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Humanitarian Situation Report No. 1

Reporting Period
1 January to 31 March







Displaced children in Bangui, a rural area in Tahoua region. Through the Rapid Response Mechanism, UNICEF provides assistance to populations affected by displacement caused by non-state armed groups.

Niger

HIGHLIGHTS

- As of February 2023, Niger had a total of 361,593 internally displaced people (IDPs) and 302,819 refugees and asylum-seekers. The number of IDPs increased by 37% compared to February 2022.
- On 1 February 2023, an armed group targeted the Tillia department (Tahoua region), resulting in the death of eight refugees and one member of the host community. This attack has caused a shock to the communities, leading to the displacement of population to safe localities and impacting the education of 3,000 children.
- 55,689 children suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) were treated (slight increase (2%) compared to 2022). The regions with the highest number of cases admitted are Zinder and Maradi, 11% above the the annual target.
- In February 2023, 6,450 households in two municipalities of Maradi region (Dan Goulbi & Chadakori) received their third round of cash distribution (45,000 FCFA about USD 75 per household) delivered by PFSA¹ with UNICEF support.

UNICEF RESPONSE AND FUNDING STATUS*

	Nutrition	SAM admissions	44%
		Funding status	15%
	Health	measles vaccination	0%
		Funding status	8%
	Water, sanitation and hygiene	Safe water access	4%
		Funding status	29%
	Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA	MHPSS access	4%
		Funding status	7%
	Education	Education access	24%
		Funding status	2%
	Social protection and Cash Transfer	Cash transfer	0%
		Funding status	0%

SITUATION IN NUMBERS



2,000,000
Children in need of humanitarian assistance²



3,700,000
People in need of humanitarian assistance³

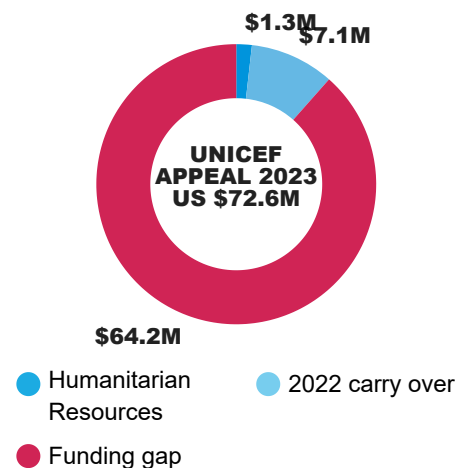


430,000
Under-five children affected by SAM nationwide⁴



200,770
Internally displaced people in Tillaberi / Tahoua⁵

FUNDING STATUS (IN US\$)**



** Funding available includes: funds received in the current year; carry-over from the previous year; and repurposed funds with agreement from donors

* UNICEF response % is only for the indicator, the funding status is for the entire sector.

FUNDING OVERVIEW AND PARTNERSHIPS

For its emergency response in Niger, UNICEF appealed for US\$ 72.6 million to provide life-saving, multi-sectoral assistance to vulnerable children and women affected by humanitarian crises. UNICEF's humanitarian assistance is provided in coordination with other humanitarian actors under the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan (2023 HRP), in partnership with the Government and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

As of 31 March 2023, US\$ 1.3 million was mobilized against the appeal. These funds were received from Sweden. Adding the US\$ 7.1 million carried over from 2022 appeal, the total amount available is US\$ 8.4 million, representing 12% of the amount requested for the response in 2023. The funds mobilized to date only partially cover the needs in seven sectors: Health (8%), Nutrition (15%), Child Protection (7%), Education (2%), WASH (29%), Essential Commodities (21%) and Cluster Coordination (3%).

UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all donors for the contributions received so far that have enabled us to continue providing essential goods and services to vulnerable children and women. The mobilization of additional funding is critical to ensure that all needs are met.

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW: As of February 2023, Niger had a total of 361,593 internally displaced people (IDPs) and 302,819 refugees and asylum-seekers. The number of IDPs increased by 37% compared to February 2022. Conflict, forced displacements, malnutrition, recurrent disease epidemics, cyclical floods and droughts in Niger have placed more than 3.7 million⁶ people, including 2 million children⁷, in need of humanitarian assistance in 2022. Many of those in need are located in hard-to-reach areas due to insecurity, which remains a major bottleneck to the delivery of assistance.

