



2015 – Refugee children (and their families) waiting for the reopening of schools in the camp of Soyam Forage

NIGER

Situation Report



SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- On September 24th, attacks on villages located 40 km south-west of Diffa have caused a worsening of the security situation. 15 people have been killed - including a village chief, 4 have been injured and over 6000 fled their homes, with young people counting for over 50% of the newly displaced.
- UNICEF partner COOPI, conducted a mission on September 26th to evaluate the psychosocial situation and provided a first psychosocial support to traumatized victims in the displacement temporary sites of Koublé and Boudoum. Child Friendly Spaces were also set up. The mission reported urgent humanitarian needs in terms of food, shelter and non-food items (NFI).
- An interagency multi-sectoral mission is planned for October, to evaluate the most urgent gaps in the temporary sites and to prepare a response plan. UNICEF will be part of the mission.
- While schools in the whole country will reopen on October 1st, 151 schools located along the Komadougou River will remain closed due to insecurity. These schools have been closed since February 2015. The regional directorate of education is proposing a re-localization plan to guarantee primary education to the 8,089 students of the schools. The relocation plan is being prepared and budgeted by regional education authorities.
- UNICEF continues to provide humanitarian assistance in Diffa region, in collaboration with its partners. Since the beginning of the year, as of September 20th, a total 13,672 children under five suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) have been admitted for treatment (out of target of 24,438), out of which 12 % declared their status as refugees from Nigeria;
- As of 20th of September 2015 (week 38), 242,609 severely acute malnourished children have been admitted for treatment of severe acute malnutrition nationwide. About 12.6% (30,530) of all admissions presented severe medical complications needing intensive care and stabilization before transferring to the outpatient treatment. The admission to date represent 66% of the estimated annual caseload for 2015 (368,114).

1 October 2015

24,438

of children affected by SAM in Diffa region out of

368,114

of children affected by SAM nationwide

63,349

of displaced children from Nigeria affected out of

105,583

of displaced people from Nigeria (UNHCR, 2015)

39,177

of internally displaced children out of

64,402

of internally displaced people (OCHA, 2015)

UNICEF Appeal 2015

US\$ 40.5 million (HAC 2015- MYR)

US\$ 7.8 million (needed for Nigeria crisis response plan)

Several crises continue to have a major impact on humanitarian situation in Niger, particularly spill over from north east Nigeria in terms of insecurity and displacement, food and nutritional crises, epidemics and floods. During the month of September, the socio-political and security dynamics linked to the Nigeria crisis have worsened, with substantial humanitarian consequences. Official figures still report over 220,000 people displaced, but they do not account for the latest movements with an estimated additional 20,000 people.

| Estimated Affected Population (based on Niger 2015 SRP mid-year review – draft) | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Total | Male | Female |
| Total Population affected by food insecurity | 3,632,340 | 1,779,847 | 1,852,493 |
| Children Affected (Under 18) | 2,143,081 | 1,050,110 | 1,092,971 |
| Children Under Five | 810,012 | 396,906 | 413,106 |
| Children 6 to 23 months | 375,122 | 183,809 | 191,313 |
| Pregnant and lactating women | 270,788 | - | 270,788 |
| Children Under Five with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) at national level | 368,114 | 180,376 | 187,738 |
| Children Under Five with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) in Diffa region (Nigeria + crisis) | 24,438 | 11,975 | 12,463 |
| Displaced population from Mali | 50,983 | 23,145 | 27,838 |
| Displaced children from Mali (0-17 years old) | 30,368 | 15,095 | 15,273 |
| Displaced population from Nigeria | 105,583 | 42,233 | 63,350 |
| Displaced children from Nigeria (0-17 years old) | 63,349 | 31,041 | 32,308 |
| Internally displaced people in Diffa region | 64,402 | 31,557 | 32,845 |
| Internally displaced children (0-17 years old) | 39,177 | 19,197 | 19,980 |

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF ensures an effective leadership of the Education, Nutrition and WASH Clusters and Child Protection Sub Cluster, jointly with government counterparts in Niamey, and closely supports regional authorities in Diffa for the management of sector working groups. In this role, UNICEF is actively involved and provide supports to members of cluster and sub-clusters for the finalisation of the 2016 Humanitarian Needs Overview, the Humanitarian Response Strategy as well as the Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) 2016. While not lead of the NFI Working Group, UNICEF continues to be the main supporter of the government in the provision of a timely and efficient response to communities affected by floods, playing a key role in the coordination of response together with IOM, NFI Working Group lead in Niger.

