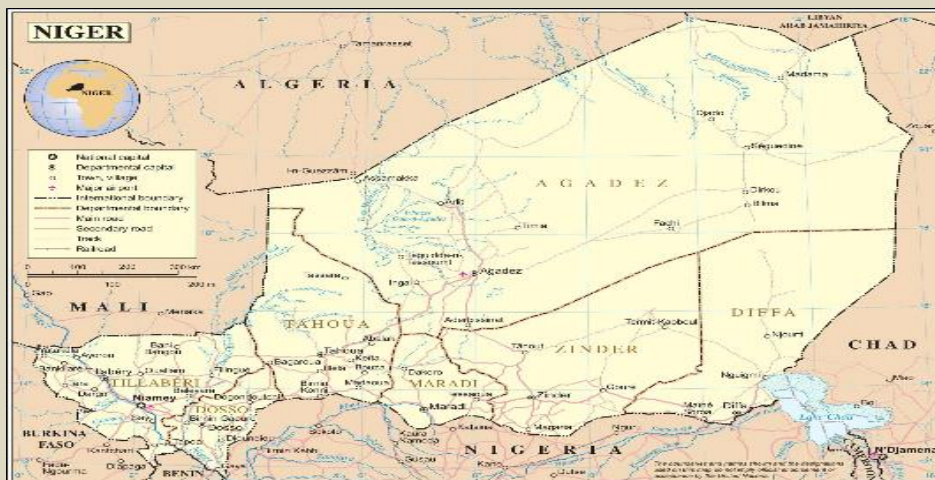


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Operational Plan 2018 Niger



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies



AREAS OF FOCUS	Disaster Risk Reduction	Shelter	Livelihoods	Health
	 People targeted Male: 9,000 Female: 6,000 Requirements (CHF 259,415)	 N/A	 People targeted Male: 9,000 Female: 6,000 Requirements (CHF 538,450)	 People targeted Male: 10,000 Female: 15,000 Requirements (CHF 156,547)
STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Gender, Protection & Inclusion	Migration	
	 People targeted Male: 10,000 Female: 15,000 Requirements (CHF 184,518)	 People targeted Male: 500 Female: 1,790 Requirements (CHF 61,794)	 People targeted Male: 6,500 Female: 7,500 Requirements (CHF 444,344)	
STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION	Strengthen National Society	Ensure effective international disaster management	Influence others as leading strategic partner	Ensure effective IFRC
	Requirements (CHF 137,735)	Requirements (CHF 0)	Requirements (CHF 0)	Requirements (CHF 847,575)

1 Introduction

This country operational plan (CoP) outlines the results that the IFRC wants to achieve in collaboration with Niger Red Cross over 2018 and aims to assist 96,290 people (approximately Male 45,000 and Female: 51,290) for 2018. This CoP is complemented by the Emergency Appeal (EA) being launched to meet immediate needs of vulnerable people and establish base for National Society to be better prepared in dealing with complex emergencies. Thus, the EA is based on planned phases which will eventually graduate to longer term development activities such institutional preparedness, skill and capacity for diversification of livelihood, sustainable solutions for health care, water sanitation and hygiene services, etc. Whilst both CoP and EA are being implemented simultaneously, they address humanitarian action to different target groups and with the EA being complementing impending needs identified in a specific geographical area of Diffa. The results are part of coherent and co-ordinated approach of IFRC support to National Societies world-wide. In Niger, the IFRC will be supporting the NRCS in the following Areas of Focus (AoFs) :

1. Disaster Risk Reduction
3. Livelihoods
4. Health
5. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
6. Protection, Gender and Inclusion
7. Migration

These AoFs are part of coherent and co-ordinated global approach supported Strategies for Implementation (SFI) describing IFRC support to National Societies. These include:

1. Strengthen National Society capacities and ensure sustained and relevant Red Cross and Red Crescent presence in communities focusing on volunteer activities
2. Ensure effective international disaster management.
3. Influence others as a leading strategic partner in humanitarian action and community resilience.
4. Ensure a strong IFRC that is effective, credible and accountable emphasizing on IFRC youth Policy and Humanitarian Education.

The CoP and Emergency Appeal are aligned with the current needs and assessments described and detailed by the humanitarian and development actors in Niger through the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP 2018) and the Social and Economic Development Plan 2017-2021 (PDES) drafted by Niger Ministry of Plan with the support of UNDP and Nigerien CSOs. It is also aligned with the National Society Strategic and Development Plan 2017 - 2021.

Furthermore, the proposed operational programme expects to:

1. respond to the longer term needs of Niger in terms of food insecurity, malnutrition, epidemics, floods and population movements;
2. transversally reinforce the protection components of the response;
3. strengthen the National Society to be more resilient and autonomous, to increase its capacities and become an actor of change as a key responder to both quick and slow onset emergencies.

For 2018, the humanitarian community in Niger has identified a total of 2,3 million of persons in need of humanitarian assistance, with an exponential increase of 400,000 more persons compared to 2017, which highlights the increasing needs existing in the country and confirming that the response needs to go in 2 ways: emergency response - preparedness and linking it with recovery and long-term developmental and sustainable actions.

2 Background

2.1 Context

With a population of more than 22 million inhabitants and a land surface of 1,267,000 kilometres' square, Niger is, according to "United Nations' Human Development Index (HDI), the lowest-ranked country of the world (188th). Most of its inhabitants are subsistence farmers with small plots of dusty, infertile land.

The drought-stricken country cannot feed itself, even in good years, food insecurity and malnutrition remain chronic. Recurrent natural and man-made emergencies are another big threat. The insecurity from neighbouring countries (Mali, Libya and Nigeria) triggered massive population movements to and within Niger and exacerbate the vulnerability of people already suffering in the weak economy. In addition, Niger is regularly hit by serious disasters such as floods, epidemics outbreaks, drought, food and nutritional insecurity. All these disasters represent a significant challenge to the affected population. Also, Niger is a transit country for most South Sahelian African migrants to North-Africa or Europe.

According to the results of the general population and housing census¹, the population of Niger has increased from 11,060,291 inhabitants in 2001 to 17,138,707 inhabitants in 2012, and up to around 22 Million by 2018, meaning a growth rate of 3.9% per year, the highest worldwide, and implying a fertility rate of 7.6 children per woman (on average). The reasons are also related to the high rate of early marriages (76.3% of girls get married before the age of 18 and 28% before the age of 15), the low use of contraceptive methods (12.2%), the relatively low level of schooling for girls.

This 3,9% growth rate implies doubling the population every 18 years, and thus, in 2030, the population of Niger will exceed 34 million inhabitants, which will become 68 million inhabitants by 2050. As a result, Niger will count with an extremely young population (around 69% under 25 years of age, hence the need for public spending in the sectors of health, education, and infrastructure to confront with this reality). The discrepancy between the population growth rate and the economic growth (around 3,2%), shows that the country will not be able to support the population needs, and scarcity and precarious living conditions will be an increasing concern for the country.

The immediate implications of the above are: (i) low potential to capture the demographic dividend; (ii) the increasing social demand for education, health, water and sanitation; (iii) strong pressure on natural resources including water and land (crops and pastoral); (iv) the risks of environmental degradation linked to the over-exploitation of natural resources; (v) the exacerbation of conflicts over the control and exploitation of natural resources (agriculture / livestock farming, etc.); (vi) the risk of worsening of food and nutrition crises; (vii) the risks of uncontrolled migration.

According to ACAPS² Drought, floods, and epidemics in Niger frequently drive food security, nutrition, and health crises. Compounding this situation, and despite regional military efforts, insurgencies impact civilian populations along the Komadougou Yobe River and the shores of Lake Chad and have caused extensive displacement.

Recent droughts have worsened the food security and the overall humanitarian situation. Up to 408,000 people are food insecure with 280,000 lacking access to potable water and adequate sanitation facilities. With the dry and hot weather continuing, no significant improvements can be expected to the food security situation.

2.2. The Red Cross Movement presence in the country

IFRC are present in-country with a head of office and a small team consisting of a programme coordinator, a security delegate (to be recruited) as well as support staff in finance, logistics and IT. In response to the above listed disasters, the Movement partners in Niger are strongly contributing to reduce the vulnerability of the affected population. Since the beginning of the Diffa crisis in 2014, the IFRC supported the NRCS with an Emergency Appeal of CHF 1.4 million to address the needs of 58,000 people on health, water and sanitation; and relief activities for three years. Further DREF operations were launched in the last two years to address both outbreaks and food security. Therefore, the NRCS is familiar with IFRC procedures and it has a good experience in managing IFRC projects.

¹ **Social and Economic Development Plan 2017-2021**

² <https://www.acaps.org/country/niger>

The ICRC is also supporting the Niger Red Cross society in the response to the enormous disasters that the country is going through. Its activities mainly focused on Health, Economic Security, WATHAB and visit to prisons. ICRC is also providing great support to Migration Programs specially in Health area.

