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NIGER

Humanitarian Situation Report

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

30th SEPTEMBER 2017

309,175

Children affected by SAM nationwide
(HNO revised July, 2017)

80,308

Refugee children from Nigeria and returnees from Niger affected, out of

120,692

Refugees and returnees from Nigeria
(Source DREC, May 2017, covering 97 sites)

84,705

Internally displaced children, out of

127,299

Internally displaced people
(Source DREC, May 2017, covering 97 sites)

UNICEF Appeal 2017 Revised

US\$ 37 million

(+44,965\$)

Requirements for Lake Chad Basin Crisis 2017 Revised

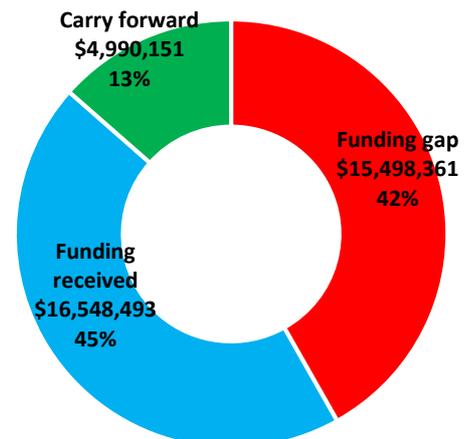
US \$15 million

(-1,770,285\$)

Highlights

- Attacks by Boko Haram continued in the Diffa region on several villages, with targeted abduction, lootings and cattle thefts. Intercommunity tensions also continued.
- UNICEF co-funded the provision of NFI assistance to 347 displaced households in Maina Kaderi site, in partnership with IRC and as part of an in-kind contribution to the Rapid Response Project implemented in Diffa region.
- As of the end of September floods have affected over 206,000 people in several regions. In coordination with the NFI Working Group, UNICEF, the General Directorate for Civil Protection and the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and Disaster Relief provided NFI assistance to 1,011 households in the Dosso region, 1,005 households in Agadez region, while in Diffa region 151 households were assisted in partnership with IRC. Since the beginning of the rainy season UNICEF has supported 4,650 families (31,392 people)
- 1,955 cases of hepatitis E, including 38 deaths, were recorded in the Diffa region as of end of September. While a significant reduction in cases has been observed since July 10th, UNICEF continues the support a multisectoral response (WASH, communication for development and health)
- As of 1st October (week 39), UNICEF and partners admitted 251,008 children under 5 years suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) to health facilities across the country (76.7% of the 2017 revised caseload).

| Indicators | UNICEF | | Sector | |
|---|---------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | UNICEF Target | Cumulative results | Sector Target | Cumulative results |
| NUTRITION: # of children <5 with SAM admitted into therapeutic feeding programme | 309,175 | 251,008 | 309,175 | 251,008 |
| WASH: # of people affected by the crisis in Diffa using at least 15 lt / d of drinking water | 50,000 | 50,500 | 150,000 | 164,500 |
| Child PROTECTION: # of separated and/or unaccompanied children placed in alternative care arrangements and/or who benefitted from individual follow up | 585 | 208 | 1095 | 249 |



Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

As of end September, the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and Disaster Relief (MAH/GC) estimated that floods had affected over 206,000 people for the 2017 rainy season, with 56 deaths and over 12,000 houses were destroyed. In particular, during the 2017 season both rain and river floods were registered, and amongst the most severely affected departments was the Gaya department, considered a hotspot for cholera, which was the only department in Niger in 2016 to register some few cholera cases, and which is bordering Kebbi region, one of the most affected by cholera in Nigeria in 2017.

UNICEF supported the government for an NFI response to 4,650 households (31,392 people), a WASH response to Gaya department (distribution of water treatment products, disinfection of water points, sensitization on prevention of water-borne disease including cholera), and support to affected schools in Tera and Gaya.

