

Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

Niger: Floods (Maradi, Zinder and Dosso Regions)

DREF operation: MDRNE020	Operation n° MDRNE020;
Date of Issue: 16 August 2018	Glide number: FL-2017-000078-NER
Date of disaster: 26 August 2017	
Operation start date: 12 September 2017	Operation end date: 12 January 2017
Host National Society: Niger Red Cross Society	Operation budget: CHF 234,666
Number of people affected: 84,427 people (10,313 households)	Number of people assisted: • 5,600 people (800 households¹) direct beneficiaries • 13,332 people (approximately 1,904 HH) indirect beneficiaries)
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: One (Niger Red Cross Society)	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: Four (The Government, UNICEF, IOM and OXFAM)	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

From 26 to 27 August 2017, continuous rainfall resulted in extensive flooding, destruction of houses and loss of household belongings in several parts of Niger. The floods affected all the eight administrative regions of the country, including Agadez, Diffa, Dosso, Maradi, Niamey, Tahoua, Tillabery and Zinder. According to the rapid assessment carried out by the Niger Red Cross Society (NRCS) and the Government officials (Directorate of Civil Protection), as of 20th October 2017, at least 29,551 households (206,513 people) had been affected, with 12,000 houses destroyed. It was equally reported that 56 people died as consequence of these floods with many others injured and thereafter referred to the Niamey national hospital and other regional hospitals for treatment. In addition to the human casualties, the flood devastated at least 9,804 hectares of agricultural land with crops and some 145,115 kgs of stored food was washed out by water. More so, livestock was severely affected, with 16,048 animals, including small ruminants, cattle & camel heads and chickens, perished due to the flood. The most affected region was Dosso region with at least 10,590 people.



The distribution of the essential households' items to the floods affected people /NRCS 2017

A detailed report provided by the Directorate of Civil Protection at the Ministry of the Interior indicated that in Agadez, at least 383 houses and 99 walls were either partially or completely destroyed and several personal belongings carried

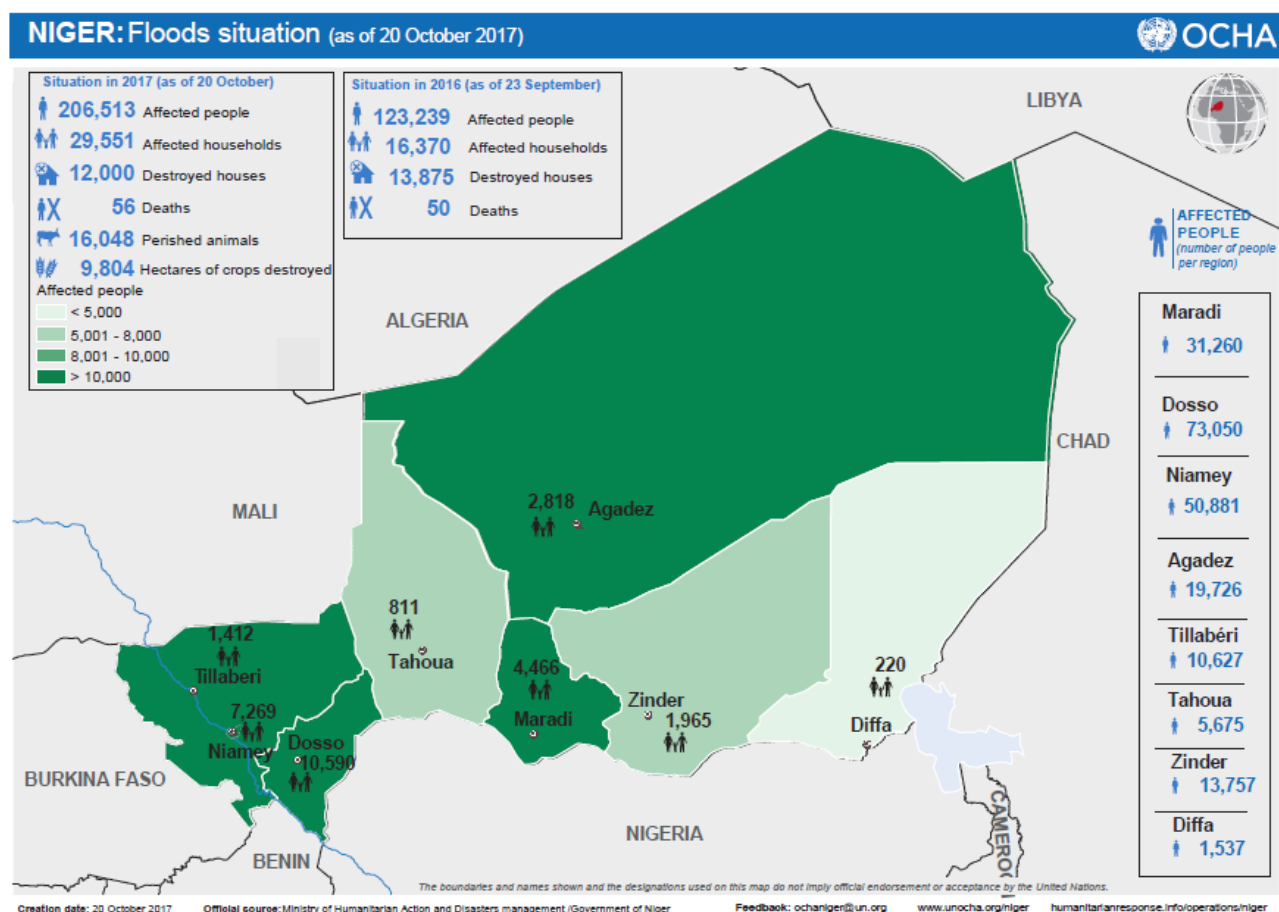
¹ Note that the average number of people per family in Niger is 7, thus above SPHERE standard.

away by water. Also, 503 wells were submerged. In Dosso, 5 hectares of agricultural farm were also devastated, while in Maradi, 4 granaries and seven classrooms collapsed. In Tahoua, at least 59 granaries, 60 shops, 76 walls and 4 classrooms were destroyed. In Tillabery, 36 walls, 4 granaries, 299 houses partially destroyed, 20 bags of sugar washed away. In Zinder, 9 wells submerged by floods water. The flooding water also devastated 9,804 hectares of agricultural land (mainly in Agadez and Dosso), with crops and 823.18 tons of stored food.

