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# Emergency appeal final report

## Niger: Complex Emergency

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

### Final report

**Emergency appeal n° MDRNE010**  
**GLIDE n° FL-2012-000141-NER and EP-2012-000116-NER**  
**25 October, 2013**

**Period covered by this final report:** December 2011 to May 2013.

**Appeal target (current):** CHF 3,375,048

**Appeal coverage:** 52%; [<click here to go directly to the final financial report, or here to view the contact details>](#)

#### Appeal history:

- The [Emergency Appeal](#) was initially launched on 30 January 2012 for CHF 3,756,836 for nine months to assist 350,000 beneficiaries in six regions: Diffa, Tahoua, Dosso, Tillabéry, Maradi and Zinder
- CHF 126,768 was allocated from the IFRC's [Disaster Relief Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) on 21 December, 2011 to support the Red Cross Society of Niger (RCSN) to provide initial assistance to some 6,500 households in affected villages in four regions Tillabéry, Tahoua, Dosso, and Diffa, and assess the needs of the population in the two additional regions of Zinder and Maradi. DREF has been refunded with unearmarked funding.
- The [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) was launched on 28 August 2012 and became a complex operation to support the Red Cross Society of Niger (RCSN) to deliver assistance to 32,000 households (224,000 beneficiaries) which include 17,000 Malian refugees and people affected by cholera outbreak. The revised appeal also covered a six month Operation Update. The timeframe was extended to 12 months and was to be completed by the end of February 2013. The delays in funding led to prioritizing urgent needs and scaling down activities that were no longer appropriate and concentrate on recovery with counter season food security activities in the regions of Tillabéry and Diffa.
- A [10-month summary](#) update providing the progress of the operation from the start until November 2012 was issued on 7 December, 2012.
- [Operation Update n° 3](#) was issued on 7 February 2013 announcing a three month extension, bringing the operational timeframe to a total of 15 months to the end of May 2013.



**Beneficiaries in the village of Boula Gandatchè have been supported for gardening activities. Photo/Tidjani**

**Summary:** Several complex disasters worsened the humanitarian conditions in addition to the food insecurity, with outbreaks of cholera and population movement. A holistic and integrated community based response was implemented through a twin-track approach, combining simultaneous short-term relief and

longer-term interventions building community resilience. The short-term emergency interventions included the provision of food for households without access to food and markets; direct cash transfer for households with access to food and markets and cash-for-work (CFW) for those able to work and with access to food and markets.

Cash activities supported a total of 712 households. In Tahoua and Tillabéry 325 households were involved in cash for work activities digging half-moons for water retention and on sand barriers. In Diffa 387 households participated in CFW activities fixing sand dunes to protect villages and establishment of eight vegetable gardens covering 153 hectares. Longer-term needs were addressed through the rehabilitation of existing cereal banks and the construction of new ones to enable families in remote villages to have a direct access to seed diversification as well to the most commonly used cereal seeds at a low price. A total of 37.5 tonnes of improved seeds, fertilizer and tools were distributed to 2,500 families in 14 villages as well as to women-led community vegetable gardens to increase, diversify and improve their food intake as well as creating sources of income with the sale of vegetables.



**Half-moons were built for water retention as part of the cash for work activities in Tahoua and Tillabery regions . Photo/ Tidjani**

RCSN engaged in a local partnership with UNICEF for emergency nutritional activities targeting children under 5 years and mothers in Dosso, Diffa and Niamey and included:

- screening and the referral to health centres of acutely malnourished children aged between six months to five years and pregnant and lactating women;
- Support to health centres with health promotion and address the on-going chronic malnutrition problems through nutritional education sessions on breastfeeding of infant and improve feeding practices of young child.

The local field partnerships with WFP and FAO covered emergency food needs simultaneously with seed distributions on time for the main planting season. Emergency food was also distributed to some 20,000 Malian refugees and host families in the Tillabéry and Tahoua regions.

In addition the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners based in Niger including the ICRC, Spanish, French, Irish, Luxemburg, Monaco, Qatar and Iran have been working in a coordinated manner to support the RCSN scale-up food security response activities. The Norwegian Red Cross covered the costs of two operations managers and united with the Swedish Red Cross to support the costs of several activities from the plan of action including building cereal banks.

Longer term support prolonging the appeal's plan of action, particularly addressing the chronic food insecurity has been secured with funding outside the appeal from the Japanese Government and DFID. These longer-term plans have concentrated on building community resilience, monitoring the agricultural production and yield, nutritional activities, community sensitisation on improving nutrition practices, on water, hygiene and sanitation, the rehabilitation of cereal banks and in disaster risk reduction whilst building the capacities of staff and volunteers.

The implementation of some of the response activities was hindered and or delayed by a number of challenges:

- Late and low funding forced the scaling down of activities, with a gap of over four months between the time the appeal was launched and the implementation of the planned activities.

