



United Nations

**CENTRAL  
EMERGENCY  
RESPONSE FUND**



A SOUND HUMANITARIAN INVESTMENT

**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR  
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS  
NIGER  
RAPID RESPONSE  
CONFLICT-RELATED DISPLACEMENT**

**RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR**

**Mr. Fode Ndiaye**

## REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

- a. Please indicate when the After Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

A specific AAR has not been undertaken, but the projects were monitored by the recipient agencies as outlined under table 8

- b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators as outlined in the guidelines.

YES  NO

The report was circulated to the clusters coordinators for their comments

- c. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders as recommended in the guidelines (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES  NO

The report was consolidated in close collaboration with the stakeholders, i.e. recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators etc

## I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

| TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)                  |   |                  |
|--|---|------------------|
| Total amount required for the humanitarian response: 7,607,465 |   |                  |
| Breakdown of total response funding received by source         | Source  | Amount           |
|  | CERF  | 1,838,229        |
|  | COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND/ EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (if applicable) | N/A              |
|  | OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)                                    | 2,488,168        |
|  | <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>4,326,397</b> |

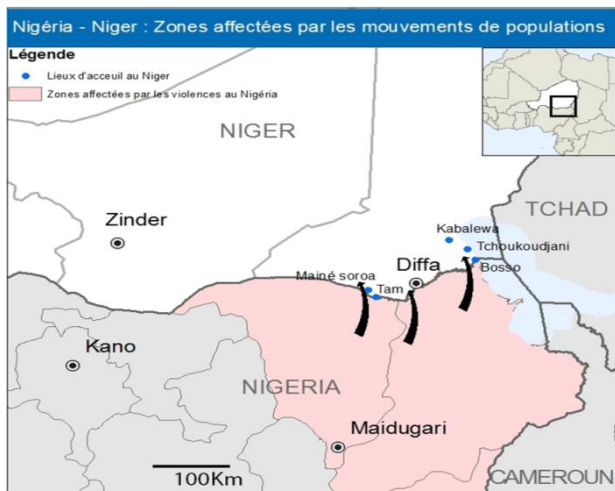
| TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$) |              |                            |                  |
|--|--------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 18 July 2013         |              |                            |                  |
| Agency   | Project code | Cluster/Sector             | Amount           |
| UNHCR  | 13-HCR-042   | Multi-sector               | 1,003,272        |
| IOM  | 13-IOM-019   | Shelter and non-food items | 834,957          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   |              |                            | <b>1,838,229</b> |

| TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$) |                  |
|--|------------------|
| Type of implementation modality  | Amount           |
| Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation                                      | 1,376,229        |
| Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation                                 | 362,000          |
| Funds forwarded to government partners                                     | 100,000          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>1,838,229</b> |

### HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Following the declaration of the state of emergency in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa northern States of Nigeria on 14 May 2013, a military offensive is being carried out against insurgents in north-eastern Nigeria. These extraordinary measures taken by the Nigerian defence forces and the attacks have caused an influx of persons into the neighbouring countries, including Chad, Cameroon and Niger.

An assessment of needs was undertaken during a joint mission that took place between 28 May 2013 -1 June 2013 in Diffa by UN system agencies (OCHA, UNHCR, UNDSS, WFP, WHO, UNFPA) and IOM, NGOs (Save the Children, IRC, IRD) and the Government. Results showed that as of 1 June 2013, the Republic of Niger hosted about 6,200 people fleeing the clashes in Nigeria, of which 3,500 were Nigerian returnees and 2,600 were Nigerians refugees, settled in Diffa region. In addition, there were about a hundred third country nationals. Those refugees and returnees were coming from rural regions and were mainly women and children. Most of them were accommodated in host families in Bosso, Diffa, Kablewa, Maine, Tam Mamouri, Tchoukoujani and Garin Amadou.



| As of June 2013 | Nigerians | Returnees | Third country nationals | Total |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|-------|
| Households      | 460       | 705       | 18                      | 1183  |
| Persons         | 2692      | 3544      | 94                      | 6240  |

Since this initial assessment, there have been many other reported influxes and arrivals continued at an increasing pace. In September 2013, thanks to CERF funds, UNHCR commissioned a census or pre-registration of the population displaced by the conflict and found out that 37,626 people (78 per cent returnees and 22 per cent refugees) entered Niger from the states of the northern Nigeria and were living with the host communities.