Humanitarian Strategy

In 2015, the humanitarian strategy remains harmonized with the Government ‘National Support Plan’. UNICEF supports the Government’s efforts to coordinate with line ministries and NGOs to expand essential services to emergency-affected populations through community-based interventions, including nutrition, health, WASH, education and child protection networks. UNICEF works in close collaboration with UNHCR to provide assistance to displaced people and host communities in Diffa region. Thanks to DFID funding to support Interagency preparedness efforts for contingency planning and humanitarian coordination, UNICEF has started its activities of pre-positioning of NFI , WASH and nutrition kits to cover new emerging gaps, while also supporting cross-sectorial preparedness for cholera particularly in the highly vulnerable Diffa and Tillabery regions.

Summary Analysis of Programme response

Nigeria crisis response

Education

The opening of the school year 2015-2016 was launched by the deputy Governor of Diffa region and the learning and teaching activities began in the majority of the schools. However, 151 schools located along the Komadougou River remained closed due to security issues. These schools have been closed since February 2015. To ensure the continuity of education for 8,094 students of the 151 schools, the Ministry of Education and the Regional Direction of Primary Education are studying the feasibility to relocate the 8,094 students from the red zone to more accessible areas in 25 sites. A strategy under consideration might include the utilization of the “nomadic schools” approach already existing in Agadez region.

This approach would require (in addition to fulfilling the gaps of the educational services) commodities such as separate dormitories for girls and boys; school canteens; water and sanitation; NFIs, etc. The next steps include the identification of more secure host schools, and discussion of the plan with relevant stakeholders including the parents of students, the education workers, the administrative and decentralized authorities, and the community leaders, and finally to conduct a detailed need assessment and budget for each school regrouping/relocation.

With regards to results against humanitarian performance indicators for education in Niger, it has to be noted that even if access is at 18% with 47% funding received, the funding has also contributed to preparatory activities that helped inform the educational response. These activities included needs assessment, mapping of 1063 schools and support provided to the Ministry of Education (MoE) to set up its strategy for the relocation of 151 schools (with 8,094 children) closed since February 2015.

Nutrition

The nutrition situation of Diffa continues to be worrying without no major change in the last two months. As of 20 of September 2015 (week 38), 13,672 children suffering from SAM including 1,283 children with severe medical complications have been treated in Diffa, out of which 12 % declared their status as refugees from Nigeria. Performance indicators of the program continued to surpass minimum standards (SPHERE), with 95.2% of children recovering, less than 1 % deaths (3.2 % for inpatient facilities and less than 1% for outpatient facilities) and 2.9 % defaulting¹. The current number of children suffering from SAM in Diffa (13,672) represents 55.9% of the revised caseload for 2015 caseload (24,438). However, we observe a problem of security access in some of the health facilities (particularly in Bosso Department). A nutrition survey based on SMART (Standard Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition) methodology has been carried out and results are being analyzed by the Institute National of Statistic (INS).

Health

The essential drugs for the third quarter of 2015 to support 36 health centers in Diffa region have been received by health districts. Distribution to the 36 health centers is underway. Follow-up visits to monitor the correct management of drug delivery for the second quarter are being implemented. UNICEF supported the first round of Chemo-prophylaxis to protect 16,569 children against malaria in 4 municipalities located 6-15km from health facilities in the health district of Mainésoroa. This first round registered a coverage of 81.8% of the target, and between 71.6% and 84.1% for children 3-11 months and 12-59 months respectively. The second round is planned for October. The Diffa Health district started mobile clinics, supported by UNICEF in September while activities in N'guigmi are planned to begin in October.

WASH

Since week 5, no cholera cases have been registered in Niger. However, UNICEF continues to maintain a preparedness capacity in case of outbreak, particularly in the highly vulnerable departments of Diffa Region. UNICEF is signing a protocol agreement with the NGO IEDA Relief to address the needs of 250 000 people living in cholera prone areas for a period of five months. In coordination with the Directorate for the Epidemiological Surveillance, chlorine is being prepositioned at regional level (11 barrels of 40 kg for Diffa region). The construction of 15 boreholes equipped with pumps continues through a private specialized company in 10 villages of the municipalities of Gueskérou, Chétimari, Mainé-Soroa, N'Guigmi and Bosso to improve access to safe water for 13,770 people. A WASH gap analysis has been done by the WASH Cluster in Diffa region. Results show lack of water points in 84 villages out of 110 which have been assessed (lack of water points in 76% of the villages). In these 84 villages, there is a need for 328 additional water points. Concerning sanitation (latrines and showers), the needs remain large as well: 89 villages require more than 100 latrines each.