Others Red Cross Partners in the country includes the French Red Cross (FRC), Irish Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross and Iranian Red Crescent. The FRC is present in the country since 2015 dedicated in implementing nutrition programs dealing with severe and moderate acute malnutrition. The FRC is also working on migratory area in the region of Agadez, providing health care and psychosocial support to migrants in transit in the city of Agadez. Irish Red Cross is supporting the NS to contribute to the sustainable improvement of food security in vulnerable communities by strengthening livelihood strategies at the community level and building community resilience. The Luxembourg Red Cross has been working with the NS for nearly four (4) years in the region of Diffa to assist the IDPs and host populations of Niger as well as refugees from Nigeria in the area of shelter, hygiene and sanitation. The Belgian Red Cross has been present in Niger since 2013, the BRC supports in the implementation of community resilience project in the Dosso region since 2014. Danish Red Cross is focused on migration programs in the region of Niamey and strengthening the capacities of the NS. The British Red Cross is strengthening the NS in the area of Cash Transfer Programming (CTP). With regard to the above, it appears that the NRCS is well capacitated and well experienced in managing short and long-time programs.

2.3. Importance of the Country Operation Plan

This Operational Plan holds a strong interest in mitigating the impact of disasters through community resilience activities and addressing the needs resulting from recurrent and chronic disasters that hit the Niger territory over years, to which we need to add lack of public services, weak of public infrastructures, which makes its population highly vulnerable to the above-mentioned crises (drought, food insecurity, floods, epidemics and population movement). In 2018, the humanitarian actors in Niger estimates that 2,3 million people will need humanitarian assistance which is an increase of 400,000 people compare to 2017. According to the Niger HNO 2018, acute malnutrition is a chronic problem in Niger with difficulty to master because of its multisectoral causes. The regions of Agadez, Maradi and Zinder are the most affected by malnutrition with a prevalence of overall acute malnutrition above the national average of 10.3% and the prevalence of severe acute malnutrition greater than 2%.

Despite the good 2017 cropping year prospects, a drought band crossing the pastoral zones of the north Dosso, Maradi and in the border area between Agadez and Tahoua has slowed agricultural and forage production. Other factors such as the rise in the price of commodities compare the average price of the last five years and the exchange rate which always remain to the detriment of the breeders have also worsened the food situation. Further, the persistence of state of emergency and the security measures including closing of markets, lack of access to agriculture and pasture to the population, and a ban on motorcycling have threatened the food security situation.

The increase in health needs stems from known epidemic potential diseases, recurrent during either dry or rainy season, and the risks of Rift valley fever and hepatitis E epidemics which made their appearance for the first time in 2016 and 2017 respectively. To this situation is added the severity of water, hygiene and sanitation needs that have further worsened of population situation be it linked to the Diffa crisis, Floods or migration. More often, communities are either devoid of WASH infrastructures or they are overloaded.

Another pillar of this operational plan is based on Migration. As mentioned, Niger is simultaneously a country of origin and a country of transit. Since the 1970s and the development of the petroleum sector in Libya and Algeria, there has been a traditional pattern of mobility from Niger towards these two countries, with some movements also to the Gulf countries. Nigeriens primarily work in the agricultural and construction sectors. These movements have been largely irregular and seasonal, with people frequently travelling back and forth between the countries, crossing on both sides without encountering any meaningful border-controls. Another more recent and quite unique phenomenon has been the movement of women and children from the Department of Kantché towards Algeria and Libya, where they often become beggars.

Niger is also the main country of transit in the region, with hundreds of thousands of migrants transiting each year through the city of Agadez, the main “regional hub” for migrants, to reach Libya and Algeria, with some people moving onward towards Europe. A majority of them come from West Africa. Niger is currently in the spotlight as the key country of transit in the movements from West Africa towards North Africa and Europe. The EU has notably scaled up its engagement with the country to “achieve better management of migration flows across Niger” or, in other words, to stem the flow of migrants transiting through Niger and increase the number of returns. According to the EU, the measures put in place since 2015 regarding migration control in human trafficking towards Libya and Algeria, have been quite successful and Agadez has been the most visible example of success - contributing to diminishing the flow of migrants through Agadez; increasing the number of returns; and the dismantlement of smuggling networks (a new law against smuggling was passed in May 2015). These have had important humanitarian, economic and political consequences:

- i) the migratory routes have shifted, and migrants are now using more dangerous routes;
- ii) migrants transiting through Agadez are forced to wait for longer periods of time in the ghettos. It has been more difficult to find smugglers and the price of the journey has increased. This leaves people (e.g. women in the “maisons closes”) at greater risk of finding themselves in a situation of “debt bondage”;
- iii) the number of asylum-seekers and refugees has exponentially increased, and IOM reported 333’891 people leaving Niger to Libya and Algeria (outgoing flows) for 111’230 people coming into Niger (incoming flows) in 2016. In 2017, more people were reporting entering Niger from Libya and Algeria (99’455) than leaving the country (69’637). It is not excluded of course that smugglers were using new routes. Very few people were reported as leaving the country to Libya and Algeria in November (1’379) and December (2’161) 2017;
- iv) increasing restrictions of movement within Niger, not only towards the north of Niger but also on the axis Niamey-Agadez. These limitations imposed by the EU are at odds with the principle of freedom of movement within the ECOWAS space;
- v) concerns have been expressed regarding the consequences of EU migration policies on the local economy. A large part of the local economy has come to revolve primarily around the transit of migrants from and towards Libya and Algeria. The transit of migrants represents by far the main source of income in the region, not only in Agadez but also in the smaller cities along the routes – in Touret, Dirkou, and Arlit, amongst others. This phenomenon has become even more important since the crisis in Libya and the increasing movements of migrants seeking passage to Europe by boat via the North African shores.

2.2 Assessment and analysis

The Niger Red Cross Society (NRCS) has its Strategic Plan (2017—2021) that seeks to achieve increasing impact, sustainability and self-reliance with a process of organizational reform focusing on its branches as centre of resilience. The Strategic Framework re-sets the direction for the overall development of the NRCS, articulating the vision of a well-prepared National Society that conducts humanitarian diplomacy activities and ensures effective leadership at the national level and during international operations reduces its financial dependence: has competent staff and volunteers, motivated and committed, with good gender equality and effective accountability. The overall aim and strategic objectives of the NRCS organisational development priorities are to build a robust National Society capable of providing effective and efficient services to communities with the following tasks:

- Strengthening the skills of the NRCS with regard of good governance,
- Building the operational capacities of the NRCS about equipment and management,
- Intensifying the internal and external communication of the NRCS,
- Stepping up financial autonomy for NRCS,
- Intensifying the development of branches as centre of resilience and volunteering and
- Intensifying the development of the youth and gender policy³

³ Plan strategique CRN 2017-2021

The process of developing the NRCS strategic plan was done through a participatory approach involving different stakeholders including Niger government, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the French Red Cross (FRC), the Spanish Red Cross (SpRC), the Irish Red Cross (IRC), the Belgian Red Cross (BRC), the Luxembourg Red Cross CRLux), the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS), the Danish Red Cross (DRC) and the British Red Cross (BRC). Following the implementation of the 2011-2015 strategic plan, the NRCS identified its strengths and weaknesses, with an effective presence throughout the country, with more than 10,000 volunteers that can be mobilized across the country, but also the NRCS is an organization in need of a career development program, a growing need of human, material and financial resources.

Thus, to support these needs, and for the period from 2017 to 2021, the NRCS has set the vision of being a strong and well-prepared National Society capable of acting quickly and efficiently at all times and in all places covering the whole national territory. With this aim, NRCS proposes to improve the impact of its humanitarian actions towards vulnerable populations, strengthen its capacities and promote the visibility of the RCRC movement. The Strategic Plan 2017-2021 is therefore structured around the following priority axes:

- Preparedness, disaster response and resilience of vulnerable populations.
- Food Safety
- Health and Nutrition
- Water-Sanitation
- Migration
- First aid
- Communicating the fundamental principles and values of the RCRC movement.

The IFRC Country Operational Plan (COP) for 2018 is therefore based and rooted in this very same strategy and vision and has built a response to strengthen and to the support of NRCS planned objectives.

Every year Niger experiences challenges, including food insecurity, malnutrition, epidemics, drought, floods, and population movement in crisis. In 2017 alone, Niger has gone through a Rift valley fever that seriously affected the Tahoua region with at least 255 people affected, 4,764 animal abortions recorded, and 3,550 animal deaths registered. Further, the Meningitis epidemic outbreak has affected 3,317 people and caused the death of 198 people in four regions including Niamey, Tahoua, Tillabery and Dosso; Hepatitis E epidemic outbreak has also affected 1,840 people with at least 38 deaths, food insecurity, and floods effect that caused damages to 206,513 people and the population movement in the Diffa region because of armed groups attack which has caused the displacement of at least 300,000 people.

2.3 Programme approach

The COP targets 96,290 people (approximately Male 45,000 and Female:51,290) for 2018. The IFRC continues to support the NRCS to improve their projects and programmes capacities in different sectors: livelihoods of vulnerable households through integrated community-based health activities such as maternal child health, nutrition, family planning, water and sanitation and preventive health awareness and disease control at community level. These objectives are aligned with the IFRC's Strategy 2020 and the National Society plans. The work is carried out in coordination with the NRCS and the Movement partners and the UN agencies present in Niger, focusing on community-based approaches, early warning system and beneficiary involvement and communication. IFRC Niger participates regularly in OCHA inter-agency meetings, holds an observer post at the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), and is part of the sectorial Cluster System in Niger.

IFRC, together with Movement partners including the ICRC and partner national societies mentioned above, ensure that their actions in support of NRCS are coordinated and jointly discussed, with collaborations explored and strategizing jointly done. Agreements are expected to be signed in 2018 with UN and inter-governmental agencies, mainly with UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, WFP to reinforce RCRC response to emergencies. Also, regarding strategic positioning towards disaster prevention and disaster

response, discussions are being held with ACMAD and AGRHYMET, where accurate weather forecast, and technology can be put at the disposal of IFRC to improve its response programme and strategic adaptation.

