

IN SUPPORT OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY OF NIGER



PEOPLE REACHED

Climate and
environment



43,287

Disasters
and crises



43,287

Health and
wellbeing



536,525

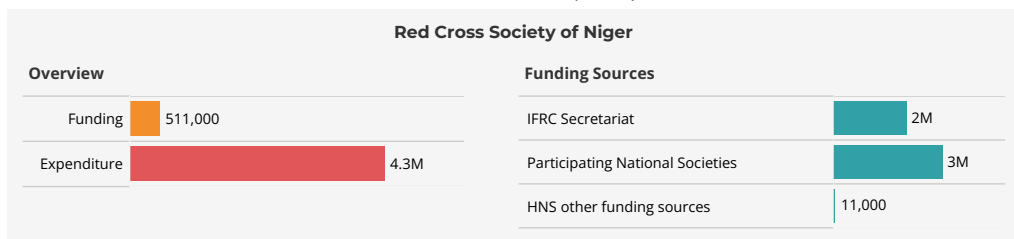
Migration and
displacement










26,160

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



IFRC network

Country	Funding Requirement	Not reported	
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term Funding Requirement	Not reported	
	Funding	 4.4M	
	Expenditure	 3.7M	
	Emergency Operations	Funding Requirement	Not reported
		Funding	 3.4M
		Expenditure	 1.2M
Participating National Societies	Funding Requirement	Not reported	
	Funding	 6.1M	
	Expenditure	 3.9M	
HNS other funding sources	Funding Requirement	Not reported	
	Funding	 11,000	

Appeal number **MAANE002**



*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment



Number of people reached with activities addressing

 Environmental problems	43,000
 Heatwave risk reduction, preparedness or response	43,000
 Rising climate risks	43,000



Disasters and crises






Number of people reached with

 Disaster risk reduction	43,000
 Emergency response and early recovery programmes	43,000



Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached by the National Society with

 Contextually appropriate health services	537,000
 Training in first aid	730
 Psychosocial and mental health services	76,000
 Immunization services	1,000
 Contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	85,000



200

Number of people donating blood



Migration and displacement



Migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection

26,000



Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes

15,000

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

- has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move



Values, power and inclusion

Number of people

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

- has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan

ENABLING FUNCTIONS



National Society development

- ✓ National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
National Society							
Belgian Red Cross	1.6M						
British Red Cross	844,000						
Danish Red Cross	2.4M	●					
Finnish Red Cross	235,000						
French Red Cross	366,000						
Spanish Red Cross	628,000						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 6.1M**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

Niger continues to face a complex and protracted humanitarian crisis, marked by persistent security instability, recurrent climate shocks, growing food insecurity and migratory movements. The regions of Tillaberi, Tahoua and Diffa are particularly affected by attacks from non-state armed groups, resulting in massive population displacement, loss of life and socio-economic disruption.

At the same time, the country is suffering the consequences of climate change with severe floods and droughts, aggravating the vulnerability of rural communities. According to the Cadre Harmonise April 2025, more than 2.2 million people will be severely food insecure during the lean season. In terms of health, epidemics of measles, meningitis and diphtheria have been recorded, totaling 129 deaths between January and April 2025.

Restrictions related to regional sanctions (ECOWAS, UEMOA) and local security constraints have limited humanitarian access and slowed down the implementation of programmes, sometimes imposing military escorts for field missions.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In the first half of 2025, the Red Cross Society of Niger deepened its commitment to climate resilience by integrating environmental considerations across its interventions. Key achievements included restoring degraded pastoral land in Chanyassou to support livelihoods and combat desertification and developing market gardening sites in Gorou Kaina, Alpha Koira, and Dezardabou to enhance food security and water efficiency. The National Society also evaluated restoration proposals in Maradi to ensure ecological relevance and impact, while training on market gardening and pest management empowered communities with sustainable agricultural skills to better adapt to climate change.

