



Appeal: MDRNE028	Country: Niger	Hazard: Flood	Type of DREF Imminent
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 149,935	
Glide Number:	People at risk: 300,000 people	People Targeted: 3,500 people	
Operation Start Date: 2023-08-17	Operation Timeframe: 6 months	Operation End Date: 2024-02-29	DREF Published: 2023-08-21
Targeted Areas:	Dosso, Maradi, Zinder		

Description of the Event

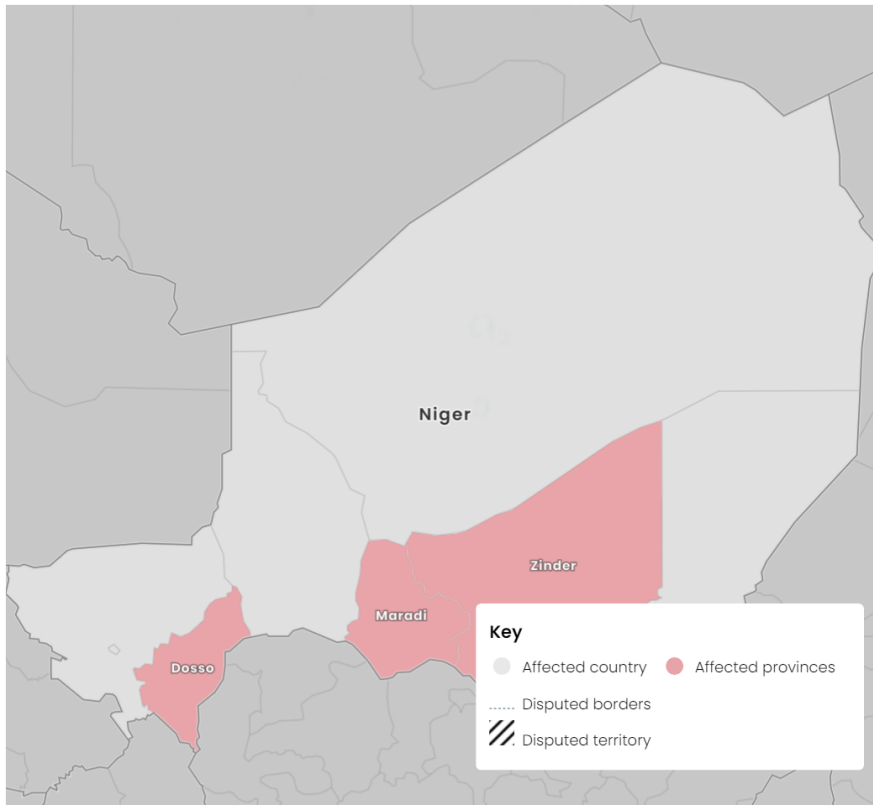
Approximate date of impact

Floods in Niger are most often linked to the overflowing of rivers or flash floods resulting from heavy and sudden rains. The period of rainfall-induced flooding occurs between late August and September 2023 in the targeted regions, while river-induced floods occur only in November-December.



NER: Flood - 2023-08 - Imminent Floods in Niger

18 août 2023



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities, Data sources: IFRC, OSM contributors, Map box.
Map Sources: ICRC, UN CODs ⓘ

What is expected to happen?

Niger is currently in the midst of the rainy season, with the heaviest rainfall expected in late August or early September. The Ministry of Humanitarian Action has predicted that around 300,000 people will be affected by flooding this year between July and September.

Based on historical data from the Ministry of Humanitarian Action (flooding in 2020, 2021, and 2022), an average of 250,000 people are affected by the impacts of floods each year in the high-risk flood-prone regions. This year, based on seasonal forecasts (a mapping of risk-prone regions has been conducted, identifying regions such as Maradi, Zinder, Dosso, and Tahoua with low risk), it is projected that the floods for this year will have a greater impact than in previous years. It is therefore anticipated that the number of victims could exceed 300,000 people, given the vulnerability of the populations to the predicted amount of rainfall in these areas this year.

Examining historical data, it is anticipated that people will suffer damage to homes and property, as well as losses in agricultural fields. In June, the FAO emphasized that the increased risk of flooding in the coming months could worsen, which is an already alarming food security situation. Floods that damage crops and cause harvest losses, along with the destruction of property and loss of livestock in exposed areas, are identified risks that could contribute



to an increase in food insecurity among affected the populations. In 2022, approximately 100,000 hectares of crops were destroyed, leading to the loss of livelihoods for around 256,000 people.

As Niger is in the midst of the rainy season, the early consequences of the rains are already visible. Above-average rainfall has been recorded since May 2023. According to the results of field assessments by OCHA, heavy rains have displaced over 85,000 people in Zinder and affected over 80,000 people in Maradi. According to the Minister of Humanitarian Action, 146 people were affected by floods in the Dosso region in July.

