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Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

Niger: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation:	Operation n° MDRNE024
Date of Issue: 02 June 2021	Glide number: FL-2020-000190-NER
Date of disaster: 12 August 2020	
Operation start date: 26 August 2020	Operation end date: 30 November 2020
Host National Society: Niger Red Cross Society (NRCS)	Operation budget: 264,252 Swiss Francs
Number of people affected: 15,981	Number of people assisted: 7,000
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: Niger Red Cross Society (NRCS) with approximately 10,000 volunteers. The National Society (NS) counts eight (08) regional branches across the country.	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (ICRC), Belgium Red Cross, Luxemburg Red Cross, and Danish Red Cross.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Ministry of Humanitarian Action and Disaster Management, Civil Protection, UN agencies such as OCHA, and other NGOs.	

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. DG ECHO and the Canadian Government contributed to replenishing the DREF for this operation. On behalf of Niger Red Cross Society (NRCS), the IFRC would like to extend gratitude to all for their generous contributions.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

From 12 to 13 August 2020, Niger Red Cross Society (NRCS) regional committees of Zinder, Dosso, Tahoua and Maradi, reported heavy rainfall in these regions, which led to flooding in several localities. The extreme weather change resulted in torrential rainfalls that caused displacement, damage to property and exposed affected population to a risk of outbreak of water borne and vector related diseases. According to the Department of Meteorological Services, in Niamey, as of 12 August 2020, the water levels of Niger River was at 640 CM and even more for a flow of 2,512 m³/s. This was the highest the station had ever recorded since its installation in Niamey.

In addition, the outcome of the rapid assessments carried out by NRCS volunteers in the regions of Maradi, Tahoua and Dosso, was as follows: 2,283 households were affected (approximately 15,981 people) with one death recorded. About 868 houses had collapsed, 77 animals died, 246 areas of crops land devastated and seven (7) barns were destroyed. This situation led to the displacement of affected population, who found refuge in classrooms,



*Sahel Shelter Constructed in the region of Maradi following floods
©NRCS, 2020*

host families and even in the open air. These people lived in hard conditions not only because of the loss of their property and homes, but also were exposed to diseases such as malaria, cholera, and the spread of the Covid-19 virus outbreak.

These floods occurred in a context of increased vulnerability due to the growing insecurity in the country and the Covid-19 crisis which has degraded the weak resilience of communities. In response, the NRCS with support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) launched this [DREF Operation](#) for CHF 264,252 with the aim to support the people most affected by the floods in the regions of Maradi, Dosso, and Tahoua.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

Following the occurrence of the disasters, the NRCS Regional committees of the affected areas immediately deployed National and Community-Based Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs and CDRTs) to assist the affected people through relief, evacuation, and rapid assessments. At headquarters level, the Disaster Management Department (DM) participated at the meetings of the Flood Sub-Group which is co-led by the NRCS and local authorities. In many localities, the state authorities called upon the regional committees to work jointly with civil protection agents in conducting rescue and search operations in accordance with NRCS's response strategy in such circumstances.

NRCS started the response through the distribution of 300 household items kits in the region of Maradi. Each kit was composed of two mats, two mosquito nets, two jerry cans, two buckets with covers, and seven pieces of soap. However, the NRCS did not have the capacity to respond to the needs of affected communities in other regions. The items distributed were taken from the NS's emergency stock and replenished through this DREF operation.

The overall intervention covered the following areas of focus:

- **Shelter:** Provision of basic household items to affected people, as well as support to construct emergency shelters
- **Livelihoods and basic needs:** Provision of unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to 1,000 household to cover their basic and most urgent needs.
- **Water sanitation and hygiene:** Provision of safe drinking water supply; continuous monitoring and evaluation of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation in targeted communities; provision of hygiene promotion activities to the entire affected population.
- **Community engagement and accountability (CEA & Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI))** were also considered during the implementation phase. Similarly, as the operation was implemented during the COVID-19 outbreak, restrictive measures including social distancing, handwashing, wearing of face masks were also respected.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

This DREF was developed and planned with the support of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners including IFRC, ICRC, Belgian, Luxembourg, and Danish Red Cross Societies. These Movement components met for coordination meetings on a monthly basis, under the leadership of the NS.

IFRC Country Delegation supported the NS in preparing the emergency plan of action. Further, the NS shared the flood alert through IFRC GO field report platform and regularly updated figures and reports on the situation with the relevant units of IFRC Country Office.