- other emergencies such as the floods and cholera outbreak burdened staff and volunteers that were otherwise engaged in the food emergency response;
- The conflict affecting the north of Mali since early 2012 has increased insecurity in Niger where the situation remains volatile in rural and all the bordering regions. This has potentially brought operational security risks to delegates, staff and volunteer active outside Niamey region and has posed challenges for the monitoring and evaluation activities.

**Financial situation:**

The Emergency Appeal seeking CHF 3,756,836 was revised with a slight budget cut to CHF 3,375,048 and by end of operation had received CHF 1,767,812 ( 52 per cent). At the close of the operation there was a balance of CHF 69,208 which will be transferred to the Niger annual appeal to be used to support the implementation of the 2013 and 2014 development operation plans. The final financial report has budget lines that had an over expenditure. These include:

- **Computers and Telecom:** Due to security restrictions and inability to regularly visit, additional telecommunication materials such as radios and computers were installed in the branches for continuous communication.
- **Office and Household Equipment:** New residences had to be rented and equipped for the Operations Managers and this was not initially budgeted.
- **National Society Staff:** National Society staff were extended by several months.
- **Travel:** Due to security restrictions, all field visits had to be done by air. This is the reason for the increase in this line.

The main donors to the appeal are the Norwegian RC/Government, Danish RC/Government, Swedish, Japanese and Monaco Red Cross Societies. The partnerships with WFP, UNICEF and FAO were funded through bilateral agreements with RCSN. In addition longer-term funding from DFID integrated the implementation of food security supporting the community gardens.

**Lessons learned:**

- The RCNS engagements in responding to the many and diverse needs in addition to the various partnerships did overstretch staff and volunteers.
- Positioning and timing was crucial to take into account the needs of poor households during the period from March-April to September in most parts of Niger where food prices are generally at their highest and food availability at its lowest.
- The availability of volunteers in all the areas of interventions facilitated the implementation of activities as did the constructive and close cooperation among staff, volunteer, the local authorities and beneficiaries.
- The local media coverage of all health, food distribution and nutrition activities facilitated sensitising communities on improving food security practices and enhanced the visibility of the Red Cross in its strong auxiliary humanitarian role.
- Communities gained from practical work, learning and improving their gardening technique skills through training and support to manage the vegetable gardens themselves.
- Trained volunteers dispensing educational messages through organized sessions and culinary demonstrations in the villages improved awareness and knowledge and promoted the use of locally produced food.
- Women awareness rising is crucial to reducing the causes and consequences of malnutrition particularly of infants and children, and make them more able to deal with future crisis by applying the prevention and monitoring methods learned.
- The community activities have strengthened social networking and solidarity among affected households.

- The training and deployment of community volunteers in the affected areas established binding relationships with beneficiaries increasing the health coverage and a positive change addressing some hindering social and cultural practices.

## The situation

**Food insecurity:** Niger covers a land area of almost 1,270,000 km<sup>2</sup> with two-thirds of the northern part a desert and where the entire food requirement depends on the rain season between May to September to grow crops in the south. Increasingly the rains have been unpredictable, sporadic and insufficient. In 2011-2012, the food situation in Niger had further deteriorated compared to the previous years. The combination of repeated drought, the onslaught of locust and the end of remittance from Nigerien workers that returned from Libya in 2011 to an economically fragile communities, where some families have been heavily dependent on outside financial support were completely cut off at a worst time when several regions of Niger have experienced significant declines in cereal production and the price of food has become unaffordable to poor households. Niger faces high social, environmental and economic vulnerability, adverse climatic conditions and for decades Niger has faced food insecurity. Although the high infant mortality rate is comparable to levels recorded in neighbouring countries, the child mortality rate (children between the ages of 1 and 4) is exceptionally high (248 per 1,000) due to poor health conditions, early weaning and inadequate nutrition. Niger has also the highest fertility rate in the world (7.52 births per woman according to 2012 estimates; this means that nearly half (49 per cent) of the Nigerien population is under age 15.

The exceptional rains season during 2012, was so abundant that the dry soil had difficulty absorbing water and the River Niger overflowed creating one of the worst floods affecting all eight regions of Niger and in particular the capital Niamey. A total of 596,952 people were affected, 37,034 houses demolished with over 90 deaths. Roads and other infrastructure were considerably damaged and some cultivated lands were flooded or washed away and livestock lost, impacting negatively on the food security situation. However, overall the agricultural season has benefited from the plentiful rain and food production has been generally good, with the exception of Tillabéry and Dosso. The food supply has improved significantly towards end of 2012. Nonetheless, poor households that have faced successive severe food crises have not managed to build their resilience and remain food insecure.

The “3N” initiative is a new three year programme led by the Niger authorities since 2011 “Nigeriens feed Nigeriens”, is aiming at increasing food production (<http://www.hubrural.org/L-initiative-3-N-les-Nigeriens.html>). An evaluation of this initiative (funded by USAID) which included consultations with NGOs working in the country revealed that the initiative is little known by the various organisations working in food security. It demonstrated that closer cooperation and consultation under the umbrella of this programme would allow for greater benefit and impact positively all interventions and facilitate closer links with the Government programme.