UNICEF regularly updated its contingency plan for the areas bordering Mali, and participated in the 2nd multisectoral humanitarian evaluation mission to Tahoua region, Tassara department. The mission confirmed the increased vulnerability of populations following the activation of the emergency status, as much as in the affected departments in Tillabery region. UNICEF produced a multisectoral action plan and is currently fundraising for its implementation.

In Agadez region, the forced return of Niger nationals from Algeria continues. UNICEF pursued the collaboration with IOM and the regional decentralized technical services in order to provide assistance to 2 separated and 2 unaccompanied children identified amongst the newly arrived. The assistance included psychosocial support and the provision of NFI kits. In addition, UNICEF also provides incinerator, Vitamin A supplementation, nutritional screening, deworming and antenatal care for pregnant women.

| Estimated Affected Population Based on HRP and HNO MYR 2017 | Total | Male | Female |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Total Affected Population | 2,204,226 | 1,080,071 | 1,124,155 |
| Children Affected (Under 18) | 1,212,324 | 594,039 | 618,285 |
| Children Under Five* | 472,806 | 231,675 | 241,131 |
| Children 6 to 23 months** | 144,597 | 70,853 | 73,745 |
| Pregnant women*** | 110,211 | | 110,211 |
| Children Under Five with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) at national level | 309,175 | 151,496 | 157,679 |
| Children Under Five with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) in Diffa region (Nigeria + crisis) | 14,518 | 7,114 | 7,404 |
| Refugees from Nigeria | 106,146 | 52,012 | 54,134 |
| Refugee children from Nigeria (0-17 years old) **** | 70,630 | 34,608 | 36,021 |
| Returnees from Nigeria | 14,546 | 7,128 | 7,418 |
| Returnees children from Nigeria (0-17 years old) **** | 9,679 | 4,742 | 4,936 |
| Internally displaced people in Diffa region | 127,299 | 62,377 | 64,922 |
| Internally displaced children (0-17 years old) **** | 84,705 | 41,505 | 43,199 |

Proxy calculated based on percentages from: * Proxy DRSP 2016, 21.45%; ** Proxy DRSP 2016, 6.56%; *** Proxy DRSP 5%; Proxy HNO 2017 ratio men / women 49/51%; Proxy HNO 2017 < 18 years 55%; **** Proxy based on figures from DREC, December 2016, 66.54%. The February 2017 figures did not have a breakdown by age

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF continued to be actively involved as leader of group 2 (identifying and analyzing all types of crisis which have affected Niger in recent decades), of the Task Force charged of drafting the National Policy on Humanitarian Action, under the leadership of the MAH/GC. The process is meant to be completed by the end of the year.

UNICEF continued to play a key role in the provision of support to the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and Disaster Relief (MAH/GC) for a coordinated response during the flood season. In particular, UNICEF actively participated in the weekly operational meetings of the crisis unit set up by the MAH / GC to improve the response to floods.

Summary Analysis of Programme response

Lake Chad Basin Crisis Response



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

As of September 2017, UNICEF and its implementing partners provided access to safe water to 62,766 people through water-trucking services (4 trucks, 184,000 liters per day, Kichendi and N'garana sites, total of 12,666 people) that have been in place since July 2016, as well as through the rehabilitation / construction of water infrastructures to guarantee access to safe water to 50,500 people (out of which 2,500 in September), and in particular: the co-funding of a multi-village deep-borehole for 2,000 people, the rehabilitation of 38 boreholes (5 in September), the construction of 14 distribution ramps with 4 taps each and the construction of 3 boreholes in IDPs sites.

Hygiene: 163,704 people participated in sensitization activities since January 2017 (19,232 in September) on hygiene practices and benefitted from hygiene kits.

Sanitation: 27,447 people had access to sanitation, out of which 5,600 in September through the construction of 159 blocks of 2 latrines and 1065 family latrines in IDPs sites and host communities (35 block of 2 latrines and 300 family latrines in September). Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) tools were used in emergency context, aiming at a behavioral change in the affected community through sensitization in order to make them perceive the danger of defecation in open air while pushing them to install latrines themselves. In emergency contexts, affected families are provided with squatting plates.