As of the 30 August 2017, the displaced populations were being hosted by other family members. However, by December 2017, some were still living in the open air and in the schools of the affected areas, increasing their exposure to the extreme weather conditions, as well as their risk to communicable and respiratory diseases. In addition, water and sanitation infrastructures were submerged thus contaminated and heightening the risk of spread of waterborne diseases such as cholera.

Due to the above situation, Niger Red Cross Society requested support from the International Federation of Red Cross Societies through the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to assist the most vulnerable people. Thus, on 12 September 2017, a DREF operation worth CHF 234,666 was granted to assist 5,600 people (800 households) in shelter, WASH and non-food items for 3 months.

The map below indicates the floods affected areas in the country.



On 11 December 2017, an operations update was issued, granting a no-cost one-month timeframe extension to this operation, thus taking the operation end date to 12 January 2018. This extension was to enable completion of distribution of NFI and shelter kits. Indeed, procurement was delayed by administrative formalities at the Niger Customs, since the needed NFI/ Shelter tool kits were requested from the IFRC warehouse in Las Palmas (Spain), in collaboration with the Regional Logistic Unit and the Sahel CCST Logistic Officer. The items (NFI/ Shelter Kits) reached Niger on 29 November 2017, but since they were not all included in the list of authorized items of the Customs, IFRC trucks were blocked at the border with Burkina Faso. Niger Red Cross Society and IFRC were able to solve these difficulties after an “ad hoc” meeting held at the Ministry of Planning on 07 December 2017, where authorization was granted to enter these items into Niger as of 08 December 2017. Furthermore, due to previous problems between IFRC and the Niger Customs Unit (car fleet registration problems), IFRC anticipated and decided to “donate” these items to Niger Red Cross Society. Indeed, these items were supposed to be sent to the IFRC Niger Country Office for handover to NS, however, Niger Customs administrative procedures delayed the delivery of items (Tarpaulins, shelter tool kits, blankets, and long-lasting Mosquito bet nets) to IFRC thus items were directly sent to NS on the field for distribution to be conducted.

The major donors and partners of the DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the USA, as well as DG ECHO, the UK Department for International Development (DFID), AECID, the Medtronic and Zurich Foundations and other corporate and private donors. On behalf of the Niger Red Cross Society (NRCS), the IFRC would like to extend its gratitude to all partners for their generous contributions.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

At the onset of this disaster, the NRCS assisted the floods affected populations with the distribution of NFIs to 450 households in Niamey and carried out rapid assessment in all the affected areas. In addition, volunteers assisted with evacuation of injured persons, registration of the affected populations, provision of first aid, and psychosocial support. To note, the distribution of NFI donations provided by the government, IOM and UNICEF was conducted by the NRCS volunteers, reaching 3,156 families as seen in below table:

Organisation/Body	Region / Area of distribution	Number of beneficiary households
Government	Niamey	-
UNICEF	Tillabery	599
	Tahoua	442
	Dosso	187
	Zinder	207
	Maradi	1,048
IOM	Niamey	673
Total		3,156

The table below gives a summary of the overall assistance provided to the floods victims and the gaps per items, that was to be covered.

Items	Needs	Distributed	GAP
Tarpaulins for temporary shelter	23,436	1,972	21,464
NFI	11,718	4,227	7,491
Rice (kgs)	585,900	86,450	499,450
Sugar (kgs)	58,590	6,138	52,453
Salts	29,295	3,068	26,228

The NFI kits distributed included: Two (2) tarpaulins, two (2) Mosquito nets, two (2) blankets, two (2) plastic mats, one (1) piece of wrapper, 10 pieces of 250 grs of soap each and one (1) bucket per family.

Looking at the table above, indeed, much support was provided; however, with regards to the needs of the affected population, the gap remained enormous.

In order to respond to the increased needs of the affected population, the NRCS therefore requested the support of its Movement partners to assist the affected population with:

- Psychosocial support to the affected people and communities;
- Provision of shelter to the affected people;
- Provision of non-food items (tarpaulins, plastic mats, blanket, soap, Chlorine, mosquito nets and kitchen sets)
- Food (Rice, maize, millet, oil, sugar salt and beans);
- Hygiene kits;
- Hygiene promotion;
- Cash transfer Programming.

Before the approval of this DREF operation, the NRCS received a request for humanitarian assistance from the Government within the affected regions. In response to the effects of the flooding, NRCS participated in joint assessments in the eight affected regions (Agadez, Diffa, Dosso, Maradi, Niamey, Tahoua, Tillabery and Zinder) and provided rapid response assistance from its available preparedness stocks. The NRCS's support included provision of NFIs to 450 households including 250 NFI kits from the ICRC stock and 200 kits from the IFRC stocks in Niamey. The volunteers also assisted in evacuating victims, registering the affected population, provision of first aid, and psychosocial support.