Child Protection

UNICEF, in collaboration with COOPI, continued to implement psychosocial support activities for children in the Diffa region. During September, COOPI reached 24,329 children in Chetimari, Gagamari, Sayam Forage, Assaga, Kablewa ville, Kablewa camp, Kimegana, Gueskerou and Koublé Ngourtoi. Following an attack perpetrated by Boko Haram on the village N'Gourtoi on 24 September, COOPI created a Child Friendly Space (CFS) in the temporary site for displaced people "Koublé N'Gourtoua" four days later. As a result, 34 adults received first psychological support and approximately 60 children attended the CFS on a daily basis, with the support of two psychologists and a female social worker. Furthermore, UNICEF continued to support the Regional Child Protection Directorates (DRPE) with the dispatch of nine social workers appointed by the DRPE to three departments (Bosso, N'Guigmi, Diffa) for the identification and follow up of vulnerable children in the communities. In the reporting month, 163 (including 76 girls) separated/unaccompanied children were identified by UNICEF partners and sub-cluster child protection members. This represents a large increase compared to August 2015 (31 minors) mainly due to the implementation of IDTR (identification, documentation, tracing and reunification) methodology and tools, as a result of UNICEF-supported training. Moreover, four minors released from detention and reunified with

¹ Cumulative of the Monthly reports from CRENI and CRENAS (January to August 2015)

their families were followed up by the social workers of the DRPE to ensure their successful reintegration into their community.

Meanwhile, UNICEF protection team continued to sensitize the anti-terrorist Cell in Diffa with respect to the implementation of procedures adapted to minors. In Niamey, UNICEF continued to provide support to the DRPE and the Ministry of Justice in addressing the rights of 58 children (including 1 girl), who are in custody for suspicion of association with armed groups. UNICEF is advocating for the implementation of child-friendly procedures, priority and accelerated processing of their cases and for their transfer to specialized facilities for rehabilitation and reintegration, in line with international norms.

| | Overall needs ² | Sector Response | | | UNICEF and IPs | | |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| | | 2015 Target | Total Results | Changes since last report | 2015 Target | Total Results | Changes since last report ▲ ▼ |
| NIGERIA CRISIS RESPONSE | | | | | | | |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| # of school-aged girls and boys with continued access to formal and non-formal education in Diffa | 160,000 | 75,000 | 34,770 | ▲ 883 | 21,492 | 3,950 | ▲ 883 ³ |
| # of conflict affected children benefitting from school in a box since the beginning of the year in Diffa | 100,000 | 75,000 | 18,212 | = | 21,492 | 5,720 | = |
| NUTRITION | | | | | | | |
| # of children <5 with SAM admitted into therapeutic feeding programme since January 2015 in Diffa region | 24,438 | 24,438 | 13,672 | ▲ 1,063 | 24,438 | 13,672 | ▲ 1,063 |
| # of children <5 with SAM who recovered under treatment since January 2015 in Diffa region | | 17,148 | 6,188 ⁴ | | 17,148 | 6,188 | |
| HEALTH | | | | | | | |
| # of children aged 9 month-14 years old vaccinated against measles | | | | | 300,000 | 254,664 | = |
| # of under five years old who utilized health services (pneumonia, diarrhoea and malaria) | | | | | 53,913 | 30,208 | ▲ 4,365 |
| WASH | | | | | | | |
| # of men, women, girls, boys who have improved access to drinking water | 263,902 | 263,902 | 91,386 | 500 | 25,000 | 5,367 | = |
| # of people with access to sanitation infrastructure taking into account accessibility for children, and the specific needs of women and men | 263,902 | 263,902 | 57,655 | = | 20,000 | 8,565 | ▲ 6,565 |
| # of people having access to hygiene kits and sensitization activities | 263,902 | 263,902 | 185,067 | ▲ 1,050 | 184,752 | 130,394 | ▲ 7,820 |
| CHILD PROTECTION | | | | | | | |
| # of children who are benefitting of access to child friendly spaces for socialization, play and learning, and protected from violence, abuse and exploitation | 125,000 | 125,000 | 25,039 | ▲ 11,960 | 26,000 | 24,329 | ▲ 11,250 ⁵ |
| # of separated and/or unaccompanied children identified, documented and reunified according to standard operational procedures elaborated in country | TBD | 300 | 71 | ▲ 71 | 200 | 31 | ▲ 31 |