Hepatitis E: As of 30th September 2017, a total of 1,955 cases of hepatitis E and 38 deaths were registered.. The main WASH activities carried out by cluster WASH actors included: 101 analysis of water quality at sources and consumption points (home, etc.) with 34 total coliform and 13 fecal contaminated sources identified; shock disinfection of water networks and tanks for 20,046 households; chlorination of water buckets at water points (HTH chlore/Aquatabs + chlorinating agent) for 25,871 households; distribution of 32,070 buckets (25 liters) to households in the affected sites; cleaning of 22,788 dirty buckets directly at water points in the affected sites; hygienic destruction of 716 not-utilized and already full latrines; distribution of boxes of soap (10 soaps / month / household) for 20,782 households and the organization of sanitation days where 26,328 household were mobilized in the affected sites.



Nutrition

As of end of the 1st of October (week 39), 10,040 under-five children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were admitted to rehabilitation centres (both outpatient and inpatient facilities) in Diffa region, including 765 cases with medical complications. Compared to the same period of 2016, we observe a decrease of 43% (582 children) in new SAM admissions in in-patient facilities (IPF), and a very slight decrease of 2% (442 children) in outpatient facilities (OTP).

An evaluation of the nutrition situation (based on the Rapid-SMART methodology) in Diffa departments, refugees camp and IDP sites will start early November and not early October due to administrative delays.



Health

UNICEF is providing essential medicines for under-five children for the treatment of malaria, diarrhea and respiratory infections to 48 health facilities (out of 52, with 4 closed down due to insecurity) and through mobile clinics in 5 health districts out of 6 in Diffa region. As of the end of August, 21,624 under-five children have utilized health services (data for malaria only), and 6,674 children benefitted from mobile health services. During the third round of seasonal malaria chemoprevention (SMC) in September, 140,119 children (3-59 months) received preventive treatment of malaria (89,8% of the target).



Education

Access: As a prelude to the new school year 2017-2018, 106 new TLS were made and NGO implementation partners have performed community sensitization to encourage enrollment and retention of children to the school on the IDP sites.

Quality: The Radio Education Programme (REP) launched in July continued to broadcast lessons of mathematics and language (3 local languages) through 2 national radios (ORTN, ANFANI) and 4 community radios throughout September, in the framework of a regional Children of Peace project funded by ECHO. The programme aims at broadcasting classes of mathematics and language for children in the areas affected by the Lake Chad Basin crisis in Diffa region. As of September, only 14 listening clubs were operational, so 73 additional listening clubs are being prepared to start in October in collaboration with IRC and SONGE, a local NGO. At same time, to improve learning level of pupils, UNICEF with its partner NGO CONCERN has begun a pilot catch-up summer course since early August in 9 emergency schools in Diffa covering 912 pupils, including 471 girls, by the end of September.

Teachers' evaluation: Following the assessment of 60 000 teachers by the Ministry of education (MoE), 707 teachers (or 24%) who have not achieved the required level will not have their contracts renewed for the new school year. At the same time, 648 teachers who got the average of 3-5 /20 are being trained for 4 weeks since 23 September to improve their

performance. Due to the delay in the launch of this activity, those who pass the final test among the 648 teachers, will be operational only at the end of October. It is a big constraint for the start of the new school year.



Child Protection

Psychosocial support: Children in Diffa, N’Guigmi, Maine Soroa, Bosso and Goudoumaria Departments continued to receive psychosocial support and benefited from recreational activities in the existing 47 child friendly spaces run by UNICEF partners COOPI and IRC (UNICEF funded 15 child friendly spaces run by CARE International up to July 2017 only). From January to September, an average 10,450 children and adolescents (including 5,475 girls) have attended these spaces and also benefited from the awareness raising activities carried out by 31 peer educators committees by IRC.