FLOODS: 327,343 people⁸ (40,746 households) were affected by the floods during the raining season in 2022 and 195 deaths were reported in all the 08 regions. 36,161 houses were destroyed, and 1,683 others were damaged. UNICEF provided 2,000 flood kits and financial support to the Ministry of Humanitarian Action to respond.

NUTRITION AND FOOD SECURITY SITUATION: The security situation and the effects of climate change continue to increase the vulnerability of household living conditions, negatively impacting the population and their livelihoods.

The Harmonized Framework analysis of Food Security completed in November 2022 suggests that 2 million people were in phase 3 (crisis) and 4 (emergency) during the October-December 2022 period, which represents a 20% reduction compared to last year. Even if the number of people severely food insecure (phase 3 and 4) increases to 2.9 million during the lean season (June-August 2023), this will represent a 34% reduction, compared to last year, with no department in phase 4. Nevertheless, the food security situation remains very worrying since the figures are the highest since the Harmonized Framework was launched in Niger (apart from 2022, which was a food crisis year).

This is confirmed by the projected results of the Inter-phase classification (IPC) for acute malnutrition (December 2022 - April 2023), which indicate that the nutritional situation should improve, with a decrease in cases of acute malnutrition due to a drop in

childhood diseases cases (mainly diarrhoea and malaria), and an improvement in the dietary diversity of children due to the good availability of market garden products during this period. According to the projections, the eight (8) departments classified as Alert (IPC Phase 2) between August and November 2022 will remain in the same phase, while 13 departments will move from serious (IPC Phase 3) to Alert (IPC Phase 2) between December 2022 and April 2023. In addition, the departments of Mainé-Soroa and Dogondoutchi, which were in Critical situation (IPC Phase 4) between August and November 2022, will improve slightly to Serious status (IPC Phase 3) between December 2022 and April 2023. Overall, a total of 32 departments are projected to be in Serious status (IPC Phase 3) of acute malnutrition in the first four months of 2023.

COVID-19 RESPONSE: UNICEF continues to help the Government ensure an uninterrupted response to the pandemic, including immunization support. As of March 10, 2023, a total of 306,812 persons have tested, 9,512 cases of COVID-19 have been recorded, with 9,197 patients healed (96.6% of the number of people affected), and 315 deaths (a lethality rate of 3.31%) reported.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

Health

At the beginning of 2023, Niger is facing a meningitis epidemic, with 768 reported cases and 33 deaths⁹, resulting in a case-fatality rate of 3.3%. Additionally, cases of haemorrhagic fever and one case of Dengue have been reported in the country. To support the Ministry of Health in their preparedness efforts, UNICEF has procured drugs and helped to prepare for the management of haemorrhagic fever cases.

LAKE CHAD BASIN CRISIS (Diffo Region): Mobile clinics have been set up to provide healthcare to those affected by the recent attacks. In the Bosso health district, 8,829 individuals have received care, with 41% of those reached being IDPs, 21% refugees, and 61.5% children under the age of 5.

MALI BORDER CRISIS (Tahoua and Tillaberi regions): Significant population displacements have been recorded, with about 10,000 people affected, mostly women, children, and elderly individuals. These displacements have occurred in the health districts of Tillia, which borders Mali, Tassara, and Tchintabaraden. To ease the pressure on local health facilities, UNICEF has provided basic kits to the health districts of Tillia and Tassara.

Nutrition

During the reporting period, the programme admitted 55,689 children suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) (slight increase (2%) compared to 2022). The regions with the highest number of cases admitted are Zinder and Maradi, 11% above the annual target. The performance indicators at the health centre level were 94.8% of cases cured, 0.2% deceased and 3.3% defaulters; at the hospital level, the indicators were 94.0% cured, 3.9% deceased and 1.1% defaulters. These indicators are well above the thresholds recommended by the national and SPHERE standards for humanitarian interventions ($\geq 75\%$ cured, $\leq 5\%$ deceased and $\leq 5\%$ defaulter).

UNICEF will continue to provide support at the central and decentralized levels for nutrition surveillance through the analysis of statistical data and the strengthening of coordination mechanisms.

For an effective response to the humanitarian situation, UNICEF is supporting the dynamization of regional health and nutrition coordinators and the development of emergency response plans. During the first quarter of 2023, four regions (Maradi, Diffa, Dosso and Tahoua) developed their improved coordination plans and drafted their emergency response plan. In this process, at the national coordination level, a meeting of the Nutrition Technical Group (NTG) and a meeting of the Emergency Partners Working Group (NIEWG) were held to strengthen and harmonize coordination and interventions planned in 2023.