Disasters and crises

In this reporting period, the Red Cross Society of Niger advanced community resilience and disaster preparedness through decentralized capacity-building workshops and training on climate-sensitive risk reduction planning. It promoted the national Disaster Risk Management Strategy in Tahoua to ensure unified implementation and actively participated in humanitarian coordination, including contributing to the IFRC Complex Emergency Appeal. The National Society also strengthened early warning systems by submitting a preventive action plan and engaging the public on World Meteorological Day. Field monitoring, logistical support, and multisectoral project coordination further reinforced its disaster response capabilities.

Health and wellbeing

Between January and June 2025, the Red Cross Society of Niger strengthened community health systems by training health workers and volunteers in integrated disease and community-based surveillance, as well as malnutrition prevention. It supported epidemic response and migrant assistance through medical supply chain operations in Maradi, Tahoua, and Agadez, and jointly supervised nutrition projects in Niamey to ensure quality and local relevance. The National Society also actively contributed to health coordination platforms, including the health cluster and rapid response mechanism, to deliver timely and effective emergency health interventions.

Values, power and inclusion

In the first quarter of 2025, the Red Cross Society of Niger continued its humanitarian support for migrants and people on the move in Agadez, Arlit, and Assamaka, focusing on health, protection, and Restoring Family Links (RFL). It provided medical consultations, facilitated phone calls for reconnecting families, and distributed humanitarian kits to migrants turned back at borders. The National Society also gathered community feedback, conducted post-distribution surveys, and revitalized its migration project steering committee. Strengthened collaboration with local authorities and internal coordination ensured more effective and aligned field interventions.

Enabling local actors

In this reporting period, the Red Cross Society of Niger made progress in strengthening its institutional capacity despite operating under challenging conditions, including the closure of the ICRC office and regional crises. It rolled out the Efficiency, Impact, Localization (EIL) process, developed a Country Operational Plan, and conducted internal audits to reinforce governance and accountability. Key internal manuals were drafted to guide financial management, income-generating activities, and operational procedures. The launch of the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) Project supported branch empowerment and community initiatives, while technical missions across five regions and the review of the Unified Plan ensured strategic alignment. The National Society also advanced youth engagement by digitizing its volunteer database, training departmental trainers, and initiating Red Cross Clubs in schools.

Simultaneously, the National Society strengthened its humanitarian diplomacy and operational transparency. It amplified its public presence through strategic communications on social media and commemorative events, while monitoring media to counter disinformation. Activities included International Humanitarian Law (IHL) training, awareness campaigns and partnerships with authorities and community leaders. Governance improvements focused on Human Resources digitization via Sage Payroll, financial transparency through digital tools such as TOMPRO and Sage systems, and training on WAEMU standards. Infrastructure projects were coordinated in response to ECOWAS/UEMOA sanctions and [digital transformation](#) efforts enhanced interdepartmental connectivity and logistical efficiency.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

During the reporting period, no major changes were made to the Unified plan in terms of overall objectives, expected results or indicators. However, strategic adjustments have been made in response to the changing humanitarian and institutional context, including the departure of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) from the area of intervention and the intensification of advocacy efforts for respect for humanitarian principles.

The ICRC's withdrawal marked a significant turning point in the local humanitarian environment. This departure led to a strategic reorientation aimed at strengthening the National Society's positioning as a leading humanitarian actor, particularly through intensified advocacy for International Humanitarian law (IHL) and increased outreach.

Several constraints have also affected the implementation of the plan which includes logistical constraints in the form of difficulties in accessing certain areas, human constraints in the form of staff turnovers and institutional constraints in the form of departure of ICRC.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on IFRC emergencies, visit IFRC GO page: [Niger](#)

Name	Niger Floods
Appeal number	MDRNE030
People assisted	250,000
Duration	12 months (19 September 2024 to 30 September 2025)
Funding requirements	IFRC funding requirement through the Appeal: CHF 4 million Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 8 million
Operational Strategy	Niger Floods Operational Strategy