ICRC provided support to NS both during the development and implementation phases of the operation by allocating resources to conduct the emergency needs assessment and to provide essential household kits to five regional committees experiencing flooding including Tahoua.

Luxembourg Red Cross supported with 100 shelter kits available at the NS warehouse. However, these shelter kits were rented from another project, thus were replenished by the DREF operation.

Overview of other actors actions in country

The government of Niger through the Ministry of the Humanitarian Action and Disaster Management activated its 2020 flood contingency plan and the General Directorate of Civil Protection strongly contributed to evacuate the affected population to schools and other host families.

During the implementation of this operation, coordination meetings with NGOs, UN agencies including OCHA, UNICEF and WHO and the Red Cross Movement were regularly organized at the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and Disaster Management under the leadership of the National Flood Management Committee. The Government and humanitarian

actors were already mobilized to provide support to the affected populations. UNICEF supported with 1,500 households' items in the regions of Diffa, Maradi, Zinder and Tahoua. IOM provided 129 households items and 1,200 tarpaulins in the region of Niamey. Further, IRC provided 595 households items to the floods affected population in the region of Diffa. However, as UNICEF was providing items in the same regions with the Red Cross, a strong coordination with NRCS and other actors was made under the leadership of OCHA and the Ministry of Humanitarian actions and Disaster Management to avoid duplication.

To ensure an effective response and avoid duplication, clusters and sub-clusters meetings were held on a weekly basis to share updated figures of the floods in the country during which the needs of the affected populations and gaps were identified and interventions outlines formulated.

Needs analysis and scenario planning.

Needs Analysis

The floods impacted several communities. According to the assessments conducted by the NCRS volunteers and the Civil Protection services, damages were recorded in several sectors. The needs identified were expressed in terms of shelter, household items, water, health, hygiene and sanitation, livelihood, and basic needs as highlighted in the [EPOA](#).

Risk Analysis

The operational risks highlighted at planning stage of this operation remained relevant throughout implementation.

Mitigation measures identified were adopted as follows:

- NRCS involved community leaders including key informants, religious and traditional leaders, in the implementation of this operation.
- Both target population and non-recipient communities were involved in the activities' implementation and finally, the establishment of feedback committees to receive complaints from beneficiaries supported an effective implementation of activities.
- Information and sensitization sessions were conducted for communities and local authorities.
- Strict compliance with the logistics, accounting, and financial procedures of the NS and IFRC.
- The printing of distribution cards for targeted population prior to the cash distribution and sharing information prior to the distribution dates as well as the total amount to be transferred per beneficiary supported a smooth cash disbursement process.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall Operational objective

The overall objective of this DREF operation was to support 1,000 households or 7,000 people affected by the floods in the regions of Dosso, Maradi and Tahoua through the provision of shelter and household items, livelihood, and basic needs as well as water, hygiene, and sanitation. To ensure an efficient implementation of the operation, the 60 volunteers and 06 supervisors received training for over one week on the following topics: distribution techniques, emergency shelter assembly techniques, WASH, CEA and PGI and on the Movement.



*Beneficiary receiving a HHI kit from a NS volunteer
©NRCS,2020*

Proposed strategy

Shelter and essential household items

Reflecting the large number of houses destroyed and the urgent need in terms of shelter, 100 households received Sahel shelter kits. In addition, 1,000 affected households were supported with essential household items kit. Each kit comprised of two mats, two blankets and two mosquito nets. In addition, 20 community volunteers supported the construction of the 100 Sahel shelters. Some 180 households also received 180 essential household items kits in Maradi region.



*Beneficiary receiving Cash Grant from NCRS DM
coordinator ©NRCS,2020*

Livelihoods assistance through unconditional cash distribution

A total of 1,000 affected households received cash grants to contribute to the rehabilitation of their livelihoods and their basic needs. This decision was made based on flexibility of this

modality, which allowed families to spend the money based on their specific needs. Each household received the amount of 50,000 XOF. This amount has been calculated using the tool called "Model for calculating amounts" in the NRCS toolbox. It is for immediate unmet needs that correspond to 10% of the minimum expenditure per household per month. This also allowed NRCS to demonstrate its strong capacity and experience in the implementation of cash transfers operation, which enabled the NS to conduct the activity within the indicated time frame.