The food insecurity also increased for host communities when some 54,000 Malian refugees, fleeing the northern conflict and the political instability in Mali arrived early 2012. Most took refuge in three official camps – Tabareybarey, Mangaize and Abala in the Tillabéry region; a significant number are living in spontaneous settlements in harsh arid countryside where life is tough despite the assistance provided by UNHCR and other aid agencies. Contrarily to expectations, the armed conflict that started on 11 January 2013 to liberate northern Mali has not brought noticeable entries of new refugees into the neighbouring countries.

Finally, the cholera outbreaks, affecting mostly the country’s western regions near the border with Mali was exacerbated by the floods and led to the deaths of over 80 people and infected close to 4,000 in Niger throughout the country. Over 500,000 people in Niger have been negatively affected by the floods and by population movement.

# Red Cross and Red Crescent action

## Achievements against outcomes

The IFRC country representation and the appeal have been supporting RCSN to scale up activities support the emergency operations. The two simultaneously posted operation managers, both supported by the Norwegian Red Cross, were deployed since May 2012 to oversee the implementation of the plan of action to respond to the complex crisis. In addition, RCSN has consolidated its cooperation with Movement partners in Niger that include the ICRC the Danish, French, Irish, Luxemburg, Monaco, Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish and Iranian Red Cross Red Crescent Societies. Cooperation has also been reinforced with the Algerian Red Crescent. In addition RCSN has consolidated its cooperation with the UN institutions: WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, OCHA as well as with the World Bank, DFID and ECHO.

To reduce food insecurity and malnutrition the operation has impacted on:

- 259 targeted villages in the regions of Diffa, Dosso, Tillabéry and Zinder have received sensitization awareness sessions on food security and training for improved nutritional practices, reaching a total of 218,399 beneficiaries.
- The cash programme has supported a total of 712 households with cash for work (CFW) involving soil rehabilitation, water catchments, dune fixation and sand barriers and 300 households unfit for work received unconditional cash distributions.
- 40,000 people consisting of Malian refugees, Niger migrant workers returned from Libya and host communities of Mangaizé, Tilia and Abala, in the Tahoua and Tillabéry regions have received food assistance through the local agreements signed between RCSN and WFP.
- 30,872 beneficiaries in Diffa, mostly women and children have benefited from food assistance up to May 2013.
- 5,852 beneficiaries from 10 villages have access to 10 new cereal banks that have received 100 tonnes of cereals (10 tonnes per bank): in four villages in Diffa and four villages in Tillabéry regions and two villages in the Niamey region.
- 17,500 beneficiaries (2,500 households) in 14 villages have received 37.5 tonnes of improved seeds of millet and niebe (local bean) on time for planting.
- Between July 2012 and May 2013, 127,037 malnourished children in 230 villages in the Diffa and Dosso regions were screened and 11,000 were identified with moderate to severe malnutrition (MAM and SAM) and referred to health nutrition centres.
- Over 20,000 malnourished children and their mothers received ready-to-use therapeutic food (through partnerships with UNICEF).
- Over 3,000 children and mothers discharged from the nutrition centres have received CFA 58,000 (over CHF 100) cash grants to cover food and transportation costs.
- 1,000 farmers and associations received fodder for their livestock.
- 186 volunteers were trained in community-based nutrition screening of children under the age five and pregnant or lactating women.
- 500 volunteers and community based volunteers were trained and carried-out sensitizing campaigns, screening, reference, activity reporting, identification or registration of beneficiaries, information and data collection.

### Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

**Outcome 1: (emergency): Enable access to food and other livelihoods to 5,000 households in Diffa, Tahoua and Tillabéry regions.**