During the early days of the disaster, NRCS mobilized 160 volunteers and 75 staff in the affected areas to conduct a consolidated assessment with Government technical services at field level. NRCS also supported by assessing the suitability of evacuation centers for displaced population in cooperation with relevant Government technical services.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) provided technical support to the NRCS through its Country Office, which is based in Niamey, Niger, and the Africa Region Office, in Nairobi, Kenya. On 31 August 2017, an alert was issued using the IFRC Disaster Management Information System (DMIS), which indicated the intention of Niger Red Cross Society to request for international assistance to the floods through the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF). In addition, the IFRC had provided 200 NFI kits from its stock in Niamey to be replenished with the DREF funds. These 200 NFI kits were distributed to the most vulnerable households in Niamey. Following this request, a DREF allocation of CHF 234,666 was granted to NRCS to conduct life-saving activities in line with the floods and as laid out in the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA).

Other Movement partners in country include: The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), as well as partner National Societies such as the Belgian Red Cross, French Red Cross, Iranian Red Crescent, Irish Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross, and Spanish Red Cross, which are based in Niamey. The ICRC supported the floods response (at its onset, before the DREF was activated) with provision of 250 NFI kits for households in the areas not covered by the DREF operation. For this disaster, three Movement partners were involved in the response to this floods effects. This includes NRCS, ICRC and the IFRC. According to the Niger Red Cross Society, the ICRC supported the Niger population affected by floods in five regions out of the eight. This included Niamey, Diffa, Tillabery, Tahoua and Agadez. Therefore, the IFRC support to the National Society through this DREF operation, focused on the three remaining areas (Maradi, Zinder and Dosso). The EPoA was shared with all the Movement partners in the country including ICRC and the PNSs. Discussions were made with the Movement partners in the country for the support of the IFRC initiative to prepare a Complex Emergency Appeal which would integrate all the DREF operations that were ongoing in the country at the time (Hepatitis E Epidemic Outbreak, Niger Food security, Niger Floods and other disasters).

From the onset of the disaster, there was regular consultation between all members of the Movement present in country and the IFRC Niger country representative alerted Regional Office in Nairobi. The IFRC Niger Country Representation also worked in collaboration with the NRCS's Disaster Management department to collect information, assess the situation and propose the response to the situation. Monthly coordination meetings were regularly held. The NRCS participated in internal and external coordination and Cluster meetings with the Government and other agencies on a regular basis.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Niger Government, UNICEF, IOM and the NRCS provided support to the affected population through the distribution of tarpaulins, food and non-food items. The tarpaulin distribution consisted of two (2) pieces per family. The family NFI kits included: two Mosquito nets, two blankets, two plastic mats, one piece of wrapper, 10 pieces of soap, and two buckets. The Government support was distributed to the affected population in Niamey, the UNICEF support targeted 599 households in Tillabery, 442 households in Tahoua, 187 households in Dosso, 207 households in Zinder and 1,048 households in Maradi while IOM support provided NFI kits to 673 households in Niamey. Finally, the NS assisted the affected population with 450 NFI kits. With regards to the magnitude of the damage, NRCS worked in coordination with the other humanitarian actors in the affected areas in order to avoid duplication. Further, given that the NS had contributed in the distribution of Government, UNICEF and IOM support, they were able to consult the lists of beneficiaries, ensuring that there was no duplication.

Further, in all the affected region, the relevant Government technical services assisted the Red Cross volunteers in conducting the needs assessments, search, rescue and evacuation of the affected populations and first aid services provided to the injured people before referring them to the hospitals and Health Centers for better care. Due to the limited resources and capacity of the government, the National Society was requested to provide support. As auxiliary to Government in disaster response, NRCS has a long-standing and complementary relationship with the government of Niger.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

NRCS participated in the joint needs assessments carried out by the Government technical services, the UN agencies and the humanitarian organisations. The assessment reached all the eight regions of the country especially the areas affected by Floods. The table below illustrates the scope of the damages:

Summary of the effects of the flooding in Niger as of the 10 October 2017.

Regions	Cases of floods caused by rain		Cases of floods caused by the Niger river overflow		Total		Partially or completely destroyed houses
	Affected households	Affected people	Affected households	Affected people	Affected households	Affected people	
Agadez	2,818	19,726	-	-	2,818	19,726	155
Diffa	220	1,537	-	-	220	1,537	98
Dosso	5,056	35,395	5,534	37,655	10,590	73,050	4,253
Maradi	4,466	31,260	-	-	4,466	31,260	3,834
Niamey	2,030	14,208	5,239	36,673	7,269	50,881	2,238
Tahoua	811	5,675	-	-	811	5,675	384
Tillabery	1,258	8,809	154	1,818	1,412	10,627	1,200
Zinder	1,965	13,757	-	-	1,965	13,757	913
Total	18,624	130,367	10,927	76,146	29,551	206,513	13,075

Source: Niger Red Cross Society 10/10/2017

The table below indicates the overall situation of the Niger 2017 Floods damages

Global situation of the Niger floods damage as of 5 October 2017													
Areas	Completely destroyed houses	Partially destroyed houses	Affected households	Affected people	Human death	Injured people	Perished small ruminants	Perished cattle and camels	Destroyed food stuff	Chicken	Destroyed agricultural land	Partially and completely destroyed schools building	Submerge wells
Agadez	115	40	2818	19726	2	12	4671	74	11.555	0	8983.1	6	700
Diffa	91	7	220	1537	1	3	0	0	11.744	0	0	-	-
Dosso	4198	55	10590	73050	2	0	4	5	465.000	0	611.95	1	-
Maradi	3247	587	4466	31260	9	26	13	6	260.000	0	0	20	-
NIAMEY	2146	92	7269	50881	23	11	26	2	53.252	45	27	-	-
TAHOUA	355	29	811	5675	3	4	6033	17	7.825	7	72.75	4	-
Tillabery	1133	67	1412	10627	8	0	406	7	11.550	150	109.5	1	-
Zinder	715	198	1965	13757	8	7	4784	0	2.250	0	0	60	9
Total	12,000	1,075	29,551	206,513	56	63	15,937	111	823.18	202	9,804.30	92	709