To conduct this activity, the NRCS, through a transparent process, signed an agreement with Orange Money, a financial services provider unit of Orange mobile telecommunication company.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene kits

To prevent the risk of diarrheal and other water borne diseases, NRCS volunteers conducted sensitization sessions on WASH promotion and good practices to 1,000 households in the regions of Maradi, Tahoua and Dosso. For the effectiveness of the sensitization sessions, 60 support material (IEC material) was produced and distributed to the community volunteers. In addition, each of the 1,000 households received 7 pieces of soap.

Further, water purification products including 200,000 Global tab tablets, 2,000 buckets of 20 liters and 1,000 jerrycans of 20 litres for the transportation and storage of water, 1,000 pieces of 1m² tissue for water purification were purchased and distributed to 1,000 targeted households in the three regions. So, each household received 200 Global tab tablets, 02 buckets of 20 liters, 01 jerrycan of 20 liters and 1 piece of 1m² tissue.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA)

To ensure community engagement and accountability throughout the implementation of this operation, NRCS emphasised on the involvement of local leaders and vulnerable groups including women groups, the elderly, community leaders, key informants as well as Disable People Organisations (DPO). They were involved right from the rapid assessment stage and throughout implementation. Keys stages where communities and local leaders and/or their representatives were involved include coordination meetings, general assemblies, construction of Sahel shelter and sensitization sessions. In addition, 25 feedbacks management committees were established. The aim was to collect grievances, suggestions, and opinion of the population about the operation. These committees were also involved in the beneficiaries targeting including validation process. Further, to ensure the effectiveness of CEA approach during the DREF operation, vulnerability criteria including the level of damages encountered, the status of the affected households and the capacity of the households to recover were identified and validated during communities' general assemblies. The Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) revealed that 100% were satisfied with the operation. However, 10% of them recommended to increase on the quantity of emergency household kits and the amount of cash disbursed for future operation.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI)

PGI aspects considered during the implementation of the operation include equal participation and access of all categories of affected populations including women, girls, men and boys from diverse ages, disabilities, and backgrounds. Similarly, during the implementation, PGI concept was considered. These included the targeting process as well as the distributions of HHI and cash operation, as well as the other activities. In addition, 66 volunteers received insurance coverage from 03 November to 31 December 2020.

Other actions included identification of cash distribution sites close to the residence of beneficiaries and the use of electronic cash transfer option to secure the grant from fraud and ensuring at the same time security of beneficiaries.

Operational Support Services

Human Resources

An overall 60 volunteers and 06 supervisors were mobilized to implement the operation. They were supported by Red Cross Managers at regional level. At NS headquarters level, the following were equally involved in the response -- the Disaster Management Coordinator and his two assistants, the WASH Coordinator, the Logistics Coordinator, the Communication Coordinator, the Cash and voucher assistance (CVA) Coordinator, and the Finance Assistant. They regularly supported both the planning and the monitoring of field activities.

Further, IFRC CO also supported through remote monitoring and participated in the final lesson learned workshop organized at Maradi under the leadership of the Disaster Management and CVA Coordinators.

Logistics

The procurement of items including water purification aqua tab tablets, buckets, jerrycans and Sahel shelter was done locally and in compliance with IFRC logistics procedures. This operation supported the rental of one vehicle through the IFRC leasing system. All other logistics activities were conducted by the NRCS logistics department with support from IFRC logistics officer.

Communication

All communication activities were implemented by NRCS's Communication Department. These included the production of videos and photos to regularly inform and ensure the visibility of the operation both internally and externally to the Movement. During the implementation of this operation, the visibility work focused on the production of 90 T-shirts and 100 bibs which were distributed to volunteers and staff involved in the implementation of activities. Another communication activity included documentation of lessons learned.

Security

Security mitigation measures taken by NRCS and IFRC during the implementation of this operation included close monitoring of the security trends, particularly within the DREF implementation area. Similarly, volunteers received online training on personal safety rules, safety management and the safety of volunteers. The acceptance approach was adapted by the NRCS by producing T-shirts, and bibs for volunteers in charge of implementing activities.

In addition, all field trips were subject to strict compliance with RCRC security protocols signed in May 2020. The document approved and signed by RCRC partners including IFRC, ICRC and the NS represent a unique security framework to coordinate and monitor the security trend in the country. With support from IFRC and ICRC, NS officials collaborated with local and national authorities and even with INSO and UNOCHA to strictly monitor the security issues within the areas of implementation.

