

DREF operation final report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Niger: Floods

DREF Operation n° MDRNE006

31 May, 2011

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross Red Crescent response to emergencies. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

Summary: CHF 242,119 was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)'s Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Red Cross Society of Niger (RCSN) in delivering immediate assistance to some 10,500 beneficiaries.

The torrential rains in Niger that began in July 2010 caused heavy flooding in Tillaberi, Tahoua, Maradi, Agadez and Zinder regions. This situation was worsened by heavy rains in August in Niamey, the capital city. The number of families in affected regions was estimated at 6,046 families (56,859 people).



The floods caused three deaths, and the loss of houses, infrastructure, field crops and livestock.

A Red Cross volunteer assisting a flooded household/Photo: RCSN

The affected regions are the same as those experiencing severe food insecurity, affecting over seven million people. Further compounding the hazards, a cholera outbreak increased the vulnerability of populations in the same regions. This operation was delayed due to increased flooding that denied access to the affected communities. The third operations update therefore extended the implementation timeframe of the planned activities from November 2010 to January 2011, i.e. from three to five months.

The RCSN targeted 1,500 families (estimated 10,500 beneficiaries) in Niamey and Zinder where it was already providing response to the food insecurity crisis. Under Health and Care, volunteers provided mosquito nets and ORS, and conducted sensitization sessions on how to avoid water borne diseases, and ensure hygiene. As part of the food security operation screening sessions for malnourished children were carried out.

Affected families were provided with water purification tablets, jerry cans and hygiene kits. Water tanks were installed and two school latrines were constructed.

Non-food items including blankets, mats, and soap were provided and others were procured to replace items used by the National Society in the early stages of the response, Information materials were produced and distributed to promote and support the operation. Throughout the operation, the National Society built capacities of volunteers and branches.

Although objectives and expected results were achieved, lessons learned during the operation

emphasized the importance of the timely mobilization of resources. Other lessons included the need for better training of volunteers in urban contexts, and for better communication tools to convey messages and raise awareness of different risks and responses.

DG ECHO and the Canadian Red Cross contributed to replenishment of this DREF allocation. Other DREF donors include Australian, American, Belgian and Canadian governments, the Austrian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross and government, Irish and Italian governments, Japanese Red Cross, Luxembourg government, the Monaco Red Cross and government, the Netherlands Red Cross and government, the Norwegian Red Cross and government, the Spanish Government, the Swedish Red Cross and government, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Medtronic and Z Zurich Foundations, and other corporate and private donors.

Details of all contributions to the DREF for 2010 can be found on:
http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MAA00010_2010.pdf and for 2011 on:
http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MAA00010_2011.pdf

<click here for the final financial report, or here to view contact details>



Red Cross volunteers distributing relief items to beneficiaries/Photo RCSN

The situation

In mid-July 2010, Niger experienced heavy rains causing flooding in Tillabéri, Tahoua, Maradi, Agadez, Zinder regions and the capital city Niamey. The floods claimed three lives. Over 2,800 houses have been destroyed and some 19,600 people have been left homeless. People were living in school buildings, with neighbours or relatives or in other shelter. The floods that also destroyed crops and granaries have exacerbated the already dire food insecurity situation that struck the same regions.

In Zinder, 53 hectares of field crops were washed away and granaries were destroyed. In Zinder and

Agadez, flood affected households have lost livestock and small ruminants (63,485 animals). In Niamey, due to the overflow of the Niger River

during the nights of 5 and 6 August 2010, 2,000 families have been affected by floods. Access to potable water has been difficult. The use of stagnant and other polluted water sources in the flooded areas posed threats of epidemics and other water-borne diseases.