Since heavy rains began in late July 2024 and continued through September, flooding in Niger has worsened, exacerbating the country's already fragile socioeconomic conditions. Communities in refugee camps, peripheral neighbourhoods, flood-prone areas and densely populated urban zones have been particularly affected due to inadequate drainage systems. By 13 September, 924,799 people across 125,772 households had been impacted, with 95,028 homes destroyed, 309 lives lost and significant losses of food, crops and livestock. The floods have displaced many, forcing them into schools-turned shelters or with relatives, leaving them vulnerable to protection risks and diseases such as malaria and cholera. A cholera outbreak in the Tahoua region has affected 10 health centres, with 172 confirmed cases and 6 deaths. More than 400,000 people face a heightened risk of waterborne diseases, particularly children and pregnant women. The floods have also deepened an existing food crisis, worsened by ECOWAS and WAEMU sanctions since July 2023, with the destruction of thousands of hectares of crops threatening food security.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The Red Cross Society of Niger implemented a comprehensive operational strategy in response to severe flooding that affected over a million people across the country. The operation integrated emergency relief, recovery and resilience-building to support vulnerable communities. During the initial phase, the focus was on life-saving assistance, including the provision of shelter, food, water, health, and hygiene services, with special attention to protection, gender, and inclusion.

The National Society's interventions under this emergency appeal consisted of the following components:

Shelter, Housing and Settlements: Distribution of emergency shelter materials and essential household items to displaced families whose homes were destroyed or damaged by the floods. Shelter kits provision to enable families to construct or reinforce temporary shelters.

Livelihoods: Address the loss of income and assets, emergency food assistance provision to families most affected by the floods. Provision of farm inputs such as seeds and fertilizers to resume agricultural activities, while selected households receive livestock and animal health services, including treatment and vaccination.

Health and Care, Including Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): Distribution of long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets to prevent malaria, as well as the supply of first aid kits to support ambulance and community health services. Affected households receive water treatment chemicals and essential storage equipment such as jerrycans, buckets, and wash basins.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion: Emphasise protection, gender, and inclusion by ensuring that the specific needs of vulnerable groups are met through targeted actions. Dignity kits distribution among women and girls to promote menstrual health and personal hygiene.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2025, the Red Cross Society of Niger integrated environmental considerations into several aspects of its interventions, in line with its commitments to climate resilience and sustainable management of natural resources. The National Society's notable climate and environmental activities included targeting for the recovery of pastoral land in Chanyassou where hectares of degraded land were identified for restoration, contributing to the fight against desertification and to the improvement of pastoral livelihoods.

The National Society's contribution of to the development of marketing gardening sites in places such as Gorou Kaina, Alpha Koira and Dezardabou have enabled beneficiaries to have access to developed agricultural plots and has helped promote sustainable agriculture, food insecurity and efficient water management. The National Society's analysis of environmental restoration proposals in Maradi aims to improve the relevance and ecological impact of the planned interventions.

The Red Cross Society of Niger conducted training on market gardening techniques and integrated pest management cultures which helped strengthen local capacities for a more ecological and resilient agriculture in the face of climate change.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial support for the implementation of projects focused on climate resilience, in particular through the loss and damage, community resilience and Albarka programmes. The IFRC also supported capacity building of national and local teams through training, planning workshops and the sharing of common tools, promoting a better integration of environmental risks into the humanitarian response.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, visit IFRC GO page: [Niger](#).

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In this reporting period, the Red Cross Society of Niger continued its efforts to strengthen the resilience of communities and improve disaster preparedness and response. These efforts included the decentralization of capacity building by organizing workshops with MD focal points and regional executive secretaries strengthen coordination and clarify roles in risk management. The National Society worked on popularizing the national strategy for [Disaster Risk Management 2021-2025](#) in Tahoua to ensure common understanding and effective implementation. It trained community actors in the development of local climate-sensitive risk reduction plans, integrating resilience to disasters.