All these safety prevention and management mechanisms permitted the coordination of evidence-based decisions to mitigate risks and security incidence occurrences.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

Due the COVID-19 pandemic, organizing field trips from the IFRC side was not possible during the first two months of the implementation stage. However, an IFRC team participated in the capitalization workshop organized the NS at the end of the operation. Representatives from NS regional committees from Dosso, Tahoua and Maradi attended the workshop.

Recommendations formulated during the workshop include the following:

- Focus on the involvement of community members during activities implementation including the construction of Sahel shelter.
- Ensure that the implementation framework is followed as scheduled to avoid rushing toward the end of the operation which generally affects project quality.
- Improve coordination among the NS regional committees, especially during the cash operation. This may improve project quality as team members can teach one another and improve their performance.
- Increase the number volunteers for future similar operations.



Group work during the lessons learned workshop at Maradi
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Administration and Finance

The Finance Assistant of the NRCS with support of the IFRC country office finance department oversaw the financial management of the operation. She also provided support in the implementation of activities, specifically ensuring compliance of expenditures with the IFRC financial and administrative norms and standards.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People reached: 8,260

Male: 4,047

Female: 4,213

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

Output 1: basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of the affected HH assisted with EHI.	1,000 HH	1,180 HH
# of volunteer trained.	66	66
# of Essential household items kits purchased.	1,000	1,180
# of people reached by the distribution of the EHI kits.	7,000 people	8,260 people
# of coordination meeting held by the Government and other stakeholders	N/A	10

Output 1.2: Target population in the affected areas are provided with assistance to support the construction of emergency shelter

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained on Sahel Shelter construction.	66	22
# of Sahel Shelter purchased.	100	100
# of households assisted with Sahel shelter kit.	100	100
# of Sahel Shelter constructed by the volunteers.	100	100

Narrative description of achievements

- With support from RCRC Movement partners including ICRC, IFRC, Belgium, Luxemburg, and Danish Red Cross Societies, the NS assisted 1,180 affected households, approximately 8,260 people including 4,047 men and 4,213 women with Essential Health Items (EHI) including two blankets, two mosquito nets and two plastic mats. To ensure implementation of this activity, the NS identified and trained 66 community volunteers on distribution techniques.
- A total of 100 affected households (approx.700 people) received 100 Sahel shelter kits and 22 community volunteers received training to support the construction of these shelters. At the end of the DREF operation, all the 100 Sahel shelters were constructed by the 22 volunteers that received training with the with the support of the community.

Challenges

- The main challenge encountered during the implementation of this operation was the delay registered vis à vis the initial timeframe. Indeed, most of the activities were conducted in November 2020, which matched with the operation closure. Among the reasons for such delay was the workload upon the Disaster Management (DM) unit of the National Society that was busy implementing COVID-19 activities across the country. Identification of the financial service provider (FSP) also took a while and negatively impacted the onset of the DREF operation in the three regions. To tackle this delay, the NS DM unit with support from IFRC programmes and operations unit, developed a new implementation schedule that allowed completion of activities within allocated timeframe.
- In addition to the overall delay encountered by the operation, the number of 22 community volunteers were not enough for the construction of the Sahel shelter within the project time frame. Actions taken to mitigate the issue include the involvement of beneficiaries and some community members during the construction stage and sharing of information among the NS regional committees involved in the implementation of the DREF operation.

Lessons Learned

- A close coordination among RCRC partners is important to conduct project activities and enhance performance even when the implementation encounters delay due to internal or external factors. The PDM reported that the quantity of NFIs should be increased for future operations.
- The involvement of community members in the construction phase helped to cover the whole construction before the project ended. Also, the involvement will lead to the sustainability of the operation.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 7,000

Male: 3,430

Female: 3,570

Outcome 1: Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore, and strengthen their livelihoods

Output 1: Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of feasibility and market assessments carried out.	1	1
# of companies identified for cash distribution.	1	1
# of people targeted for the Cash distribution.	7,000	7,000
# of people reached with Cash distribution.	7,000	7,000
# of feedbacks collected during the implementation of this operation.	N/A	2
# of HH which received cash assistance for basic needs	1,000	1,000
% of beneficiaries satisfied by the cash distribution.	100%	100%

Narrative description of achievements

A total number of 1,000 affected households received XOF 50,000 each as an unconditional cash grant to cover their basic needs. The desegregated data include 3,430 men and 3,570 women. The NS, with support from IFRC identified Orange Telecommunication Company through a transparent tender process to be the Financial Service Provider for this operation within the three regions. The entire operation was supported by NS staff members and 66 community volunteers.