**Outputs (expected results)**

**Activities planned**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The rate of exodus and seasonal migration is reduced in the targeted areas.</li> <li>• 5,000 households can meet their food needs for 2 months (cash transfer, cash-for-work and food distributions).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilize and retrain 30 volunteers / supervisors (with training on communication, distribution, and screening techniques).</li> <li>• Distribute cash to 2,000 heads of families suffering from cereal deficit and unfit for field work (e.g. disabled, elderly, female or child headed households).</li> <li>• Cash-for-work programme (CFW) to fix dunes, barriers and set-up anti-erosion infrastructure (around 2,700 households).</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over 17,000 refugees and host families receive food for at least 3 months (in Ayorou, Ouallam, Abala, and Tillia).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiate and sign two agreements with WFP and distribute food provided by WFP for 3 months.</li> <li>• Conduct quick training of 20 volunteers on distribution techniques.</li> <li>• Rent 3 warehouses in 3 locations.</li> <li>• Purchase distribution equipment.</li> <li>• Monitor, evaluate and report on distribution activities.</li> <li>• Prepare specific reports for WFP/ UNHCR.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome 2: (emergency): 1,500 families in Ayorou, Ouallam, Abala and Tillia receive NFI to improve their living conditions.</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,500 households are well equipped to face rainy season.</li> <li>• 1,500 mothers received mosquito nets in IHC.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Purchase and distribute 3,000 mosquito nets, 1,500 buckets, 3,000 jerry cans and 800 kitchen kits.</li> <li>• Identify mothers with children released from CRENI and provide with mosquito nets.</li> <li>• Register beneficiaries (host families and refugees).</li> <li>• Bring the relief items to the distribution places.</li> <li>• Distribute NFI during awareness-raising sessions.</li> <li>• Monitor, evaluate and report on distribution activities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome 3: (emergency): Ensure medium and long-term access, availability and utilisation of food by the target population.</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 villages have benefited from support to cereal banks (in partnership with WFP) – to allow the community to have cereals to sell at village level and to fill their cereal bank stocks (with 10 tonnes for the new ones and 5 tons for existing banks).</li> <li>• 15 villages have benefited from the building of cereal banks and donations of cereals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and select 30 villages with cereal banks that need to be reinforced in the zone of intervention.</li> <li>• Identify and select 15 villages with chronic cereal deficit in order to assist in the creation of cereal banks.</li> <li>• Elaborate and finalize the agreement with WFP to provide cereals for all 45 banks.</li> <li>• Organize training/refresher sessions for the management committees of the cereal banks.</li> <li>• Carry out monitoring and evaluation activities of the cereal management by the cereal banks.</li> <li>• Document the process and use for learning to improve future interventions.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2,500 most vulnerable households in 12 villages have received improved seeds (15kg) for the forthcoming season.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a suppliers list based on approved “improved” seed producers in coordination with regional agricultural authorities and FAO/INRA (INRA, Institute for Agricultural Research).</li> <li>• Identify the 2,500 most vulnerable households in 12 villages.</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate the distribution and storage activities with a view to ensuring sustainability.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100 households or farmers’</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify households and areas with cropping potential.</li> </ul>

<p>association set up vegetable gardens including drip-irrigated for counter-season cultures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support communities to set up vegetable gardens, including drip-irrigation systems.</li> <li>• Support communities to initiate counter season culture.</li> <li>• Provide seeds, fertilizer, and agricultural tools.</li> <li>• Support repair or improvement of the water infrastructure.</li> <li>• Assist the most vulnerable villages with the highest potential in agricultural production with long-term food security interventions.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The targeted communities have anti-erosion and other infrastructures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with the communities in 50 villages on anti-erosion and water harvesting measures according to the communal development plan to improve agricultural production.</li> <li>• Equip the above villages with soil working tools and the most appropriate species to plant (e.g. herbaceous plants, fruit trees, trees for firewood or fodder).</li> </ul>

**Impacts:**

**Cash programme:** The cash programme has supported 712 households with CFW and 300 families unfit for work received unconditional cash. In Tahoua and Tillabéry 325 households were involved in cash for work (CFW) activities digging 35,190 half-moons for dune retention and working on sand barriers. In Diffa, 387 households participated in CFW activities to fix sand dunes to protect their villages and gardens from moving sands in 8 sites over a total of 154 hectares. In Diffa, Tahoua and Tillabéry, 300 other households unfit for work received unconditional cash. A total of 20 community-based volunteers (10 in Diffa and 10 in Tillabéry) were trained on distribution techniques and on the supervision of the CFW activities.



**A proud beneficiary in the village of Boula Gandatchè displaying her onions' harvest. Photo/Tidjani**

**Distributions of food and seeds:**

Local field agreements with WFP provided monthly food distributions to support 40,000 Malian and Nigerian returnees in Mangaizé, Abala and Tilia and 1,012 households from host community households. A total of 2,500 households benefited from 37.5 tonnes of improved seeds (millet and niébé) in 14 villages on time for planting. Each household received 10kg of millet and 5kg of niébé for one hectare of cultivated land. The improved seeds reinforced farming activities, increased the harvested yield in the targeted areas and has contributed to the recovery of the food insecure communities. Monitoring of the 14 village revealed that the 2012 harvest had improved from previous years in the same cultivated areas; the farmers were encouraged to sell part of their crop to purchase improved seeds. Relationships between improved seed producers and farmers were established by the RCSN.

**Fodder for livestock:** A total of 1,000 livestock breeders received fodder (500 farmers received one-bag fodder each in Tillabéry and in Tahoua region 500 bags of fodder were distributed to some 39 farmer associations. The fodder contributed to protect and prepare food stocks for the animals for the lean season.

**Seeds and seed banks:** Ten chronic cereal deficit villages were selected for the construction of 10 cereal banks and 100 tonnes of cereals distributed with each new cereal bank receiving 10 tonnes, two in Niamey region; four in Tillabery region and four in Diffa region. A total of 50 women-led committees were trained in cereal bank and warehouse management. An assessment of 35 existing cereal banks in the intervention area revealed the sufficient quantities of cereals and five refresher training were organized in 11 villages to reinforce the existing capacities and new management committee members.

