (closed activity) 5. Malnutrition screening and referrals for malnourished people (under mobile clinics) 6. Training of 50 volunteers on resilient construction and awareness raising on safe shelter, adequate use of natural resources in construction to minimise the impact on host community and environment, 7. Volunteers to conduct awareness sessions on resilient shelter construction and safe shelter, 8. Select the beneficiaries and distribute the tarpaulins; and assist the elderly and the sick to install their huts.
Achievements
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least 195 youths who were depending on taxi motorcycle transportation, have been supported in learning how to drive vehicles and got their driving licences; 2. At least two (2) grinding machines for processing agricultural products were provided to two (2) women associations in Assaga and Zeinam Chelomi site, Further, 75 women have benefitted from the training on tailoring (sowing clothes), each of the trained 75 women have received a sewing machine with accessories for their work in the community as income generating activities 3. Not funded
Output 1.2: Household income is maintained where income sources are disrupted (target: 6,000 people)
Activities Planned:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organise cash for work activities for dune fixation and trees plantation on 100ha 2. Support the youth in professional training (300 boys/ladies) such as schools driving, tailoring, mechanics, woodwork 3. Develop income generating activities for 200 people who left Chad islands (small business)
Achievements:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A total of 500 households have been identified to organise dunes fixation and planting trees. The activity has been implanted in December 2016 in Toumour and Gueskerou communes 2. A total of 195 youths who were depending on taxi motorcycles transportation, have been financially supported in learning how to drive and got their driving licences 3. At least two (2) grinding machines for processing agricultural products were provided to two (2) women associations in Assaga and Zeinam Chelomi site, Further, 75 young ladies have benefitted from the training on tailoring (sewing clothes), each of the trained 75 young ladies have received a sowing machine with accessories for their work in the community as income generating activities
Outcome 2: Critical nutritional status of the targeted community is improved
Output 2.1: Information regarding better infant and young child feeding practices is made available and supplied by mothers
Planned activities:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organise community radio broadcast and media coverage on better nutrition of children 2. Produce communication/visibility materials
Achievements:
A total of 10 community radio have been identified. The Journalists have designed and broadcasted the messages in the local language

Output 2.2: Integrated Health centres (IHC) in targeted areas have the capacity to receive and care of all referred malnourished cases.
Activities planned: 1. Organise training to IHC staff on care and referral methodologies 2. Support the IHC in small rehabilitation, maternity
Achievement: Not funded.
Outcome 3: Reduced food insecurity among 2,500 affected households
Output 3.1: Productive assets are replaced and retained
Activities Planned: 1. Train community beneficiaries in cereal bank management 2. Rehabilitate 2 pastoral wells for livestock 3. Monitor, coach and accompany women throughout the vegetable growing process until harvest
Achievement: 1. Activity not conducted due to security reasons 2. Not funded
Output 3.2: Productive assets/inputs for primary production provided in accordance with the seasonal calendar
Activities Planned: 1. Provide fertilizer for the gardening and improved seeds multiplication 2. Distribute the seeds and monitor the communities activities
Achievement: Not funded
Output 3.3: Natural resource management is supported for sustainable recovery
Activities Planned: 1. Create or rehabilitate 5 vegetable associations (fence, wells) 2. Support the associations with the seeds and materials 3. Trains the associations on appropriate gardening techniques 4. Supervision and monitoring
Achievements: Not funded
Output 3.4: Improve Red Cross safer access and community cohesion amongst refugee and host families
Activities Planned: 1. Organisation of socio-cultural activities gathering women, children and youth 2. Support women association; 3. Provide recreation materials and equipment for the IEC centres
Achievements: 1. A total of 10 community radios have been identified. One journalist has been trained and appointed as social cohesion focal person. During the training, the trainees elaborated messages to be broadcast in the local language through the 10 community radios. 2. Not funded 3. Not funded.
Challenges
The strategy used by the terrorists in this area is to utilise young idle people (boys and girls) with bombs to blow themselves up in public and kill several people at once. Thus, the operation focused on providing job to idle young people to reduce risk of being user of bombs.
Lessons learned
It is important to engage idle young people (boys and girls) in operation through various activities to avoid abuse of being bomb users.