Through other programs, the Red Cross of Niger has sought to assist these affected individuals. However, it should be noted that the impacts on these families remain relatively limited. With the peak of the rainy season being three weeks away, there is still time to trigger and implement activities in the coming seven days.

Given the forecasts outlined by meteorological institutions, the contamination of water points is a concern, which could facilitate the emergence and spread of waterborne epidemics and other diseases (cholera, acute diarrhea, malaria, etc.). These risks are even higher for the most marginalized and vulnerable groups such as women, disabled individuals, displaced persons, and children. Source:

https://reports.unocha.org/fr/country/niger_gl=1%2a1gtcl7v%2a_ga%2aMjU4NDI0MDA5LjE2ODc0NDA5NjM.%2a_ga_E60ZNX2F68%2aMTY4NzQ1NjU1Mi4yLjAu



Damage caused by floods in Maradi region.

Why your National Society is acting now and what criteria is used to launch this operation.

Floods are expected to occur at the end of August or the beginning of September 2023. The trigger threshold is: DMN announces precipitation equal to or exceeding 100mm of rain in the ACMAD bulletin. The implementation timeframe for activities is seven days before the impact of the floods. The Niger Red Cross regularly receives the bulletins and monitors the situation. In case of reaching the trigger the National Society will carry out anticipatory actions. The advantage that the National Society of Niger has is the presence of a pan-African meteorological institution (ACMAD) in Niamey, which provides weekly forecasts for the next 07 days. The IFRC has advocated for the CRN to receive these forecasts from ACMAD (this is the first edition in Niger), before it is normally the national meteorology that is supposed to do so. Furthermore, the average annual rainfall (over 4 months) in the Sahel is 450 mm. According to the University of Niamey and the national meteorological institute, a rainfall of 100 mm at once will have severe negative impacts on populations who cannot afford to build houses with permanent or solid materials. In 2020, the heavy rains, which caused enormous damage, reached to 105 mm, while in 2021, the cumulative total for 10 days (July 10th to 20th) was 145 mm, leading to significant number of collapsed houses. In 2022, a cumulative total of 120 mm fell in 24 hours, resulting in disastrous consequences for the regions of Maradi, Zinder, and Niamey.

Scope and Scale



Between 1973 and 2019, approximately 2,880 floods were recorded, particularly in the southwest of the country. Over the past 24 years, 3,115,290 people have been affected, with most of the damage observed in the 2010-2020 period (Humanitarian Need Overview 2023 by OCHA). Although not reaching the level of 2020, last year's floods also caused considerable damage. Indeed, as of October 23, 2022, the government reported over 327,000 people affected, including 195 deaths. The number of flood-related deaths in 2022 is more than double the number of deaths recorded in 2020, which was 80.

The most affected regions were Maradi (135,450 affected individuals), Agadez (96,240 affected individuals), and Niamey (48,507 affected individuals).

Most of these damages were happening either in the beds of watercourses, near depressions or koris, or in floodplains. It is also noted that the greatest number of damages come from extreme and sudden rains, as the dwellings are made of either mud or straw. This has resulted in a high mortality rate among vulnerable populations in 2022.

According to the database of the Ministry of Humanitarian Action in the first week of August 2023, 24 municipalities are at risk of flooding this year in the Maradi region, 34 in Zinder, and 24 in Dosso. The specificity of the Maradi and Zinder regions is that they historically constitute the epicenters of waterborne diseases (cholera, malaria, etc.) in the country: Zinder (Damagaram Takaya, Goure, Mirria, Damagaram, Takeita), Maradi (Dakoro, Madarounfa, Sabon Machi, Guidam Roumji), and Dosso (Gaya, Garankadey). According to epidemiological data from the Ministry of Health and WHO (2022), 5,591 cases were affected by cholera during the 2021 outbreak, including 166 deaths, with 3,038 cases in Maradi, 600 in Zinder, and 73 in Dosso.

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population groups?	Yes
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding from DREF for that event(s)?	Yes
If yes, please specify which operations	MDRNE024, EAP2020NE01

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent

Floods in Niger cause enormous damage to both infrastructure and the lives and livelihoods of the most vulnerable. Unregulated occupation of flood-prone areas (riverbeds), combined with poverty, the state's limited economic capacity to intervene and support flood victims, and the absence of a sustainable flood prevention policy are among the factors that exacerbate the risks and consequences of floods in Niger.