Source: Niger Red Cross Society 5/10/2017

From the above tables, at least 29,551 households were affected (206,513 people) with 13,075 houses destroyed including 12,000 completely and 1,075 partially destroyed. Also, the report indicated that at least 111 cattle and camel heads had perished and 15,937 small ruminants as well as 202 chickens were devastated by the water as a result of the flooding. Further, the NRCS assessment revealed that at least 56 people died as a consequence to this disaster and many others were injured and referred to the Hospitals (in Niamey and at the regional levels) for better care. The flooding water also destroyed 9,804 hectares of agricultural land (mainly in Agadez and Dosso), with crops and 823.18 tons of stored food. The affected populations were hosted in host families and some at the schools and others at the open air increasing their exposure to the extreme weather conditions, as well as their risk to communicable and respiratory diseases.

According to the assessment report, the immediate needs of the affected population were the following:

- Psychosocial support to the bereaved families as well as the affected population in general;
- Support in emergency shelter and associated non-food items (tarpaulins, blankets, plastic mats, Jerrycan, bucket);
- Provision of food;
- Carry out water hygiene and sanitation activities (hygiene promotion, distribution of WASH related items such as Soap, and hygiene kits, etc.)
- Disinfection of traditional wells as well as contaminated latrines.

With regards to the emergency shelter assistance, only the most vulnerable families were to be assisted for their protection from the harsh weather conditions and to ensure preservation of their privacy, dignity and safety.

The risk of waterborne diseases was very high. The risks identified included the rise of epidemic diseases such as cholera, malaria, etc., because of the flooding and non-existence of an effective waste management or rainwater drainage systems. Some of the flooded areas were very difficult to access due to the poor condition of the roads. Disinfection and rehabilitation of latrines were essential to avoid the outbreak of epidemic diseases.

Risk Analysis

On 1st September 2017, rains were still falling abundantly, and the rainy season was far from over. Based on weather forecasts the rain was to continue for at least one month again. Therefore, there was an increased need in terms of kits for protection against bad weather conditions (emergency shelters, clothing and bedding) for population of the affected areas and even for populations in flood risk areas. Some of the flooded areas were not easily accessible due to the bad state of roads.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall objective

Immediate survival needs of the flood-affected populations are met through the provision of essential emergency relief, shelter and associated non-food items, health, water and hygiene promotion assistance, targeting a total of 800 most vulnerable families or 5,600 people, in the three target regions of Niger including Maradi, Zinder and Dosso, for a period of 3 months.

Proposed strategy

The Niger floods DREF operation aimed to support the NS to provide assistance to a total of 800 families (approx. 5,600 people) out of which 200 families (1,400 people) in Dosso and Maradi had been provided with 200 NFI kits from the NRCS stock which were to be replenished through the DREF Fund. The operation included the following activities:

Area Commons to all sectors:

- Reimbursement of costs incurred in the rapid assessments carried out in the eight regions of Niger (per diem for volunteers).
- Training a total of 60 volunteers and 6 supervisors (including 22 volunteers and two supervisors per region) on beneficiary registration/section, relief distribution, hygiene promotion, and the use of shelter kits and the CEA. Each training was to be carried out for 1 day (per area) and to ensure that the volunteers had the required knowledge to carry out effective implementation of the DREF operation;

Health and Care:

- Carry out psychosocial support to the bereaved and affected families in the three target regions of Niger;
- Distribute mosquito nets and ensure the demonstration of their usage: 1,600 mosquito nets (2 per family)

Water, Hygiene and Sanitation:

- Conduct monthly cleaning and disinfection campaigns for latrines (bleach);
- Carry out the traditional wells disinfection in the affected areas;
- Conduct hygiene and health promotion targeting 800 families; as well as monthly cleaning and disinfection campaigns to promote improved sanitation;
- Distribution of water and hygiene related items: 800 Hygiene kits (one per family); 800 buckets (one per family) and 1,600 Jerrycans (two per family; 5,600 pieces of 250 grs soap each (approx. 7 pcs per family) and water purification tablets (161,730 tablets = 270 sachets per family)

Emergency shelter and household items:

- Distribution of NFIs to 800 families comprising: 1,600 blankets (2 per family); 1,600 sleeping mats (2 per family);
- Distribution of emergency shelter items to 800 households comprising: 800 shelter tool kits (1 per family) and 1,600 tarpaulins (2 per family).
- Conduct a post distribution community satisfaction survey and lessons learnt workshop.

The proposed strategy considered the 200 NFI and hygiene kits (400 tarpaulins, 400 plastic mats, 400 blankets, 200 shelter tool kits, 400 mosquito nets, 200 jerry cans, 200 buckets, 1,400 soap, 250 gm each, 200 hygiene kits) borrowed from the NRCS to be replenished through the DREF operation. With regards to the targeted areas, ICRC's areas of intervention which included Niamey, Tahoua, Diffa, Tillabery and Agadez were not included in this DREF intervention area to avoid duplication. The operation focused on the three remaining regions (Maradi, Dosso and Zinder) which are the most secure regions of the country.

The NRCS ensured that the operation responds to the urgent needs of the most vulnerable populations by involving community committees, in the process of identification of beneficiaries and in elaborating the list of people to be assisted while working closely with the relevant Government technical services who also carried out field activities. In collaboration with community committees, vulnerability criteria were defined and considered (displaced/homeless persons, women head of households, person with disability, and pregnant women). Depending on the persistence of the rains, the teams continued to assist the initial families targeted and then identified other members of the population in need of assistance.