UNICEF continued its nutrition emergency preparation with active fund mobilization to ensure continued provision of RUTF and therapeutic milk. The supply of nutrition products to the health districts has been done for the first quarter and is ongoing for the second quarter.

To improve the quality of the supply chain, end-user monitoring was conducted in 16 health districts and 287 households in 3 regions to assess the availability, quality and use of supplies at the health center and households' levels. The preliminary results showed that although stocks are available at the district level, some health centres experience stock-outs for less than 1 week, while challenges remain to improve data reporting and supply management at the health facility and district levels for a quality improved supply chain.

LAKE CHAD BASIN CRISIS (Diffa region): From January to February, at least 2,734 (under-five children (1,335 girls) suffering from severe wasting (representing 2% of the annual target) were admitted for treatment in the Diffa region, a slight increase (5%) compared to 2022.

MALI BORDER CRISIS (Tahoua and Tillaberi regions): From January to February, at least 16,245 (a slight decrease (1.5%) compared to 2022) under-five children (7,927 girls) suffering from severe wasting were admitted for treatment in Tahoua and Tillaberi regions (representing 4% of the annual target).

Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

To improve the skills of child protection actors in emergency interventions, a total of 295 child protection and other sector actors from NGOs and government, including 120 members of child protection committees in Maradi, Guidanroumdji, Madarounfa and Diffa received information on community-based case management and reference partway and trained on monitoring and responding to child protection risks using the Minimum Standards of child protection in emergency and a child programming approach.

A training session on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) was organized for thirty (30) staff of the NGOs Grandir Dignement and ANTD. The training involved 30 people, including 8 women and focused on understanding the concepts of protection against abuse, violence and exploitation, the reporting mechanism, the Zero Tolerance policy, and assistance to victims.

LAKE CHAD BASIN CRISIS: In lake Chad Bassin, 27 children released from armed groups and their families benefited from psychosocial support (PSS) and other assistance thanks to UNICEF support through the regional directorate in charge of children. 950 children, including 517 girls participated in the socio-recreational activities supported by UNICEF through the Regional Directorate for the Promotion of Women and Child Protection.

MALI BORDER CRISIS (TAHOUA AND TILLABERI REGIONS): In Tillaberi region, following the attack on Téguey village (rural municipality of Gorouol, département of Tillaberi), 4,734 displaced children were identified in Bankilaré and a need assessment was carried out. The outcomes of this assessment were used to prepare the child protection response plan which aims to provide

psychosocial, support GBV risk mitigation interventions, transitional care for separated children as well as community mechanism strengthening. In Tahoua region, a rapid assessment was carried out by UNICEF and its partners in the Départements of Tchintabaraden and Tassara after an attack against the village of Egarek (Tillia municipality) to identify the key's protection needs. 620 households with almost 2,500 displaced children will benefit from psychosocial support, GBV risk mitigation interventions, transitional care for unaccompanied and separated children, and NFI in line with the Preparedness and response plan.

IN MARADI, 25,000 people (8,000 children, 12,000 women, and 5,000 men) affected by the crisis were made aware of child protection issues, including GBV, family separation, Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), protection against child marriage, recruitment by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG) and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) by the regional Directorate and social workers, through community assembly meetings and local radio programmes.

Education

LAKE CHAD BASIN CRISIS (Diffa region): Floods in the Diffa region during the last months of 2022 disrupted the resumption of education for children in the first quarter of 2023. In response, UNICEF installed seven tents as temporary learning spaces and distributed school supplies to 373 children. Additionally, UNICEF partnered with the Regional Directorate of National Education in Diffa to provide incentives to teachers in order to ensure their continued presence in the Gueskerou municipality, thereby ensuring the uninterrupted education of children.