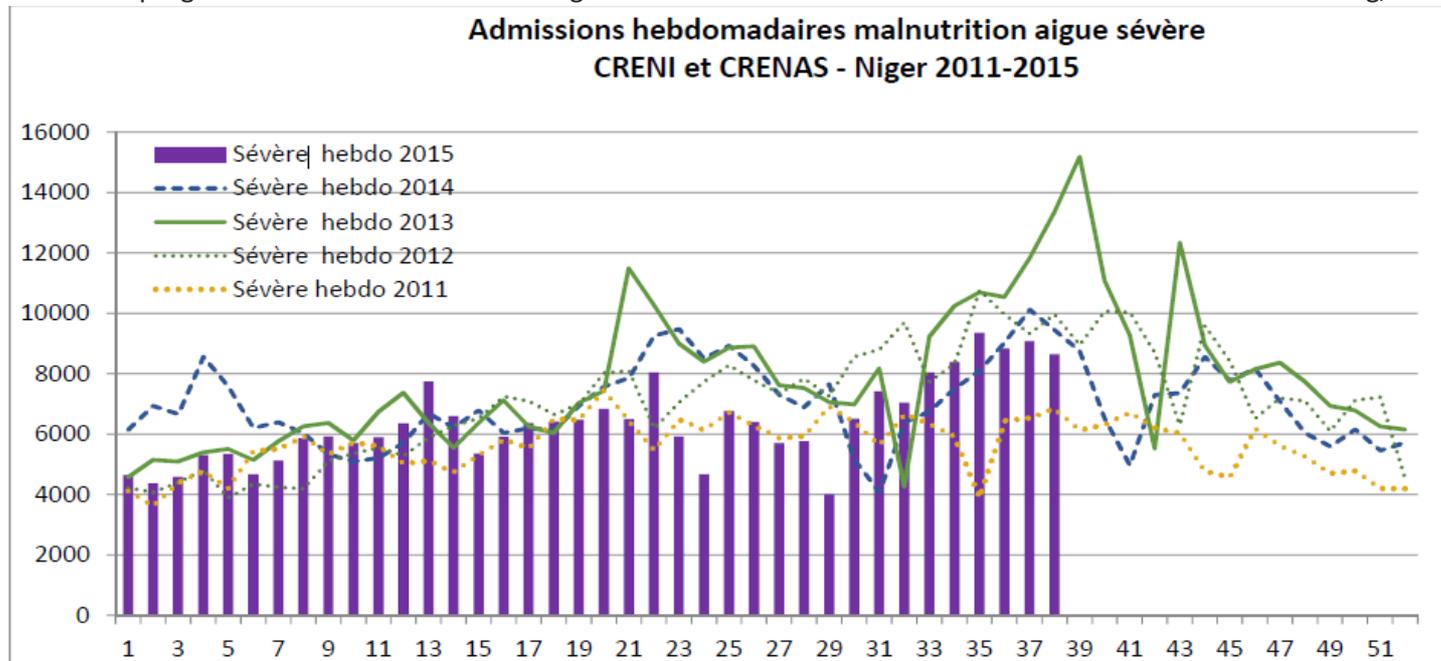
Nutrition Response (Sahel Nutrition Crisis)

³ The increase is due to a recalculation of the results to include a number of activities previously not taken into consideration

⁴ Cumulative of the monthly reports from CRENI and CRENAS (January to August 2015)

⁵ The great increase in the figure can be explained by the fact that only proxy data were provided in August and that at least four new child friendly spaces were created since August 2015

As of September 20th 2015 (week 38), 242,609 severe acute malnourished children have been admitted in therapeutic feeding centers nationwide (out of a total of 368,114 cases expected during the year), including 30,530 children with medical complications and 212,079 children without medical complications. This total admission figure for SAM children represents a 10% decrease in admissions compared to the same period in 2014 (269,334 SAM cases registered as week 38 in 2014). However, the admissions during July and August 2015 are higher compared to the same period in 2014⁶, particularly in Tillabery and Zinder regions. The increase is currently being investigated within the nutrition working group. The combined effects of the peak in malaria and of the lean season might have caused stronger impact on nutrition status, and the fear within the group is that the consequences might continue to worsen. Performance indicators for the treatment program at national level remain higher than the SPHERE minimum standards with 88.83% recovering, 0.2%



death and 6.7% defaulting for outpatient facilities, and 92.1% recovering, 5.08% of death and 1.2% defaulting for inpatient facilities. Despite the admission decrease registered at national level, the supply pipeline for SAM treatment (RUTF and essential medicines) is only secured until mid-January 2015. UNICEF is advocating to immediately mobilize additional funding to make sure that RUTF and essential medicines will be available for the first quarter 2016.