All NRCS actions were guided and adhered to the minimum standards (SPHERE). NRCS volunteers provided demonstration/sensitization on the use of the items distributed at their point of distribution as well as during follow up visits to the areas of implementation.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors People reached: 800 households (5,600 people) Male: 2,184 Female: 3,416		
Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the DREF operation.		
Output 1.1: Rapid needs assessment is carried out to inform the preparation of the EPoA; including coordination with other stakeholders		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
1.1.1. Number of RDRT selected and deployed to support the Niger Red Cross Society in the implementation of the DREF Operation	1	1
1.1.2. Number of months covered by the RDRT during his deployment in Niger	2	2
1.1.3. Number of volunteers involved in the rapid needs assessment	66	66
1.1.4. Number of households reached with the rapid needs assessment	800	800
1.1.5. Number of coordination meetings attended by the NRCS's teams with the stakeholders at the national and regional levels	21	18
1.1.6. Number of households reached by the communication satisfaction survey	80	80
1.1.7. Number of community structures put in place to evaluate the beneficiaries targeting	6	6
1.1.8. Number of people that attended the lessons learned workshop	12	26
Narrative description of achievements		
1.1.1. An RDRT from the Mauritanian Red Crescent specialized in WASH was selected from the Africa roster and deployed to Niger for two months to support the Niger Red Cross Society in implementing this DREF operation; 1.1.2. The RDRT was recruited on the 3rd October and ended his contract on 3rd December making at least two (2) months in support of the NS. 1.1.3. 60 volunteers and 6 supervisors were involved in the rapid assessment carried out by the NS, including 20 volunteers and 2 supervisors per affected area.		

- 1.1.4.** 800 households were reached with the needs assessment in the three (3) regions including: 150 households in the Dosso region, 400 households in Maradi and 250 households in Zinder region.
- 1.1.5.** The Niger Red Cross Society and the IFRC teams regularly attended the Niger WASH cluster meetings which were held once a week, as well as the monthly coordination meetings which were held at the regional levels. After the three months activities, at least 21 coordination meetings were held, and the team attended 18 of them, including 12 cluster meetings and 6 regional coordination meetings.
- 1.1.6.** 80 households were targeted and reached with the beneficiary satisfaction survey.
- 1.1.7.** Some 9 community structures were put in place in 9 villages including four (4) in the Dosso region (Gollé, Souley-Garou, Kidé and Yambaré), two (2) in the Maradi region especially in Guidan Roumdji and Guidan Sori and three (3) in the Zinder region (Garin Makera, Garin Madougou in the first district of Zinder and Malam Amar in the second district of Zinder);
- 1.1.8.** 26 people including 9 volunteers, 9 beneficiaries, 3 people from the Maradi regional committee and 3 people from the NS headquarter and one IFRC staff attended the lesson learned workshop. This was a moment of experience sharing, used to analyse what worked well and what did not work well and how to improve for next operations.

Challenges

- Some of the affected villages are located in areas that were difficult to access such as swampy zones and areas with bad roads.
- Other affected people were in the middle of the island which required the use of canoes to reach and save them. Thanks to the volunteers of Niger Red Cross who are good canoes riders, they succeeded to save many people from this situation.
- The procedures prerequisite to the availability of funds (e-Contract and cash disposal) took too much time; almost a month.

Lessons Learned

- After seeing the impact of the damages caused by the floods in Niger in 2017, the NS realized that it is important to carry out disaster prevention and risk reduction actions in order to have fewer victims in future floods.
- It is important to provide funds for the activities implementation as early as the DREF is approved, based on the budget, the E-contract could be regularized later.
- There is an urgent need to train more NDRT and post them at the NRCS' regional branches in view of carrying rapid assessments immediately after the disaster occurs. This will avoid waiting for the team from headquarters to travel to the field for rapid assessment and will improve the quality of the assessment report and help build rapid and efficient response.
- Dynamize the cooperation and collaboration with meteorological services (AGRHYMET and ACMAT) in order to get frequent meteorological forecasts and disseminate them at key periods in the communities.



Health

People reached: 800 households (5,600 people)

Male: 2,184

Female: 3,416

Outcome 1: Immediate risks to the health of the flood-affected population is reduced in the three target regions of Niger, over a period of three months.

Output 1.1: Target population is provided with psychosocial support and mosquito nets with the demonstration of their use (Target: 800 families)

Indicators:	Target	Actual
1.1.1. Number of people reached by the psychosocial support activities	15 households (107 people)	15 households (104 people)
1.1.2. Number of Mosquito nets purchased	1,600	6,900
1.1.3. Number of Mosquito nets distributed with the demonstration of their usage	1,600	6,900

1.1.4. Number of people reached with the Mosquito bed nets distribution	5,600	6,900
Narrative description of achievements		
1.1.1. 15 households were visited for psychosocial support in the three villages of the Zinder region including Garin Makera, Garin Madougou and Malam Amar. This activity reached 105 people including 47 males and 58 females; 1.1.2. 6,900 Mosquito bed-nets were purchased (1,600 from Las Palmas and transported to Niger and 5,300 locally). The extra mosquito nets were being purchased based on the needs of the affected population. This period coincided with the peak period for malaria. This is also the high period for mosquito development due to the availability of mosquito breeding sites all over places.		
Challenges		
- The main challenge was the fact that most of the floods victims were also affected by malaria due to their exposure to mosquitoes. Thanks to the Red Cross volunteers, the malaria patients were all transported to the nearest hospital. Further, the Niger Red Cross increased the number of mosquito bed-nets planned to be distributed to fit the needs of the affected population. - Most wells were submerged with the flooding and the population in the affected areas continued to consume the dirty water until the Red Cross provided water purification tablets and well water treatment. Fortunately, no cases of cholera were recorded in the affected areas.		
Lessons Learned		
In order to produce rapid and efficient response to floods disaster, the Niger Red Cross Society needs to develop the following: - A good knowledge of the periodicity of the occurrence of floods and a cartography of the potential flooding zones, - The community leader must be the key stone for community resilience; - During the rainy season, there are mosquito breeding sites all over , fostering the development of malaria. It is therefore important to provide rapid distribution of mosquito bed-nets as early as the disaster occurs, to reduce contamination. - When floods disaster occurs, response activities should include distribution of Mosquito nets, provision of water treatment or water purification tablets and the disinfection of well water as the most urgent activities in order to avoid the spread of diseases and epidemic outbreaks.		