Shelter and Settlements

Outcome 3 Displaced populations live in dignified shelters that allow them to properly cross the rainy season
Output 3.1 A total of 2,000 households in Yebi and Toumour received tarpaulins to cover their huts
Activities planned: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Procure 2,000 tarpaulins and accessories (ropes sticks) 2. Select the beneficiaries 3. Distribute the tarpaulins and support assist the elderly and the sick to install their huts 4. Volunteers conduct awareness sessions on resilient shelter construction and safe shelter, 5. Produce stickers, flags and posters to be used during activities and constructions 6. Training of 50 volunteers on resilient construction and awareness raising on safe shelter, adequate use of natural resources in construction to minimise the impact on host community and environment.
Achievements
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least 1,000 tarpaulins have been purchased for the distribution; 2. At least 3,250 families have been identified for tarpaulins, further, after the training of resilient shelter construction, the volunteers assisted elderly people to construct their shelters. 3. At least 6,500 tarpaulins have been distributed to 3,250 families. Kindly note that 5,500 tarpaulins were provided by the Luxembourg Red Cross Society and distributed to 2,250 families (2 per target families) while 1,000 were provided by the fund mobilized through Emergency Appeal and distributed to 1,000 families. 4. Not funded; 5. Not funded 6. At least 50 volunteers have been trained on water management, hygiene promotion, adequate sanitation, resilient shelter construction and awareness raising on safe shelter and adequate use of natural resources in construction to minimise the impact on host communities and environment;
Challenges
<p>Most of the refugees and internally displaced people doesn't have adequate shelter. The majority people are still sheltering in the open air. They are exposed to mosquitos and to bad weather condition and therefore to diseases such as malaria, respiratory infectious diseases. Thanks to the Luxembourg Red Cross Society which complement the effort of the IFRC to support the NRCS in shelter construction.</p>
Lessons learned
<p>In the context of conflict, sometimes the needs are enormous and only one organisation cannot fill the gap. Therefore, it is important to work in collaboration and coordination with other humanitarian actors to complement the effort already deployed by one organisation.</p>



National Society capacity building

Outcome 5 The quality of the operation is supported, through protecting and promoting the National Society's development, capacity building and future sustainability
Output 5.1 The National Society (headquarters and Diffa regional branch) is supported in human resources and equipment
Activities planned: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Small rehabilitation of the Diffa and Nguigmi branches and the headquarters 2. Install internet in 2 local branches (Bosso and Maine Soroa) 3. Support the salary/indemnities of 2 keys managers of the National Society staff in finance, volunteer coordination, 4. Recruit a National Society Operations Field Officer to be based in Diffa. 5. Organize and lead monthly Red Cross and Red Crescent Coordination meetings

Achievements
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Diffa branch has been rehabilitated and equipped. Due to the security situation, the rehabilitation of the Nguigmi branch has not been possible. 2. The security situation did not allow the installation of internet in the Bosso and Maine Soroa. 3. The salaries and indemnities of the 4 national society staff in finance, volunteers' coordination, health assistant coordinator and driver were regularly paid during the implementation of the Emergency Appeal. 4. A field Operations Officer and a field Finance Officer have been recruited to support the Diffa branch during the implantation of this operation. 5. Monthly coordination meetings are regularly organized in the Diffa region. The meetings always gathered ICRC, Luxembourg RC, Niger Red Cross Society and the IFRC. This was an excellent opportunity to discuss the activities implemented and the find synergies where applicable. From these regular meetings, a joint Plan of Action was issued and shared as a strategy to work together as a Red Cross Movement.
Output 5.2 Strengthened capacity to the NS in PMER
Planned Activities:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Train 4 local branches senior staff in PMER 7. Monitor, evaluate and report on operational activities
Achievements
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not funded 2. The EA activities have been implemented as planned
Output 5.3 The transport capacity of the Diffa regional branch is improved
Planned Activities:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Lease 2 vehicles for monitoring the activities in Diffa; 9. Support the branches with fuel and maintenance
Achievements
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least two vehicles were rented through the IFRC leasing system to support the implementation of this operation 2. The fuel for vehicles were provided to facilitate the implementation of the activities
Challenges
The project has ended, but the needs are still enormous since the displaced population and the refugees are still sheltering in the camps. Further, the Diffa region of Niger is currently facing Hepatitis E epidemic outbreak. Therefore, the national society is still requesting the support of the IFRC to continue its support to the displaced people and the refugees.
Lessons learned
While we are supporting the indemnities and salaries of the national staff within an operation, it is important to explain that this assistance will stop at the end of the operation timeframe.