MALI BORDER CRISIS (Tahoua and Tillaberi regions): The Mali border crisis in the Tahoua and Tillaberi regions has resulted in an unstable security situation in the three-border region, leading to the closure of approximately 799 schools and depriving 65,814 children (32,326 boys and 33,488 girls) of their right to education. In response, the government has adopted a grouping center approach, which has been supported by stakeholders. In this context, UNICEF provided school kits to 28,457 affected children in the grouping center and other affected schools. Additionally, UNICEF prepositioned school kits in 17 vulnerable municipalities in the region, benefiting 5,100 children (2,295 boys and 2,805 girls) in case of an emergency. On 1st February, an armed group targeted the region of Tahoua, specifically the Tillia department, resulting in the death of eight refugees and one member of the host community. This attack, which deeply shocked the communities, caused the displacement of the population to safe localities and affected the education of 3,000 children. The Tahoua Education Working Group conducted a rapid needs assessment to provide a response to ensure continuity of education in the host communities. As part of the proposed response, UNICEF supported the procurement of 30 tents of 42 square metres each for temporary classes and distributed 2,500 school kits.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

LAKE CHAD BASIN CRISIS (Diffa region): In Diffa region, a total of 3,585 people had access to safe drinking water, 5,936 people to critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services, and 200 people to latrines, thanks to UNICEF and WASH Cluster partners.

MALI BORDER CRISIS (Tahoua and Tillaberi regions): In both regions, a total of 9,024 people had access to safe drinking water in the Tillaberi region, thanks to UNICEF. Additionally, WASH Cluster partners reached 18,117 affected people with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services, 5,248 people with access to latrines, and 18,571 people with access to safe drinking water and

services. Moreover, 124 SAM children benefited from WASH kits in the Tahoua region.

Social protection and Cash Transfer

In 2022, the Government's pilot emergency drought cash transfer programme reached a total of 38,919 households worse affected by the 2021 drought. In February 2023, 6,450 households in two municipalities of Maradi region (Dan Goulbi & Chadakori) received their third round of cash distribution (45,000 FCFA about USD 75 per household) delivered by PFSA with UNICEF support. The fourth and final round of cash distribution will take place in June 2023 and will complete the one-year drought emergency cash transfer intervention for these households. In December 2022, the Government of Niger extended the emergency drought cash transfer programme to over 58,000 households living in areas affected by the 2022 drought according to WRSI data or in areas assessed as extremely vulnerable by Niger's Early Warning System. 26,972 households in 19 municipalities in Maradi, Zinder, Tahoua, and Agadez regions will be targeted through the government's cash transfer system with UNICEF support: they will receive four rounds of cash distribution of 45,000 FCFA (about USD 75) for each targeted household over one year.

Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)

LAKE CHAD BASIN CRISIS: During the 1st quarter of 2023, the activities supported by UNICEF in the Diffa region focused on communication around the promotion of routine immunization, the generation of demand for vaccination against COVID-19, the management of cholera, infant and young child feeding and ICCM, girls' enrollment and retention in school, child protection and birth registration. Approximately 43,250 people were reached by these interventions carried out with the support of community relays, school parents' committees, internally displaced people community members, and community radios.

COVID-19 RESPONSE: During the first quarter of 2023, activities to strengthen COVID-19 prevention continued in all regions of the country, with a focus on risk communication, community engagement, and demand generation interventions. UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health to organize a national multimedia communication campaign to strengthen demand and enhance uptake of the COVID-19 vaccination among young people and the most vulnerable populations. The campaign used a mix of mass communication, social mobilization, interpersonal and social listening strategies. Approximately 19,695,000 people were expected to be exposed (through TV and radios) to the multimedia communication campaign which involved three national television channels, 90 community radios, state public radio and two (2) private radio stations, as well as outdoor posters and public screen video displays. In terms of social mobilization, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health to engage with key stakeholders for the promotion of COVID-19 vaccination, including youth organizations, associations of women, political and community leaders and Quranic centers. A series of interpersonal communication interventions have been put in place to support the promotion of vaccination against COVID-19 routinely, around vaccinodromes and vaccination centers and in the run up to the 8th national COVID-19 vaccination campaign.

AAP: As part of the social listening activities, several digital platforms through IVR technology managed by VIAMO (an ICT based solutions development agency) and community platforms animated by listening club relays and surveillance committees collected rumors, complaints, concerns, or questions formulated by communities on vaccination against COVID-19. VIAMO launched a feedback and accountability Interactive Voice Response (IVR)

COVID-19 toll-free hotline which community members called to report complaints and rumors about COVID-19. VIAMO has also conducted several social surveys to gather feedback and complaints on COVID-19 immunization. The primary objective of these surveys was to provide rapid, community-sourced data to strengthen the evidence base and inform programming in response to COVID-19.