The people affected by the disasters will be assisted and encouraged to find local solutions for reducing the vulnerability and reinforcing community resilience with urgent, mid-term and long-term solutions. Due to our unique access to local communities, and the acceptance of the Red Cross by the community, the NRCS is well-placed to provide community-based activities to reduce the risks, provide assistance and response to recovery and development.

Furthermore the plan will be implemented in line with IFRC Africa Road Map which demonstrate the commitment of IFRC in Africa to realizing its ambitious plans to accompany National Societies in their development and delivery of services.⁴ In reference to the commitments of the 9th Pan African Conference encouraging actions {to} reinforce the capacity and sustainability of African National Societies and communities to scale up their development and humanitarian work across the continent⁵ and taking in account regional and sub-regional frameworks such as the Sendai Framework for Action, One Billion Coalition, the [Africa Development Bank](#), the African Union and ECOWAS humanitarian strategies and guidelines.

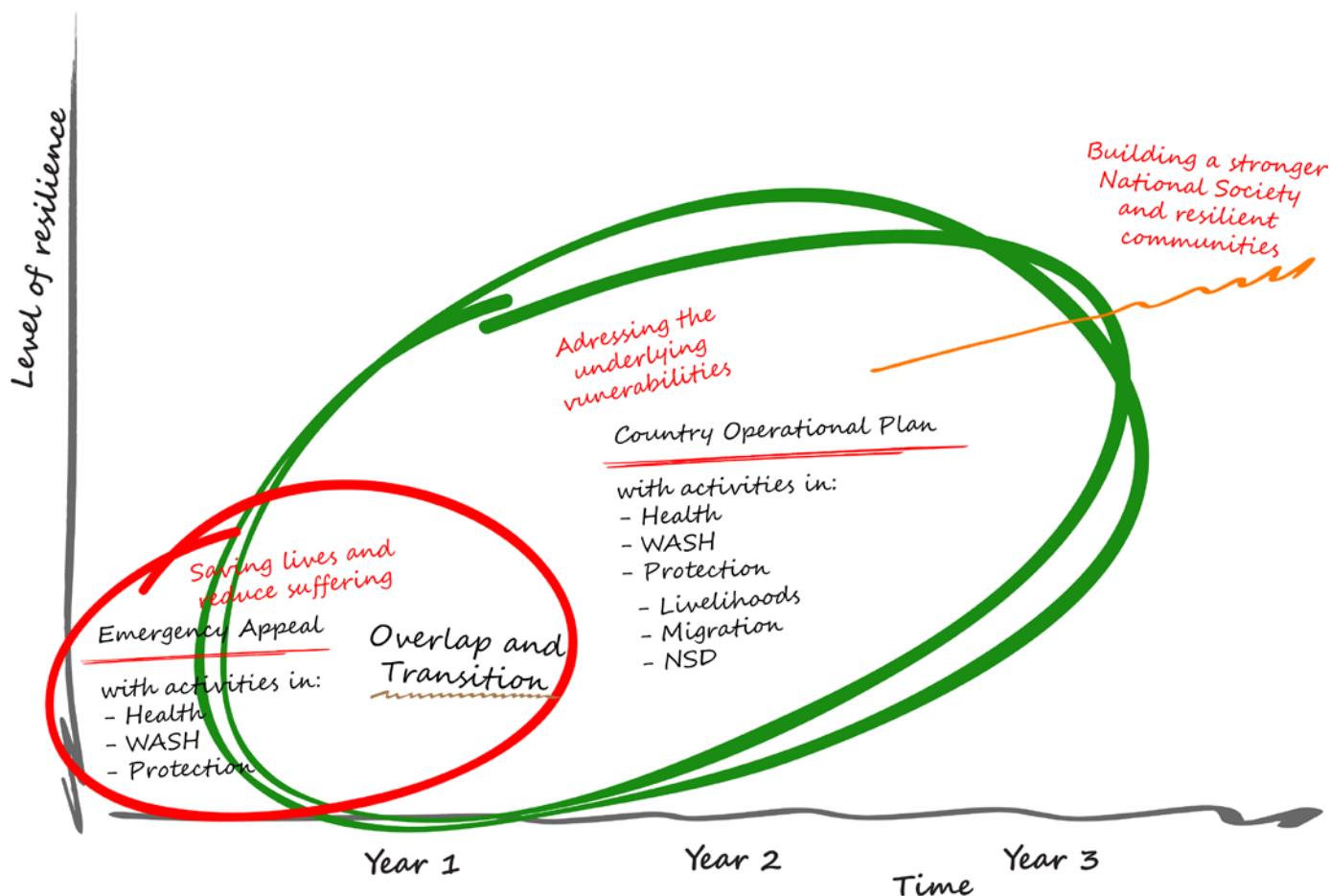
Simultaneously, with the revision of this operational plan, an emergency appeal is being launched to address an imminent health crisis in Diffa. The Emergency Appeal and COP are logically linked and planned to complement each other as they include similar set of Areas of Focus while the Strategies for Implementation are overarching guiding principles. Although both are being implemented over the same period, the COP is a multi-year plan and it grows naturally based on the performance and successes. On the other hand, the Emergency Appeal is being launched and meant to cover a specific, fixed time frame to meet immediate needs while establishing a baseline for the COP to draw on longer term strategies to build operational management and institutional capacity of National Society in delivering humanitarian assistance in complex settings.

Humanitarian assistance is a logical phase to resilience, without addressing urgent needs, community resilience/institutional preparedness cannot be achieved. The synergies between Emergency Appeal and COP are made to avoid duplication and leverage resources attributed to dependency syndrome whereby they become self-reliant.

The sketch below illustrates complementarity between Emergency Appeal and COP how it graduates from humanitarian intervention to community resilience and institutional preparedness.

4 IFRC Road map 2017-2020

5 9th pan African Plan of action



While outlined activities are planned on an annual basis, an overarching strategic vision, informed by NRCS's 2017-2021 Strategic Plan, underlines the longer-term actions presented in the COP. The COP aims to address the underlying vulnerabilities and causes and help mitigate the impact of shocks caused by natural disasters, including building both communities' and the National's Society's disaster risk reduction capacity, livelihood and food security. These longer-term activities attribute to community resilience indicators in a protracted situation, and the emergency appeal complements these actions in a critical situation within the crisis.

Although most of the strategies for implementation overlap, they deal with separate set of activities at different level i.e. EA supports operational capacity of National Society such as training of volunteers and the COP rolls out National Society Strategic plan to strengthen branches as a centre of resilience, establish national response and risk reduction tools, strategies and plans.

The map shows that the EA and COP target different people in different geography with separate but complementary areas of intervention.

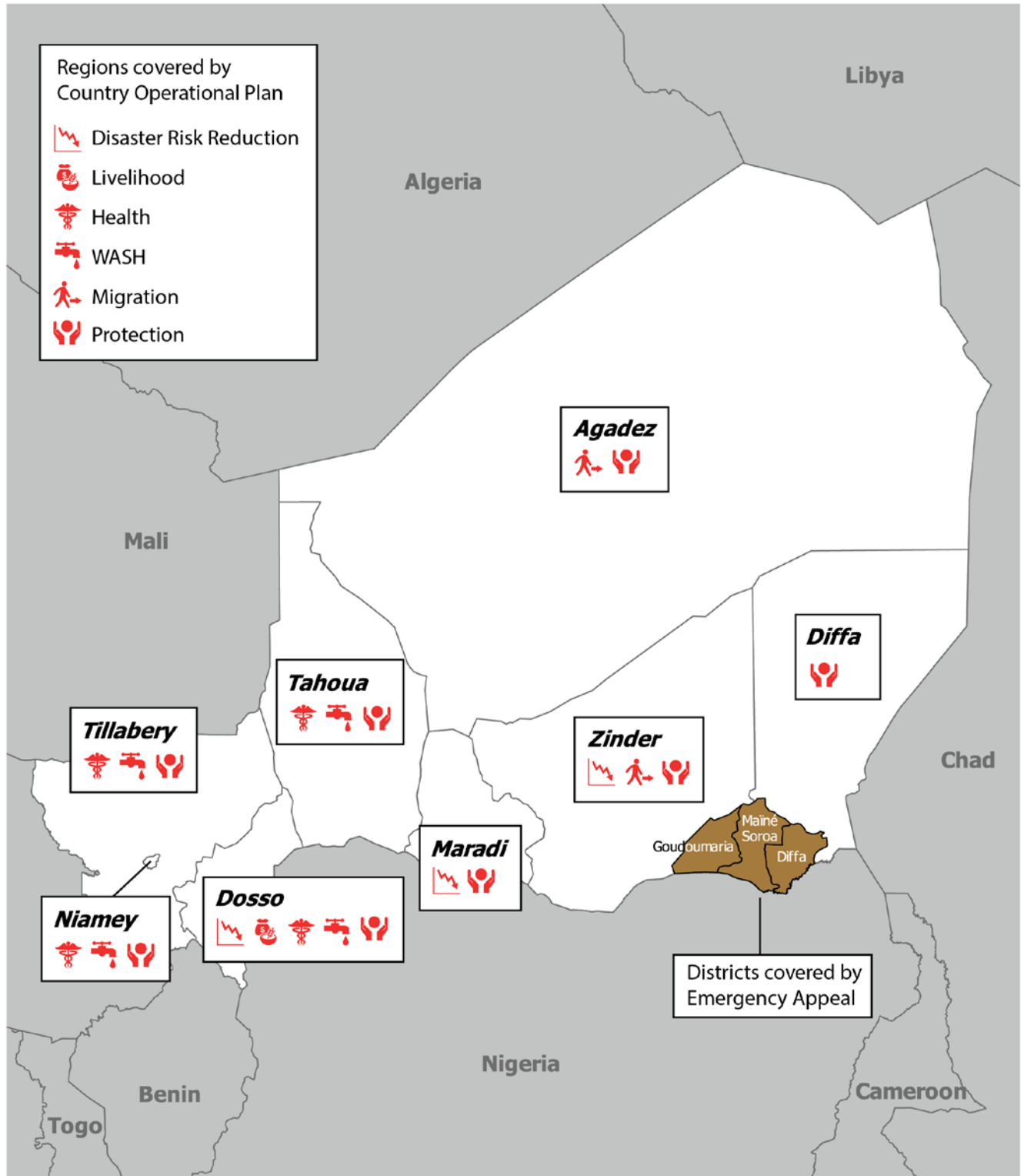


International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر



NIGER: Complex Emergency

12 April 2018 | OT-2014-000126-NER



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.
Map data sources: IFRC, GADM. Map produced by: IFRC Africa Regional Office, Nairobi.