Results of the Govt census September 2013 (published in Nov. 2013)

|            | nigerians | returnees | Total |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| households | 4868      |           | 4868  |
| persons    | 8385      | 29241     | 37626 |
| %          | 22%       | 78%       | 100%  |

Breakdown by age/sex:

|                  | F     | M     | total | %   |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| < 5 years        | 2597  | 3393  | 5990  | 16% |
| < 18 years old   | 12649 | 14327 | 26976 | 72% |
| adult            | 5677  | 4973  | 10650 | 28% |
| total population | 18326 | 19300 | 37626 |     |

\* within adult population category:

|       |       |      |
|-------|-------|------|
| Women | 5677  | 53%  |
| Men   | 4973  | 47%  |
| Total | 10650 | 100% |

Results of the pre-registration exercise showed that similarly to the June assessment outcomes, minors represent a large part of the population (72per cent against 65 per cent in June), and 16per cent are from the vulnerable age group under 5 (against 21per cent in June). If the overall sex balance is maintained globally (18.326 women and 19.300 men, i.e. a balance of 49 per cent women, 51per cent men against 50.4 per cent of men and 49.6 per cent of women in June), it is interesting to note that women continue to be more represented among the adult population (53 per cent of the adults are women and 47per cent are men, against 55%-45% ratio in June). It confirmed that a majority of the displaced were adult women and children, and it backed up the strategy elaborated in June which placed particular emphasis to vulnerable groups (see more below).

Meanwhile, the waves of refugees have been fluctuating each week from January May 2014, depending on events on the other side of the border where rrecent development continues to have negative implication on humanitarian situation in Diffa, making the region the most primary humanitarian and security flashpoint in Niger. According to the recent reports from UNHCR and its partners, the total number of refugees and returnees who have entered Niger from Nigeria between January and May 2014 stranded at 22 420 individuals. Adding this to those recorded last year, the total number of refugees and returnees in the region of Diffa stands now at around 60 000. See the evolution on the following timeline.



Depuis le mois d'Avril 2014, entre 500 et 1 000 personnes fuient chaque semaine les violences au Nigeria et traversent la frontière pour trouver refuge dans la région de Diffa. Depuis le début de la crise en mai 2013, on estime que plus de 60.000 retournés et réfugiés se sont installés dans la région de Diffa et ses environs. Les partenaires humanitaires dans la région renforcent leur présence et leur assistance.

03 Avril 2014, visite du coordinateur Humanitaire Régional pour le Sahel Mr Robert Piper à Diffa. Du 22 au 28 Avril 2014, mission conjointe Gouvernement-Partenaires pour évaluer la situation humanitaire. Matrice Réponses/Gaps.



Mai 2014, le HCR et l'ONG IRC annoncent **21.892** nouveaux réfugiés et retournés arrivés à Diffa depuis janvier.



Du 03 au 05 juin 2014, mise à jour du Plan de Contingence Multirisque incluant les retournés et réfugiés.



04 Juillet 2014, plus de **60.000** retournés et réfugiés sont estimés dans la région de Diffa.

Septembre 2013, la direction régionale de l'état civil confirme **37.626 personnes** (78% de retournés et 22% de réfugiés) déplacés en provenance du Nigeria.

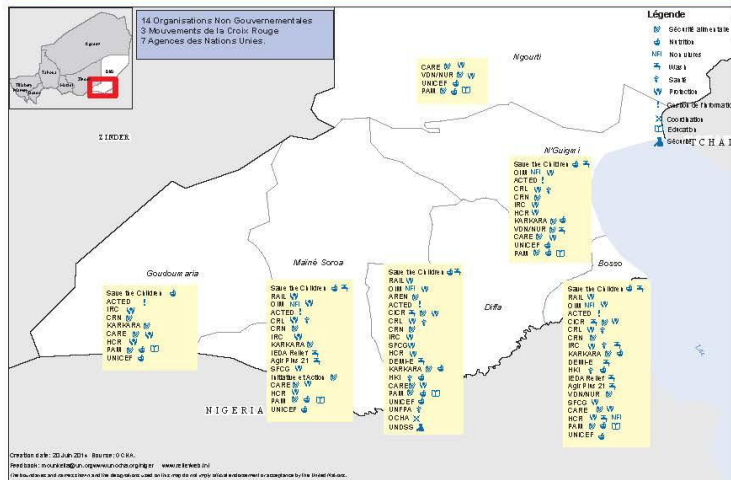
Juillet 2013, décaissement des fonds CERF **1,8 million US\$** pour les personnes déplacées en provenance du Nigeria.

Juin 2013, une mission d'évaluation conduite par les autorités régionales fait état de **6240 personnes** déplacées en provenance du Nigeria dont **2692 réfugiés** et **3544 retournés** dans la région de Diffa.