The rapid assessment which was based on a remote data collection using high frequency mobile telephony data to survey populations and examine trust and behavior changes during the COVID-19 pandemic. The survey launched by VIAMO reached 2,431 people, including 33% of women, 62% of young people, and a majority of persons living in rural areas. 53% of respondents considered it important to be vaccinated, however only 40% were vaccinated at the time of the survey. 51% of respondents agreed to vaccinate children under 18 years of age against COVID-19. 55% of respondents were aware of the existence of COVID-19 but 53% were unaware of the existence of a vaccine against it. Among those who have not yet been vaccinated, the two main reasons reported were the unavailability of vaccines (30%), and lack of knowledge about the vaccine (40%). A significant number of the respondents (15%) did not know where to go to get vaccinated while 10% thought that the vaccine was dangerous to their health. Of those who were vaccinated, 50% did so by personal decision and 25% under family influence.

The rumors were collected through 570 audio messages that young people recorded on the feedback hotline. Rumors included denial of the disease, the harmful nature of the vaccine, fear of side effects or consequences such as infertility or death and heat resistance. A social listening and misinformation management Taskforce compiled, analyzed and provided answers to these rumors, which were recorded and disseminated back to 20,000 people via mobile technology.

Through this partnership with VIAMO, the collaboration with young fact-seekers, community radios, listening clubs and monitoring committees helped to collect more than 1,000 rumors which were transmitted to the members of the social and behavioral change commission to provide feedback to complainants. These rumors have been analyzed by experts who developed key messages to address people's concerns and complaints. The platforms were animated by about 9,200 actors composed of young people, women and men community volunteers.

Essential Household Items

During the first quarter of 2023, in the four priority regions (Diffa, Maradi, Tahoua and Tillaberi) where the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) is active, 24 alerts associated with population displacements were received, resulting in 43 assessments (multisectoral needs assessments - MSA, WASH evaluations and Rapid protection assessments – ERP). Reports of these assessments were shared with the humanitarian actors through OCHA, clusters and working groups. Joint actions of UNICEF and RRM partners allowed 9,045 displaced persons (1,299 households) to meet their non-food items needs. Also, during this first quarter, 1,101 hygiene kits and 2,360 shelter kits were distributed to displaced households. Furthermore, 41 "baby kits" comprising baby a towel, blanket, diapers, socks, clothes, and body lotion were distributed to pregnant women in their third quarter and mothers who had given birth less than 42 days earlier.

In Niger, UNICEF technically leads the RRM and is an active member of the strategic group. In this capacity, in January 2023, UNICEF through the Ministry of humanitarian action (MAH/GC) organized RRM technical days during which, RRM actors shared experiences, lessons learnt and identified priority actions to be implemented moving forward to continuously improve the

mechanism. Additionally, the new RRM online platform developed by UNICEF was rolled out and training of RRM actors has started.

LAKE CHAD BASIN CRISIS: during this first quarter, RRM actors conducted 21 needs assessments and shared the reports with other humanitarian actors. 4,215 displaced persons received an NFI kit. 599 hygiene kits and 1,520 shelters were also distributed to IDPs.

MALI BORDER CRISIS (Tahoua and Tillaberi regions): 19 assessments (MSA, WASH, ERP) were conducted during this period which led to the distribution of NFI kits to 4,830 displaced people. Also, 840 shelter kits and 502 hygiene kits were provided to the displaced households.

RapidPro

During the reporting period, 31,210 weekly reports were sent on immunization and COVID-19, and 5,590 monthly reports were sent on routine immunization. Additionally, 649 monthly reports were received for the Education sector. The WASH sector received 25 alerts on the dysfunction of hydraulic infrastructure. Despite these efforts, monitoring data collection activities remains a major challenge. Nevertheless, UNICEF and the Ministry of Public Health are working to strengthen reporting by closely monitoring Whatsapp group discussions and conducting field visits. In April 2023, trainings for focal points are planned in the Zinder region, where participants will be trained on the use of a tool to send data related to hygiene and sanitation.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION AND STRATEGY