**Gardening activities and erosion prevention measures:** The village of Boula Gandatchè, with a population of 800 people in the commune of Kourè in Dosso was selected, was selected among four other villages, for gardening support for its cropping potential, the availability of water and experience in gardening. The vegetable gardens were supported with funds from DFID in parallel to the appeal and were integrated under this outcome. A total of 175 volunteers, all women, received equipment and seeds. 12 wells of 3 meter deep were dug and supplied with castings for the gardens. In Tahoua and Tillabéry, a total of 1,260 “sand banks” on 210 hectares of dry land and 35,190 half-moons on 112.46 ha of dry land were built. The fixation of 153.5 hectares of dunes was completed in Diffa. The planting of 69,190 trees took place in Diffa, Tahoua and Tillabéry. These anti-erosion measures improved the gardening activities and erosion measures have increased the capacities of the communities and have contributed to reduce the risks of future food crisis.

**Challenges:** There were short-falls in funding of the appeal and a combination of longer-term and emergency funding through appeal was intended to fill this gaps. DFID funding allowed meeting reduced activities under this outcome with a reduced number of beneficiaries.

## Emergency health

<b>Outcome 4 : Contribute to reducing malnutrition rates among children from six months to five years, as well as pregnant and lactating women, in 230 villages in Dosso, Diffa and Niamey regions</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All children from 6 to 59 months in the targeted villages are screened by trained community volunteers in their own communities and the malnourished children and mother are referred to some 82 Integrated Health Centres (IHC).</li> <li>• Young women, pregnant and breastfeeding women know the importance of breastfeeding.</li> <li>• The IHCs in the targeted areas receive and care of all referred malnourished cases.</li> <li>• The rate of acutely malnourished children is held below the national average.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on its successful experience of this approach in Dosso in 2011, recruit/train or retrain 460 community-based volunteers at a rate of 2 per targeted village (training in screening of children and mother) and 50 supervisors on anthropometric measurement, bilateral oedema detection and interpretation of nutritional index.</li> <li>• Organize IEC sessions on good nutritional practices and breastfeeding.</li> <li>• Organize demonstrations on food preparation for children.</li> <li>• Strengthen the screening, baseline and follow-up on the malnourished in the community.</li> <li>• RCSN health coordinator to visit the IHC: CRENAM, CRENI, CRENAS in the targeted areas with the local / regional health authorities and assess their capacities of the centres to receive and manage acute malnourished cases.</li> <li>• Conduct monthly screening of children from six months to five years.</li> <li>• Refer moderate acute malnourished children to CRENAM.</li> <li>• Provide support and training to CRENAM according to needs and provide ready to use therapeutic food / food supplies (from WFP/UNICEF).</li> <li>• Refer severe acute malnourished children without/with complication to CRENAS/CRENIS.</li> <li>• Organize weekly distribution of ready-to-use therapeutic food for severe acute malnourished cases without complications, if</li> </ul>

	<p>CRENAS is not accessible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide transport for referral of severe acute malnourished cases to CRENI if there are difficulties in accessing these centres.</li> <li>• Distribute cash grants to families of 400 discharged children from CRENAS/CRENI to provide follow up nutrition.</li> <li>• Support the rehabilitation of some 20 IHCs.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infant and young child feeding practices are improved through nutrition and health education sessions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize workshops for peer educators.</li> <li>• Conduct weekly cooking demonstrations.</li> <li>• Train 80 volunteers on infant and young child feeding practices and balanced diets (peer-to-peer education).</li> <li>• Train the targeted groups on ORS use and hygiene promotion</li> <li>• Raise awareness activities on health promotion.</li> <li>• Organize cleaning up campaigns at community level.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pregnant and breastfeeding women have access to quality health services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the capacity of “maternity units” and equip 20 units with birthing beds, linen and mosquito nets, as well as medicine.</li> <li>• Train community-based volunteers to support around 90 IHCs</li> <li>• Organize IEC sessions in the community to encourage mothers and pregnant women to visit the IHCs for prenatal consultation and to vaccinate their children.</li> <li>• Train or recycle birth attendants.</li> <li>• Negotiate cooperation with UNFPA and UNICEF and MoH.</li> <li>• Produce IEC materials on family planning.</li> <li>• Meet with the district chiefs, traditional and religious leaders to educate them about the benefits of family planning and the difficulties related to early marriage.</li> </ul>

**Outcome 5: To Prevent further spread of the cholera amongst refugees and host population**

<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities Planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 90% of the population living in cholera affected area are using water purification tablets (aqua tabs).</li> <li>• Refugees are aware of cholera and the prevention and contaminations canal.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct refresher training for 60 volunteers on use of water purification tablets/aqua tabs.</li> <li>• Provide 6,000 tablets of aqua tabs for water purification, train and promote their use among the population.</li> <li>• Provide 9,000 ORS tablets and 1,500 bars of soap.</li> <li>• Provide Doxycycline tablets (antibiotic treatment) as needed.</li> <li>• IEC on cholera prevention and aqua tabs distribution.</li> <li>• Conduct door-to-door visits and refer suspect cases to health centres;</li> <li>• Organize sensitizing campaigns for the populations living in areas at risk;</li> <li>• Monitor, evaluate and report on activities.</li> </ul>