In addition, 295,646 children under five have been treated for moderate acute malnutrition (out of a total of 672,000 cases expected during the year). The WASH, Nutrition and Protection Clusters are implementing a coordinated response in nutritional centres and at community level.

UNICEF Wash partners built/rehabilitated WASH facilities in 145 nutrition centres nationwide. In collaboration with OXFAM, CISP, Save the Children, ACF and Samaritan's Purse, distributions of the WASH minimum package in communities with high malnutrition prevalence rates and at health centre level began in January and reached 16,001 children with SAM as of end of September. A national workshop on the WASH in Nut approach ownership by the government is being organized in relation with the Ministry of Health. The inter-ministerial decree formalizing the National WASH in Nut committee was signed by the Ministry of Health and is awaiting signature by the Ministry of Hydraulics.

Some of the Child Protection Sub Cluster members aimed at delivering psychosocial care for 50,000 children affected by malnutrition and their caregivers⁷. Four regions, amongst the most affected by nutrition and food crises, were progressively covered (Tillabéry, Maradi, Zinder and Diffa). In total, UNICEF's implementing partners reached 14,942 malnourished children (8,646 girls, 6,296 boys) and their 14,942 caregivers.

| | | Sector Response | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| | | Overall needs | 2015 Target | Total Results | Changes since last report ▲ ▼ |
| NUTRITION RESPONSE | | | | | |
| NUTRITION | | | | | |

⁶ IPF= 7,957, OTP = 54,271 and SFP = 73,380 in 2015 against IPF = 7894, OTP= 51,979 and SFP = 64 956 in 2014

⁷ Some of the formal partnerships for this project have ended during the month of September.

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|---------|----------|------------------|---------------|----------|
| # of children <5 with SAM admitted into therapeutic feeding programme | 368,114 | 368,114 | 242,609 | ▲ 60,555 | 368,114 | 242,609 | ▲ 60,555 |
| # of children <5 with SAM discharged recovered | 368,114 | 276,086 | N/A | | 276,086 | N/A | |
| WASH | | | | | | | |
| # of malnourished children admitted for SAM and benefiting from WASH minimum package ⁸ in therapeutic centres | 368,114 | 151,534 (368,114) | 16,001 | ▲ 594 | 68,705 (120,000) | 11,187 | ▲ 594 |
| # of malnourished children admitted for SAM/MAM and benefiting WASH minimum package ⁹ in the community | 368,114 | 151,534 (368,114) | 16,001 | ▲ 594 | 68,705 (120,000) | 11,187 | ▲ 594 |
| # of nutritional centres delivering the WASH minimum package ¹⁰ | 893 ¹¹ | 490 | 145 | = | 490 | 145 | = |
| HEALTH | | | | | | | |
| # of children <5 with malaria admitted into health centres | | | | | 1,953,309 | 660,115 | = |
| # of children in humanitarian situation aged 0-11 months vaccinated against measles | | | | | 324,780 | 359,018 12 | = |
| CHILD PROTECTION | | | | | | | |
| # of malnourished children who receive psychosocial support in CRENI and CRENAs | 368,114 | 50,000 | 14,983 | ▲ 120 | 20,000 | 14,942 | ▲ 120 |

Malian refugee response

Due to security concerns in Mali, the return of Malian refugees has almost stopped in 2014, with 50,000 Malian refugees still hosted in Niger. Discussions are currently ongoing for the integration of the Malian refugees into the local communities. UNICEF is moving towards assistance through regular programs, and is implementing an exit strategy for the emergency support. However, UNICEF will continue to support education in the camps for three additional months October, November, and December 2015 with the Regional Directions of Primary Education as implementing partners and in coordination with UNHCR.

Communication for Development (C4D)

Since September 20th, in partnership with 11 community radio stations, UNICEF has supported a one-month campaign to broadcast messages of prevention against cholera through the promotion of hand washing with soap or ash and further awareness for management of cases. These 11 stations cover the entire Diffa region.