UNICEF, as a Cluster Lead Agency for several sectors, continues to play an important role in enhancing the coordination among Clusters partners as well as capacities building. In January, under the leadership of the Secretary General of the Ministry of Water and Sanitation, the WASH Cluster organized a workshop with its partners. This workshop allowed the renewal of the Cluster's membership, namely the members of the Strategic Orientation Committee, the 4 thematic sub-groups as well as various focal points. Discussions focused on the analysis of the report of the cluster coordination performance monitoring (CCPM) 2022 Niger process. The retreat was also an opportunity to further address challenges facing the sector and prepare a plan for the HRP 2023. In February, the WASH cluster held an online meeting for the preparation and response to the displacement of population in Tera (Tillaberi area) attended by the Regional Directorate of Water and Sanitation of Tillaberi, Ocha, ICRC and several NGO partners. It also had a second meeting to address coordination issues and examine the WASH needs of IDPs in Tchintabaraden.

The child protection sub-cluster conducted the CCPM which was followed by a retreat during which an action plan to improve coordination was developed. A monitoring plan for HRP indicators was also initiated and agreed by actors with the goal to improve coverage and quality of the child protection response in 2023. In the first quarter of 2023, the sub-cluster actors trained 261 people from UNICEF implementing partners and cluster members (including 126 women) on thematic related to child protection in emergency context and responded to the needs of 7,520 people including 6,219 children (3,424 girls) in Diffa, Maradi, Tillaberi and Tahoua, with a focus on the psychosocial and case management response to non-accompanied and separated children and other children on risks. As part of monitoring of the child protection situation, child protection actors participated in a joint assessment mission in Tillia (Tchintabaraden) Tahoua Region, to see how humanitarian actors (the regional child protection directorate, the NGO APBE, and UNICEF) should respond to the needs of children living among the

IDPs recently identified in this area.

In January and February 2023, a meeting of the Nutrition Technical Group (NTG) was organized to strengthen the coordination of the nutrition sector at the national level. The meeting was led by the government and supported by UNICEF. The new terms of reference and the 2023 action plan were presented, and the results of the CCPM exercise to improve sectoral coordination were discussed. Bimonthly meetings for the group were recommended, and it was suggested to revitalize the regional health and nutrition groups. To this end, missions from the national level, with the financial and technical support of UNICEF, reinforced this revitalization in the regions of Maradi, Diffa, Dosso, and Tahoua by integrating the development of emergency response plans in nutrition. This enabled the organization of the first regional coordination meetings in Dosso and Diffa in February. To support the NTG, the Nutrition in Emergency Working Group held its first meeting of the year in February. The meeting aimed to identify weaknesses in coordination at the sector level and to provide appropriate responses.

UNICEF is the technical coordinator of the Rapid Response Mechanism in Niger and an active member of the RRM framework. In January, under the leadership of the MAH/GC, UNICEF organized a 4-days technical workshop with RRM actors to share best practices and lessons learned and discuss challenges faced during the implementation. The recommendations from this workshop were used to develop the action plan for the improvement of the mechanism.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA

- Renforcer les capacités des ménages pour faire face aux conséquences du changement climatique
<https://www.unicef.org/niger/fr/recits/renforcer-les-capacit%C3%A9s-des-m%C3%A9nages-pour-faire-face-aux-cons%C3%A9quences-du-changement>
- La situation sécuritaire à la frontière avec le Nigeria est alarmante
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k1b2x1X0h1c>
- Non-food assistance provided by UNICEF through the Rapid Response Mechanism
<https://www.facebook.com/100064835312883/posts/pfbid02eQN6MKR4JGDcqtRNfn4osa6daLWCfE9Yz1irMvDSxtVFu6R9EytEdnDNXrQpugMI/?mibextid=DcJ9fc>

HAC APPEALS AND SITREPS

- Niger Appeals
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/niger>
- Niger Situation Reports
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/niger/situation-reports>
- All Humanitarian Action for Children Appeals
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals>
- All Situation Reports
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/situation-reports>