16 Mai 2013, offensive de l'armée Nigérienne dans les trois Etats du nord est.

14 Mai 2013, le président nigérian Goodluck Jonathan déclare l'état d'urgence à Borno, Yobe et Adamawa, trois Etats du nord du Nigeria frappés par les attaques de Boko Haram

DIFFA: Qui Fait Quoi et Où? (Juin 2014)



Another registration of new refugees and returnees is planned by the United Nations High Commission for refugees (UNHCR) and the National Commission for Eligibility and will take place formally through asylum procedures in 2014, in application of the Decree issued in December 2013 by the Government of Niger and granting "temporary refugee status" to Nigerians from Adamawa, Borno, Yobe states fleeing to Niger).

In view of the continuing insecurity and the constant arrival of returning Niger nationals and Nigerian refugees, the State Minister of the Interior requested UNHCR to support the Government's efforts to provide immediate relief and to put in place a system of protection and assistance for as long as the insecurity in the north of Nigeria persists. The security measures were reinforced by the Government of Niger, especially in the southern area of Diffa Region in order to allow free humanitarian access and as recommended by the SMT, the UN Regional Security Coordinator and the Local Security Advisor keep monitoring the evolution of the security situation and constantly inform the DO/SMT on any new development. In parallel, UNHCR led efforts for humanitarian agencies and regional authorities to start to work on a multi sectorial response plan, with a particular attention for persons with special needs, including women (and female headed households), children (including separated children or children acting as head of household), the elderly, people with disabilities, persons living with HIV/AIDS and those lacking official documentation. This was based on a planning figure of 100,000 individuals probably expected in the region of Diffa by the end of the year 2014. The exercise was complementary to the multi risks contingency planning of all Regions of Niger for which, under my leadership and in collaboration with the concerned authorities, the revision process started in June 2014 with the support from OCHA, UNDP and the National Early Warning Services.

In addition, the HCT adopted the response strategy that aims at delivering protection and humanitarian assistance to the refugees, returnees and vulnerable host communities based on the Vulnerability and not on the status and through a community-based approach in the local villages (out-of-camp context).

From the start, all activities were geared to strengthen existing coping mechanisms, resilience and the eventual integration of the refugees, returnees into the social and economic fabric of the host community. Thus, assistance was community-based and inclusive of all sub-sections of the community. The funding from the CERF was used to help kick-start UNHCR's operation in Diffa and support core humanitarian activities to ensure persons fleeing for their safety were protected and provided with basic relief assistance.

IOM, in close coordination with UNHCR and other humanitarian actors, has planned to provide life-saving assistance to displaced people in Diffa through the provision of emergency temporary shelters and basic and specific relief items to returnees. Throughout the process, special consideration was given to the needs of women, disabled, elderly and children and the separated children.

## II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

The basis for the prioritization of CERF funds for UNHCR was to analyse the situation on the ground and to engage in activities that would complement and fill in operational gaps, to avoid duplication. Given WFP's presence in the area to cover food aid, UNHCR prioritised CERF funds for non-food related emergency activities, such as shelter, NFIs, and protection. Indeed, most of the refugees and other persons fleeing the conflict in northern Nigeria left all their belongings behind them as they ran away to save their lives. After the state of emergency was declared in May 2013 in Yobe, Adamawa and Borno states in north-eastern Nigeria, the displacement pattern was not preventive, but in response to attacks between insurgents and the Army causing imminent threats to the civilian population and their physical security. As a consequence, persons fleeing the conflict came to Niger in a very vulnerable condition and distressed psychological state. UNHCR prioritised CERF funds to provide them with essential items and services to cover for their basic needs (shelter, NFIs, registration and documentation). As UNHCR made a joint CERF submission with IOM, the division of work was already done in the design phase of the proposal and coordination was ensured to avoid overlapping during implementation.

.Targeted as part of the implementation of CERF funds geographical areas were the departments Mainé Soroa, N'Guiguimi, Bosso, Diffa, and Goudoumaria/N'Gourti for an estimated 6240 people including 3093 women and 1288 children. Given the emergency and the situation of vulnerability of the displaced persons, humanitarian needs were identified in areas of protection, transportation, emergency shelters, standard NFI and NFI kits tailored kits for specific vulnerable groups and cash for asset.

In particular, IOM worked closely with UNHCR on the ground for the planning and implementation and complementarities of the activities. Responsibilities and areas in the field of intervention were shared between IOM and UNHCR to ensure rapid and adequate response to affected persons and host communities, and to avoid duplication of response activities.