Table 1: Statistics on the effects of floods

Region	Villages/Cantons	Families affected	People affected	Death	Houses damaged	Latrines damaged	Crop (ha)	Livestock
Tillabéri	4	361	2,166		279			
Tahoua	1	50	880		97			
Maradi	5	264	1,584		160			
Agadez	2	1,379	9,817		334			26,245
Zinder	9	1,939	28,020	3	1,930	23	53	37,240
Niamey	9	2,056	14,392		294	13	500	
Total	21	6,046	56,859	3	3,094	36	553	63,485

Source: The Early Warning System of Niger Government

Coordination and partnerships

In Niamey, a Crisis Management Committee was established chaired by the governor of Niamey. The RCSN was requested to participate. Six sectoral committees (health/sanitation/hygiene promotion, logistics, relief distribution, communication, advocacy and registration/re-housing) were set up to better manage the situation. Regular coordination meetings were held to evaluate the ongoing operations. Under the coordination of UN-OCHA, UN Agencies including WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, and FAO worked closely with the government, RCSN and other agencies such as Médecins sans Frontières (Switzerland, France), CARE, Qatar Charity, Save the Children, Concern and HELP. In Tillabéri and Tahoua regions, local authorities and WFP distributed 69.2 tonnes of cereal to affected people. The Government also distributed 327 tonnes of cereals to the 2,056 affected families. UNICEF provided 1,546 mosquito nets, 1,546 blankets and 1,163 mats for 773 displaced families.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Since the onset of the floods, the RCSN activated its Floods National Contingency Plan. The IFRC's representative and the team have coordinated the floods response with ICRC, French, Irish and Spanish Red Cross, and Qatar Red Crescent to strengthen the operational capacity of the NS. At regional level, local branches joined the crisis committees chaired by the regional governors. Each local committee deployed volunteers to rescue and register the affected people. A total of 110 volunteers organized information, education, and communication (IEC) sessions on hygiene promotion and the use of latrines for people accommodated in four schools. During the first 24 hours of the emergency, the RCSN used its pre-positioned stock of relief items provided by the IFRC to respond to the immediate needs of the affected populations. In Agadez and Tillabéri, with the support of ICRC 1,000 mosquito nets, 500 blankets and four tonnes of millet were distributed to 250 affected families. In Zinder, the French Red Cross provided financial support to transport and distribute 500 mosquito nets and 250 blankets. In Niamey, the RCSN provided 30

tents to the affected communities and assisted in the identification of suitable sites for relocation. A total of ten schools have been made available to accommodate 28,000 people (4,000 families) displaced by the floods.

As part of its contingency plan, the NS has made available 13 tanks of 1,000 litres each to respond to the urgent needs of the populations. With the support of the IFRC in Niamey, 20 sanitation kits, each kit comprising broom, raincoats, boots, gloves, mufflers, buckets, sprayer and detergent, have been made available to support 20 volunteers to clean-up toilets and showers in the four schools hosting displaced people.

Achievements against outcomes

The RCSN, supported by its operational partners, targeted 1,500 families (estimated 10,500 beneficiaries) in Niamey and Zinder where it was already providing response to the food insecurity crisis. Converging the two operations in these locations provided synergies that reduced the negative impact of the floods on food insecurity. This DREF operation therefore concentrated on:

- **Health and Care:** in addition to the provision of mosquito nets and ORS, volunteers have conducted sensitization of flooded communities on health preventive measures to avoid water borne diseases, and ensure hygiene promotion. Under the auspices of the current programme appeal to respond to the food crisis, the volunteers who are trained on nutrition will continue to conduct screening sessions for 1,500 families in Niamey and Zinder for malnourished children and refer patients to health centres for further treatment when need be.
- **Water, sanitation and hygiene:** affected families need clean water and sanitation. Materials to be provided include Aquatabs, jerry cans and hygiene kits. This was accompanied by disinfection of schools and construction of two additional latrines in each school.
- **Relief and logistics:** based on the current situation, non-food items such as blankets, mats, and soap will be provided to beneficiaries. There will also be the need to replace the NFIs (1,500 mosquito nets, 750 blankets and 30 tents) that have been used by the National Society in the early stages of the response,
- **Communications/Reporting and monitoring:** IEC materials will be printed, distributed and utilized to reach target beneficiaries and to promote the work of the RC. The NS will ensure quality and timely monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

Throughout, the NS will refresh volunteers on assessment, distribution, water and sanitation, health and care, and logistics. It will also strengthen the surge capacity of the RC with regionally deployed resource persons both in Niamey and in Dakar Sahel office.