Separated and unaccompanied children: In September, 28 separated and unaccompanied children (including 13 girls) have been identified, documented and placed in alternative care arrangements and / or benefitted from individual follow up in the Diffa region, through 16 social workers from the Department of Child Protection in the Diffa region, as well as IRC and COOPI. The child protection sub cluster (including UNICEF partners) identified a total of 37 (including 15 girls) separated and unaccompanied children in September (249 since January). Since January, UNICEF with its partners have identified and supported 208 unaccompanied and separated children including 91 girls, through temporary foster families.

An evaluation of follow up services provided to unaccompanied children temporarily hosted in transit families before reunification is underway in Diffa lead by the child protection working group,. The objectives of this activity is to identify gaps in services offered (follow ups, trainings, alternative care, reunification process, etc) and propose recommendations in order to improve the quality of service according to international standards and in the best interest of the child.

CAAFAG: Since January, 65 CAAFAG (no new cases reported in September) were identified and benefitted from temporary care and/or family reintegration through UNICEF and its partners. A total of 41 children are receiving alternative care in four transit centers in September managed by the Department of Child Protection with UNICEF support. They will continue receiving psychosocial support and participate in activities, such as sewing, carpentry, alphabetization and social activities such as sport and dance classes. A reunification process is currently being prepared for 35 of these children in the Region of Diffa and Nigeria (Kebbi State) and is expected to take place in October.



Non Food Items

From January to end of September 2017 UNICEF supported IRC, one of the three NGOs implementing the Rapid Response Mechanism project, with NFI kits to assist 3,036 households (19,605 people) in the Diffa region displaced due to several shocks. 500 households (3,500 people) were assisted through financial, technical and in-kind support to the MAH/GC. Overall, UNICEF supported 3,536 households (23,105 people).

Sahel Nutrition Crisis Response

As of end the 17th of September (week 37), a total of 251,008 under-five children suffering from SAM were admitted to rehabilitation centers (national data). This represents 81.2% of the expected 2017 revised caseload. Amongst these children 32,304 cases presented medical complications (12.8%) and 218,704 cases (87.1%) were directly admitted in Outpatient Treatment Programme (OTP). Compared to the same period of last year (week 39, 2016), there is a decrease of 7% in new SAM admissions in OTPs (15,389 children) and an increase of 6.6% in IPFs (2,007 children).The analysis of monthly reports from January to July shows that performance indicators are conformed to the International standards, with recovery rate of 88.1%, a death rate of 1.1% and a default rate of 5.8%.

Data collection of the DHS (Demographic and Health Survey) including anthropometric data is expected for the 20th of October, starting with Niamey. National preliminary results should be available beginning of 2018.

According to the EPI figures, 636,749¹ children below 1 year were vaccinated against measles in the country from January to August 2017 out of the targeted 500,000 children.

Response to flooding

NFI response: In coordination with the NFI working group, UNICEF continued to provide support to the MAH/GC and to the General Directorate for Civic Protection, for the distribution of NFI kits to 1,011 families affected in the Dosso region, 1005 in the Agadez region and 151 in the Diffa region. Since the beginning of the 2017 rainy seasons, UNICEF has already provided NFI assistance in collaboration with the government to 4,463 households (31,241 people). Additional distributions are already planned for Agadez (553) and Maradi (680).

WASH response: UNICEF intervened in the department of Gaya (Dosso region), where the river floods had caused major concerns in terms of water sources affected, but also due to the cholera epidemics affecting the neighbouring region of Kebbi in Nigeria. UNICEF and its partners provided assistance to 12,761 people in Gaya and Dosso departments through

¹ District Vaccines Data Management Tool Data as of August 31st

the distribution of households water treatment products, while 3,329 people were sensitized on cholera prevention, and 32 wells were disinfected, to the benefit of 16,000 people.

Communications for Development (C4D)

Within the framework of a project funded by the “*Instrument de Stabilité*” of the European Union, UNICEF supported the capacity building of 32 teachers teaching in vocational training centres (CFM), alternative education centres (CEA), technical education college (CET) and safe spaces on life skills and peace building.