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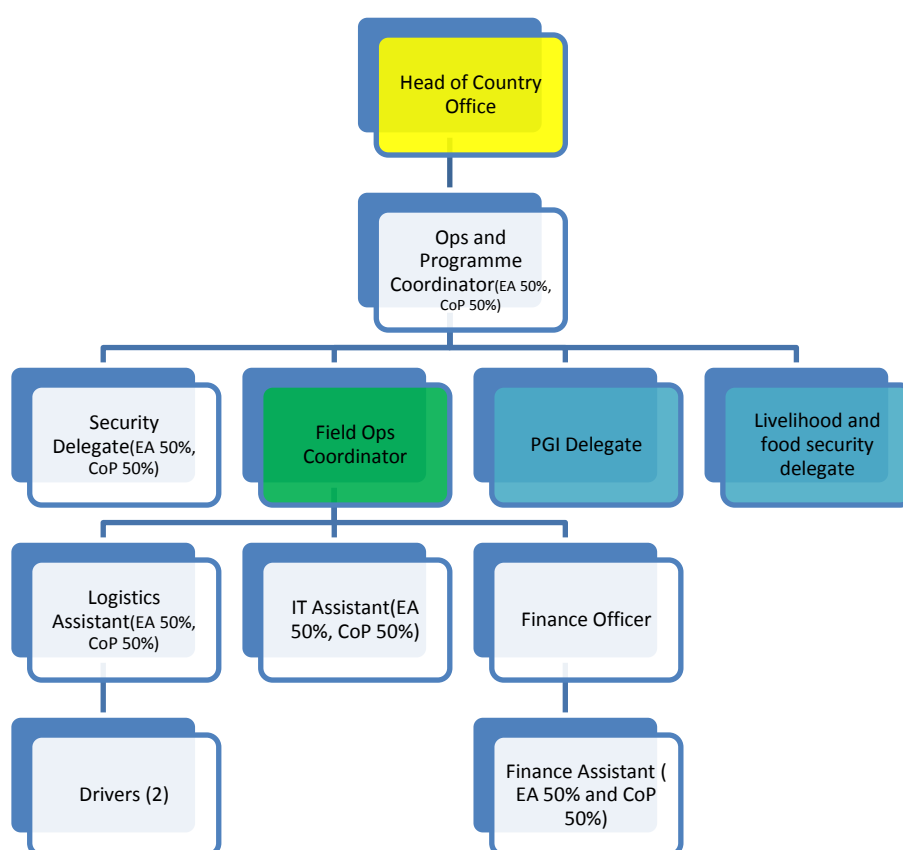
Operational Capacity:

Human resources: IFRC Niger counts with an office in Niamey with technical staff: Head of Country Office, Operations and programme coordinator delegate, Security Delegate, Livelihood and food security delegate, PGI delegate, Finance Officer, Finance Assistant, Logistic Assistant, IT Assistant and 2 drivers. As stated in the chart below most of the positions are shared between EA and COP.

Niger RC counts with a central bureau in Niamey and 8 regional offices, 62 Local branches, with expertise and departments in the sectors of Health and Nutrition, Food Security, WASH, Migration, and DM covering and supporting its operations countrywide. With the highest network of volunteers in Niger, over 10,000 volunteers spread all over the country, trained in first aid, community mobilisation, NDRT's trained staff in WASH & Food security and RDRTs in roster stand-by.

In addition, IFRC Regional Office in Nairobi, technically supports the IFRC Country Representation in Niger with human resources and others managerial support: in particular, the Regional Office focuses on enhanced quality assurance in financial and narrative reports and improve monitoring and evaluation of outcomes and objectives.

Fig: Combined COP and Emergency Appeal HR setup⁶



⁶ Yellow-overall responsible for both operations, green for Emergency Appeal, light blue for CoP and others for shared Emergency Appeal and CoP

Logistics and supply chain: Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including mobilization, procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures.

Professional logistical support will be provided by the LPSCM Unit in Nairobi in accordance with IFRC standards. The NRCS will use the existing warehousing facilities for storage and vehicles in the regional and local branches for efficient dispatch of NFI. IFRC will lease two vehicles to be used during the operation. There is no warehouse in Diffa, but delivery and storage of relevant materials and vehicles can be stored in the regional office building. Procurement will be executed following IFRC guidelines and procedures. As in other areas, support provided will be closely coordinated with the ICRC and other Movement partners to ensure complementarity of action and avoid duplication.

In close coordination with the LPSCM Dubai office, the Africa Regional LPSCM Unit in Nairobi will provide logistical support and coordinate procurement and mobilization of items if need be. All logistic activities will follow IFRC procedures and will be conducted in transparent and cost-efficient manner.

Information technologies (IT) & Communications: NRCS uses internet network for communications to keep in touch with teams and communities, with a registered website used to update program, projects, activities and services.

Communication media is developed to guarantee visibility for IFRC/ NRCS actions during activities' implementation (press release, facts and figures, articles, case studies, pictures, videos, brochures, etc.). The media is regularly invited to cover activities like equipment distributions, awareness raising by the volunteers and community members. Social media is also used to optimize the visibility of the IFRC/ NRCS' actions.

The IFRC presence in Niger helps raise the NS profile in country, enhances partnership opportunities and promotes IFRC policies in order to create effective partnerships through existing cooperation mechanisms. The IFRC country office also develops and expands 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 Coordinator of Communication of the NS, the IFRC/ NRCS operations information and updates are disseminated, and visibility ensured. Niger Red Cross uses its website, facts and figures brochures and magazines (Newsletters) to share the achievements of these joint operations. Good documentation and reports allows sharing lessons learned.

Security: The security situation in Niger remains volatile, mainly in Tillabery, Tahoua and Diffa regions. The security in Tillabery and Diffa region has deteriorated owing to its close proximity to South-east Mali and North-east Nigeria. Armed groups have been conducting sporadic attacks on security forces and mining operations. The IFRC Niger's Country Security plan was last updated in January 2018. The Country Representative is responsible for the security of all IFRC personnel in country and all IFRC operations are to be conducted in accordance with IFRC minimum-security requirements and the security plans for Niger. The Country Representation ensures that all activities and travels are carried out following security procedures. A movement cooperation agreement for Diffa was signed in 2015 together with the ICRC and Luxembourg RC and will be revised and activated in the first quarter of 2018.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER): IFRC has been continuously reinforcing NRCS in PMER (in Jan 2018, 2 NS staff have attended the regional PMER training in Dakar), which has strongly contributed to the capacity building of the National Society in planning, monitoring and evaluation. However, the IFRC country office plans to continue to support the NS in developing a monitoring plan with indicators to measure the progress and performance of their operations, by: establishing monitoring and evaluation systems (with support from the IFRC and in-country partners) and involving/inviting the National Society to in new PMER procedures.

Administration and Finance: IFRC ensures that NRCS uses finance and administration manuals and procedures in order to improve an efficient management of funds and quality of financial reports. The

National Society has a permanent administration and finance department, which ensures proper use of financial resources, in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between the Niger Red Cross and the IFRC Country office. Financial resource management is done according to the National Society's regulations and Appeal funding guidelines.

Communications: The NRCS with support from the IFRC regional communication department, aims to coordinate various awareness and publicity activities, to sensitize the public, media and donors on the situation on the ground and the humanitarian response. The NRCS's communication officer will be deployed in the field for a short mission to develop its strategy and messaging to communities.

Planned activities include:

- Produce monthly information bulletins, facts and figures and share with relevant stakeholders, including beneficiaries and partners supporting the operations;
- News releases, facts sheets, videos, photographs and qualified spokespersons contacts are immediately developed and made available to media and key stakeholders. When security allows, facilitate media field trips to the target areas to create awareness.
- Maintain a social media presence throughout the operation utilizing IFRC and NRCS sites such as Facebook, WhatsApp and Twitter;
- Support the launch of the CoP, EA and others major milestones throughout the operation using people-centred, community level diverse content including web stories, blogs, video footage and photos with extended captions. Share any communications material created through this CoP and the EA with IFRC for use on various communications channels including the [IFRC Africa web page](#);
- As the security might reduce the possibility of doing a field visit, training should be organized for the field teams so that they can collect material (photos, quotes) as they go to the field.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA): Communication and participation needs will be integrated throughout the entire programme cycle in order to create more appropriate and effective programmes, to improve local acceptance and trust, and to support long-term community resilience. CEA involves enabling communities to guide programs and responding to their feedback and complaints, providing life-saving information, and using participatory behaviour change communication approaches that support communities to adopt safer and healthier practices.