## III. CERF PROCESS

The consultation process for developing this CERF grant request has involved UNHCR and IOM management. Several coordination meetings took place in Niamey to plan for a response in a concerted way. The process was inclusive of all concerned actors from the Humanitarian Country Team such as OCHA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNFPA, NGOs (ACTED, IRC, Save the Children, Nigerien and Luxembourg Red Cross, ICRC) and especially of the Government. Consultations took place through cluster mechanisms for sector technical discussions and through ad hoc more general meetings called by UNHCR and IOM to discuss the strategy and the intervention plan. The Ministry of Interior and the Prime Minister office are seized of the humanitarian situation in Diffa and are following up with partners on how to address the needs. The overall strategy for a humanitarian coordinated response plan was elaborated in consultation with the Government at the local, regional and national levels (Ministry of Interior and Prime Minister Office As of 29 August, formal meetings co-chaired by UNHCR and IOM took place on a bi-weekly basis in Niamey with the participation of all stakeholders (agencies operational in Diffa, embassies, donors). At the regional level, coordination meetings chaired by UNHCR took place every Friday on the displacement crisis, in addition to OCHA's humanitarian coordination meeting on Monday.

CERF project was supported by other in-country planning such as WFP national plan for food security which included Diffa region. In addition to the regular caseload of the local population in Diffa, WFP was able to intervene in favour of the displaced to ensure their food security thanks to its own reserve/emergency mechanism.

The (International Committee of the Red Cross) ICRC was also able to contribute with food aid and they agreed with WFP on areas of interventions. They also provided livestock support to Foulani pastoralist communities displaced by the conflict in Nigeria early 2013, and rehabilitated several wells in Diffa region.

Other agencies' interventions (namely IOM, WFP and ICRC) were complementary and supported the CERF allocation to cover gaps and maximize impact. IOM has focused on returnees as well as Third Country Nationals (TCNs) whilst UNHCR focuses on refugees and the displaced persons for the activities related to the specific mandate of each agency (UNHCR for the Refugees/IOM for the returnees). This is in order to deliver a comprehensive response in this emergency situation and to better ensure IOM's commitment to the populations that are in imminent need.

The Consolidated Appeals Process for Niger in 2013 estimated a total need for 354,4 million US\$. At the time of its launch, the crisis in Nigeria had not started, and at the time of the MYR, 6,000 persons were registered as having arrived in Niger escaping the conflict in Northern Nigeria.

A coordination mechanism has been set up; IOM and UNHCR were co-leading a coordination meeting on Diffa. The coordination meeting took place every 15 days, and was composed of humanitarian actors who discussed planned and coordinated planning responses in the field. The CERF project was supported by other in-country response plans such as WFP's response, which included the Diffa region. In addition to WFP's food and nutritional support to vulnerable people in Diffa, WFP also provided food assistance to the refugees and returnees to ensure their food security, although this added an additional strain on WFP's limited resources.

#### IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

| TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR                            |                |        |        |        |
|---|----------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 37,626  |                |        |        |        |
| The estimated total number of individuals directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector | Cluster/Sector | Female | Male   | Total  |
|   | Multi-sector   | 18,326 | 19,300 | 37,626 |
|   | NFI items      | 5,429  | 3,987  | 9,416  |

*NB:* 10,500 children have benefited from the distribution of the second hand clothing and 2,600 (5-9 years) for the shoes.

#### **BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION**

In September 2013, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the National commission for the Eligibility conducted a census related to the pre-registration of the population displaced by the conflict and found out that 37,626 people (78 per cent returnees and 22 per cent refugees) entered Niger from the states of the northern Nigeria and were living with the host communities. During the same period, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) conducted a registration and profiling operation of 4,914 households among returnees and refugees people, in main sites most affected by returns such as Bosso, Diffa, Kablewa, in order to identify the beneficiaries, including socio-economic data of displaced individuals, their specific vulnerabilities and priority needs. UNHCR and IOM ensured a division of labour to avoid double counting with a clear division between its beneficiaries.

| TABLE 5: PLANNED AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES THROUGH CERF FUNDING |         |                   |
|--|---------|-------------------|
|  | Planned | Estimated Reached |
| Female   | 3,093   | 18,326            |
| Male   | 3,147   | 19,300            |
| Total individuals (Female and male)                                    | 6,240   | 37,626            |
| Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5                                  | 1,288   | 5,990             |

## **CERF RESULTS**

In September 2013, thanks to CERF funds, IOM conducted a registration and profiling operation of 4,914 households among returnees and refugees people, in main sites most affected by returns such as Bosso, Diffa, Kablewa, in order to identify the beneficiaries, including socio-economic data of displaced individuals, their specific vulnerabilities and priority needs.

With CERF support, IOM provided 600 tents to most vulnerable households scattered in shaded areas, Distribution of basic relief items kits (3 blankets, 3 sleeping mats, 1 kitchen sets, 2 jerry cans, 10 soap, 3 mosquito kits, 2 Plastic Buckets ) to 1,750 households , Distribution of specific relief items kits for the vulnerable with specific needs like women, children, old persons, persons with handicap: (clothing, 1 baby Kit, 2 hygienic cotton pad, 1 kettle 2 flashlight) to 1,500 women with baby under 9 months. IOM also organized the distribution in the various targeted sites by combining this activity with a campaign of vaccination with the collaboration of the Regional Direction of health of the Ministry of Health for the children who were not vaccinated or whom vaccinations were not updated. This initiative was very successful and allowed to beneficiaries to protect better their babies against illness/ epidemics. Also, - 3,000 beneficiaries were given shoes, and distribution of a small cash for assets were done to 1,436 most vulnerable head of households.