The Red Cross of Niger participated in humanitarian coordination with active presence in the humanitarian consultation and it was involved in the drafting of the IFRC Complex Emergency Appeal. Under [anticipatory actions](#) and early warnings interventions, the National Society submitted the preventive action plan and installed a booth on World Meteorological Day to promote early warning mechanisms. Furthermore, it conducted monitoring of field activities and support to partners which included supervision in various regions, logistical support and coordination of multisectoral projects.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and strategic support in areas such as the revision and submission of the Preventive Action Plans and also supported the integration of anticipatory actions in the 2025 planning. It hosted a webinar on linkages between climate and conflict and supported the capacity building efforts of the National Society. IFRC mechanisms such as the disaster response emergency fund ([DREF](#)) and the IFRC Emergency Appeal are utilized by the National Society in times of disasters and crises to effectively support those who face immediate needs during times of emergency.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Between January and Jun 2025, the Red Cross of Niger, through its health department, continued to implement its priorities aimed at strengthening the capacity of the community health system, supporting epidemiological surveillance, improving access to medicines and contributing to the prevention of malnutrition. Key interventions undertaken by the National Society included training of health workers and staff in integrated disease surveillance to improve early response to epidemics; training health workers in the various districts on [community-based surveillance](#); training community volunteers on malnutrition to strengthen screening and awareness-raising activities at the local level.

Faced with the difficulty of accessing health services in some remote areas of the Maradi region, the Red Cross Society of Niger, with the support of the French Red Cross, has set up a system of mobile clinics. Between January and March 2025, more than 9,900 people were able to receive primary care, immunizations, antenatal consultations and community health counselling, directly in their villages. The mobile teams, made up of trained health workers and National Society volunteers, have led to a significant reduction in cases of preventable diseases, especially among children and pregnant women.

The National Society provided support for the medical supply chain through receipt and shipment of medicines to Maradi, Tahoua and Agadez, as part of the epidemic response and assistance projects for migrants. The National Society also conducted joint supervision of the nutrition project in Commune IV in Niamey with the regional health services in order to ensure the quality of the intervention and its local anchoring. Furthermore, the National Society's health department participated in technical health coordination meetings, the health cluster and the rapid response mechanism to ensure a coordinated and adapted health response to emergencies.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** provided both technical and financial support to the National Society for training in integrated disease surveillance as well as the supply of medicines for projects related to migrants and epidemics. It also supported the National Society's coordination with other National Societies and helped the National Society's participation in national coordination platforms.

The **French Red Cross** provided support to the National Society under health and wellbeing.



The Red Cross of Niger conducts post-distribution monitoring surveys to gauge the effectiveness of programmes. (Photo: IFRC)



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In the first quarter of 2025, the Red Cross Society of Niger continued its humanitarian interventions with migrants and people on the move, particularly in the strategic areas of Agadez, Arlit and Assamaka, in line with its objectives of humanitarian assistance, protection and Restoring Family Links (RFL). Key interventions undertaken by the National Society included carrying out medical consultations in the treatment rooms of Agadez and Arlit, allowing early care for vulnerable migrants. Under the RFL protection and services, the National Society facilitated telephone calls for migrants which allowed beneficiaries to reconnect with their loved ones.

The National Society distributed humanitarian kits to people, including migrants that were turned back at the borders and also collected community feedback through suggestion boxes. The National Society conducted post-distribution survey by training volunteers to assess the satisfaction of beneficiaries. It organized 2025 planning workshop and worked on revitalization of the migration project steering committee to ensure effective operational and technical steering.

The Red Cross Society of Niger also worked on strengthening collaboration with local authorities and actively participated in internal coordination to better align interventions in the field.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical, strategic and institutional support to the National Society on migration which included components such as funding and technical support for medical consultations, distribution of kits under the Migrant Agadez project. It provided support for organization of workshop and the validation of the National Society migration strategy. The IFRC also facilitated the National Society's Sahel+ Cluster/Red Talks for the sharing of good practices between National Societies in the region. The IFRC also contribute to the revitalization of the Migration Consultation Framework.

The ICRC provides support to the National Society under the [Restoring Family Links](#) initiative.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In this reporting period, the Red Cross Society of Niger continued to strengthen inclusion, transparency and accountability to communities through its departments. Key activities in this reporting period under Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) strengthening included ACE training to relay humanitarian messages while respecting local cultural values, evaluation of the accountability mechanisms, collection of feedback and implementation of community consultation frameworks to promote listening and participation of communities in decision-making. The National Society implemented feedback mechanisms, albeit limited in number, illustrating efforts to establish bilateral communication with beneficiaries. The National Society also conducted Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) training for staff and volunteers.