According to the Ministry of Humanitarian Action, approximately 19% of the affected population received assistance in 2022 across the entire country. This sudden emergency situation has heightened humanitarian needs in a country where 4.3 million people require humanitarian assistance in 2023 (compared to 3.7 million people in 2022). The damages resulting from the rainfall and river floods in 2022 have led to an increase in the needs of the affected individuals.

Furthermore, seasonal forecasts and associated risks in the targeted regions are raising concerns of an extremely catastrophic situation in Zinder and Maradi. Already in May, over 160,000 people were impacted in these regions.

Lessons learned



-The involvement of the local community through volunteers has facilitated the community's ownership of the activities of the DREF operation. Additionally, providing volunteers with information about their roles and responsibilities has been identified as an effective approach to community engagement.

It would be beneficial for National Societies to use the feedback model of the IFRC for monitoring and reporting. To achieve this, the IFRC delegation in Niger will ensure that all models are shared with the National Societies so they can utilize them during project and program implementation.

The use of visibility items such as t-shirts and vests has enhanced the visibility of the National Societies in the implementation areas. Furthermore, community volunteers have gained credibility and recognition within their communities by wearing such materials.

Promote community-level participation by sharing information and informing them about activity strategies: This can encourage them to fully support volunteers during the implementation of specific activities, such as shelter construction in the Sahel.

Document all field visits and travels by producing detailed reports.

Share the reports with the designated individuals to contribute to capacity-building for project/program quality and performance.

The Early Action Protocol for Floods was activated on August 31, 2022, but was halted several weeks later due to the raising of the dyke and technical issues in the monitoring systems. During lessons learned workshops, discussions were held about improving cooperation with technical services. This cooperation was enhanced, enabling the National Society to better monitor the situation. Discussions also centered on improving coordination within the Red Cross movement in terms of preparedness and response, which was subsequently improved.

Current National Society Actions

<p>Assessment</p>	<p>An evaluation of the contingency stocks has enabled to have real situation of the materials pre-positioned in the regions included in the EAP: Niamey, Tillabéry, and Dosso. As this DREF will not cover the whole country, the kits pre-positioned in Niamey will be used to assist during the response for the populations affected by the floods in the (5) other regions.</p>
<p>Coordination</p>	<p>The Early Warning for all was discussed with the United Nations, as the IFRC is the lead agency for this project in Niger.</p> <p>The National Society, through its disaster management team, maintains close and fruitful cooperation with disaster management authorities. It was one of the lessons learned from the Early Action Protocol for Floods in 2022 to improve the relationships with these authorities. For this EAP, the National Society was informed too late of the rise in the dyke and the technical failures in the monitoring system. As a response to this, several coordination meetings with the technical services were organized. The current socio-political changes in Niger will not impact these relationships as technical staff has not been changed.</p> <p>According to the initial field assessments, the most urgent needs were reported to be in the shelter and non-food items sectors, in addition to food security, water, hygiene and sanitation.</p> <p>Given that some partners have already positioned themselves, the NS wishes to provide assistance to around 3,500 people.</p>



<p>Activation Of Contingency Plans</p>	<p>On the ECHO PPP program, regional emergency plans have been revised in several workshops.</p> <p>Since May, the National Society has been taking part in online sessions facilitated by the federation to prepare for the impact of possible flooding.</p> <p>Additionally, on June 13, 2023, NRC organized a coordination meeting to which all movement partners were invited. The aim of the meeting was to present the level of preparedness of the National Society, as well as check the resources available and the support required from internal partners. The Niger Red Cross took an active part in the cluster's monthly disaster management working group. It learned a lot from Mali and Burkina Faso's anticipatory actions. Coordination with external organizations was improved. High-level meetings were organized with ACMAD, Agrymeth, METEO, FAO and the resident office of the Niger Red Cross.</p>
<p>National Society Readiness</p>	<p>25 staff of Niger Red Cross, IFRC and Partner National Society staff were trained on DREF in June 2023. The 25 staff and volunteers from the Niger Red Cross and partner National Societies were trained on general NRDT, WASH and Shelter. For cholera, 150 volunteers were trained during the 2021 cholera epidemic on oral rehydration points and branch intervention teams. 90 volunteers received refresher training during the 2021 epidemic. 10 oral rehydration points were pre-positioned in 2021.</p>
<p>Resource Mobilization</p>	<p>A few days after the June 13th coordination meeting, the NRC requested the Partner National Societies to announce the funds available and capacity to scale-up.</p> <p>Some partners have positioned themselves in the regions of Niamey, Tillabery and Diffa. For the regions of intervention of this imminent DREF (Dosso, Maradi and Zinder), partners have not mobilized funds. At the movement's coordination meeting, they recommended that the IFRC supports the National Society with an imminent DREF.</p> <p>The Niger Red Cross revised the early action protocol for floods (Niamey, Dosso and Tillabery) with support from the Danish Red Cross and the IFRC. Several workshops on lessons learned and planning were organized. The EAP is currently being revised by the FbF validation committee.</p>

Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>IFRC</p>	<p>IFRC has a Country Cluster Delegation office in Niamey. The Cluster has 15 national employees, including 14 in Niger and 1 in Burkina Faso. It has 4 delegates who support the cluster. The team has a strong financial team, a regional FbF coordinator and program colleagues. The cluster supports the development of the national society, the coordination of the five members and humanitarian diplomacy. Currently, an emergency appeal on food security is being implemented and the IFRC is supporting strategic coordination in the ECHO PPP program. It supports the CRN with Disaster Risk Management and advocacy on climate change.</p> <p>The cluster is currently supporting the NS in preparing for possible floods in 2023 through monthly online meetings (started in May). Present in Niger since 1996, the ICRC implements activities in collaboration with the NRC in several</p>
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	areas such as food security and humanitarian response to disasters, especially floods.
ICRC	<p>Present in Niger since 1996, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) conducts activities in collaboration with the Niger Red Cross (NRC) in various areas, particularly in humanitarian response related to conflicts and other situations of violence. It also contributes to addressing other humanitarian needs such as food crises and natural disasters. Every year, the ICRC provides technical and financial support to the NRC for emergency preparedness and response, including training and equipping volunteers in first aid and Safer Access.</p> <p>In addition to its delegation in Niamey, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has offices in the Tillabéry, Diffa, and Tahoua regions to support populations affected by armed conflicts and the challenges of climate change. This support is carried out in collaboration with the regional committees of the NRC and other partners of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement present in these regions. Each year, as part of flood response efforts, the ICRC provides assistance to the affected populations in the intervention regions with emergency household items.</p>
Participating National Societies	<p>Five PNSs support NRC in its humanitarian aid and development interventions. The Luxembourg Red Cross, with its experience in shelter and construction, supports the national society in the provision, distribution and assembly of shelters during disasters, especially those causing massive population displacements.</p> <p>The French Red Cross excels more in the field of community health and DRR. It is currently supporting the national society in scaling up the Drought EAP. Every year, too (exceptionally for 2023), the CRF supports the NRC in flood preparedness through the CDCS project.</p> <p>The Danish Red Cross primarily supports the Niger Red Cross (NRC) in community-based resilience approaches, but they also assist through the capacity building of regional committees. The Danish Red Cross is currently aiding the NRC in revising its contingency plans for Niamey and Dosso.</p> <p>The Belgian Red Cross, as part of the AMOPAH program (in partnership with the CRD), has a fund called CRISIS MODIFIER (CHF 30,000) which can be mobilized in the context of flooding. The CRB also supports the national company in the field of Income Generating Activities (IGA) and community resilience.</p> <p>The Spanish Red Cross supports the NRC with Income Generating Activities (IGA), Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL).</p>

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
	The Government of Niger, through the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and Disaster with the support of humanitarian partners, is taking action to respond to the negative impacts of these floods on the people of Niger and their



<p>National authorities</p>	<p>livelihoods. The aim is to reduce their vulnerability and make them more resilient to crises and disasters. To cope with the consequences of flooding, a contingency plan is revised each year by the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and Disaster Management in collaboration with various partners to prevent and manage floods, while improving the ability of households and grassroots communities to recover from floods as quickly as possible. This year's plan is for a three-year period (2023-2025).</p> <p>It comes at a time when populations already hard hit by the consequences of the COVID-19 crisis and climate disruption are particularly exposed to the consequences of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, - because of their dependence on imported agricultural raw materials. As part of the humanitarian response team in general, the actors and stakeholders of NGOs and Development Associations find themselves at the crossroads of conflict.</p>
<p>UN or other actors</p>	<p>Meetings are convened by the Office of Humanitarian Country Coordination (OCHA NIGER) to share and receive information on the humanitarian response.</p>

Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?

There are weekly meetings on flooding organized by the Ministry of Humanitarian Action: NRC takes part in the weekly meetings organized by the WASH cluster, in particular the flooding sub-group: NRC is a member of the sub-group.
Cluster meetings on food security and livelihoods, protection, health, migration, cash are also held.



Anticipated Needs

Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Niger is regularly affected by floods; therefore, it is crucial to engage in activities focused on disaster risk reduction. This will empower the population to become more resilient and less impacted by floods. As part of this DREF, early actions are also planned with the goal of mitigating the effect/impact of floods on vulnerable populations. One of the key activities will be early warning in collaboration with the Directorate General for Civil Protection (DGPC), aiming to raise awareness among the population about recognizing risks and the measures to take to avoid severe impact from this hazard.