D. THE BUDGET

Explanation for variation

Shelter relief: CHF -32,802

During the project implementation in June 2016, attacks was escalated by the Boko Haram group and inter-community conflicts that has killed at least 40 people This led to a large influx of population movement, estimated by the Diffa regional authorities to be 69,674 people mainly from Bosso and Toumour. The last influx was preceded by the one of May 2016 where approximately 8,500 people fled their villages following the decision of the Niger State Authorities to relocate the population of 7 villages on the border of the river Komadougou for security reasons. Recognizing flow and volume of new influx, NRCS in collaboration with the IFRC has purchased additional tarpaulins for people meet the shelter needs. Initially the EA planned to reach 1,000 people with the distribution of tarpaulins, finally due to the escalation of the situation, a total of 3.250 people have been reached with the distribution of tarpaulins (6,500 tarpaulins were distributed finally)

Clothing and textiles: CHF -8,877

This also follows the reasons mentioned above, during the escalation of the fresh displaced people, due to the insufficient shelter, most of the displaced people were living in the open air. They were exposed to the malaria. Many people especially children and pregnant women have developed malaria symptoms. The malaria cases have reached its paramount at the Health centers. Therefore, the NRCS, responsible for the mobile clinics, decided to purchase additional mosquito/ bed nets and distribute to the affected population. This was the cause of this variance. Initially the EA planned to purchase 2,000 mosquito bed-nets, at the end of the day, 4,500 pieces have been provided and distributed.

1. Water and sanitation: CHF -9,769

Following the new needs presented by the affected population, the NRCS purchased additional soaps and hygienic pads for women. This was to address the urgent needs of the beneficiaries, particularly women.

2. Medical and First Aid: CHF -12,217

It is to be noted that the NRCS in collaboration with the IFRC was in charge of mobile clinic. Therefore, the transport of the mobile clinic teams, transportation of medicines and the first Aid treatment were provided to the injured people increases the expenses than budget line.

3. Teaching materials: CHF -36,773

The initial budget allocated for this activity was CHF 3,981. However, due to the unknown knowledge of the volunteers, there was a need to train more volunteers before undertaking the project implementation. Hence several trainings have been achieved to upgrade the knowledge of volunteers. This has caused extra expenses.

4. Others supplies and Services: CHF -22,423

This budget line was under estimated. This included fuel for vehicles, training of women on socio cultural activities and the media coverage.

5. International Staff

The project budget provided CHF 96,000 for international staff. However, CHF 251,995 have been spent creating a gap of CHF -155,995.

6. Travel:

The initial allocation for travel was CHF 17,776 and CHF 29,445 has been spent due to several missions for meetings; delegates R&R and leaves. Also, there has been changes of Delegates in Niger. This has also affected the travel budget lines.

The Appeal has a remaining balance, considering the humanitarian needs in Niger, the remaining project balance will be re-allocated to the Country 2018 DoP to be utilized for the Disaster initiative.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

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-

For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

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[Click here](#)

1. Revised Emergency Appeal budget (if needed) [below](#)
 2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page
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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.