Furthermore, in September 2013, thanks to CERF funds, UNHCR commissioned a census or pre-registration of the population displaced by the conflict (registration will take place formally through asylum procedures in 2014, in application of the Decree issued in December 2013 by the Govt and granting "temporary refugee status" to Nigerians from Adamawa, Borno, Yobe states fleeing to Niger). When published in November 2013, it stated that a total of 37,626 persons who had left Nigeria were residing in Diffa region. This activity was crucial to plan the corresponding delivery of protection and assistance services needed for the response.

On an overall level, the humanitarian response provided by UNHCR and IOM through CERF funding, provided the targeted population with assistance for their protection needs, the distribution of NFIs, tents , specific NFIS for women and the "Cash for Assets" for the most vulnerable families, thus providing core humanitarian activities to ensure persons fleeing for their safety were protected and provided with basic relief assistance.

## **CERF's ADDED VALUE**

### **a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries?**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

The CERF funding distributed in July led to quick registration and profiling/determination of the profiles of the affected population (in September) , thus ensuring distribution of the correct types of assistance to the needs.

### **b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs<sup>1</sup>?**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

The funding from the CERF was used to help kick-start the operations of the receiving agencies in Diffa and support core humanitarian activities to ensure persons fleeing for their safety were protected and provided with basic relief assistance.

### **c) Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

To respond to the influx from Nigeria, in 2013, UNHCR received earmarked funding only from the CERF and used flexible funding (non-earmarked) to fill in the financial gaps to cover the full project budget. However since then, many donors have expressed interest. So far the Government of Japan has decided to earmark part of its 2014 annual contribution to this new crisis and consultations are under way with ECHO and other donors. CERF's initial response helped shed more light on this new emergency. On the part of IOM, a few donors like PRM have expressed interest to provide additional funding to pursue the humanitarian assistance in Diffa , consultation are underway with interested donor to mobilize additional resources. In addition to the funding from CERF, UNHCR in Niger received 2,488,168 US\$ from its HQ for this specific crisis.

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<sup>1</sup> Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns, locust control, etc.).



d) **Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

CERF funds improved coordination as initial allocation was made on the basis of a joint proposal coordinated by IOM and UNHCR, and these two agencies continued to lead and coordinate the response through coordination meetings every two weeks. Furthermore, part of CERF funds allocated to UNHCR helped put in place tools for the humanitarian community operating in Diffa, in particular database and maps were produced and made available to the humanitarian community in the web portal for the Sahel situation: <http://data.unhcr.org/SahelSituation/regional.php> including mapping system of the needs by affected area, link to the interactive map: <https://reach1.cern.ch/reach/flex33/ner/> )

e) **If applicable, please highlight other ways in which CERF has added value to the humanitarian response**

The fact that CERF is a UN funding instrument has helped to increase cohesion among agencies, in particular between OCHA, UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR, and IOM under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator.

**V. LESSONS LEARNED**

| TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE <u>CERF SECRETARIAT</u> |                                      |                    |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Lessons learned                                       | Suggestion for follow-up/improvement | Responsible entity |
|   |                                      |                    |

| TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR <u>COUNTRY TEAMS</u>  |   |                           |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| Lessons learned   | Suggestion for follow-up/improvement  | Responsible entity        |
| Cerf fund is crucial for a quick start up of humanitarian operation .The was a small gap time between the needs assessment and the implementation of the response | Improve the planning for a prompt and effective response  | Humanitarian country team |
| CERF funding remains a key tool for responding to new emergencies, thanks to the rapidity in disbursing funds   | The humanitarian situation and population movements in Niger and neighbouring countries should continue to be closely monitored, as the situation in neighbouring countries is volatile (Nigeria, Mali, Libya). | Humanitarian coordinator  |