The National Society conducted training on International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and humanitarian principles in Maradi in February. The National Society's publications focused on neutrality, the protection of civilians, the fight against fake news and the rights of children in conflict situations.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the National Society in the gradual integration of Accountability to Affected Populations components into IFRC-supported projects, with a commitment to formalize these mechanisms through the creation of regional ACE focal points.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging, and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The **British Red Cross** supports the National Society's humanitarian response in areas of high mobility (Agadez, Assamaka).

The **Danish Red Cross** supports the National Society's projects in the fields of migration, protection and psychosocial support.

The **French Red Cross** supports the National Society in the area of health and wellbeing, ensuring that vulnerable people receive medical care that they need.

Movement coordination

The Red Cross Society of Niger ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

In Niger, the ICRC provides assistance to people affected by the conflict in the south-east of the country, as well as to those fleeing the fighting in northeast Nigeria. The ICRC provides support through relief supplies, treating the wounded, ensuring water supplies and supporting farmers. The ICRC also monitors compliance with international humanitarian law (IHL), ensures the protection of detainees and helps them maintain contact with their families.

External coordination

The Red Cross Society of Niger has maintained a constant dialogue on inter-agency partnership and humanitarian coordination. The National Society participated in several coordination platforms which included national clusters on protection, MHPSS, shelter and food security. It participated in inter-agency technical groups and maintained regular coordination with UN agencies such as the IOM, UNICEF, UNHCR and WHO for actions supporting migrants, refugees and internally displaced people.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2025, the Red Cross Society of Niger advanced its National Society development agenda, despite operating in a challenging environment shaped by the unexpected closure of the ICRC office and increasing pressure on resources due to ongoing security, climate, and migration crises. The National Society focused on institutional strengthening through the rollout of the EIL (Efficiency – Impact – Localization) process, the development of a Country Operational Plan, and the internal audit of accounts. It also prioritized the drafting of key internal manuals covering financial management, income-generating activities, and operational procedures—laying a solid foundation for improved governance and accountability.

Simultaneously, the Red Cross Society of Niger invested in branch strengthening and governance by launching the IFRC National Society Investment Alliance ([NSIA](#)) Project, which emphasized IGAs, community nurseries, and branch empowerment. Technical support missions were conducted across five regions, with active involvement from regional committees. The Unified Plan was reviewed and shared across departments to ensure alignment. On the financial front, the National Society developed concept notes to attract funding and initiated new partnerships. Local micro-initiatives also began to show early economic promise. In the area of volunteering and youth engagement, the Red Cross Society of Niger began digitizing its volunteer database, trained new departmental trainers, and initiated plans to establish Red Cross Clubs in educational institutions—further embedding its presence in communities.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the Red Cross Society of Niger in its National Society development initiatives. This included interventions such as the development of the strategic plan, monitoring tools and project structuring. It also supported capitalization sessions, inter-party meetings and working groups on risk management, the cash approach and local governance. The IFRC also supported the National Society on development recommendations for the coming months under National Society development. IFRC funding mechanisms such as the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance ([NSIA](#)) and the IFRC Capacity Building Fund ([CBF](#)) are utilized for National Society development initiatives.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Under its humanitarian diplomacy efforts in the first half of 2025, the Red Cross of Niger worked on strengthening its strategic communications and humanitarian diplomacy efforts to build public trust, improve understanding of the role of the Red Cross and increase its legitimacy with institutions and communities. The National Society regularly posted content on social media sites such as Facebook, Twitter and the website to highlight humanitarian actions, commemorative days, institutional events and the fundamental principles of the Movement. Media monitoring provided on a quarterly basis to monitor the reputation of the National Society and anticipate the challenges of disinformation.