NRCS staff and volunteers are already putting CEA into practice every day, for example through the establishment of different types of local community committees that help NRCS with targeting, implementation, monitoring and coordination of programs. With support from IFRC, NRCS is committed to identify and carry out more CEA approaches and activities in order to integrate communication and participation more systematically in all its sectoral relief, development and disaster risk reduction activities.

Communities targeting will consider the categories of affected populations. In each village, a targeting committee, a complaint and feedback committee and a monitoring committee will be set up. The targeting process begins with a briefing on the process and goal of the intervention. It is followed by a comprehensive census of households before completing the process with socio-economic categorization. The communities are members of very poor households per the socio-economic categorization based on the household economy (HEA) and having a child from 0 to 59 months and/or a pregnant/lactating woman. An exceptional consensus could be made on households deemed vulnerable. This exception applies only to persons in particularly difficult situation such as disabled and old people.

Inclusion and exclusion errors are limited, thanks to the strategy of exhaustive and comprehensive census in the villages. This will also be followed by the systematic sharing (with shareholders) of the minutes of meetings held with target persons. These errors can also be limited using the weighting criteria, the Common Targeting Guide with CORIANS and by improving the management of complaints. Therefore, the beneficiaries will be involved at all stage of the CoP and the EA implementation.

2.4 Partnership

This plan aligns with the National Society strategic plan (2017-2021) and annual plan which other pNSs are also aligned with. This plan avoids duplication of activities, beneficiaries and geographical areas of intervention, rather it complements the Red Cross action in country. In addition to ICRC, the present Participating National Societies are: Belgian Red Cross, French Red Cross, Iran Red Crescent, Irish Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross, Danish Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross. The plan will also ensure good partnership with the government, UN agencies present in Niger; coordination and cooperation agreement will be signed by Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partner as well as with UN agencies for support in the areas of joint/coordinated needs assessment, monitoring of humanitarian situation to inform humanitarian response plan, etc. More specifically, the National Society will engage in three potential areas of collaboration or partnership:

- prevention of disease outbreak by complementing government and relevant Cluster efforts
- DRR and protection, gender and inclusion strategies for the country
- humanitarian response plan to address overall needs of vulnerable people on the ground. The NRCS will also take part in different clusters (Health, WASH, Nutrition, Food Security, Shelter, protection...) which are in line with Government priorities.

3 The plan

3.1 Areas of Focus

Disaster Risk Reduction



Related SDG's 1,2&11
(People targeted Male 9,000, Female 6,000)

1. Disaster Risk Reduction		
Outcome 1.1. Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disasters	# of people reached with local disaster risk reduction strategies	
	<i>Target</i> 15,000 people	<i>Baseline</i> 3,000
<i>Output 1.1.1. Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.</i>	# people reached with public awareness and education campaigns using harmonized messages to reduce, mitigate and respond to identified risks	
<i>Output 1.1.2. NS capacity to support community-based DRR and resilience is strengthened.</i>	# of community, contingency plans in place. # of community, early warning systems established	
AOF1.02 <i>Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas adopt climate risk informed and environmentally responsible values and practices.</i>	# people reached with awareness and education campaigns messages on climate change risks and improve the environmental responsive practices	
A1.2.1. Contributions to climate change mitigation are made by implementing green solutions.	# trees planted that contribute to climate change mitigation Area covered by the plant trees to contribute to climate change mitigation	
A1.2.2. Community awareness raising programmes on climate changing risks and environmentally	# communities reached with awareness raising programmes on climate changing	

responsible practices are conducted in target communities.	risks and environmentally responsible practices.
Niger has had a history of repeated disasters over the years often causing deaths and population movement within and outside the country. These disasters have always impacted negatively upon the socio-economic status of the country and its citizenry. Several private and public sectors such as Health, Education, Food security and the general Security have continued to deteriorate, some of which will take a long period of time to recover. The IFRC, therefore, through this CoP, aims to strengthen the capacity of the NS for more timely and effective response, thus saving more lives and livelihoods of the most vulnerable people. The IFRC aims to achieve this by supporting the NRCS's disaster preparedness plan and contingency plan through conducting public awareness and education campaign using harmonized messages to reduce, mitigate and respond to identified risk. Another strategy of the IFRC through this CoP is to train for 30 National Disaster response team (NDRT) as per the recommendations of the National Society's Special Annual General Meeting (AGM). These NDRT's will then cascade the same in localities and provinces. Further activities for effective preparedness include the purchase and pre-positioning of non-food items for timely response. Therefore, IFRC plans to assist the National Society to replenish its stock of NFIs for 1000 families for timely response if the need arises. Employing Y-Adapt module in training youths to innovate and address climate change problems Red Cross Red Crescent national societies have an opportunity to have better and more adaptive programming that uses weather and climate information to prepare for and preposition stocks in advance of an extreme event. However, this requires technical expertise, capacity and time to regularly monitor different types of forecast and observational information such as rainfall distribution and amount. Through this proposal we would like to tap into university and educational networks, to bring in technically inclined youth to use apply their skills to support the Red Cross Red Crescent's mission. As mentioned above, agreements are expected to be signed in 2018 with UN and inter-governmental agencies, mainly with UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, and WFP to reinforce RCRC response to emergencies. Also, regarding strategic positioning towards disaster prevention and disaster response, discussions are being held with ACMAD and AGHRYMET, where accurate weather forecast and technology can be put at the disposal of IFRC to improve its response program and strategic adaptation. Furthermore, this operational plan is aligned with 2018 HRP, which mentions as a priority to assist in early recovery and resilience of populations affected by shocks, with 3 specific objectives: (i) to provide coordinated, gender-sensitive and protective food and agricultural assistance to save lives; (ii) strengthen the ability of households to withstand shocks in crisis-affected areas and protect their livelihoods; (iii) strengthen the collection, analysis and management of information on response in humanitarian intervention areas as well as accountability mechanisms.	

Livelihoods



Related SDG indicator

Goal 8 of SDG's

People targeted Male 9,000, Female 6,000

2. Livelihoods		
Outcome 3.1. Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods	# of targeted population that <stabilize, improve> their net income through <skill building, improved assets, micro-finance support, job creation, etc.>	
	# of targeted households have enough <food, cash, incomes> to meet their survival threshold	
	Target	Baseline
	2,000 Households (DRR) 200 women 250 community members	1,000 Households (DRR) 200 women 150 community members
Output 3.1.1. Vocational skills training and/or productive assets to improve income sources are provided to target population.	# of people trained in vocational skills trainings to increase income sources	
A3.1.2. Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities	# people reached with the relief distribution for basing needs assistance	
Output 3.1.3. Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production and income generating activities	# Households supported to increase/improve household food production.	
In Niger, the projections of the Cadre Harmonisé for June - August 2017 revealed that 9 administrative districts out of 63 will be in phase 1; 43 in phase 2 and 11 in phase 3. The populations concerned are estimated at 1 312 813 people who will switch to phases 3 to 5. This correspond to 1,268,840 in phase 3 and 43,973 in phase 4. This includes the districts of: Bosso, Diffa, Goudoumaria, Mainé-Soroa, N'Gourti, Loga, Ouallam, Bani-Bangou, Mayahi, Guidan-Roumji, and Tanout. Meanwhile most of the country is under pression phase. As part of its support to livelihoods, the NRCS has implemented Food Security DREF in the district of Loga (region of Dosso) aiming to provide food, nutrition and carry out prevention activities for 2,020 households (13,130 people) to enable the affected population to survive and meet its immediate needs. With regards to the figures of the Cadre Harmonisé projection, this number is less than 10% of the affected population, the needs are still enormous. In coordination with ICRC, UNDP, FAO and WFP, the IFRC expects to be able to use its structure and the one form the NS to be able to proceed with food distribution in emergency settings, in areas and with people in dare need. Furthermore, this operational is aligned with 2018 HRP, which mentions as a priority to: 1) support farm households and vulnerable pastoralists activities through the distribution of quality agricultural		

and zootechnical inputs and / or conditional/unconditional cash; 2) support for the establishment of income generating activities and distribution of alternative environmental protection kits for vulnerable households; 3) strengthened government capacity to analyse and conduct gender-sensitive food security surveys and accountability mechanisms; 4) strengthening cluster coordination functions and sectorial technical groups at the regional level; 5) strengthening of the monitoring and response analysis system, through sharing of experiences, exchange and exploitation of existing data.