Thus, awareness sessions will be organized in the three target regions. The awareness campaigns will be conducted by volunteers among households/populations living in flood-prone areas (the most exposed) in Dosso, Maradi, and Zinder. Furthermore, distributions of empty bags are also planned, which will enable exposed households to build protective dykes to guard against potential flooding. Contracts will be established with community radios to broadcast awareness messages before, during, and after floods.

Livelihoods And Basic Needs

In June 2023, the FAO emphasized that the increased risk of floods in the coming months could worsen, an already alarming food insecurity situation. Floods damage crops and lead to crop losses, as well as the destruction of property and loss of animals. These are identified risks that could contribute to the worsening food insecurity among affected populations. In 2022, approximately 100,000 hectares of crops were destroyed, resulting in the loss of livelihoods for around 256,000 people. Furthermore, the current count of 3.2 million people facing food insecurity under IPC 3+ classification according to the harmonized framework could increase, and these already vulnerable persons would become even more food insecure.

Based on historical data, during floods, the urgent needs of the affected populations are basic necessities related to daily living. These include items like blankets for warmth, mats for sitting or sleeping, soap for hygiene needs, mosquito nets to guard against malaria risks, etc. However, since these will be early activities, the most important elements will be raising awareness about the risk of house collapse and clearing water runoff passages. In coordination with the government, certain high-risk populations will be asked to relocate. These individuals will need mosquito nets and cash assistance to meet their needs and avoid mosquito bites in the new location. A prepositioning of 500 Non-Food Item (NFI) kits for 500 households will be carried out within the framework of this Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) response.

Community Engagement And Accountability

Given the need to place the population at the center of the response during the initial stages, it is important to involve community leaders and establish feedback mechanisms. Community Engagement ensures that the response is aligned with the needs of the population and will be accepted and welcomed by them. In the three regions of this intervention, the NRC has 300 volunteers who are trained in Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). A refresher training is necessary for the trained volunteers, and new recruits who will be trained in the same vein to effectively engage the community.

This training will serve to gather community feedback throughout the implementation of activities. Sixty volun-



teers will be trained in CEA (Community Engagement and Accountability). Community feedback mechanisms will be strengthened to ensure the receipt of comments and to provide responses.

Multi purpose cash grants

The floods of 2022 affected approximately 265,000 people, and only 19% of the affected individuals received support from the National Red Cross. For 2023, the NRC aims to anticipate the projected extreme floods for 2023 in the regions of Zinder (Damagaram Takaya, Goure, Mirria, Damagaram, Takeita), Maradi (Dakoro, Madarounfa, Sabon Machi, Guidam Roumji), and Dosso (Gaya, Garankadey). The NRC intends to provide cash assistance to 500 vulnerable households, enabling them to use this money for immediate needs such as evacuations to their relocation sites. Thus, within the framework of this DREF, preliminary cash distribution activities for a rapid intervention are in place and will allow the NRC to provide a swift response to these communities in order to secure their livelihoods and relocation.

Furthermore, there are over 80 volunteers trained in cash operations in these three regions as part of previous operations (such as the food security and livelihoods, and emergency appeals).

Based on lessons learned from various workshops, cash assistance is a fast and efficient modality for providing aid in emergency flood situations. The NRC has several NDRTs that can be deployed in emergencies, with cash activities being implemented by the food security department, while other activities are carried out by the Disaster Management (DM) department, which has several trained generalist and specialized National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs) for this purpose. Therefore, the NRC will be able to simultaneously implement these activities within the lead time, as it is well prepared for this.

Health

The history of floods in Niger demonstrates that the population's health is often affected. Stagnant and polluted waters serve as breeding grounds for mosquitoes, among other things. This facilitates the spread of malaria and acute waterborne diseases, including cholera. There have also been cases where cholera has spread from the northern part of Nigeria to the regions of Maradi and Zinder. Niger experienced cholera outbreaks in 2018, 2020, and 2021. According to epidemiological data from the Ministry of Health and WHO, a total of 5,591 cholera cases were recorded during the 2021 epidemic, including 166 deaths. Among these cases, 3,038 were in Maradi, 600 in Zinder, and 73 in Dosso.

Red Cross volunteers will receive training on disease recognition and prevention, with a focus on acute watery diarrhea, cholera, and malaria. They will be trained on conducting rapid health risk assessments. Volunteers will engage in awareness-raising activities to educate the population and prevent the spread of diseases. They will be provided with equipment and materials such as albums or flyers. Oral rehydration salt and ORS (oral rehydration solution) kits will be provided (note that the National Red Cross already has 10 ORS kits).