Challenges

One of the challenges encountered during the implementation includes coordination between NS technical staff and staff from Orange Money unit from one side and between the NS headquarters staff with the regional committees. One of the reasons of this situation was the workload that must be carried out within a limited timeframe. In addition, the overall delay encountered by the DREF operation was also part of the challenges of the present operation. Network failure, illiteracy of some beneficiaries to operate their phone and issues with regional committee's member having difficulties when reading the number written on the sim cards, the time was not enough for the FSP team to support the regional committees to timely handle identified issues. Improved coordination among partners was the key element that helped to conduct the operation within a reasonable timeframe.

Lessons Learned

A participatory coordination among partners including RCRC and external ones is necessary to conduct project activities. The beneficiaries need support to handle their phones to receive their cash disbursements in due time.



Water, sanitation, and hygiene

People reached: 7,000

Male: 3,430

Female: 3,570

Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of target population reached with WASH.	100%	100%

Output 1.1: Target population in the affected area have access to safe drinking water supply

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained on WASH activities.	66	66

# of water purification tablets purchased.	630,000	200,000
# of people reached with distribution of water purification tablets.	7,000	7,000
# of WASH items purchased (buckets, jerrycans and soap).	2,000 buckets, 1,000 jerrycans and 7,000 pieces of soap)	2,000 buckets, 1,000 jerrycans and 7,000 pieces of soap)
# of people reached with the distribution of WASH items.	7,000	7,000
# of people trained on safe use of water treatment products.	7,000	7,000
Output 2.1: Continuous monitoring and evaluation of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteer trained on carrying out water, sanitation and hygiene monitoring and evaluation.	66	66
# of monitoring visits on water, sanitation, and hygiene situation in target communities.	3	3
# of participation to the cluster wash meeting.	N/A	3
Output 2.4: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of community awareness carried out.	3	3
# of people reached with the community awareness.	7,000	7,000
# of IEC material produced: pagivolts.	60	50
Narrative description of achievements		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hundred percent (100%) of the 7,000 people targeted (1,000 households) including 3,430 men and 3,570 women were reached by this operation. They received support to get access to safe drinking water supply. This included provision of WASH items (buckets, jerrycans and soap), water purification tablets and awareness sessions to promote WASH good practices within the implementation area. Each of the 1,000 households received two buckets, one jerrycan and seven pieces of soap. They also received 200 Global tab tablets and 1 m² of cloth for water purification. The aim was to support the affected households in getting safe drinking water supply. The DREF implementation team decided to replace the aqua tab tablets by the Global tab which has the same clinical characteristics. In addition, the initial budget was not enough to purchase the 630,000 tablets because the Global Tablet was more expensive compared to the aqua tab tablets. Additional reason was the Nigerian border that remained closed during the implementation stage, causing an increase in cost per unit of the product. To conduct WASH activities including awareness sessions, 66 community volunteers received training on the promotion of WASH and good practices. The awareness sessions conducted were able to reach at total number of 7,000 people including 3,430 men and 3,570 women. In addition, three monitoring visits were conducted during the implementation phase. The aim was to support the effectiveness of the operation. Further, the technical staff including the DM and the WASH coordinator also supported the operation through suggestions and recommendations formulation. A total of three awareness sessions were conducted during the DREF implementation. For the effectiveness of the activities, 60 IEC materials were produced and distributed to volunteers. Awareness sessions conducted by the community volunteers reached a total number of 7,000 People including 3,430 Men and 3,570 women. 		
Challenges		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apart from the overall delay encountered by the DREF operation, no specific challenge was found during the implementation. In addition to the overall delay encountered at the beginning of the operation, the quantity of tablets for water purification purchased was only sufficient to cover one month instead of three months planned. The main challenge encountered here was that the number of IEC materials were not enough to cover the 66 community volunteers. To address that, the NS used remaining IEC materials from previous DREF operation. 		
Lessons Learned		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of local material including buckets, jerrycans and tissue distributed to affected households were adapted to the needs of beneficiaries. With these materials, affected households were able to get access to purified water for drinking within the areas of implementation. Similarly, the distribution of soap really helped to address the rapid spread of water borne diseases and COVID-19 pandemic. 		