## VI. PROJECT RESULTS

| TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS   |  |                          |   |
|--|--|--------------------------|---|
| <b>CERF project information</b>  |  |                          |   |
| 1. Agency:   | UNHCR  | 5. CERF grant period:    | 1 July 2013 – 31 December 2013  |
| 2. CERF project code:  | 13-HCR-042   | 6. Status of CERF grant: | <input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing  |
| 3. Cluster/Sector:   | Multi-sector   |                          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded   |
| 4. Project title:  | Protection and assistance to refugees and other persons of concern fleeing violence in Nigeria |                          |   |
| 7. Funding   | a. Total project budget:   | US\$ 6,457,465           | d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:   |
|  | b. Total funding received for the project:   | US\$ 3,491,440           | ▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i> US\$ 350,000  |
|  | c. Amount received from CERF:  | US\$ 1,003,272           | ▪ <i>government Partners:</i> US\$ 100,000  |
| <b>Results</b>   |  |                          |   |
| 8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).  |  |                          |   |
| <i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>  | <i>Planned</i>   | <i>Reached</i>           | <i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>   |
| a. Female  | 3,093  | 18,326                   | The deterioration of the situation in north-east Nigeria resulted in continuous arrivals into Niger. The census done by the Government in September 2013 was funded through CERF funds and had a greater scale than anticipated, as it reached out to 37,626 persons against 6,240 planned. This activity was crucial to plan the corresponding delivery of protection and assistance services needed for the response. |
| b. Male  | 3,147  | 19,300                   |   |
| c. Total individuals (female + male):  | 6,240  | 37,626                   |   |
| d. Of total, children <u>under age 5</u>   | 1,288  | 5,990                    |   |
| 9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal  |  |                          |   |
| <b>General objective</b>   |  |                          |   |
| <p>This project aimed at safeguarding the access to territory for persons fleeing Nigeria for their safety, and increasing the absorption capacity of host populations in Niger that are affected by this influx, through projects related to shelter, food security, health, access to water, nutrition and protection. The community approach helped create the conditions for peaceful coexistence between refugees, returnees and the host population. Through this approach, to the extent possible, the needs of the whole community were targeted, with minimal distinction between refugees, returnees and local populations. This approach was justified due to the fact that displaced persons from Nigeria had in most cases been well received by the host population in Niger, and continued to be well received and hosted. However, the food insecurity and the recurrent floods in the area make the host population vulnerable and limit their capacity to continue hosting the displaced population from Nigeria.</p> <p>To strengthen existing coping mechanisms, the first 6-month intervention focused on supporting the social infra-structure at village level. A longer-term strategy will, however, at one point need to make the difference between those who have the intention to return to Nigeria (mainly refugees) and those who have the intention and possibility to (re-) integrate into the society of Niger (mainly Niger nationals previously residing in Nigeria). The assistance for those distinct groups will be defined in close collaboration with IOM and Government partners according to whether they effectively contribute to achieving overarching objectives of socio-economic</p> |  |                          |   |

integration in Niger or in Nigeria.

**Specific objectives**

As a consequence, the present 6-month project submitted to CERF funding pursued the following objectives:

- Ensure persons fleeing the security situation in Nigeria have access to the territory and are protected against violence;
- Deliver humanitarian assistance to the displaced through to cover essential needs for shelter and NFIs a host family approach

10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal

- No case of refoulement is reported, and in case refoulement is reported, proper follow-up action with the Government in Niger has taken place (oral/written interventions to relevant authorities);
- Seven Centres d'action Communautaire established in the villages affected by influx of population (Diffa, Bosso, Mamouri, Garin Amadou, Tchoukoudjani, Kablewa, Maine Soroa, Tam);
- Number of training and awareness-raising activities implemented towards the Comité d'Action Communautaire (CAC) and local authorities;
- A disaggregated database and a mapping system of the needs by affected area are available to the humanitarian community and operational;
- Number of shelter, NFIs, WASH facilities provided to the displaced and their hosts;
- Number of community structures (schools, health centers, relief centres) reinforced, either in human resources (number of sensitization sessions/ training to the staff), or in material (number of minor repairs implemented) in the 7 target areas of Diffa, Bosso, Mamouri, Garin Amadou, Tchoukoudjani, Kablewa, Maine Soroa, Tam.

11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds

- No case of refoulement has been reported and UNHCR continued its advocacy towards the Government for an open-door policy and protection-sensitive border control);
- Seven CAC or Village Committees were established in Bosso, Maine Soroa, Kablewa, Diffa, Tam, Kilakam, Nguetikolo;
- Five training sessions were organized towards CAC and local authorities;
- A sex and age disaggregated database and a set of maps were produced and made available to the humanitarian community in the web portal for the Sahel situation: <http://data.unhcr.org/SahelSituation/regional.php> (including mapping system of the needs by affected area, link to the interactive map: <https://reach1.cern.ch/reach/flex33/ner/> )
- 787 shelters were provided to the displaced and their hosts;
- NFIS were distributed and benefitted 14.062 persons representing 1746 households
- WASH facilities were improved in Bosso department (main affected area) with the rehabilitation of the connection and water distribution system and the construction of an additional distribution network to cover the Health Community Center of Bosso and the area where the displaced settled; WASH facilities (family latrines) were also constructed in Diffa and Maine Soroa together with the shelter provided;
- 12 community structures were reinforced with training for human resources capacity building (local committee of the Nigerien Red Cross, regional DREC, CAC and village committees of Bosso, Maine Soroa, Kablewa, Tam, Kilakam, Nguetikolo), and others were supported with office upgrade and maintenance (Community Health Center of Bosso, CAC of Bosso, Kablewa, Maine Soroa).