Emergency health

Outcome: To reduce the suffering from the impact of the floods through the provision of mosquito nets, and water purification tablets, as well as through health sensitization sessions for 1,500 affected families.	
Expected results	Activities planned
Mortality and morbidity are reduced through the provision of mosquito nets, aqua tabs and preventive health care sensitization sessions to the affected families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct sensitization activities focused on health; education, good practice and hygiene promotion in flooded communities; • Procure 3,000 Mosquito Nets for 1,500 affected families; • Follow-up of the use of mosquito nets (hang up and how to use the nets); • Procure 7,500 ORS for 1,500 most vulnerable families; • Distribute all mosquito nets and ORS to the affected families.

Progress:

More than 1,500 targeted families have been sensitized on health and hygiene facilitated by the coordinated action of the RCSN, ICRC, the French and Irish Red Cross as well as the Qatari Red Crescent (in Zinder and Niamey). Besides, hygiene promotion sensitization activities have been conducted to prevent water-borne and vector-borne diseases such as diarrhoea and malaria respectively. Substantial effort has gone into avoiding a cholera outbreak. Red Cross volunteers have contributed to organizing the affected populations to be responsible for hygiene in the 14 sites. In this regard, hygiene materials have been provided (detergents,

bleach, soap, etc.). As a preventive measure, 3,000 mosquito nets have been distributed whilst volunteers assisted beneficiaries to properly hang the nets. A total of 5,000 ORS sachets have been distributed to the affected populations. The mobilization of resources has been well conducted leading to valuable contributions.

Twelve volunteers trained on techniques of prevention against STD/HIV/AIDS and other diseases related to water organized 80 sensitizing session on awareness on prevention and other diseases related to floods, and the importance of family planning, exclusive breastfeeding, vaccination etc. Some 1,670 benefitted from these sessions in Niamey including population of Neini Goungou, Zarmagandey, Lamordé and Karaj.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The risks of waterborne diseases are reduced through the provision of safe water, construction of public latrines, watsan kits, hygiene kits, disinfection, and watsan materials for 1,500 families in Niamey and Zinder.	
Expected results	Activities planned
Potable water, sanitation and hygiene are provided to 1,500 affected families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In coordination with the local authorities, identify suitable sites and support affected communities to construct 20 public latrines. • Assist the beneficiaries with mechanisms for the management of the latrines • Conduct disinfection of schools and latrines to ensure a healthy environment. • Procure and distribute 90,000 aqua tabs to 1,500 most vulnerable families. • Conduct refresher training and support 120 volunteers on household water treatment products and hygiene promotion. • Procure and distribute 1,500 Hygiene kits to families. • Procure and distribute of 1,500 jerry cans to affected families



Red Cross volunteers leading sessions on hygiene and safe water use/Photo RCSN

Progress:

Fourteen school buildings were identified as suitable transition sites for the affected families. Since October, with the beginning of school year, the NS supported the authorities (in terms of site planning, Watsan and sensitization activities) with the relocation of the displaced people in families or in new sites. A total of 13 water tanks of a capacity of 1,000 litres each have been set-up for 1,500 families. Instead of the 20 small latrines planned (for affected families living in school buildings), two public latrines were constructed in the Neini Goungou Island where 40 households were settled in October 2010. The RCSN was responsible for the planning and installation of the displaced people.

The 100 volunteers who were trained or refreshed on distribution and environment hygiene have been leading hygiene sensitizing sessions and the use of water, the maintenance of water facilities and shelters. They were provided with protection materials (masks, gloves, boots, and raincoats) and disinfecting products (chlorine, insecticide, duster, soap, and jerry cans) to clean and disinfect schools and latrines. A total of 1,500 hygiene kits were provided to 800 young mothers and pregnant women.