 Water, sanitation and hygiene People reached: 13,332 people Male: 5,614 Female: 7,718		
Outcome 1: Immediate risk of waterborne disease is reduced through the provision of safe water supply and hygiene promotion in the four target regions of Niger over a period of three months		
Output 1.1: Target population in the affected area have access to safe drinking water supply (Target: 800 families)		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
1.1.1. Number of water purification tablets (Aquatabs) purchased	161,173	403,400
1.1.2. Number of people reached with the water purification tablets	5,600	5,600
1.1.3. Number of traditional well disinfected for well water purification using chlorine.	15	15
1.1.4. Number of monitoring visits carried out for water purification	12	12
Output 1.2: Target population in the flood-affected areas is provided with improved sanitation which meet SPHERE standards (Target: 800 families/5,600 beneficiaries)		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
1.2.1. Number of sanitation kits purchased	6	6
1.2.2. Number of existing latrines identified in the area of implementation	75	75
1.2.3. Number of calcium hypochlorite tins provided for the treatment of latrines	3	3

1.2.4. Number of community hygiene committees put in place	6	9
1.2.5. Number of sanitation kits handed over to the community hygiene committees	6	6
1.2.6. Number of cleaning and disinfection campaigns for community latrines carried out	12	12
1.2.7. Number of monitoring visits carried out	8	8
Output 1.3: Target population in the affected areas are provided with hygiene promotion, which meet Sphere standards (Target: 800 families)		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
1.3.1. Number of volunteers and supervisors trained on health/hygiene promotion	66 volunteers 6 supervisors	66 volunteers 6 supervisors
1.3.2. Number of hygiene related items purchased (pieces of soap)	5,600	5,600
1.3.3. Number of people reached with the hygiene related NFIs (soap) distribution	5,600	5,600
1.3.4. Number of people reached with hygiene and Health promotion at the community level	5,600	13,132
1.3.5. Number of water related and hygiene items (800 hygiene kits, 800 buckets, 1,600 jerrycans) purchased	800 dignity kits 800 buckets 1,600 jerrycans	800 dignity kits 800 buckets 1,600 jerrycans
1.3.6. Number of people reached by the water related and hygiene items	800 hhs 5,600 people	800 households 5,600 people
1.3.7. Number of monitoring visits carried out in the affected areas	12	12
Narrative description of achievements		
1.1.1. 403,400 water purification tablets (Aquatabs) were purchased in the neighbouring countries (Ghana and Burkina Faso) because it was not available in Niger. 1.1.2. The water purification tablets were distributed to the targeted 5,600 people to be used within three (3) months. 1.1.3. 15 traditional wells were identified and disinfected allowing 7,500 people to consume potable water. 1.1.4. The regional branches of Red Cross in the three affected regions visited the implementation activities 12 times while the NRCS's headquarter visited the area 6 times. 1.2.1. Six (6) sanitation kits were purchased and distributed to the 6 sanitation committees (two per affected region). However, 9 hygiene committees were set up (one in each of the target village). The Municipality of the three other villages promised to provide sanitation kits to the committees that did not receive sanitation kits. Each sanitation kits comprised: 50 boxes of Cresyl chemical, 02 chemical sprayers, 50 pairs of boots, 50 pairs of hand gloves and 20 nose masks. The Municipality also reassured its commitment to monitor the work of the hygiene committees put in place by the Red Cross. 1.2.2. The Niger Red Cross volunteers identified 75 latrines submerged with water in the affected areas. 1.2.3. Due to the lack of calcium hypochlorite in the country, the WASH Coordinator of the National Society advised to purchase the bleach at 12 degrees, however 213 litres of bleach at 12 degree were being purchased and use for the treatment of well water. 1.2.4. Nine (9) community hygiene committees were put in place, however only 6 were provided with sanitation kits for their weekly activities. Each community hygiene committee included 20 people (10 women and 10 men). 1.2.5. The sanitation kits were handed over to 6 community hygiene committees. The municipality promised to provide working material to the three others that did not receive any and also to monitor the work of the hygiene committees put in place by the Red Cross. 1.2.6. Disinfection and cleaning of 12 latrines was carried out, as the pace of one session per week. 1.2.7. Eight (8) monitoring visits were carried out to supervise sanitation activities by the regional committees of Red Cross of the affected regions. 1.3.1. Sixty (60) volunteers and 6 supervisors were trained on health and hygiene promotion. This included well water treatment, the use of water purification tablets, disinfection of latrines and the installation of Mosquito bed nets. 1.3.2. 5,600 pieces of soaps were purchased and distributed to the affected population; 1.3.3. It was planned that each family will receive 7 pieces of soap, which is 5,600 pieces of soap distributed to 5,600 people (800 households). 1.3.4. 13,332 people were reached with hygiene and health promotion at the community level including 5,614 men and 7,718 women; 1.3.5. Eight hundred (800) dignity kits for women, 800 buckets and 1,600 jerrycans were purchased and distributed to the 800 affected households. This activity reached 5,600 people.		

1.3.6. Eight hundred (800) household or 5,600 people were reached with distribution of hygiene related items. This included 800 dignity kits, 800 buckets and 1,600 jerrycans.