In line with the execution of Niger Ebola National preparedness and Response Plan and in partnership with the Niger Red Cross, UNICEF has contributed to secure burial capacity building of volunteers: 6 trainers of trainers have been trained in Niamey, and they later trained 47 volunteers from eight regions of Niger, including 5 volunteers for Diffa Region.

Supply and Logistics

Programme supplies are stored in UNICEF warehouses in Agadez, Maradi and Niamey based on the requirements of regular and emergency programs. In Diffa, UNICEF emergency NFI stock have been prepositioned in the regional warehouse of the government (OPVN) to timely assist refugees, returnees and host communities affected by the Nigeria crisis. UNICEF provides also emergency wash items to UNHCR and its partners to support its operations in camps and sites. A stock analysis is regularly developed and is reviewed twice a month to allow regular movements of items and avoid lengthy storage periods.

⁸ The WASH in Nut minimum package received by couples 'Mother/Malnourished children' is a kit composed of soaps, Aquatabs, water containers and hygiene kits. Key sensitization messages on behavioral changes are also delivered to mothers.

⁹ Communities with high malnutrition prevalence rates are targeted to receive WASH in Nut kits at home.

¹⁰ The WASH minimum package delivered in nutritional centres ensures access to clean water, the existence of functional latrines, hand-washing facilities, medical waste management facilities, hygiene sensitization activities.

¹¹ 44 CRENI and 849 CRENAs

¹² Cumulative data as of 30 April 2015. Vaccination against measles is organized through routine immunization programme (Expanded Immunization Programme).

Media and External Communication

UNICEF Niger participated in the communication campaign coordinated by the regional office and headquarters on the Nigeria Crisis the including the production of materials by providing photos and stories of refugee children living in the Sayam Forage refugee camp and eagerly waiting to go back to school. The communication campaign from the four countries aimed at highlighting the regional dimension of the crisis more assertively; this comprehensive pack, offered to media and National Committees, included a newsnote with key messages; factsheet with key results; web, blog and video stories and a social media pack with suggested tweets and facebook posts (<http://uni.cf/1FINxJs>). The initiative generated significant media interest at the global level and in different languages, and major media outlets picked it up, including AFP, AP, Reuters, EFE, Bloomberg, The Washington Post, The New York Times, France 24, BBC, The Guardian, Jeune Afrique, Die Welt, and Deutsche Welle.

Security

September has registered increase insecurity in Diffa. UN mission restrictions to Diffa and measures restricting UN staff movement within Diffa have been put temporarily in place by UNDSS.

Funding

| UNICEF NIGER CO FUNDING REQUIREMENTS as of 31 of August 2015 | | | | | |
|--|---|---|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| Sector | Total revised 2015 Requirements (HAC MYR) | Funding required for Nigeria crisis response (180 day plans) ¹ | Funds available (HAC) | Funding Gap vs HAC (2015) | |
| | | | | USD | % |
| Nutrition | 25,000,000 | 785,000 | 12,394,745 | 12,605,255 | 50% |
| Health | 3,000,000 | 1,194,000 | 2,732,334 | 267,666 | 9% |
| WASH | 6,500,000 | 2,985,400 | 2,207,595 | 4,292,405 | 66% |
| Child Protection | 2,000,000 | 1,510,000 | 1,307,180 | 692,820 | 35% |
| Education | 1,500,000 | 1,343,000 | 798,339 | 701,661 | 47% |
| Nfls and cross-sectoral | 1,000,000 | - | 1,637,635 | (637,635) | 0% |
| HIV/Aids | Included in Health requirement | | | | |
| C4D | 1 500 000 | - | 509,790 | 990,210 | 66% |
| Monitoring and Evaluation | - | 24,000 | - | 24,000 | 100% |
| Communication | - | 50,000 | - | 50,000 | 100% |
| Total | 40,500,000 | 7,891,400 | 18,980,184 | 21,519,816 | 53% |

NOTES: 7,891,400 is the funding needs for UNICEF for the Nigeria Crisis response plan. The needs cover a 6 month period. This funding needs do not represent a separate appeal but are included in the HAC, together with IA appeals such as the SPR and RRRP. Any funding received is counted against the overall HAC appeal. The amounts indicated above are inclusive of 8% recovery cost. Funds received does not include pledges. Funds received are counted against the overall HAC appeal

Next SitRep: 06/11/2015

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