In November, 10 RCSN volunteers organized 40 educational and communication sensitizing sessions focusing on hygiene promotion and demonstration of water treatment for the affected populations in Niamey districts for about 2,506 female and 502 male.

Relief and Logistics

Outcome 1: Procurement and distribution of relief items to meet the immediate needs of 1,500 displaced beneficiaries in flooded communities and to replenish the stock used to provide initial response.	
Expected results	Activities planned
Relief items procured and distributed to assist affected households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Print, distribute and use the logistics guidelines, distribution forms/lists. • Refresh 80 volunteers on assessment, distribution, water and sanitation, health and care, and logistics. • Procure and distribute 3,000 blankets, 3,000 mats and 5,250 pieces of soap to 1,500 vulnerable families. • Provision of protective gear for the volunteers (100 raincoats, 100 pairs of boots, 2,000 masks and 250 pairs of gloves). • Deployment of one RDRT member for three months. • Prepare distribution report on the number of families that have received relief support. • Strengthen the surge capacity of the RC with regionally deployed resource persons both in Niamey and in Dakar Sahel office.
The RCSN is better prepared to respond to the coming floods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement and prepositioning of 1,500 mosquito nets, 750 blankets and 30 tents already distributed. • Support management of relief stocks in warehouses.

Progress:

The emergency stock of relief items has been replenished with the DREF allocation. Four local committees of the NS received protection gears to help cleaning and disinfecting the displaced camp. As for the procurement of relief items, tender committees have been established to facilitate the tender process. ICRC supported the ensured the logistic for the distribution activities. Eighty (40 in Niamey and 40 in Zinder) volunteers have received refresh training on assessment, distribution, water and sanitation, health and care, and logistics. The training was facilitated by the staff of Red Cross Society of Niger: the Disaster Management Coordinator, and the Water and Sanitation coordinator and the person in charge of regional first aid.

A total of 2,856 pieces of soap; 1,500 mats; 1,500 jerry cans and 1,500 buckers were distributed to 1,500 most vulnerable families in Niamey, Zinder, Diffa, and Agadez. As replenishment for non-food items removed from the RCSN warehouse in Niamey the following were procured and stored as relief stock: 1,500 mosquito nets; 750 blankets; 2,400 pieces of soap; and 30 tents. The RCSN is well prepared to respond to future disasters. We did not deploy any RDRT, but we received support from the Sahel Regional office during the implementation period: the regional disaster manager, the regional finance analyst, and the regional PMER manager and the Sahel regional representative.

Communications/Reporting and monitoring

Outcome: The National Society to engage in social mobilization to reach populations that are affected by the floods.	
Expected results	Activities planned
Populations at risk are sensitized on floods detection, evacuation and risks associated with flooding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the existing communications tools used in the 2009 flood response, update and make available to the volunteers • Refresh and support the skills of 120 volunteers on social mobilization in the affected regions. • Conduct media campaigns with the national and local radio networks to promote the work of the Niger RC and the International Federation • Capture the lessons learned from the floods operations
Regular monitoring, evaluation, and reporting on the operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare situation reports for information sharing based on the evolving situation of the floods and when needed prepare an emergency appeal. • Prepare DREF implementation progress reports.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out regular field visits and other monitoring activities and prepare monitoring reports. • Carry out a final evaluation of the activities and prepare the final DREF operations narrative and financial reports by 28 February 2011.
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Progress:

Some 20,000 leaflets have been produced as support for the sensitization of populations on STD/HIV/AIDS and epidemics related to water quality in Neini Goungou Island, Zarmagandey, Lamordé and Karadjé. Awareness sensitizing sessions focusing on hygiene promotion and demonstration of water treatment for the affected populations have been recorded and broadcasted on TV and three local radios in flooded areas.