Once trained, these volunteers will be able to:

- Conduct assessments of water-related disease risks (cholera) in the community.
- Raise awareness within the community about preventive measures against water-related diseases in general, and specifically cholera and malaria.
- Conduct awareness campaigns about preventive measures for water-related diseases, considering the flooding context.
- Support community-level prevention and infection control activities.
- These awareness campaigns will help to mitigate the risks of water-related diseases at the community level.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Floods bring increased risks of water-borne and vector-borne diseases such as acute watery diarrhea, cholera and malaria. Looking at data from the 2018, 2020 and 2021 floods, cases of cholera have been reported in Maradi, Tahoua, Dosso and Niamey. The last cholera vaccination campaign took place in 2021, so the population is no longer protected, as the vaccine covers for two years.

Protection, Gender And Inclusion

According to the protection cluster, the number of protection incidents has increased over the past three years, rising from 1,498 in 2019 to 3,373 as of September 30, 2021, representing an increase of over 125%. Between July and September 2021, 1,035 protection incidents were reported by the Humanitarian Emergency Relief Directorate of MAH/CG for the Maradi, Tahoua, and Tillabéri regions, nearly double the number recorded in the second quarter of 2021, with 624 incidents documented. In emergency situations, women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities are the most affected and exposed to potential protection risks, including sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking, exploitation, and abuse. Recognizing that women, girls, men, boys, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, among others, have different needs, risks, and coping strategies, the NRC will integrate the PGI to ensure the dignity, access, participation, and security of communities and will pay special attention to these vulnerable groups throughout the intervention. Response teams will consist of men, women, and volunteers. The operation will promote and involve men and women of different age groups and backgrounds through guidance and consultations. Training on the PGI and Psychological First Aid is planned for the benefit of the 60 volunteers who will participate in the operational implementation of the DREF. These trainings aim to strengthen the capacity of the 60 volunteers, who in turn will provide substantial support for the implementation of activities related to the PGI and also for the psychological support of disaster-affected individuals.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The overall objective of this DREF is to provide an adequate and anticipated response to 500 households (3,500 people) affected by the floods.

Operation strategy rationale

The strategic approach of this DREF operation is to support people in communities in the Dosso, Maradi, and Zinder regions, which are identified at risk of flooding due to heavy and sudden rainfall. In collaboration with meteorological services (DMN and ACMAD), the National Red Cross aims to establish or activate its regional flood crisis cells. These cells will work together to initiate early actions when the rainfall threshold of 100 mm is reached in the target regions. This involves conducting internal preparedness activities such as volunteer training, agreement signing, mapping of areas, weekly meetings, purchasing and prepositioning of shelter kits seven days before impact, and feasibility assessments of activities. It also includes external activities like raising awareness among authorities, technical services, and communities about imminent risks, DREF activities, and monitoring actions through meteorological



services.

Given the current scenario with the risk of flooding in the southern and southwestern parts of the country, the DREF will help to mitigate these impacts and reduce the cost of humanitarian intervention by anticipating needs. It aims to assist 500 households (3,500 individuals) who will be affected by floods in high-risk regions by providing 500 Non-Food Item (NFI) kits (shelters) and household items, cash assistance, and data gathering.

To ensure effective implementation of the operation, 80 volunteers including 3 supervisors will be trained in the following topics: distribution techniques, emergency shelter assembly, integrated water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), community engagement and accountability (CEA), and health. A lesson learned workshop will be organized at the end of the activity to assess what worked and what did not work well.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The targeted beneficiaries will be those populations most at risk and who meet at least three of these criteria. In the case of disasters, women, children, the elderly, and people with special needs are the most affected among vulnerable populations.

In targeting and assessments, particular emphasis will be placed on these groups. They will be prioritized according to the context and the needs identified in the field.

Most often, floods provoke population displacements. Floods can destroy entire neighborhoods or even entire villages; hence the damage is considerable and often irreversible. The focus will therefore also be on populations in the identified risk areas.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection criteria will be based on the level of vulnerability and the resilience capacity of at-risk populations. Therefore, given that women, children, and individuals with specific needs constitute a target with a high probability of being impacted by flooding, they will be given the highest priority in terms of assistance. Additionally, in the second position, populations residing in flood-prone areas (river regions), who are the first exposed to the risk of flooding, will be monitored and will receive assistance in case of impact.

Criteria for selection include households:

- Residing in the officially declared high-risk zone as designated by the State and previously identified.
- Large households (9 people with over 5 children in one household).
- With children under 5 years old.
- With pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers.
- Female-headed households.
- With individuals with disabilities.

The selection process will be carried out in collaboration with authorities, volunteers, and committees that will be in all high-risk areas. The final list will be approved in a community general meeting supported by volunteers, in continuous coordination with the government and other stakeholders.