Security

The security situation remained difficult in Niger, where violent incursions of armed militants were regularly reported in the border areas with Mali (Tillabéri and Tahoua regions), as well as in Diffa region. In Tillabéri region, the increasing presence of armed militants affiliated to “Jama'at Nasr al-Islam Wal Muslimin” (JNIM) or to the organization “Islamic State in the Greater Sahara” (ISGS) continued to pose a direct threat to local communities, to Nigerien Defence and Security Forces and to the UN presence. In Diffa region, Boko Haram militants kept on harassing local communities (looting of villages, cattle theft, targeted abductions).

Funding

Carry-forward from 2016 is included. *In red* the revised amounts following the mid-term HNO/HRP and HAC reviews

| Funding Requirements as defined in Humanitarian Appeal of 2017 for Niger | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| Appeal Sector | Requirements | Requirement LCB | Funds Available | Funds available LCB | Funding gap | | Funding gap LCB | |
| | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | % | \$ | % |
| Nutrition | 22,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 10,528,976 | 1,118,379 | 11,471,024 | 52% | 1,881,621.18 | 63% |
| Health | 1,714,565 | 1,214,565 | 1,231,993 | 1,071,252 | 482,572 | 28% | 143,313 | 12% |
| Water, sanitation and hygiene | 6,650,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,824,663 | 4,472,127 | 1,825,337 | 27% | 0 | 0% |
| Child protection | 2,307,060 | 2,307,060 | 2,031,413 | 2,031,413 | 275,647 | 12% | 275,647.08 | 12% |
| Education | 2,381,081 | 2,133,571 | 1,901,928 | 1,693,700 | 479,153 | 20% | 439,870.82 | 21% |
| Non-food items (floods and RRM) | 1,184,301 | 331,561 | 544,421 | 175,474 | 639,880 | 54% | 156,087.00 | 47% |
| Cluster/sector coordination | 800,000 | 650,000 | 475,251 | 418,559 | 324,749 | 41% | 231,441.14 | 36% |
| | 37,937,007 | 13,636,757 | 21,538,646 | 10,980,904 | 15,498,361 | 42% | 3,127,981 | 23% |

Next SitRep: OCTOBER 2017

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Annex A - SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

Lake Chad Basin Crisis Response (in Red the revised targets, as well as the new indicator on NFI)

| Sector | Cluster Response | | | | UNICEF and IPs | | |
|--|------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Overall needs | 2017 Target | Total Results | Change since last report ▲▼ | 2017 Target | Total Results | Change since last report ▲▼ |
| WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE | | | | | | | |
| # of people affected by the crisis in Diffa using at least 15 lt / d of drinking water (permanent measures) | 330,208 | 218,368 | 164,500 | 3,500▲ | 50,000 | 50,500 | 2,500▲ |
| # of people affected by the crisis in Diffa using at least 7.5 lt / d of drinking water (emergency water supply: water trucking, etc.) | 330,208 | 25,000 | 18,666 | = | 20,000 | 12,266 ² | = |
| # of people affected by the crisis in Diffa with access to sanitation infrastructure taking into account accessibility for children, and the specific needs of women and men | 330,208 | 218,368 | 57,819 | 7,400▲ | 50,000 | 27,447 | 5,600▲ |
| # of people affected by the crisis in Diffa having access to hygiene kits and sensitization activities | 330,208 | 218,368 | 245,472 | 22,923▲ | 151,719 | 163,704 | 19,232▲ |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| # of boys and girls (4-17 years) affected by crisis accessing education in Diffa | 111,843 | 78,290 | 26,615 | = | 24,513 | 7,443 | = |
| # of boys and girls (4-17 years) affected by crisis receiving learning materials | 111,843 | 78,290 | 26,615 | = | 24,513 | 16,621 | = |
| # of boys and girls (4-17 years) affected by crisis attending education in a classroom where the teacher has been trained in Psychosocial Support | 111,843 | 78,290 | 24,781 | = | 24,513 | 19,776 | = |
| HEALTH | | | | | | | |
| # of children age between 6 months and 14 years vaccinated against measles in Diffa | | | | | 100,000 | - | - |
| # of children who have access to life-saving interventions through outreach community-based activities (mobile clinics) | | | | | 25,000 | 6,674 | 2,029▲ |
| # of children who have access to life-saving interventions in the supported health districts | | | | | 80,000 | 21,624 ³ | 6,393▲ |
| NUTRITION | | | | | | | |
| # of children under-five with severe acute malnutrition admitted into therapeutic feeding programme in Diffa | 14,518 | 14,518 | 10,040 | 1,081▲ | 14,518 | 10,040 | 1,081▲ |
| CHILD PROTECTION | | | | | | | |
| # of children who are benefiting from psychosocial support through community - based recreational and socio-educational activities ⁴ | | 76,027 | 18,323 | NA | 30,883 | 10,450 | NA |
| # of separated and/or unaccompanied children placed in alternative care arrangements and / or who benefitted from individual follow up | | 1,095 | 249 | 37▲ | 585 | 208 | 28▲ |
| # of unaccompanied children reunited with their biological families | | 78 | 12 | = | 47 | 7 | = |
| # of children suspected or verified CAAFAG identified benefitting from temporary care and/or family/community reintegration support | | 225 | 69 | = | 225 | 65 | = |
| NON-FOOD ITEMS | | | | | | | |
| # of displaced persons provided with non-food items kits ⁵ | | | | | 14,000 | 23,105 ⁶ | 9,868▲ |