- The involvement of the community volunteers positively affected the quality of the operation. The closure of the Nigerian border and the limitation of terms of transactions between countries due to the COVID-19 pandemic negatively affected the availability of products and the cost of those that were available.
- For the effectiveness of hygiene promotion activities, focusing on the involvement of community volunteers and the coordination between RCRC partners positively impacted the implementation of the awareness sessions.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: N/A

Male: N/A

Female: N/A

Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe, and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
PGI minimum standards training conducted.	1	1
Output: Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.		
# persons trained in PGI minimum standards Target	66	66

Narrative description of achievements

- Sixty-six (66) community volunteers received training in PGI minimum standards. With the knowledge received during the training, the community volunteers conducted the DREF activities with compliance to DREF Procedures and RCRC minimum standards. In addition, awareness activities conducted by the community volunteers promoted the involvement of community members in the implementation of the operation. Special concern was focused on elderly people and people with specific needs including people with disability.

Challenges

The level in terms of education required to follow the training was found as the main challenge. Some community volunteers did not have the required level to understand the training content.

Lessons Learned

- Involving community members during project/programs implementation helped to reach the most vulnerable and people with specific needs and reduced conflicts occurrence.
- Use of French and local languages to conduct training sessions at community level makes the content accessible to the highest number of volunteers.

Strategies for Implementation

S1.1: 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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers involved in activities insured	100%	100%

Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers insured.	66	66
# of volunteers briefed on their roles and responsibilities.	66	66

Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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# of Surge support deployed RDRT deployed.	1	0
Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved		
# of volunteers trained in CEA.	66	66
# of meeting held with communities.	6	15
# of feedback mechanisms set up.	3	25
# of feedback collected	N/A	2
Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted, and effective advocates on humanitarian issues		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of visibility items produced	66 tee-shirt, 100 bibs	90 tee-shirts, 100 bibs
Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of monitoring visits carried out.	3	3
# of reports produced.	2	1
# of lessons learnt workshops held.	1	1
Narrative description of achievements		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some volunteers including 22 for each region benefited from the IFRC insurance coverage. The aim was to give them protection during the DREF operation implementation so that they can be fully motivated to conduct the activities. No Surge member was deployed on this operation. To fulfil compliance with humanitarian assistance standards, the NS proceeded to train 66 community volunteers on PGI, CEA, WASH, Sahel shelter construction techniques and distribution techniques including NFI and cash. In addition to that, 15 community meetings were organized including needs assessments prior and during the DREF operation, targeting of beneficiaries. To improve community's participation and collect suggestions and /or feedbacks, 25 feedback mechanisms were established in the areas of implementation. To ensure visibility during the implementation, 90 tee-shirts, 100 bibs were produced and distributed to community volunteers and NS staff both at National and Regional levels. Indeed, the production of caps was replaced by T-shirts to increase the visibility of the operation. This allowed to reach other people within the implementation area including NS and IFRC visibility. The lessons learned workshop was held on 30 November, which was the operation end date. Participants from the three regions attended the session. In addition, the governance boards from the NS regional committees covered by the DREF were also present. Further, IFRC representatives including the programs and operations coordinator and the PMER Officer attended the meeting. 		
Challenges		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In general, there were delays in the implementation of the DREF operation activities, which put the teams under pressure to meet deadlines. During the PDM, feedbacks were collected from the beneficiaries. These included views on the quantity of NFI, and the amount of cash distributed. IFRC representatives during the lessons learned workshop recommended to reflect these points in the workshop final report. Misunderstanding from the communities' side regarding their role and responsibilities, especially with the construction of Sahel shelter. 		
Lessons Learned		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The involvement of local community through community volunteers has promoted ownership of the DREF operation activities by the community members. In addition, briefing volunteers on their roles and responsibility was identified as a good approach for community engagement. It would be helpful if the NS uses the IFRC feedback template to monitor and report against. For that, IFRC Niger Country Delegation will ensure that all the templates are shared with the NS for use during projects and programs implementation. The use of visibility items such as tee-shirt, and bibs has improved the NS visibility within the implementation areas. In addition, the community volunteers by wearing such material have gained credibility and acknowledgement within their communities. Promote participation at community level by sharing information and briefing them on activities strategies. This may promote their will to provide full support to volunteers during the implementation of certain activities including the construction of Sahel shelters. 		

- Document all field trips and visits by producing comprehensive reports.
- Share reports to indicated persons so that it contributes to strengthening capacities for projects/programs quality and performance.