Total Targeted Population

Women:	1,753	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	-	80.00 %	20.00 %
Men:	1,747	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	-	10.00 %	
Total targeted population:	3,500		



Risk and security considerations

Please indicate about potential operational risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
ECOWAS sanctions reduce financial liquidity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reserve money to withdraw beyond the limit. 2. Open accounts and replenish them at small banks with no withdrawal limits, such as Coris Bank, Orabank and CBAO.
Delayed procurement of shelter and toiletry items due to supply chain disruption caused by sanctions de la CEDEAO.	Mitigation measures in case certain items cannot be purchased due to ECOWAS sanctions and disruption of supply chains: use pre-positioned kits in National Red Cross (NRC) warehouses and replenish them through the imminent DREF.
Inability to transfer of funds	Meeting between the IFRC finance and operations teams in Niamey and the IFRC regional office in Africa. No issues are expected.
Disrupted relations with technical services due to the coup d'état could potentially delay the receipt of early alerts.	The current socio-political situation has had no impact on this, as the government players who have been replaced are ministers and other high-level staff. Technicians continue to carry out their duties. The Niger Red Cross disaster management team continues to liaise with the technical services to ensure that the early warning system operates smoothly.
Inability to implement the CASH modality during the execution period for households to reinforce their homes. This is due to market disruptions or difficulties in withdrawing CASH due to ECOWAS sanctions.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The NS has already pre-positioned funds and materials for the distribution of Monetary Assistance based on cash transfers (CVA). 2. NS has developed plans to circumvent the financial constraints that could arise in the banking system due to the current crisis, by planning distribution via mobile payment services and local kiosks (through ongoing contracts with 2 financial service providers), which are present in the areas targeted by the DREF. 3. A cash working group is active (with the Niger Red Cross, National Partner Societies, IFRC and ICRC) meets to analyze the situation and ensure that contingency plans are in place. 4. FSP is in place.
Insecurity: Deterioration of the current situation, increase in attacks by GANI against the civilian population, and the possibility of a military intervention by ECOWAS.	<p>Reinforce safety measures such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Orientation and safety briefing for all teams prior to deployment to ensure the safety of intervention teams. Conduct a safety orientation and briefing for all teams prior to deployment to ensure the safety of response teams 2. Review standard safety protocols concerning general standards, cultural sensitivity and a global code of conduct. 3. Strictly enforce minimum safety requirements. 4. Carry out a specific security risk assessment for any



operational area where ICRC staff may be deployed; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented.

5. Ensure minimum security equipment: functional satellite phones, advanced first-aid kits, post-exposure prophylaxis kits, hibernation stocks and fully equipped vehicles.

6. Carry out a road assessment even in Niamey before all travel.

7. Monitor all travel by security officer.

Reduced access to beneficiaries

1. Train local volunteers and work with local volunteers.
2. Ensure community acceptance through community engagement and empowerment activities, such as community meetings.

3. Decentralize decision-making to regional offices. Increase support through teams instead of field missions.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

On 26 July, elements of the Presidential Guard led by Niger Air Force Colonel-Major started detaining President Bazoum in the Presidential Palace and restricted access to the area. They instated a National Council for the Safeguarding of the Country (CNSP) presided by General Abdourahamane Tchiani and announced the dissolution of the country's constitution, the suspension of state institutions, the closure of the country's borders and a nationwide curfew.

On July 30, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) announced the imposition of sanctions, including the closure of borders with Niger, and a military intervention as last resort if no return to the constitutional order.

International humanitarian partners such as France and the United States have also suspended bilateral funding. The African Union has issued an unspecified ultimatum that will expire on August 12. On August 6, over 30,000 Nigeriens gathered at the General Seyni Kountché Stadium to express their support for the military junta. On August 7, the CNSP (National Committee for the Salvation of the People) appointed a Prime Minister, Mr. Mahamane Ali Lamine Zene, a former Minister of Finance and Economy of the 5th and 6th Republic regime. On August 9, the first transitional government was formed with 21 members. In the following days, General Abdourahamane Tiani received several visits, including a significant delegation of religious leaders from Nigeria.

On Thursday, August 10, in Abuja, the conference of ECOWAS heads of state decided to approve the military intervention plan in Niger to restore constitutional order. In this regard, they announced that they would activate military forces to be prepared to intervene as a last resort in case the crisis is not resolved diplomatically.

The upcoming weeks of August appear to be crucial for intensifying diplomatic efforts but also as a potential starting point for actions indicating an imminent military intervention. The Niger Red Cross and its partners from the Red Cross Movement in the country have been monitoring the possible impacts of the coup since July 26. The Red Cross Movement continues to remain operational and assists the most vulnerable people.