1.3.7. 12 monitoring visits were carried at home level to supervise the use of mosquito bed-nets.

Challenges

The main challenge was the fact that the water purification tablets (Aquatab) were not found in Niger and the NS had to order them from neighbouring countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Nigeria and Ghana). Further, the calcium hypochlorite for the treatment of well water were not found in Niger. The NRCS' WASH Coordinator advised that this chemical should be replaced by bleach at 12 degrees, which is easily found in the local market. In addition, the number of sanitation kits to be distributed to hygiene committees was under estimated, the NRCS established 9 hygiene committees and only six sanitation kits were available. Thanks to the municipality which recognized the work of the Red Cross and decided to provide the kits to the three other villages.

Lessons Learned

The project implementation always needs the presence of a specialist to monitor the activities and to reorient based on the difficulties found on the ground. With regards to this operation, the presence of the WASH specialist was an added value. The RDRT and the NRCS WASH and Disaster Management Coordinator were all involved in the implementation of the activities and contributed in training volunteers in WASH and relief areas. They equally provided technical support during implementation of activities. The NRCS also involved the DM coordinator for the relief distribution.



Shelter

People reached: 800 households (5,600 people)

Male: 2,184

Female: 3,416

Outcome 1: Immediate shelter and settlement needs of the flood-affected population in the three target regions of Niger, are met over a period of three months.

Output 1.1: Target population in the affected areas are provided with Essential Household items (EHI) /Non-food items (NFIs) (Target: 800 families)

Indicators:	Target	Actual
1.1.1. Number of EHI purchased and transported to the distribution areas	1,600 blankets, 1,600 sleeping mats	2,650 blankets, 1,600 sleeping mats
1.1.2. Number of EHI/NFI package produced to be distributed	800	1.325
1.1.3. Number of volunteers trained on the methods and distribution techniques	66	66
1.1.4. Number of people reached by the distribution of EHI and NFI	5,600	6,650
1.1.5. Number of people reached by the Post distribution monitoring survey	560	560

Output 1.2: Target population in the affected areas are provided with assistance to support the construction of emergency shelter in accordance with safe housing approach (target: 800 families/5,600 beneficiaries)

Indicators:	Target	Actual
1.2.1. Number of volunteers trained on beneficiary registration/selection; and relief distributions, the use of the shelter tool kits and the tarpaulin	66	66
1.2.2. Number of Emergency shelter items purchased (800 IFRC shelter tool kits and 1,600 tarpaulins)	800 shelter tool kits 1,600 tarpaulins	800 shelter tool kits 1,600 tarpaulins
1.2.3. Number of people reached with the training on the use of shelter tool kits	5,600	5,600
1.2.4. Number of beneficiaries targeted for emergency shelter items	5,600	5,600
1.2.5. Number of emergency shelter material packaged and ready for distribution	800	800
1.2.6. Number of people reached by the emergency shelter items distribution	5,600	5,600

1.2.7. Number of temporary shelters constructed in support of vulnerable beneficiaries	120	120
Narrative description of achievements		
1.1.1. Some 2,600 blankets and 1,600 sleeping mats were purchased and distributed to the target beneficiaries (1,600 blankets were purchased from Las Palmas and transported to Niger via Dakar. In addition, and due to the extra need presented by the affected population, an extra 1,050 blankets were purchased locally to complement.) 1.1.2. Since distribution ratio was effective through head of households, at least 800 NFI packages were prepared and distributed to the 800 target households. Also, due to extra need presented by the affected population, an extra 1,050 blankets were purchased locally and distributed to an extra 525 households making a total of 1,325 households reached. 1.1.3. Some 60 volunteers and 6 supervisors were trained on the methods and distribution techniques; 1.1.4. 6,650 people (1,325 households) were reached by the distribution of EHI and NFI including the 5,600 people who were initially targeted and 1,050 people who received only blankets following the extra needs presented by the affected population. 1.1.5. 80 households (560 people) were reached by the post distribution monitoring (PDM) survey. Of these numbers, 98% were satisfy with the Red Cross assistance. They are all thanking the Red Cross and its partners for having assisted them after the disaster. 1.2.1. Some 60 volunteers and 6 supervisors were trained on beneficiary registration/selection, relief distributions, and the use of the shelter tool kits and the tarpaulin. 1.2.2. 800 shelter tools kits and 1,800 tarpaulins were purchased and distributed to the affected population. The distribution rate provided 1 shelter tool kit and two tarpaulins per household); This reached 800 households (5,600 people). 1.2.3. During the distribution, the Red Cross volunteers sensitized the beneficiaries on the usage of the shelter tool kits; the content of the kits was presented to them with the demonstration on their usage. 1.2.4. 800 households (5,600 people) were targeted and reached for the emergency shelter items distribution in the three affected areas including 400 households in Maradi, 250 households in Dosso and 150 households in Zinder. 1.2.5. 800 packages of emergency shelter material were prepared and distributed to the target beneficiaries in the three targets areas. 1.2.6. 800 households (5,600 people) were reached with the emergency shelter items distribution. 1.2.7. After the distribution of the emergency shelter items, the Niger Red Cross volunteers assisted vulnerable people in constructing 120 temporary shelter made of tarpaulins, rope and pieces of sticks using the shelter tool kits.		
Challenges		
- The main challenge is the fact that the Niger Customs officials kept the emergency items for almost one month requesting the payment of custom fees although the IFRC has a diplomatic agreement with the Government of Niger. This caused delays in the implementation of the DREF operation. Thanks to the President of the Niger Red Cross Society and the IFRC Country Representative who met with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the items were delivered a month later. - The second challenge is the fact the IFRC does not have preposition essential emergency items in Niger. The lesson learned from this operation is that, after the approval of the DREF, we had to order emergency items from Las Palmas. This took almost two months before the items reached Niger. In addition, due to the delays caused by the Customs services, the items were available for the distribution four months after the disaster. Knowing that the DREF is an emergency operation, this is no longer suitable for the intervention.		
Lessons Learned		
- With regards to the above report, it is important to preposition emergency items in Niger for a rapid and efficient intervention in case of emergency response. - The Niger Red Cross Society and the IFRC country office should make necessary arrangement with the Customs authorities to allow rapid discharge of the items purchased abroad from custom fees.		

