



Niger Crisis Response Plan 2020

2020

Funding Required

\$27,073,795

People In Need

3,200,000

Target Beneficiaries

709,510

IOM Vision

In Niger, IOM seeks to reinforce protection at the community level through a scale-up of humanitarian assistance to crisis-affected populations while promoting resilience through advocacy and direct action to support the transition and recovery of affected communities. Reinforcing the referral mechanism for health and protection cases to national/regional and humanitarian health and protection structures also remains a priority. In addition, IOM supports the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and Disaster Management through capacity building to strengthen the Government of Niger's policies, procedures and tools to manage forced displacement cycles, disaster risk reduction and build the resilience of communities impacted by climate change.

Context Analysis

In 2020, the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) determined that over 3.2 million individuals will be in need of assistance across all sectors. The lack of organised formal displacement sites leads displaced households to occupy public infrastructures, free land or to cohabitate with host families. New and existing spontaneous displacement sites are currently devoid of any basic social services like schools, health centers, watering points or some require rehabilitation of said structures. The hospitality provided by host families is not without consequence as their livelihood capacity is seen as reduced, hence reducing resilience due to the obligation to share

the various basic social services which in most cases did not satisfy the needs of the host community before the crisis. In addition, Niger being a major corridor for irregular migration, community stabilisation initiatives are required in order to support the Government of Niger and Nigerienne civil society to increase communities' resilience and integration as well as to reduce the push factors for irregular and forced migration. The transhumance phenomenon in Niger has been affected with the ongoing crisis in the Lake Chad and Liptako Gourma forcing the nomadic population to deviate from historical routes and encroach on arable lands, creating tensions between pastoral and farming communities which have led to conflict and displacement (IDPs) in some communities.

The number of people in need has risen significantly in 2020, especially for forced displacement related to armed conflict. The increase in 2020 over 2019 is due to several factors including; i) the Maradi crisis which worsened with over 41,000 refugees newly arrived in 2019 (UNHCR); ii) ongoing crisis in the Diffa region with 26,725 newly displaced in 2019; and iii) the exacerbation of the situation along the three borders between Niger, Burkina Faso and Mali (Liptako Gourma).

For all regional transhumance-related activities, please see IOM's [Sahel Transhumance Crisis Response Plan 2020](#).

Coordination

IOM in Niger co-leads the Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI) Working Group (GTABNA, for its French acronym) in collaboration with the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and Disaster Management (MAH). IOM is also an active participant in the Protection, Health and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) clusters in Niger. IOM also participates at the Inter-Cluster Coordination (ICC) group representing GTABNA and is also a member of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). IOM actively collaborates also with the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) in Niger in implementing emergency shelters and NFI assistance.

In 2020, the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and Disaster Management (MAH) was mandated to manage data on IDPs and returnees in Niger. IOM, in support to and in collaboration with the MAH and local authorities, will implement its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to monitor movement trends of IDPs and returnees (Nigeriens returning from Mali or Burkina Faso) in the regions of Tahoua and Tillabéry and only in line with requests from MAH, which complements activities already ongoing on flow monitoring of routes of irregular migration to Libya and Algeria, which IOM already conducts in those two regions.

Through its sub-office in Diffa, IOM coordinates response in shelter and NFIs for the Lake Chad Basin crisis. In collaboration with UNHCR, IOM is assisting refugees newly arrived in the Maradi region of Niger from Nigeria with shelter and NFI assistance.

IOM Capacity

IOM has dedicated staff in Diffa covering the Lake Chad Basin crisis and also a dedicated team in Niamey comprising four staff covering the Liptako Gourma crisis. IOM's implementation

strategy relies on partnerships with local NGOs or communal associations, where possible, through cash for work activities contributing to improving local community resilience through the injection of cash into the economy.

In Niger, IOM is responding to two humanitarian crises resulting from armed conflict and natural hazards (more specifically floods) that have forcibly displaced populations. IOM is the lead agency in the Shelter and NFI working group and is one of the leading agencies with the capacity to provide protection and WASH activities.

Objective

Saving lives and protecting people on the move

\$14,573,795

Funding Required

209,510

Target Beneficiaries

IOM aims to contribute to reducing the vulnerability of affected populations comprising of displaced persons and vulnerable host families in areas affected by armed conflict or natural disasters. IOM will target 8,000 vulnerable IDP households in the regions of Diffa and Maradi; 4,000 refugee households in Maradi and Diffa and 2,000 returnees households in the two regions of Diffa and Maradi affected by conflict with direct humanitarian emergency assistance with a focus on resilience.