Niger Population Movement MDRNE 013- "Final report"-

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNE013 - Niger - Population Movement

Timeframe: 12 Sep 14 to 30 Jun 17

Appeal Launch Date: 18 Sep 14

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/9-2017/10	Programme	MDRNE013
Budget Timeframe	2014/9-2017/6	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget			1,401,982			1,401,982	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>American Red Cross</i>			23,802			23,802	
<i>British Red Cross</i>			82,590			82,590	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>			47,300			47,300	
<i>Other</i>			3,261			3,261	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>			12,064			12,064	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>			332,616			332,616	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>			37,589			37,589	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>			367,060			367,060	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)</i>			180,105			180,105	
C1. Cash contributions			1,086,387			1,086,387	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)			1,086,387			1,086,387	
D. Total Funding = B + C			1,086,387			1,086,387	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income			1,086,387			1,086,387	
E. Expenditure			-1,082,591			-1,082,591	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)			3,795			3,795	

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Subsector:	*		

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)				1,401,982			1,401,982	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief				32,802		32,802	-32,802	
Shelter - Transitional	53,019			18,871		18,871	34,148	
Construction - Facilities	26,500			2,383		2,383	24,117	
Construction Materials				193		193	-193	
Clothing & Textiles	32,264			41,141		41,141	-8,877	
Food	4,000						4,000	
Seeds & Plants	0						0	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	119,000			128,769		128,769	-9,769	
Medical & First Aid	2,830			15,047		15,047	-12,217	
Teaching Materials	3,981			40,754		40,754	-36,773	
Utensils & Tools	55,638			27,417		27,417	28,221	
Other Supplies & Services	8,000			30,423		30,423	-22,423	
Cash Disbursement	50,123			10,234		10,234	39,889	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	355,354			348,033		348,033	7,321	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Land & Buildings				1,364		1,364	-1,364	
Vehicles	11,921						11,921	
Computers & Telecom	0			172		172	-172	
Office & Household Equipment	5,000						5,000	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	16,921			1,537		1,537	15,384	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	1,509			865		865	645	
Distribution & Monitoring	0			27,359		27,359	-27,359	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	76,500			45,219		45,219	31,281	
Logistics Services				4,340		4,340	-4,340	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	78,009			77,783		77,783	226	
Personnel								
International Staff	96,000			251,995		251,995	-155,995	
National Staff	77,254			41,378		41,378	35,876	
National Society Staff	109,278			48,727		48,727	60,551	
Volunteers	56,938			13,928		13,928	43,009	
Total Personnel	339,470			356,028		356,028	-16,558	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	0						0	
Professional Fees	20,550			14,314		14,314	6,236	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	20,550			14,314		14,314	6,236	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	79,301			8,181		8,181	71,120	
Total Workshops & Training	79,301			8,181		8,181	71,120	
General Expenditure								
Travel	17,776			29,445		29,445	-11,669	
Information & Public Relations	17,041			1,094		1,094	15,947	
Office Costs	33,303			11,244		11,244	22,060	
Communications	28,397			17,213		17,213	11,184	
Financial Charges	10,132			6,583		6,583	3,549	
Other General Expenses	7,500			2,142		2,142	5,358	
Shared Office and Services Costs	312,660			136,863		136,863	175,797	

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)				1,401,982			1,401,982	
Total General Expenditure	426,810			204,584			204,584	222,226
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recovr	85,567			65,680			65,680	19,887
Total Indirect Costs	85,567			65,680			65,680	19,887
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee				4,352			4,352	-4,352
Pledge Reporting Fees				2,100			2,100	-2,100
Total Pledge Specific Costs				6,452			6,452	-6,452
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,401,982			1,082,591			1,082,591	319,390
VARIANCE (C - D)				319,390			319,390	

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRNE013 - Niger - Population Movement**

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development							
Migration	1,401,982		1,086,387	1,086,387	1,082,591	3,795	
Subtotal BL3	1,401,982		1,086,387	1,086,387	1,082,591	3,795	
GRAND TOTAL	1,401,982		1,086,387	1,086,387	1,082,591	3,795	