Planned Intervention

	Health	Budget	CHF 8,946
		Targeted Persons	60
Indicators		Target	
Number of volunteers trained on BTIT		60	
Priority Actions:		Red Cross volunteers will be trained in disease recognition and prevention, with a focus on acute watery diarrhea, cholera, and malaria. They will receive training in conducting rapid health risk assessments. Volunteers will engage in awareness-raising activities to educate the population about preventing the spread of diseases. They will be provided with equipment such as vests, raincoats, and boots, and they will carry informational materials like albums or flyers. Kits containing oral rehydration salts and oral rehydration solution (ORS) will also be prepared (note that the NRC already has 10 ORS kits).	

	Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	Budget	CHF 7,455
		Targeted Persons	3500
Indicators		Target	
Number of households that received aquatabs		500	
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raising beneficiaries' awareness of water-borne diseases and the use of aqua tabs - Purchase and prepositioning of aqua tabs. - Distribution and demonstration of aqua tab to disaster victims. 	

	Shelter Housing And Settlements	Budget	CHF 35,784
		Targeted Persons	3500
Indicators		Target	
Number of households that received shelter support		500	
		Pre-positioning of Non-Food Items (NFIs) kits (mats, containers, tarpaulins, etc.)	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation of kits to the site. <p>According to the General Directorate of Civil Protection, two types of target populations should be considered: those who will be strongly affected by river floods, as they are located in the major riverbeds (in Dosso and Maradi), while others will be affected by heavy and sudden rains (rain-induced floods). The first group of targets will be relocated in collaboration with the government once the threshold is reached and need assistance in terms of shelter and cash. The second group of targets may not necessarily be relocated; they will be provided with empty sacks and other materials for protecting their homes. Therefore, the distribution of shelter kits will be conditioned based on a specific group of vulnerable individuals.</p>
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	Protection, Gender And Inclusion	Budget	CHF 3,578
		Targeted Persons	60
Indicators		Target	
Number of volunteers trained on PGI.		60	
Priority Actions:		Training of volunteers on PGI.	

	Multi-purpose Cash	Budget	CHF 51,589
		Targeted Persons	3500
Indicators		Target	
Percentage of households satisfied with the assistance received.		95	
Number of households that receive cash support.		500	
Priority Actions:		<p>The preliminary activities to be undertaken before the threshold is reached are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quick cash feasibility assessment. - Volunteer training on cash distribution. - Beneficiary targeting. <p>Review and signing of the amendment with the telecommunications company.</p> <p>Once the threshold is reached, the next activities will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash distribution mission. <p>The Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) will be conducted after the seven-day implementation period.</p>	



	Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery	Budget	CHF 24,543
		Targeted Persons	3500
Indicators		Target	
Number of monitoring visits.		3	
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization of services and establishment of a rapid response team. • Coordination with the Regional Directorate of Civil Protection (DRPC) to delineate the intervention zone (mapping of risk areas). • Monitoring of thresholds in coordination with meteorological and ACMAD (African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development) information. • Raising awareness among populations in flood-prone areas and distribution of empty sacks. • Field assessment mission/activity monitoring. • Production of T-shirts. • Distribution of raincoats. • Communication. 	

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

93 volunteers will be mobilized as part of this mission, 30 of whom will be trained in each region on a range of topics. They will carry out targeting missions and basic data collection. The three supervisors will be responsible for overseeing activities in the intervention zones in each region.

The regional Staff (06) will ensure coordination (internal and external) at regional level, while the national team (04) will ensure implementation of the DREF under the supervision of the national Disaster risk management Coordinator.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

NRC has a procedure manual approved and validated by the Board of Directors in February 2023. All logistical procedures will thus be partly managed by the NS.

How will this operation be monitored?

NRC has a proven experience in monitoring and evaluating activities.

Nevertheless, NRC will be seeking the support of the IFRC for greater precision and efficiency in data control.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation.

NRC has a communication cell that is experienced and has proven its effectiveness during the media coverage of the 2019 flood DREF response. Additionally, within the context of the 2023 food insecurity appeal, the Federation's Communication department has facilitated and conducted information sessions with various donors. Moreover, the department specializes in video production and digitalization, particularly in connection with sharing and popularizing the National Society's activities on social media platforms. The regional communication officer of the IFRC works closely in collaboration with the NRC's communication department.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRNE028 - Niger Red Cross Imminent Floods Niger

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	132 576
Shelter and Basic Household Items	35 784
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	51 589
Health	8 946
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	7 455
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	3 578
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	21 646
Community Engagement and Accountability	3 578
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	17 359
Coordination and Partnerships	9 410
Secretariat Services	0
National Society Strengthening	7 949
TOTAL BUDGET	149 935

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



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