The NS magazine *Solidarité* reported all RC Movement's activities related to the floods in its 23rd edition. Few by the President of the RCSN and the Federation Country Representative have conducted monitoring and evaluation missions, and authorities visited the displaced camps in Niamey, Diffa, Agadez and Zinder.

Challenges:

During the monitoring and evaluation missions in Agadez and Zinder, some camps could not be visited because of the volatile security situation and lack of regular flights, as travelling by road is not recommended. The NS reporting officer needs more training in the use of reporting tools and in English language to be able to take over all the reporting responsibility.

Lessons learned:

Response to the floods disaster was delayed because of initial lack of financial resources. Local humanitarian organizations and the Government were slow to identify appropriate intervention strategies in proportion to the scope of the disaster. Although the intervention of all Movement partners was late, it assisted affected populations and relieved suffering while using modest resources.

The effective response of the Movement components has positioned the Red Cross as the lead organization in disaster management. This operation registered strong and rewarding participation of volunteers. It has also facilitated knowledge and experience sharing and the development of training modules.

Although objectives and expected results have been widely achieved, in order to ensure greater efficiency in responding to emergencies, special emphasis must be placed on the timely mobilization of resources. Tools can also be improved. In particular, improving awareness of various risks in urban and suburban settings will require better training of volunteers and equipping them with a set of communication tools that can enable them to better convey messages.

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 \(NGOs\) 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.

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.

Contact information

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MDRNE006 - Niger - Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 10 aug 10

Appeal Timeframe: 10 aug 10 to 31 jan 11

Final Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/8-2011/4
Budget Timeframe	2010/8-2011/1
Appeal	MDRNE006
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	242,119					242,119
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>DREF Allocations</i>	241,535					241,535
C4. Other Income	241,535					241,535
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	241,535					241,535
D. Total Funding = B + C	241,535					241,535
Appeal Coverage	100%					100%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	241,535					241,535
E. Expenditure	-241,535					-241,535
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	0					0

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Reporting Timeframe	2010/8-2011/4
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III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		242,119					242,119	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	10,500	9,654				9,654	846	
Clothing & textiles	57,113	47,726				47,726	9,387	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	9,385	52,713				52,713	-43,328	
Medical & First Aid	8,300						8,300	
Teaching Materials	6,342	3,713				3,713	2,629	
Utensils & Tools	13,365	1,160				1,160	12,205	
Other Supplies & Services	32,400	1,329				1,329	31,071	
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	137,405	116,296				116,296	21,109	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Office & Household Equipment		1,548				1,548	-1,548	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment		1,548				1,548	-1,548	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	1,200	1,875				1,875	-675	
Distribution & Monitoring	20,289	24,817				24,817	-4,528	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	3,854	8,413				8,413	-4,559	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	25,343	35,105				35,105	-9,762	
Personnel								
International Staff	14,000	1,440				1,440	12,560	
National Staff		5,234				5,234	-5,234	
National Society Staff	37,473	3,262				3,262	34,211	
Volunteers		30,141				30,141	-30,141	
Total Personnel	51,473	40,076				40,076	11,397	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants		119				119	-119	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees		119				119	-119	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	2,293	5,023				5,023	-2,730	
Total Workshops & Training	2,293	5,023				5,023	-2,730	
General Expenditure								
Travel	2,034	78				78	1,956	
Information & Public Relation	4,736	2,561				2,561	2,175	
Office Costs	1,500	4,168				4,168	-2,668	
Communications	1,163	1,781				1,781	-618	
Financial Charges	1,395	5,262				5,262	-3,867	
Other General Expenses		14,776				14,776	-14,776	
Total General Expenditure	10,828	28,626				28,626	-17,798	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Service Support	14,777	14,742				14,742	36	
Total Indirect Costs	14,777	14,742				14,742	36	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	242,119	241,535				241,535	584	
VARIANCE (C - D)		584				584		