Health



Related SDG Indicators Goals 3& 10 (People targeted Male 10,000, Female 15,000)

3. Health		
Outcome 4.1. Vulnerable people's health and dignity are improved through increased access to appropriate health services.	# of people reached by NS health and water, sanitation and hygiene programmes and services	
	# of Red Cross Red Crescent volunteers mobilized by National Societies for health activities.	
	Target 25,000	Baseline 3,000
<i>Output 4.1.1 Communities are provided by NS with services to identify and reduce health risks</i>	# of people reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors	
<i>Output 4.1.3 Communities are supported by NS to effectively detect and respond to infectious disease outbreaks</i>	# of volunteers trained by NS in epidemic control	
<i>Output 4.1.4 Communities are supported by NS to effectively respond to health and psychosocial needs during an emergency</i>	# of people provided with psycho-social services during Emergencies # of people trained by NS in first aid	
<i>Output 4.1.5 Increased involvement of Red Cross Red Crescent volunteers in immunization activities particularly in under immunized populations</i>	# of people reached with NS immunization activities	
<i>Output 4.1.6 Increased involvement of Red Cross Red Crescent volunteers in cross border activities on community-based surveillance and reporting of diseases</i>	# of cross border health events reported # of cross border health, related activities carried out.	

Niger has been experiencing repeated epidemics throughout years. With regards to recurrent epidemics, the Niger Red Cross Society has developed a cross border community-based surveillance at the Lake Chad basin and called upon all the NSs of the countries involve for a workshop which aim to harmonise the strategies and draw a road map for the community-based disease surveillance at the border level. The National Society will continue with this in the other region in order to cover the 8 regions of the country with a strong community base disease surveillance.

Due to the existing NRCS network of skilled volunteers and a need for increased health promotional activities, the IFRC will support the NRCS to disseminate and promote essential health practices through mobile clinics within targeted communities unable to easily access to health centers. Such practices will include the use of iodized salt, exclusive breastfeeding during the first 6 months of life, food supplement for young children aged 6 to 24 months, immunization campaigns, vitamin A distribution, hygiene and sanitation, family planning by encouraging birth spacing as opposed to limitation, birth registration (new and old). Supporting the capacity building of Integrated health centers and maternities will enable pregnant women prenatal consultation and the patients to get qualitative services. The community outbreaks surveillance will be reinforced for early detection and efficient response. The IFRC will assist the NRCS to collaborate with potential partners, such as UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, FAO and the Government.

The proposed strategy is aligned with the 2018 HRP since it focuses on 3 similar specific objectives: 1) improve access and quality of primary and referral health care, including, reproductive health, medical complications of severe acute malnutrition, physical trauma and psychological for vulnerable populations in targeted areas; 2) Ensuring appropriate prevention, preparedness and response to epidemic-prone diseases and other disasters and health emergencies; 3) Strengthening the country's capacity in coordinating emergency health interventions at both national and regional levels.

Special interest will be held by IFRC Niger 2018 DOP in the health strategy for Diffa, for where the activities will specifically focus in reducing morbidity, mortality and preventable diseases related to poor access to health care, as well as health consequences related to other disasters, including epidemics and floods. Furthermore, IFRC will work for improving community preparedness, supporting referral health care, including reproductive health for vulnerable populations in targeted areas and build the country's capacity to coordinate emergency health interventions.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene



Related SDG Indicator
Goal 6

(People targeted Male 10,000, Female 15,000)

4. Water, sanitation and hygiene	
Outcome 5.1. Vulnerable people have increased access to appropriate and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services	% population in target communities using appropriate and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services in humanitarian, recovery or development context.

	Target 25,000	Baseline 30 Communities
<i>Output 5.1.1. Communities are provided by NS with improved access to safe water.</i>	# Households provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context.	
<i>Output 5.1.3 Communities are supported by NS to reduce open defecation.</i>	% of population provided with knowledge on and access to improved discrete disposal	
<i>Output 5.1.4 NS provide communities with knowledge and best practice to improve community-based management of water and sanitation facilities.</i>	# community-based water and sanitation management plans developed	
<i>Output 5.1.5. NS promote positive behavioural change in personal and community hygiene among targeted communities.</i>	# households reached with key messages to promote personal and community hygiene	
The water, sanitation and hygiene programme will complement the government’s effort in reducing the burden of water-borne diseases through improved access to safe and clean water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH). Other software activities include training of community WASH committees, chlorination of wells, and rehabilitation of water points and construction of family latrines along with hygiene promotion. Community participation will be encouraged as a vital tool for the success of the WASH activities in reducing the risk of disease outbreaks. Access to safe water for domestic use is another major component of the programme. The beneficiaries will be empowered with appropriate skills and knowledge on water treatment at domestic level and avoiding water source contamination. Community volunteers and water-user committees will be empowered to champion access to clean water and sanitation facilities within their communities with sustainability strategies like community cash box systems put in place. This will also lead to community ownership and sustainability of the interventions. In 2017 Hepatitis E virus heated (Diffa centre, Bosso, Guigmi, Maina Soroa and Goudoumaria) The intervention done focus on emergency response. in 2018 more activities will be on term activities like well construction, water point rehabilitation and continuous door to door sensitization on good habits. The promotion, distribution and use of mosquito nets will be enhanced to preventing malaria. The WASH sector targets four major crises that require appropriate humanitarian response: population movements, epidemics, floods, and malnutrition, which affect the entire territory with more or less severity. A specific focus will be given to endemic areas, where the country has experienced epidemic in the recent years such as the regions of Tillabery, Niamey, Dosso and Tahoua for the meningitis and cholera, Tahoua for Rift Valley Fever and Diffa for Hepatitis E (already being address by the EA) and the area most at risk of floods including Dosso, Zinder and Maradi. The proposed assistance through this COP (aligned with the HRP), focuses in two areas complementary to the emergency appeal launched and beyond: 1) sustainable water supply, if the hydrogeological context is favourable, or a short-term emergency supply including the provision of sanitation facilities and always meeting the requirements of gender, protection and inclusion of the most vulnerable and disabled; 2) An awareness component on hygiene promotion strengthened by the distribution of minimum hygiene kits.		

Gender, Protection & Inclusion



Related SDG Indicator

Goal 10

(People Targeted, 14,000 people, 2,000 households)

5. Gender protection and Social inclusion		
Outcome 6.1. Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs.	# of people assisted through targeted actions aiming at addressing needs of a particular disadvantaged and/or marginalised group	
	Target: 1,500 children, 790 adults	Baseline 500 people
Output 6.1.1. NRCS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.	# NRCS programmes that consider different needs based on gender and other diversity factors	
IFRC will support NRCS community based social inclusion programmes with a pilot project in Niamey as a practical response to the current social context. The action will target children and adults (albinos & street children) roaming the streets to ask for alms and their families, to develop their skills and abilities. Different awareness activities related to all issues on disability and persons with disabilities' rights will be implemented in the community to contribute to a positive social change in public attitudes towards this vulnerable group. The intervention will focus on 1,000 children and 790 adults: people with disabilities, albinos and their families. In addition, at least 1,000 children in the community will participate in the awareness and social interaction activities. Home visits will be organized and workshops for the families of the selected children, and the project also includes the provision of child friendly space/playgrounds. IFRC will focus in this COP on cross-protection as a priority objective in response to humanitarian needs. In order to strengthen accountability, the involvement of the affected populations throughout the implementation of the humanitarian responses will be ensured through their active participation in all the phases of the PCM, from the needs analysis phase, moving towards the implementation by a continuous dialogue with the affected communities, making accessible complaints and feedback mechanisms. Gender-based violence (GBV) has also increased its importance as a result of the population movements in Niger: GBV takes multiple forms (physical, psychological, economic, sexual violence), early and/or forced marriages are also part of it. Particularly vulnerable people, such as children, women, the elderly, and people with disabilities, are the most affected, and IFRC will insure that their voices and needs are specifically taken into consideration through reinforcing the capacities of the NS and their network of staff and volunteers. This protection approach, which is presented as a crosscutting component, will lead to social cohesion and reduced community conflict and will reinforce social stability.		

MIGRATION
(male: 6,500 people and female: 7500 people)

1. MIGRATION		
Communities support the needs of migrants and their families and those assisting migrants at all stages of migration (origin, transit and destination).	- Target communities reached with interventions that directly prevent and mitigate inter-personal and community violence (cultural and sportive events, dance, drama, music, youth recreate activities - Returnees from Libya and Algeria are assisted with emergency items	
	Target Target: 14,000 people (2,000 households)	Baseline 3,000 community members
Output 8.1.1. Assistance and protection services to migrants and their families are provided and promoted through engagement with local and national authorities as well as in partnership with other relevant organizations.	# people reached in the context of migration # organizations reached to promote activities and partnership programs	
Output 8.1.2. Awareness raising and advocacy address xenophobia, discrimination and negative perceptions towards migrants are implemented.	# people reached with awareness raising and advocacy work in the context of migration	
Output 8.1.3. Family links are restored for people separated from, or without news of, their loved ones as a result of the disaster	# people assisted to restore family links	
Niger is by tradition an emigration, immigration and transit country. But its migration is essentially seasonal migration (after the harvest between January and April) within the country or towards the neighbouring countries; including Libya and Algeria for the population of the Northern part of the country. To date, Niger is not a country with high migration to Europe, unlike other West African states. But the country is one of the main crossings for West African migrants seeking to reach Europe via the Mediterranean. The Niger authorities estimated between 80,000 and 120,000 people have passed through Niger in 2015. Libya and Algeria are the preferred destinations of migrants in transit. The Niger migration strategy is based on the IFRC Global Strategy on Migration 2018-2022, which declares that at all stages of their journeys, and irrespective of their legal status, migrants find Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies that help them in times of need, enhance their resilience, and advocate for their rights. Hence, to achieve this goal, IFRC has set three Strategic Aims and three Enabling Actions: i) Strategic Aim 1: Save lives and ensure dignity; ii) Strategic Aim 2: Enable safe and resilient living; iii) Strategic Aim 3: Promote social inclusion of migrants. For this, IFRC Niger will work on the “enabling actions”, which are: 1) Build strong National Societies; 2) Pursue humanitarian diplomacy and partnerships; and 3) Function effectively as the IFRC. To enable strategic focus and foster commitment, five main priorities have been identified, which will catalyse progress towards the objectives set: a) Greater and more consistent IFRC action on migration through increased strategic attention, understanding the vulnerabilities and response to migrants’ needs; b) Stronger IFRC action along migratory trails to reduce the risks that migrants face and address migrants’ needs through assistance, protection and advocacy; c) Greater focus on the most vulnerable and marginalized, ensuring that existing services are accessible and		

acceptable to migrants of all kinds, and establishment of dedicated programming where necessary; d) Increased impact of advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy with governments, in particular through strategic use of National Societies' role as humanitarian auxiliaries to public authorities; e) Strengthened partnerships within the Movement, as well as with external actors.