Shelter and settlements

Funding Required

\$11,990,454

IOM will provide assistance through the provision of emergency and transitional shelters in line with cluster standards and non-food items (NFIs) to the most vulnerable population affected by the consequences of armed conflict in the region Lake Chad Basin, that has consequently led to insecurity and forced displacement in Niger. Target groups will be IDPs, refugees, returnees and vulnerable host communities since displaced persons seek refuge in host communities that were already vulnerable before the additional pressures of insecurity and forced displacement in the region. Humanitarian assistance is based on a vulnerability index in which all affected populations are rated for prioritisation of humanitarian assistance. In the region of Diffa, assistance will be in the form of emergency shelter kits and NFI kits, whilst in Maradi, assistance will be in the form of a combination of both composed kits and cash assistance through vouchers, given market availability in the region.

IOM will also provide shelter and NFI assistance to affected populations by the Liptako Gourma crisis in the border between Niger, Mali and Burkina Faso.

Provision of water, sanitation and hygiene in emergencies

Funding Required

\$783,341

IOM will provide assistance to vulnerable, armed crisis-affected populations with household-level latrines, that will be in line with the WASH cluster strategy, for all beneficiaries that have been assisted with emergency shelters in the regions of Diffa and Maradi. In the regions of Tillabery and Tahoua, IOM will assist with community emergency latrines in sites that will be targeted for assistance with e-shelters. IOM will also conduct hygiene awareness for all the targeted sites and provide hand washing posts in the sites assisted with e-shelters in all affected regions.

Displacement Tracking for Humanitarian Response

Funding Required

\$300,000

IOM started the implementation of its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Niger in 2016 with the introduction of the flow monitoring component, which helps in tracking migratory trends, movements and flows passing through Niger in both northbound and southbound directions, particularly on the migratory routes heading from/to Libya and Algeria. The roll-out of the DTM in armed conflict settings in Niger allows to identify and track the movement trends and provide a humanitarian needs snapshot of the affected populations in the regions of Tahoua and Tillabéry. It is considered as an expansion of existing flow monitoring exercises already operational in Niger under IOM's Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism (MRRM) program to help better understanding migration trends and patterns of irregular migration.

Health Support

Funding Required

\$1,500,000

IOM aims to ensure that conflict-affected vulnerable households have access to adequate medical assistance. IOM plans to support local health facilities in providing services to the affected populations or in providing direct support through the provision of long-lasting insecticide mosquito nets, included in NFI kits, to meet the specific needs of the conflict-affected population in the regions of Diffa and Maradi.

Objective

Driving solutions to displacement

\$12,500,000

Funding Required

500,000

Target Beneficiaries

Target beneficiaries include communities hosting third-country migrants, communities of origin for Nigerien migrants and communities hosting displaced populations from consequences of armed conflict, along with both host populations and populations in movement, including IDPs and refugees.

Community stabilization

Funding Required

\$10,000,000

IOM aims to implement community stabilisation initiatives in order to support the Government of Niger and Nigerienne civil society to increase communities' resilience and integration, as well as to reduce the push factors for irregular and forced migration, but also the integration of displaced population within host communities in a protracted crisis situation. As a result, community stabilisation initiatives will aim to improve access to basic services through the rehabilitation and construction of infrastructures, revitalising local economies, providing trainings on good governance, improving food security, promoting social cohesion through cultural events, and creating spaces for dialogue among and between civil society actors, local authorities, displaced population and host communities whilst taking into consideration the needs of marginalised communities and displaced communities. Community stabilisation also aims at coping with desertification and inundation challenges observed in desert areas which are a source of conflict between pastoral communities and cultivators. In this regard, activities to prevent further desertification and to support water management will be implemented with the full involvement of the concerned communities. Community stabilisation may also include the recuperation of land, planting of trees, construction of protective fences and harnessing of natural water sources for the benefit and ownership of the affected communities.

Health system strengthening

Funding Required

\$500,000

In transitional, post-crisis and return and reintegration situations, IOM's migration health activities seek to support the recovery and strengthening of resilient health systems with the aim to move from the provision of essential to comprehensive health services. IOM will assist crisis-affected populations, the government and host communities to promote health equity by strengthening health care systems and health referrals networks. IOM's efforts under this objective aim to contribute to collective outcomes for Sustainable Development Goal 3, to ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages, and the achievement of Universal Health Coverage.

Durable Solutions

Funding Required

\$2,000,000

IOM aims to support displaced populations and promote local integration in host communities in the region of Diffa and Maradi, by providing durable solutions to their shelter needs through transitional shelters and livelihood support in the form of income-generating activities.

OPERATIONAL PRESENCE

68
International staff and
affiliated work force

376
National staff and affiliated
work force

8
IOM Field Offices