**Outcome 6: Improve the psycho-social status of the refugees including their integration and social cohesion.**

<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities Planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refugees and the host population in Abala, Mangaizé and Tchintabaraden feel secure and are living in harmony.</li> <li>• Refugees are aware of cholera and the prevention and contaminations canal.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set-up representative committees for refugees and mobilization mechanisms.</li> <li>• Prevent gender based violence and set-up community awareness-raising committees.</li> <li>• Organize awareness-raising session for refugees (in agreement with the health sector) in HIV/AIDs prevention, on feeding and malnutrition prevention.</li> <li>• Set-up orientation, counselling, and listening centres.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish and lead four educational chatting spaces for the refugees.</li> <li>• Identify and regularly monitor people presenting specific needs (pregnant and nursing women, unaccompanied children, the sick, the elderly people and SGBV victims).</li> <li>• Monitor the refugee representative committees in planning, holding meetings and decision making.</li> <li>• Organize refugees and host communities around community activities in various areas.</li> <li>• Train refugees and representatives of host communities in community based first aid.</li> <li>• Support games and activities initiated during official celebrations (African refugee day, woman's day).</li> <li>• Organize refugee and local cultural days (dances, sports, cuisines).</li> </ul>
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### Impacts:

**Nutritional activities:** The malnutrition activities included door to door visits of households with screening and referrals of children suffering from malnutrition and therapeutic food distribution. The screening was carried out in 230 villages and a total of 127,037 children in Dosso and Diffa were reached and children suffering from moderate (MAM) or severe (SAM) malnutrition and were referred to integrated health centres (IHCs). The Red Cross operated in 22 IHCs both in Diffa and Dosso. In addition, two volunteers per village were trained and engaged in the house to house screening to identify children and mothers at risk. A total of 201 volunteers trained in screening combined with information education and communication (IEC) sessions around health and food insecurity. Volunteers and staff of the IHC and health posts, animated sessions on the promotion of breastfeeding, family planning, nutritional hygiene, prenatal care, diarrhoea, malaria and respiratory infections. Regular cooking demonstrations took place using food produced locally. In Dosso, between June to December, 66,242 people (46,004 women and 20,238 men) were reached through these IEC sessions and over 30,000 people in Diffa benefited indirectly from screening and referral.

Cooking demonstrations were also organised during door to door follow-up visits of malnourished children which involved the community leaders in active screening to increase awareness and understanding of the importance of feeding practices, especially for children. A total of 127,037 children and their mothers suffering from MAM and SAM in Diffa and Dosso were referred to IHC out of which 6,680 children were admitted into CRENAM (outpatient nutritional rehabilitation centres for moderate malnutrition cases). In addition, 5,631 pregnant and breastfeeding women in Dosso were also referred to CRENAM. In Diffa, the screening of 8,073 pregnant and breastfeeding women took place with 2,676 of them referred with signs of malnutrition.

The RCSN health and nutrition coordinator conducted monthly monitoring up visits of the activities in the targeted regions.

Therapeutic food distribution was one of the main activity that took place with 60 tonnes of food and ready to use therapeutic food were distributed up to October 2012. In November and December, 2012 in Diffa, 31 CRENAM were made operational; in Dosso, 22,237 kg corn-soya blends (CSB) and 22,809 kg tonnes of oil were distributed to pregnant and lactating women. 9, 923 tonnes of supplement plumpy-nut (SPP) food was distributed to MAM cases and 7,350 tonnes of CSB were distributed to families of children between 6 to 59 months. Cash grants complemented the nutrition activities. By October 2012, 1,000 children and their families received cash grants totalling CHF 36.000. These activities improved the malnutrition status of infant and young child and contributed to improve the health of children, pregnant and breastfeeding women.

**Cholera response:** A total of 140 volunteers (70 teams) were trained in hygiene promotion, paired up in groups of two and reached 35,000 people in 48 targeted villages in Ayorou, Tillabéry and Tera. The sensitization on prevention

methods focused on hygiene promotion with hand washing demonstrations as well as distributions of 5,000 IEC leaflets. 360 people suffering from diarrhoea were referred to health centres for cholera diagnosis. During the hygiene promotion activities close to 400,000 aqua tabs were distributed to 50,000 households (75 tablets per household) and 2,000 households received 6,000 bars of soap. In addition, 10,000 tablets of doxycycline (antibiotic treatment) and 7,000 Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) as well as 500 litres of bleach were provided to health centres. The combination of all these efforts did stabilize the cholera situation and improved the health status of the targeted population.

**Challenge:** Despite the stabilization of new outbreaks, new cases have been reported earlier this year in areas located along the Niger River; the Spanish are supporting RCSN to assist some 16 villages.

### Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

**Outcome 7: To increase access to clean water, improve sanitation facilities and promote hygiene among the 20 most vulnerable villages in the targeted areas of Zinder, Diffa, Tahoua and Dosso.**

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 5,000 of the most vulnerable beneficiaries have access to safe drinking water.</li> <li>8,000 beneficiaries have access to improved sanitation.</li> <li>15,000 beneficiaries reached through hygiene promotion.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct 5 new wells and rehabilitate 15 existing water points.</li> <li>Train communities in operation and maintenance of water points to ensure they are used in a sustainable way.</li> <li>Train communities on the use of household water treatment and safe storage.</li> <li>Construct improved sanitation facilities (20 latrines in IHCs, schools and public buildings for public use).</li> <li>Conduct hygiene promotion activities in targeted areas.</li> <li>Train volunteers on PHAST and hygiene promotion.</li> <li>Print and distribute 10,000 hygiene promotion leaflets.</li> </ul>

**Impacts:** Following the water and sanitation assessment that was completed in March, little progress has been made due to the limited resources. Priority has been focused on food security and nutrition activities. The assessment has allowed RCSN to identify preliminary water and sanitation needs in Zinder and Tahoua regions. The IFRC is in discussion with the NS as to how to reinforce the National Societies water and sanitation team in order to address the needs under this outcome in the future.

### Disaster Risk Reduction and disaster preparedness

**Outcome 8: To improve the community, branch and national capacity of RCSN to prepare for disaster risk reduction (DRR) and respond to future food crisis and build resilience.**

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All recovery activities incorporate DRR approach.</li> <li>Branch and national staff have knowledge in food security and develop skills to strengthen livelihoods.</li> <li>Enhanced preparedness for food insecurity through increased awareness and analysis of hazard risks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mobilize and recycle 60 volunteers / supervisors with training on communication, distribution and screening techniques.</li> <li>Train the RCSN staff and volunteers at community, branch and national level, in food security assessment, planning and project implementation.</li> <li>Support RCSN logistics capacity in food security and other operations.</li> <li>Set-up community awareness campaigns in disaster preparedness and DRR including contingency plans at the branch and community levels.</li> <li>Provide technical training for volunteers to help affected families to reconstruct livelihoods including drip irrigation systems, and vegetable gardens.</li> <li>Set-up national disaster response teams (NDRT) in four targeted</li> </ul>

	<p>regions and improve their skills in DRR.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitate radio stations in five targeted regions and procure IT equipment.</li> </ul>
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**Impacts:** The response operation has contributed to increased capacities of over 500 volunteers and community based volunteers through relevant trainings including, sensitization campaigns, screening, case referrals, distributions, monitoring, reporting, identification or registration of beneficiaries, information and data collection. Additionally, 3 regional branches of the Red Cross (Diffa, Tillabéry and Dosso) have received IT equipment (desktop computers, printers, internet facilities and telephones) and provided with the relevant training. In addition to the appeal funding, a workshop for new members of the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) and Community Disaster Response Team (CDRT) was conducted in Niamey in November 2012 again with support from DFID funding. A total of 27 members, two per region in addition to three from the headquarter RCSN were trained. The training fits well into improving the National Society's capacities to prepare for disaster risk reduction and respond to future crises in accordance with the Strategy 2020: *"a strong National Society is the one that is able to deliver country-wide, through a network of volunteer-based units, a relevant service to vulnerable people sustained for as long as needed."* The direct and positive impact of these DRR and disaster preparedness activities has contributed to make the Red Cross Society of Niger stronger.

### Security

The events in Mali since the military-led coup in March 2012 have impacted on Niger given its proximity to rebel elements in north Mali. The direct involvement of French military has negatively affected the expatriate population in Niger. The threat of militant attack and kidnapping has increased in Niamey, while this risk is greater in rural areas, particularly in the north. The operations has adapted to these security threats and has focused on building on RCSN's implementation capacities and mobilized regional or expatriate deployments only as required.

### Lessons learned

Thanks to the strong involvement of the local and regional authorities, coordination among responders was good, with no role overlapping and has greatly facilitated the work of volunteers. The willingness of the population to collaborate with the Red Cross constituted another enabling pillar of the operation. Moreover, these factors also increased the visibility of Red Cross.

## Contact information

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

- **Red Cross Society of Niger:** Ali Bandiaré, President; Tel: +227 96 97 35 29; Email; [crniger@intnet.net](mailto:crniger@intnet.net).
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- **IFRC Country Representation:** Momodou Lamin Fye, Regional Representative for Sahel; Dakar; phone: +221 338 693 641 or +221 773 325 672; email: [momodoulamin.fye@ifrc.org](mailto:momodoulamin.fye@ifrc.org);
- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Daniel Bolaños, Disaster Management Coordinator for Africa; Nairobi; phone: +254 (0)731 067 489; email: [daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org](mailto:daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org)
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### For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

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**For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting):**

- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER/QA Delegate for Africa; Nairobi; phone: +254 731 067277; email: [robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org](mailto:robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org)