The National Society also organized key events such as training on International Humanitarian Law (IHL), tribute to President Bandiare Ali, and awareness campaigns on neutrality, the protection of civilians and the fight against fake news and anti-personnel mines. It also actively monitored conventions, accreditation and partnerships with national and international authorities, participated in institutional consultation frameworks, and strengthened its collaboration with decentralized government services, religious leaders and community actors to increase the reach of humanitarian messages.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society with strategic and operational support, particularly in the structuring of the communication department as a transversal body, intervening in both humanitarian projects and institutional activities. The IFRC supported the implementation of awareness-raising, ACE training and communication campaigns related to IHL. It also contributed to capacity development in social media management, reporting, humanitarian diplomacy and multimedia content production, and popularizing disaster risk management strategy.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Within this reporting period, the Red Cross Society of Niger strengthened its governance and accountability mechanisms, with a focus on personnel management, financial transparency, integrity and risk management. In the area of human resources, the National Society conducted rigorous monitoring of staff and careers, compliance with legal obligations, recruitment of staff for various projects and digitization of HR data through the Sage Payroll. Under financial management, the National Society adopted digital systems such as TOMPRO, Sage GESCOM, Sage IMMO, carried out annual audits on several projects, conducted training on WAEMU standards and monitored financial reports for the board and partners. The National Society also disseminated internal procedures, implemented post-audit action plans, initiated a culture of integrity and awareness of fraud and corruption prevention.

In the area of digital transformation, the Red Cross Society of Niger carried out digitalization of human resources and logistics for a more efficient monitoring of headcount, payroll and stocks. It worked on improved digital infrastructures for better interconnection between departments and the use of digital tools for document management and financial planning.

In the context of ECOWAS/UEMOA sanctions and complex security, the National Society coordinated infrastructure projects, completed key purchases, and supported the relocation of headquarters and the closure of the ICRC office. The Red Cross Society of Niger implemented local digital solutions for administrative and logistical management.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both technical and financial assistance to the National Society in its efforts under accountability and agility. The IFRC support has helped consolidate governance, digitalization and the culture of results. This has been essential in guaranteeing effective, responsible and innovative management at the service of vulnerable communities.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Mid-Year Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

- Experience has shown that when CEA is integrated from the beginning of any project, the quality of the intervention and the trust of the communities increase significantly. The consultation frameworks and the regular collection of feedback made it possible to adapt the responses to the real needs of the beneficiaries
- The implementation of digital tools has improved rigour in administrative, financial and logistical management. However, it also revealed a need for technical capacity building for sustainable ownership
- The lack of synchronization between certain departments (finance, logistics, Human Resources) has sometimes led to delays, non-conformities or duplication in activities. It is best to work on the development of a quarterly cross-sectoral planning system, with mandatory technical coordination meetings
- Development projects are most effective when the national structure is stable, with competent human resources and clear internal procedures. Future efforts will focus on the formalization of an organizational development plan including the revision of the organizational chart, a staff training plan and an up-to-date internal policy
- The lack of a clear exit strategy in some previous projects has weakened the sustainability of the gains. Future efforts will focus on mandatory integration of exit plans and community relay mechanisms into project design documents

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Restoring Hope through Women's Empowerment – Diffa Mothers' Club

In the Diffa region, the Mothers' Clubs initiative has enabled more than 1,500 vulnerable women, most of whom are internally displaced, to regain a dignified livelihood. Through training in income-generating activities, awareness-raising sessions on maternal and child health and material support, these women have been able to create micro-enterprises (small shops, soap factories, weaving, etc.). This community strengthened solidarity among the participants and improve the economic situation of hundreds of households, while contributing to the reduction of gender-based violence through their empowerment. The project has been integrated into community monitoring mechanisms, ensuring its continuity. This illustrates a successful model of multisectoral intervention carried out by the Red Cross Society of Niger and its partners.

2

Accessible Care for Remote Populations – Mobile Clinics in Maradi

Faced with the difficulty of accessing health services in some remote areas of the Maradi region, the Red Cross Society of Niger, with the support of the French Red Cross, has set up a system of mobile clinics. Between January and March 2025, more than 9,900 people were able to receive primary care, immunizations, antenatal consultations and community health counselling, directly in their villages. The mobile teams, made up of trained health workers and National Society volunteers, have led to a significant reduction in cases of preventable diseases, especially among children and pregnant women.

ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the [8+3 reporting template](#) contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Mid-Year Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in mid-year reports
2. Visibility	Not included in mid-year reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 30 June 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [NE Niger MYR Financials.pdf](#)
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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