² While water trucking is a highly logistic -demanding and costly activity, the result in terms of people covered is not changing because it is the same people being assisted since July 2016. An infrastructural, costly but long – term solution have been found and funds secured thanks to a collaboration with a partner NGO, the French Cooperation and funding from BPRM

³ Data only for malaria. Data for pneumonia and diarrhea are reported on a quarterly basis, and as of August it has not yet been made available

⁴ New calculation method applied from January 2017: average monthly attendance, every month, not cumulative.

⁵ New Indicator, but activities started in January.

⁶ The results here relate to the partnership (financial, technical and in-kind support) with the MAH / GC, but also to the in-kind support to the Rapid Response Mechanism to IRC through the provision of NFI kits, while other donors covered the distribution costs.

Sahel Nutrition Crisis Response (in Red the revised targets)

| Sector | Overall needs | Cluster Response | | | UNICEF and IPs | | |
|--|---------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| | | 2017 Target | Total Results | Change since last report ▲▼ | 2017 Target | Total Results | Change since last report ▲▼ |
| WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE | | | | | | | |
| # of nutritional centres delivering the WASH minimum package | 490 | 100 | 75 | 2▲ | 50 | 75 | 2▲ |
| # of malnourished children admitted for SAM/MAM and benefiting WASH minimum package in the community | 368,114 | 100,682 | 2,812 | 38▲ | 35,000 | 2,812 | 38▲ |
| HEALTH | | | | | | | |
| # of children in humanitarian situation aged 0-11 months vaccinated against measles | 1,056,998 | | | | 500,000 | 636,749 | 114,887▲ |
| NUTRITION | | | | | | | |
| # of children under-five with severe acute malnutrition admitted into therapeutic feeding programme | 309,175 | 309,175 | 251,008 | 29,435▲ | 309,175 | 251,008 | 29,435▲ |

Floods Crisis Response (New crisis followed up during the Rainy Season only)

| Sector | Overall needs | Cluster Response | | | UNICEF and IPs | | |
|---|---------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | 2017 Target | Total Results | Change since last report ▲▼ | 2017 Target | Total Results | Change since last report ▲▼ |
| WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE | | | | | | | |
| # Number of people affected by the floods using at least 15 lt / d * of drinking water (permanent measures) | 157,000 | 91,069 | 16,000 | 16,000▲ | 60,000 | 16,000 | 16,000▲ |
| NFI | | | | | | | |
| # Number of people affected by floods provided with an NFI KIT | 157,000 | | | | 35,000 | 31,392 ⁷ | 14,011▲ |

⁷ New indicator. The results are cumulative since it was not reported before. In this case as above, the the figures is calculated based on the households assisted multiplied by 7