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## How we work

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

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

[www.ifrc.org](http://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

### MDRNE010 - Niger - Food Insecurity

Timeframe: 20 Dec 11 to 31 May 13

Appeal Launch Date: 30 Jan 12

Annual Report

#### Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2011/12-2013	Programme	MDRNE010
Budget Timeframe	2011/12-2013	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

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
<b>A. Budget</b>		<b>3,375,048</b>				<b>3,375,048</b>	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>		<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>	
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>		147,371				147,371	
<i>Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)</i>		15,102				15,102	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		124,000				124,000	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>		75,035				75,035	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)</i>		630,343				630,343	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		36,179				36,179	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		632,984				632,984	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>1,661,013</b>				<b>1,661,013</b>	
<b>Inkind Personnel</b>							
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>		106,799				106,799	
<b>C3. Inkind Personnel</b>		<b>106,799</b>				<b>106,799</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		<b>1,767,812</b>				<b>1,767,812</b>	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		<b>1,767,812</b>				<b>1,767,812</b>	

\* 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>B. Opening Balance</b>		<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>	
<b>C. Income</b>		1,767,812				1,767,812	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-1,698,604				-1,698,604	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		<b>69,208</b>				<b>69,208</b>	

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## III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>3,375,048</b>			<b>3,375,048</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	2,667		1,997			1,997	670	
Construction - Facilities	140,196		123,135			123,135	17,061	
Clothing & Textiles	21,078		3,701			3,701	17,377	
Food	293,137		59,100			59,100	234,037	
Seeds & Plants	242,157		105,848			105,848	136,309	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	100,490		19,933			19,933	80,557	
Medical & First Aid	83,216		1,516			1,516	81,700	
Teaching Materials	30,809		7,485			7,485	23,324	
Utensils & Tools	82,765		14,359			14,359	68,406	
Other Supplies & Services	288,868		114,576			114,576	174,292	
Cash Disbursement	468,627		37,273			37,273	431,354	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>1,754,010</b>		<b>488,924</b>			<b>488,924</b>	<b>1,265,086</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	176,471						176,471	
Computers & Telecom	20,000		31,834			31,834	-11,834	
Office & Household Equipment			8,253			8,253	-8,253	
Others Machinery & Equipment	4,412		1,125			1,125	3,287	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>200,883</b>		<b>41,212</b>			<b>41,212</b>	<b>159,671</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	3,922		3,518			3,518	404	
Distribution & Monitoring	12,745		3,991			3,991	8,754	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	163,373		110,543			110,543	52,830	
Logistics Services			17			17	-17	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>180,040</b>		<b>118,069</b>			<b>118,069</b>	<b>61,971</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	333,529		332,816			332,816	713	
National Staff	84,392		29,749			29,749	54,643	
National Society Staff	169,520		267,076			267,076	-97,556	
Volunteers	164,578		103,218			103,218	61,360	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>752,019</b>		<b>732,859</b>			<b>732,859</b>	<b>19,160</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	7,843		16,449			16,449	-8,606	
Professional Fees	23,137		16,781			16,781	6,356	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>30,980</b>		<b>33,229</b>			<b>33,229</b>	<b>-2,249</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	18,157		18,270			18,270	-113	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>18,157</b>		<b>18,270</b>			<b>18,270</b>	<b>-113</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	35,098		58,597			58,597	-23,499	
Information & Public Relations	43,431		6,519			6,519	36,912	
Office Costs	79,588		62,507			62,507	17,082	
Communications	65,147		39,336			39,336	25,811	
Financial Charges	9,706		-11,615			-11,615	21,321	
Other General Expenses			5,127			5,127	-5,127	
Shared Office and Services Costs			400			400	-400	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>232,970</b>		<b>160,870</b>			<b>160,870</b>	<b>72,100</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								

## Disaster Response Financial Report

### MDRNE010 - Niger - Food Insecurity

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Annual Report

#### Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2011/12-2013	Programme	MDRNE010
Budget Timeframe	2011/12-2013	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A						B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>3,375,048</b>				<b>3,375,048</b>	
Programme & Services Support Recovr	205,989		96,631				96,631	109,358
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	205,989		96,631				96,631	109,358
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			6,539				6,539	-6,539
Pledge Reporting Fees			2,000				2,000	-2,000
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>			8,539				8,539	-8,539
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>3,375,048</b>		<b>1,698,604</b>				<b>1,698,604</b>	<b>1,676,444</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>1,676,444</b>				<b>1,676,444</b>	

**Disaster Response Financial Report**

MDRNE010 - Niger - Food Insecurity

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

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**IV. Breakdown by subsector**

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
<b>BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people</b>							
Disaster response	3,375,048	0	1,767,812	1,767,812	1,698,604	69,208	
Subtotal BL2	3,375,048	0	1,767,812	1,767,812	1,698,604	69,208	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>3,375,048</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,767,812</b>	<b>1,767,812</b>	<b>1,698,604</b>	<b>69,208</b>	