Therefore, IFRC Niger expects to work in 2 main areas: Firstly, by advocating towards the principles, strategic aims and enabling actions defined in the Global Strategy on Migration 2018-2022; 2) Secondly, programmatically by intervening in 2 approaches: a) through sustainable solutions towards communities at risk, by promoting resilient dignifying living alternatives (livelihoods, living conditions etc); b) responses to emergency situations related to migration context, through immediate assistance (NFI, food, shelter kits).

By targeting the people from the origin zones of migration and providing concrete actions integrating both awareness, skills development and livelihoods stabilization, the temptation of migrating will certainly and significantly reduce. For instance, the youth who will vocationally be trained and get capacities to look for employment and will no longer think of migrating for outside. The house-headed women who will get technical training and support in income generating activities will also much be interested in applying that business at place.

3.2 Strategies for Implementation

1. Strengthen National Society capacities and ensure sustained and relevant Red Cross and Red Crescent presence in communities.	
Outcome 1.1. National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform	NS Policy and Procedure Manuals are in place in all key NS areas. NS Resource Mobilisation Policy implementation continues.
<i>Output 1.1.1 NS invests in developing leadership across the organisation</i>	
<i>Output 1.1.2 NS organisational capacity is assessed and strengthened at HQ and branch level</i>	
<i>Output 1.1.3 Country-level support to host National Societies is coordinated and aligned between different IFRC members</i>	
<i>Output 1.1.4 NSs are supported in branch development and management</i>	
<i>Output 1.1.5 NSs manage their work/engagement with youth and volunteers according to established IFRC standards.</i>	
<i>Output 1.1.6 NS have effective corporate and organisational systems in place (e.g. finance, logistics, administration, communications, community engagement and accountability etc.)</i>	
Outcome 1.2. National Societies develop deeply shared identities and improved internal and external communication	NS has a defined auxiliary role that is current (including relevant RCRC laws and statutes meeting minimum requirements) # of NS with a strategic communications plan endorsed by their leadership
<i>Output 1.2.1. NS have an up to date strategic plan, statute and governance structure</i>	
<i>Output 1.2.2. The auxiliary status of NS is well understood by relevant public authorities and clearly articulated in domestic law and policy</i>	
Outcome 1.4. The Federation network benefits from its wealth of experience and expertise, a shared culture of innovation, learning and building on best practices and analysis	# of peer-to-peer partnerships initiated by the NS
<i>1.4.2 NS share and access resources, alerts, advice about issues of shared interest across IFRC network</i>	

The NRCS has a five-year strategic plan 2017-2021 developed to contribute towards addressing key issues within the humanitarian sector, as well as within the wider mission of the NS and Movement. This strategic plan aligns to Strategy 2020 while also considering the African Roadmap and the 9th PAC Abidjan Indicators.

The NS will ensure collaboration with all partners to put in place the proper framework for the design, planning and implementation of projects and to prove to partners that compliance will be respected and resources will be accounted for.

IFRC will continue supporting NRCS to function in line with Red Cross Red Crescent best practices, whilst empowering them to reach more vulnerable people. IFRC complemented by other Movement partners will continue to ensure effectiveness in dealing with the NRCS integrity crisis with respect to the needs and priorities of the National Society.

Strategy 2020 recognizes the building-up and sustaining strong national societies and requires that more attention be placed on young people by empowering them to be in leadership positions and to participate in voluntary, governance, management and community activities. The NRCS Strategic Plan 2017-2021 considered the focus of a national society that will ensure capacity building of young people in every sector of its programmes contributing to the human resources development of Nigerian citizens.

The NRCS One Programme Concept seeks to address the implementation gaps in terms of geographical coverage and needs, as well as increase the relevance, impact, sustainability, efficiency and effectiveness of NRCS' interventions. It aims to coordinate NRCS' efforts through partnerships for better results.

The adoption of movement communications approaches is meant to improve the ability of NRCS communications team to meet the expectations of Movement partners, local and international stakeholders. It ensures effective communications in profiling the work of the Red Cross; fosters cordial working relationship and partnership with relevant stakeholders. The Communications unit aims to achieve the following:

- Increased visibility and rebranding of the NRCS
- Positioning of the NRCS as first responder and partner of choice
- Raise awareness on humanitarian crises and advocate for support

The key activities include:

- Carry out a training workshop on BOCA;
- Carry out OCAC assessment for the NS HQT and BOCA for the branches;
- Ensure that volunteers are insured;
- Provide complete briefing on volunteers' role and the risk they face;
- Ensure volunteers are aware of their rights and responsibilities;
- Ensures volunteers' safety and wellbeing
- Ensures volunteers are properly trained;
- Ensure that the NS has an up to date strategic plan;
- Ensures that the NS has a statute and governance structure;
- Initiate peer to peer partnership with other NS
- Ensure that the NS management is audited in the last five years
- Ensure that the NS have effective corporate and organisational systems in place (e.g. finance, logistics, administration, communications, community engagement and accountability)
- Strengthen NS response preparedness capacity including contingency planning, pre-positioning of relief stocks, etc.

2. Ensure effective international disaster management.	
<i>Outcome 2.2. The complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced</i>	<i>In-country Movement support plan compiled</i>
<i>Output 2.2.2. Programming approaches (needs assessments, analysis, operational planning, monitoring and evaluations) in all large-scale operations and longer-term programmes are coordinated.</i>	
The IFRC will continue to support the National Society's work in close collaboration with the government, to implement the recommendations of the IDRL Guidelines and the Checklist on law and DRR nationally, and to strengthen the NS' role in DRM frameworks. This will include advice on DRM laws, regulations and procedures, where possible. The IFRC will also support the NS in strengthening its capacity on disaster law and will also encourage the NS to support the strengthening of mutual cooperation in the region and share knowledge and expertise with sister NS and other partners on disaster law. The NRCS will be supported to consistently attend and participate in relevant national coordination forums. Coordination of activities will be facilitated through weekly coordination meetings chaired by the NRCS. Partners will also coordination meetings to avoid duplication of interventions and maximise resources for example through co-funding of training workshops. Keys activities includes: • Ensure that the operation start up support is implemented by the IFRC for the NRCS • Ensure that the NS attends Movement coordination meetings; • Ensure that the NS attends cluster meetings in the areas related to the activities carried out in the field • Support to implement the recommendations of the IDRL Guidelines and the Checklist on law and DRR nationally, and to strengthen the NS' role in DRM frameworks • Carry out needs assessment to identify the challenges faced by the affected populations • Ensure a close monitoring of the activities implemented; • Carry out evaluation of the operation.	
3. Influence others as a leading strategic partner in humanitarian action and community resilience.	
<i>Outcome 3.1. The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable</i>	<i>NS engaged in local and international communications initiatives</i>
<i>Output 3.1.1 IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues</i>	
<i>Outcome 3.2 The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded</i>	<i># of people reached by NS with IFRC programme support</i> <i>Amount of funding mobilized by the IFRC</i> <i>Amount of funding mobilized by NS</i>
<i>Output 3.2.3 National Societies are supported in resource and partnership development (from both domestic markets and foreign sources)</i>	
NRCS chapters and branches are expected to improve on their resource mobilization and partnership development as emphasized in its Strategic Plan 2017 aiming at sustainable delivery of services. With technical support and assistance from IFRC, the NS shall pay attention on strategies of networking and collaboration with new and old partners, including government to fund core institutional and the change process currently taking place in governance and management through direct budget support. The NRCS will also make all effort to link, liaise and co-operate with other PNS and other partners to vigorously expand more into corporate partnership and to tap into available resources internally and externally to support programs and projects.	