D. THE BUDGET

The overall budget for this operation was CHF 264,252, of which CHF 252,233 (95%) were spent. A balance of CHF 12,019 will be returned to the DREF pot.

Explanation of variances:

- **Shelter – Relief:** The financial report indicates a positive variance of CHF 54,583. This is because all the expenses incurred under this budget line were reported under **Other Supplies and Services**. Therefore, the report of this last budget line shows a negative variance of CHF -55,378.
- **Teaching Materials:** Budget line was spent by CHF 6,837. The report shows that this activity was not budgeted. However, it was budgeted under **Workshops & Training**, but it was reported under **relief items, constructions, and supplies**, which explains why it shows a negative variance.
- **Distribution and Monitoring:** The financial report indicates that this budget line remained unspent. This is because IFRC suspended all field missions to reduce the spread of the Covid-19 virus. Thus, no IFRC monitoring missions were conducted. However, the IFRC did attend the lessons learned workshop held in Maradi at the end of the operation. Field activities were monitored remotely through phone calls.
- **Transport and vehicles Costs:** This budget line shows a positive variance of CHF 3,232. This happened because the vehicle in leasing were rented a month after the beginning of the operation. Therefore, the vehicle in leasing was rented for two months and the project timeframe ended.
- **National Staff:** The report shows that this budget line was not budgeted but there are expenses booked on it. The explanation is the fact that there were many NS staffs on the field for instance, the DM Coordinator, the Protection Coordinator, the Cash and Voucher Coordinator and the Logistic Coordinator were all on the field for volunteers training in various domains. These missions were also required for supervision since there was no IFRC staff on the field for supervision. This also led to the negative variance of CHF 2,100 (52.5%) on the **National Society Staff** budget line planned for the indemnity of the NS staff.
- **Volunteers:** Because of COVID-19, activities of the DREF started late. The NS had to increase the number of volunteers to be able to cover all the planned activities. This led to an over expenditure of CHF 3,824 (22.6%) provided for volunteer incentive.
- **Consultants:** Consulting fees were budgeted for PGI, Communication and Community Engagement trainings. However, these resources were not used because the trainings were conducted by the National Society's Disaster Manager Coordinator, thus the budget line remained unspent.

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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

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For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit:** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org; phone: +254 733 888 022

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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.

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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.

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/08-2021/03	Operation	MDRNE024
Budget Timeframe	2020/08-2020/11	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 11/May/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRNE024 - Niger - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 26 Aug 2020 to 30 Nov 2020

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	264,252
DREF Allocations	264,252
Expenditure	-252,233
Closing Balance	12,019

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter	65,318	3,751	61,567
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	95,761	90,466	5,295
AOF4 - Health			0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	31,252	144,578	-113,326
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	2,489		2,489
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	194,820	238,795	-43,975
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	6,930		6,930
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	24,428	13,437	10,990
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	38,074		38,074
Strategy for implementation Total	69,432	13,437	55,994
Grand Total	264,252	252,233	12,019

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/08-2021/03	Operation	MDRNE024
Budget Timeframe	2020/08-2020/11	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 11/May/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRNE024 - Niger - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 26 Aug 2020 to 30 Nov 2020

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	166,017	169,575	-3,558
Shelter - Relief	54,583		54,583
Clothing & Textiles	1,333		1,333
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	12,600	10,327	2,273
Teaching Materials		6,837	-6,837
Utensils & Tools	10,833	12,089	-1,256
Other Supplies & Services		55,378	-55,378
Cash Disbursement	86,667	84,945	1,722
Logistics, Transport & Storage	29,067	11,068	17,999
Distribution & Monitoring	14,767		14,767
Transport & Vehicles Costs	14,300	11,068	3,232
Personnel	20,899	40,715	-19,816
National Staff		13,892	-13,892
National Society Staff	4,000	6,100	-2,100
Volunteers	16,899	20,723	-3,824
Consultants & Professional Fees	100		100
Consultants	100		100
Workshops & Training	11,817	2,124	9,693
Workshops & Training	11,817	2,124	9,693
General Expenditure	20,225	13,357	6,868
Travel	2,717	908	1,808
Information & Public Relations	2,308	6,570	-4,262
Office Costs	5,200	3,133	2,067
Communications	6,500	2,739	3,761
Financial Charges	2,000	7	1,993
Other General Expenses	1,500		1,500
Indirect Costs	16,128	15,394	734
Programme & Services Support Recover	16,128	15,394	734
Grand Total	264,252	252,233	12,019