Kindly follow this link to watch the video of the Niger Floods DREF operation activities implementation:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1L0QGY6NzPGm4M5VdqXROgms0sfwSX9ND>



The DM Head of Niger Red Cross Society handing over EHI to a floods victim in Maradi /NRCs 2017

D. THE BUDGET

The overall budget for this operation was CHF 234,666 of which CHF 231,760 was utilized. A balance of CHF 2,906 will be returned to the DREF.

Explanation of variances:

- **Clothing and textiles** budget line was overspent by CHF 16,898 (84.49%) of budgeted costs because 5,300 extra Mosquito bed-nets and 1,050 extra blankets were purchased to be distributed to the affected population. This was done following the request of the Ministry of Humanitarian Action. However, it should be noted that the provider delivered the items late and the needs were already covered by other Organisations. Therefore, these items have been stored at the Niger Red Cross warehouse for future needs.
- **Medical and First Aid** budget line remained unspent because the expense concerning this item was wrongly booked under "Clothing & Textiles" budget line. This resulted in a positive variance of CHF 13,783.
- **Teaching Materials** budget line was overspent by CHF 4,760 (501%) because the purchase of sanitation kits (wheelbarrows, shovel, rake, pairs of hand gloves, pairs of boots nose masks, brooms, hoes, Cresyl and bleach) was wrongly booked under budget line 550 which concerns Teaching materials. In addition, expenses concerning the production of volunteers' bibs and the production of a video film on Hygiene promotion and the prevention of cholera were booked on this budget line, leading to the deficit.
- **Utensils & Tools** was equally overspent by CHF 28,241 as this line was not included in the approved budget instead, the WASH related items were planned under budget code 530. However, during the implementation of this operation, these expenses were incurred while purchasing WASH related items (buckets with lids, jerrycans, soaps, and hygiene kits), which were booked under budget code 560 causing the deficit.
- **Logistics Services** budget line was overspent by CHF 4,720 because it was not planned in the approved budget of the operation. In addition, the expense was wrongly booked under budget line 594 because it concerns Customs procedures which was supposed to be included in the budget code 592. Therefore, it created a negative variance of CHF 4,720. While referring to the PBN 3926 of the financial report, it appears that this was an error of codification.
- **Workshops and Training** was overspent by CHF 1,166 (19.06%) because the budgeted on this line was underestimated at planning stage. Indeed, the planned budget did not provide fund for the renting of the training venue, purchase of the training material and the per diems of the trainers. This was the cause of a negative variance.

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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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 Humanitarian 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.



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

MDRNE020 - Niger - Floods

Timeframe: 11 Sep 17 to 12 Jan 18

Appeal Launch Date: 11 Sep 17

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/9-2018/6	Programme	MDRNE020
Budget Timeframe	2017/9-2018/1	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	PNE051
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		234,666				234,666	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Other Income							
DREF Allocations		234,666				234,666	
C4. Other Income		234,666				234,666	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		234,666				234,666	
D. Total Funding = B + C		234,666				234,666	

* 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		234,666				234,666	
E. Expenditure		-231,760				-231,760	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		2,906				2,906	

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Budget Timeframe	2017/9-2018/1	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	PNE051
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					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					TOTAL	A - B
BUDGET (C)			234,666			234,666	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies							
Shelter - Relief	45,333		21,483			21,483	23,851
Clothing & Textiles	20,000		36,898			36,898	-16,898
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	36,301		35,390			35,390	910
Medical & First Aid	13,783						13,783
Teaching Materials	950		5,710			5,710	-4,760
Utensils & Tools			28,241			28,241	-28,241
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	116,368		127,722			127,722	-11,354
Logistics, Transport & Storage							
Distribution & Monitoring	10,000		10,659			10,659	-659
Transport & Vehicles Costs	41,717		27,889			27,889	13,828
Logistics Services			4,720			4,720	-4,720
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	51,717		43,268			43,268	8,449
Personnel							
International Staff	12,000		7,248			7,248	4,752
National Staff	1,250		1,325			1,325	-75
National Society Staff	3,000		2,834			2,834	166
Volunteers	18,316		19,712			19,712	-1,396
Total Personnel	34,566		31,119			31,119	3,447
Workshops & Training							
Workshops & Training	6,117		7,283			7,283	-1,166
Total Workshops & Training	6,117		7,283			7,283	-1,166
General Expenditure							
Travel	1,500		1,434			1,434	66
Office Costs	4,067		4,210			4,210	-143
Communications	4,010		2,028			2,028	1,982
Financial Charges	2,000		552			552	1,448
Total General Expenditure	11,577		8,224			8,224	3,353
Indirect Costs							
Programme & Services Support Recove	14,322		14,145			14,145	177
Total Indirect Costs	14,322		14,145			14,145	177
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	234,666		231,760			231,760	2,905
VARIANCE (C - D)			2,905			2,905	

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRNE020 - Niger - Floods**

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Budget Timeframe	2017/9-2018/1	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	PNE051
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
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster management	234,666		234,666	234,666	231,760	2,906	
Subtotal BL2	234,666		234,666	234,666	231,760	2,906	
GRAND TOTAL	234,666		234,666	234,666	231,760	2,906	