4. Ensure a strong IFRC that is effective, credible and accountable.

Outcome 4.1 The IFRC enhances the NRCS effectiveness, credibility and accountability	Internal audit reports are made publicly available # of occurrences of fraud and loss
Output 4.1.1 IFRC operates in compliance with its Accountability standards and Framework	
Output 4.1.2 IFRC staff shows good level of engagement and performance	
Output 4.1.3. Financial resources are managed in an effective and efficient manner	
The IFRC presence in Niger will help raise the NS profile in country, enhance partnership opportunities and promote IFRC policies to create effective partnerships through existing cooperation mechanisms. The IFRC Secretariat will also develop and expand links with all stakeholders, such as local and international media, diplomatic missions, local authorities and NGOs to strengthen advocacy efforts. Through the support of the humanitarian diplomacy unit in the Regional office, the IFRC will develop humanitarian diplomacy tools to help the NRCS and PNS advocate to decision-making authorities in Niger. Key activities include: - Ensure that the NS management is regularly audited; - Ensures that the volunteers and the NS staff are well trained; - Ensure the operation finance are managed properly according to the agreed procedures - Carry out the operation finance management in respect to the agreed budget	

4 Risks

#	RISK	IMPACT (High /Medium / Low)	PROBABILITY (High /Medium / Low)	CONTROL / MITIGATION ACTIVITIES
1	Armed group insurgency	High	Medium	Maintain response capacity
2	Political instability	Low	Low	Contingency planning and prepositioning of emergency stocks. Coordination with ICRC.
3	Inadequate funding	High	High	Set realistic plans Engage partners for required funding
4	Low beneficiary participation	High	Low	Ensure community ownership of interventions
5	Inadequate logistics for programme implementation	High	Medium	Timely planning of all activities
6	Non-adherence to IFRC and NRCS procurement procedures	High	Medium	Conduct refresher training for key programme staff and ensure that NRCS Logistics team provides necessary guidance during procurement processes

5 Budget

The total budget for the CoP 2018 stands at CHF **2,801,353**, breakdown per AoFs and SFIs is presented in the table below.

BUDGET (in CHF)		
AREA OF FOCUS		
AoF 1	Outcome 1 – DRR: Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disasters	259,415
AoF 3	Outcome 2 – Livelihoods: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods.	538,450
AoF4	Outcome 3 – Health: Vulnerable people's health and dignity are improved through increased access to appropriate health services.	156,547
AoF5	Outcome 4 – Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: Vulnerable people's lives improved through increased access to appropriate and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services.	184,518
AoF6	Outcome 5 – Social Inclusion: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs	61,794
AoF7	Outcome 6- Communities support the needs of migrants and their families and those assisting migrants at all stages of migration (origin, transit and destination).	444,344
STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION		
SFI1	Outcome 1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform	137,735
SFI1	Outcome 1.2: <i>National Societies develop deeply shared identities and improved internal and external communication</i>	-
SFI1	Outcome 1.4. The Federation network benefits from its wealth of experience and expertise, a shared culture of innovation, learning and building on best practices and analysis	-
SFI2	Outcome 2.2: The complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced	-
SFI3	Outcome 3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable	-
SFI3	Outcome 3.2: The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded	-
SFI4	Outcome 4- The IFRC enhances the NRCS effectiveness, credibility and accountability	-
	IFRC support costs	847,575
	PSSR	170,975
Total		2,801,353

6 Appendices

- *Annex 1 M&E plan*
- *Annex 2 Activity plan*

1 Annex 1: M&E plan - Areas of Focus

Objectives		Indicator	Indicator definition	Data source / collection methods	Frequency	Person / team responsible for data collection
Area of Focus 1: DRR						
Outcome	1.1. Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disasters	# of reached through with local disaster risk reduction strategies	SDG indicator 11.5.1	SDG monitoring or Sendai framework for Disaster Risk Reduction monitoring mechanisms.	Quarterly	PMER, DM
Outputs	<i>1.1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.</i>	# of community contingency plans in place. # of community early warning systems established or improved and linked with local or national meteorological systems	See Sendai technical review p.101	Monthly reports	Monthly	DM, PMER
	<i>1.1.2: NS capacity to support community-based DRR and resilience is strengthened.</i>	# people reached with public awareness and education campaigns using harmonized messages to reduce, mitigate and respond to identified risks	SDG Indicator 1.5.3	Monthly reports	Quarterly	DM, PMER
Area of Focus 3: Livelihoods						
Outcome	Outcome 3.1. Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods	# of targeted population that <stabilize, improve> their net income through <skill building, improved assets, micro-finance support, job creation, etc.> # of targeted households have enough <food, cash, incomes> to meet their survival threshold	SDG Indicator 2.1.1	SDG monitoring	Quarterly	DM, PMER

	3.1.1. Vocational skills training and/or productive assets to improve income sources are provided to target population.	# of people trained in vocational skills trainings to increase income sources				
Outputs	3.1.3. Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production and income generating activities.	# of households supported to increase / improve household food security.		NS Survey / or Livelihood focal point consolidates data from regions, collected by NS shelter focal points.	Service provision records / household survey.	DM, PMER
Objectives		Indicator	Indicator definition	Data source / collection methods	Frequency	Person / team responsible for data collection
Area of Focus 4: HEALTH						
Outcome	<i>4.1 Vulnerable people's health and dignity are improved through increased access to appropriate health services.</i>	# of people reached by NS health and water, sanitation and hygiene programme and services # of Red Cross Red Crescent volunteers mobilized by National Societies for health activities		Baseline Survey, Midterm review and End line survey (KAP, VCA, key informants etc.)	At the beginning, midway and at the end of the project.	HEALTH TEAM
Outputs	<i>4.1.1 Communities are provided by NS with services to identify and reduce health risks</i>	# of people reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors	Any health service should be counted (both at the community and Health facility level)	Health facilities (records, reports); Interviews, FGD,	Quarterly	Chapter health officer
	<i>4.1.3 Communities are supported by NS to effectively detect and respond to infectious disease</i>	# of NS who have contingency plans to respond to epidemics and pandemics (SDG 3.D) # of volunteers trained by NS in epidemic control	Consolidated plan for epidemic response at HQ Any RC volunteer trained in epidemic control	The existing contingency plan at HQ level Attendance list of epidemic disease control training	Quarterly	Health team
	<i>4.1.4 Communities are supported by NS to</i>	# of people provided with psycho-social services during	Any psychosocial support provided	Health facility (for referral records);		Health, PSS and DM teams

	<i>effectively respond to health and psychosocial needs during an emergency</i>	Emergencies # of people trained by NS in first aid	either one to one or group session or referral should be counted People who attended and completed first aid training conducted by NS	community members testimonies; volunteers 'reports First aid training attendance/certificate		
	<i>4.1.5 Increased involvement of Red Cross Red Crescent volunteers in immunization activities particularly in under immunized populations</i>	# of people reached with NS immunization activities	Number of people mobilized for immunization activities Number of vaccination denials convinced	Immunization report; vaccination card and community ledger	After every immunization campaign	Health team
	<i>4.1.6 Increased involvement of Red Cross Red Crescent volunteers in cross border activities on community-based surveillance and reporting of diseases</i>	# of cross border health events reported # of cross border health, related activities carried out.	Number of events reported in Lake chad basin Number of health activities reported in lake chad basin	Cross border intervention report Cross border meeting report	After every event Early	Health team
Area of Focus 5: WATER SANITATION and HYGIENE						
Outcome	<i>5.1 Vulnerable people have increased access to appropriate and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services</i>	% of population in target communities using appropriate and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services in humanitarian, recovery or development context	Water, sanitation, hygiene services - any single service should be counted, the overall total is given disaggregated by service and by sex			
Outputs	<i>5.1.1 Communities are provided by NS with improved access to safe water</i>	# Households provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context.	Number of habitants per safe water source within their community (less than 1 hour of walk)	Counting of safe water sources in targeted communities	Monthly	Health team and WASH supervisor

	<i>5.1.3 Communities are supported by NS to reduce open defecation.</i>	% of population provided with knowledge on and access to improved excreta disposal	People who answer properly to questions related to excreta disposal	Survey (questionnaire); counting used latrine in targeted	Monthly	WASH and Health team
	<i>5.1.4 NS provide communities with knowledge and best practice to improve community-based management of water and sanitation facilities</i>	# community-based water and sanitation management plans developed	Each community water committee develops a water management plan (for all the safe water sources)	water management plan in each targeted community	Quarterly	WASH and Health team
	<i>5.1.5 NS promote positive behavioural change in personal and community hygiene among targeted communities.</i>	# households reached with key messages to promote personal and community hygiene	People with knowledge and practice on personal and community hygiene	Survey(KAP); direct observation from the community	Quarterly	WASH and Health team
Objectives		Indicator	Indicator definition	Data source / collection methods	Frequency	Person / team responsible for data collection

Area of Focus 6: Gender, Protection & Inclusion

Outcome	<i>6.1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs.</i>	# of people assisted through targeted actions aiming at addressing needs of a particular disadvantaged and/or marginalised group		Project reports	Monthly	Project Manager
Output	<i>6.1.2 NS programmes improve the equitable status of people who are discriminated against, marginalised or excluded.</i>	# NRCS programmes that consider different needs based on gender and other diversity factors		Project reports	Monthly	Girls Unit, WIN and CDP teams

Area of Focus 7: Migration

Outcome:	7.1. Communities support the needs of migrants and their families and those assisting migrants at all stages of migration (origin, transit and destination).	- Target communities reached with interventions that directly prevent and mitigate inter-personal and community violence (cultural and sportive events, dance, drama, music, youth recreate activities) - Returnees from Libya and Algeria are assisted with emergency items		Project reports	Monthly	
Output.	7. 1.1 Assistance and protection services to migrants and their families are provided and promoted through engagement with local and national authorities as well as in partnership with other relevant organizations.	# people reached in the context of migration # organizations reached to promote activities and partnership programs		Project reports	Monthly	Project Manager
	7.1.2. Awareness raising and advocacy address xenophobia, discrimination and negative perceptions towards migrants are implemented.	# people reached with awareness raising and advocacy work in the context of migration		Project reports	Monthly	Project Manager
	7.1.3. Family links are restored for people separated from, or without news of, their loved ones as a result of the disaster	# people assisted to restore family links		Project reports	Monthly	Project Manager