12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:

The number of beneficiaries reached by UNHCR was six times higher than the planification figure. The reason for this is that the protection sector targeted the total number of figures in Diffa (37,000 at the end of the project-period, a number significantly higher than the 6,000 planned for originally. The costs incurred by the protection were not increased by the higher number.

13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?

YES  NO

If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b): 2a

If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): Please describe how gender equality is mainstreamed in project design and implementation

14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?

YES  NO

**If 'YES', please describe relevant key findings here and attach evaluation reports or provide URL:**

The project has not been evaluated yet but monitoring during the course of the implementation helped adjust to the increased needs in the field and fine-tune strategies (the shelter strategy better contextualized in the framework of urban planning with municipalities, the documentation campaign is another example of the priorities defined for 2014 as a result of the monitoring of pre-registration made in 2013.)

## VI. PROJECT RESULTS

| TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS   |  |                          |   |
|--|--|--------------------------|---|
| CERF project information   |  |                          |   |
| 1. Agency:   | IOM  | 5. CERF grant period:    | 1st July 2013 to 28 February 2104   |
| 2. CERF project code:  | 13-IOM-019   | 6. Status of CERF grant: | <input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing  |
| 3. Cluster/Sector:   | Shelter and non-food items                                 |                          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded   |
| 4. Project title:  | Humanitarian Assistance to Returnees in Niger from Nigeria |                          |   |
| 7. Funding   | a. Total project budget:                                   | US\$1,150,000            | d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:   |
|  | b. Total funding received for the project:                 | US\$834,957              | ▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 12,000  |
|  | c. Amount received from CERF:                              | US\$ 834,957             | ▪ Government Partners: US\$0  |
| Results  |  |                          |   |
| 8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).  |  |                          |   |
| <i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>  | <i>Planned</i>   | <i>Reached</i>           | <i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>   |
| a. Female  | 3,093  | 5,404                    | Most heads of targeted households are women whose husbands have preferred to secure their families on the Nigerien territory while remaining in Nigeria in search of sustain for the family |
| b. Male  | 3,147  | 3,912                    |   |
| c. Total individuals (female + male):  | 6,240  | 9,316                    |   |
| d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5   | 1,288  | 1,500                    |   |
| 9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal  |  |                          |   |
| To address the emergency, humanitarian and protection needs for the affected displaced people and host families in Diffa through the provision of emergency temporary shelters, basic relief items and other essential items. Homeward transportation will be provided to Nigeriens nationals including TCNs willing to return to their village/country of origin. Furthermore, some cash for asset will be provided to more vulnerable returnees and heads of households to help them during these first months in view to reduce the impact of this influx on the hosting population during the emergency situation. |  |                          |   |
| 10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal   |  |                          |   |
| Outcome:   |  |                          |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency, humanitarian and protection needs for the affected displaced people and host families in Diffa and Bosso is provided</li> </ul>  |  |                          |   |
| Indicators:  |  |                          |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100per cent of the 600 affected households targeted have access to emergency shelters and basics NFIs</li> <li>100per cent of targeted affected displaced receive specifics relief items such as blankets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, jerry cans, hygienic kits, mosquito kits,</li> <li>100per cent of targeted affected 1,000 vulnerable households receive a small cash grant to buy assets according to identified</li> </ul>   |  |                          |   |

needs

- 100per cent of returnees and TCNs willing to return to their area of origin have access to homeward transportation
- 100per cent of targeted affected women, children and old person receive specifics relief items such as clothes, flashlights etc...

#### 11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds

CERF funding has made available the results below:

- Provision of 600 tents to most vulnerable households scattered in shaded areas. The beneficiaries were assisted to install the tents by the Niger Red Cross which is an IOM partner. Furthermore, a partnership was established with the Luxembourg Red Cross with the support of Niger red cross for the provision and construction of 130 additional transitional shelters in local material of 2 types:

- 90 shelters for households returnees settled in urban or village areas(in wood and local material )
- 40 traditional shelters for households returnees established in rural areas (round wood, tarpaulins)

-Distribution of Kits of basic relief items (3 blankets, 3 sleeping mats, 1 kitchen sets,2 jerry cans, 10 soap,3 mosquito kits, 2 Plastic Buckets, ) to 1,750 households (1,015 women, 735 men)) in all areas;