NEXT SITREP: JUNE 2023

ANNEX A SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response			Cluster/Sector response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2023 targets	Total results	Progress	2023 targets	Total results	Progress
Nutrition								
Children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	Total	430,000	430,000	190,913	▲ 44%	430,000	190,913	▲ 44%
Primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	Total	-	400,000	-	0%	-	-	-
Children aged 6-23 months receiving micronutrient powder	Total	-	230,000	-	0%	-	-	-
Health								
Children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles	Total	-	152,100	-	0%	-	-	-
Children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities	Total	-	140,000	8,829	▲ 6%	-	-	-
Water, sanitation and hygiene								
People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	Total	1.3 million	230,000	9,024	▲ 4%	425,635	54,716	▲ 13%
People accessing appropriate sanitation services	Total	1.3 million	125,000	-	0%	117,416	10,395	▲ 9%
People reached with critical WASH supplies	Total	1.3 million	430,000	18,635	▲ 4%	733,610	-	0%
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA								
Children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	Total	-	150,000	5,560	▲ 4%	161,415	-	0%
Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	Total	-	380,000	43,547	▲ 11%	504,422	4,269	▲ 1%
People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations	Total	-	150,000	30	0%	-	-	-
Children who have exited an armed force and groups provided with protection or reintegration support	Total	-	1,500	-	0%	-	-	-
Education								
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Total	364,599	132,300	32,142	▲ 24%	164,041	32,142	▲ 20%
Children receiving individual learning materials	Total	364,599	125,000	32,058	▲ 26%	164,041	32,058	▲ 20%
Children/adolescents accessing skills development programmes	Total	-	10,000	-	0%	6,809	-	0%

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response			Cluster/Sector response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2023 targets	Total results	Progress	2023 targets	Total results	Progress
Schools implementing safe school protocols (infection prevention and control)	Total	17,000	2,500	-	0%	2,000	-	0%
Social protection and Cash Transfer								
Households reached with cash transfers through an existing government system where UNICEF provided technical assistance and/or funding	Total	-	10,000	6,450	▲ 65%	-	-	-
Households reached with UNICEF funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers	Total	-	5,000	-	0%	-	-	-
Essentials Households Items								
Displaced persons and people affected by natural disasters provided with essential household items	Total	863,000	171,500	-	▲ 36%	-	-	-
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)								
People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	Total	-	10 million	4.8 million	▲ 48%	-	-	-
People who participate in engagement actions	Total	-	246,500	12,114	▲ 5%	-	-	-
People sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	Total	-	89,100	22,482	▲ 25%	-	-	-

ANNEX B FUNDING STATUS

Sector	Requirements	Funding available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2023	Other resources used in 2023	Resources available from 2022 (carry over)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Health	5,795,600	278,940	-	190,532	5,326,128	92%
Nutrition	20,000,000 ^{12,13}	-	-	3,041,163	16,958,837	85%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA	7,312,500 ¹⁴	269,109	-	216,498	6,826,893	93%
Education	12,031,400	278,940	-	15,018	11,737,442	98%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	8,082,200	-	-	2,381,357	5,700,843	71%
Social protection	4,800,000 ¹⁵	-	-	-	4,800,000	100%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	5,110,300	-	-	-	5,110,300	100%
Essential commodities	7,821,500	474,199	-	1,180,673	6,166,628	79%
Cluster coordination	1,601,900	-	-	45,000	1,556,900	97%
Total	72,555,400	1,301,188	0	7,070,241	64,183,971	88%

*repurposed other resources with agreement from donors

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ENDNOTES

1. Projet Filets Sociaux Adaptatifs.
2. OCHA, Humanitarian Response Plan - HRP Niger, 2022.
3. OCHA, Humanitarian Response Plan - HRP Niger, 2022.
4. UNICEF, 2023
5. Government & UNHCR, February, 2023.
6. OCHA, Humanitarian Response Plan - HRP Niger, 2022.
7. OCHA, Humanitarian Response Plan - HRP Niger, 2022.
8. Ministère de l'Action Humanitaire et la Gestion des Catastrophes, 2022.
9. Ministry of Public Health, January 2023.
10. Projet Filets Sociaux Adaptatifs
11. Water Requirement Satisfaction Index.
12. US\$100,000 is for activities linked to the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.
13. UNICEF has reviewed the cost of emergency response for nutrition in light of a more coordinated approach to prevention and treatment of severe wasting.
14. US\$210,000 for prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and US\$200,000 for gender-based violence in emergencies. Forty per cent of the funds will be used to support risk mitigation in the various programmatic sector interventions.
15. 4,000 households will receive multipurpose cash based on the minimum expenditure basket validated by the Multisectoral Cash Working Group of the Niger in collaboration with the government unit in charge of social safety nets. This basket amounts to CFAF81,549 (US\$125.50) per month per household. An amount of US\$200 is estimated per household (including transfer costs), for a total budget of US\$800,000.