-Distribution of Kits of specifics relief items for the vulnerable with specific needs like women, children, old persons, persons with handicap:

-Specifics kits (clothing, 1 baby Kit, 2 hygienic cotton pads, 1 kettle 2 flashlights) were distributed to 1500 women with babies under 9 months. IOM has organized the distribution in the various targeted sites by combining this activity with a campaign of vaccination in collaboration with the Regional Direction of the Ministry of Health for the children who were not vaccinated or whose vaccinations were not updated. This initiative was very successful and allowed beneficiaries to better protect their babies against illness/epidemics;

-Distribution of shoes to 3000 beneficiaries out of which 2600 were for children (5-9 years) and clothes (second hand) for a total of 11400 persons (500 women , 400 men and 10500 children);

-Distribution of a small cash for assets to 1,436 heads of most vulnerable households (809 women and 627 men) to allow the beneficiaries to buy equipment /emergency asset to improve their livelihood;

#### 12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:

The initial amount for the cash for asset to be distributed to each beneficiary was 100 USD, however this amount was revised to 67 USD in order to harmonize the amount with the one distributed at the national level by the national counterpart. This allows adding to the targeted number 436 additional beneficiaries.

Moreover, the organization of timely and dignified emergency homeward transportation for 100 Niger national returnees and 100 other third country nationals (TCNs) willing to return home upon completion of registration was also planned. However, the allocation for this activity could not be fully used within the original timeframe because during the identification and registration of needs and beneficiaries among displaced people, the interviewees did not express the will to be assisted to go back home. A request of reallocation of this budget to purchase additional NFIs was submitted in order to increase the number of beneficiaries. Within the framework of this project, it was also planned to organize a timely and dignified emergency homeward transportation for 100 Nigerien national returnees and 100 other third country nationals (TCNs) willing to return home upon completion of registration. However, the allocation for this activity could not be fully used within the original timeframe because during the identification and registration of needs and beneficiaries among displaced people, the interviewees did not express the will to be assisted to go back home. A no cost extension and reprogramming of the budget lines initially planned for this activity was requested with regards the increasing arrival of new people and additional gaps still persistent in terms of NFIs in order to undertake additional distribution of basic and specific essential kit items to new targeted most vulnerable beneficiaries in need, in particular women and children and to combine it with a vaccination campaign because there were still lot of women with babies among the returnees who were not selected

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?   | YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| <b>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b): 2a</b><br><b>If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0):</b>  |   |
| 14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?   | YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>The project has not been evaluated yet but monitoring during the course of the implementation helped adjust to the increased needs in the field and fine-tune strategies (the shelter strategy better contextualized in the framework of urban planning with municipalities, the documentation campaign is another example of the priorities defined for 2014 as a result of the monitoring of pre-registration made in 2013.)</p> |   |

## ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

| CERF Project Code | Cluster/Sector                  | Agency | Implementing Partner Name | Partner Type | Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$ | Date First Installment Transferred | Start Date of CERF Funded Activities By Partner | Comments/Remarks  |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------|--|------------------------------------|---|---|
| 13-HCR-042        | Multi-sector refugee assistance | UNHCR  | CNE                       | GOV          | \$100,000                                    | 1-Jul-13                           | 1-Jul-13  | UNHCR had a pre-existing sub-agreement with the CNE for a total amount of \$1.362.050, so first installment for this project could be made in July 2013. Final adjustments were made at the end of the year.                        |
| 13-HCR-042        | Multi-sector refugee assistance | UNHCR  | ACTED                     | INGO         | \$150,000                                    | 1-Jul-13                           | 1-Jul-13  | UNHCR had a pre-existing sub-agreement with ACTED, so first installment for this project could be made in July 2013. Final adjustments were made at the end of the year. Total funds disbursed to ACTED for this project: \$259.794 |
| 13-HCR-042        | Multi-sector refugee assistance | UNHCR  | IRC                       | INGO         | \$200,000                                    | 1-Jul-13                           | 1-Jul-13  | UNHCR had a pre-existing sub-agreement with IRC, so first installment for this project could be made in July 2013. Final adjustments were made at the end of the year. Total funds disbursed to IRC for this project: \$338.361     |
| 13-IOM-019        | Protection                      | IOM    | Red Cross                 | RedC         | \$12,000                                     | 1-Dec-13                           | 1-Dec-13  | Payments in cash paid to red cross teams after every operation in the field   |



## ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

|       |  |
|-------|--|
| DREC  | Direction Régionale de l'Etat Civil (local authority)  |
| CNE   | Commission nationale d'Eligibilité (central authority) |
| CAC   | Comité d'Action Communautaire                          |
| ICRC  | International Committee of the Red Cross               |
| TNC   | Third Country nationals                                |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commission for Refugees.           |