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Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

Nigeria: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation	Operation n° MDRNG024
Date of Issue: 08 July 2019	Glide number: FL-2018-000120-NGA
Date of disaster: 25 July 2018	
Operation start date: 25 July 2018	Operation end date: 25 December 2018
Host National Society: Nigerian Red Cross Society	Operation budget: CHF 253,671
Number of people affected: 15,701 individuals or 1,814 households	Number of people assisted: 5,549 individuals or 878 households
N° of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: Two (2); Nigerian Red Cross Society and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: Ministry of Health (MoH), National emergency Management Agency (NEMA), State Emergency management Agency (SEMA), and State Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA).	

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, and Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the Nigerian Red Cross Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions. To note, the Netherlands Red Cross and the Canadian Government, contributed to replenishing the DREF for this operation.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

On the 13th of July 2018, seven (07) states of Nigeria witnessed torrential rainfall resulting in widespread flooding. The states that were reported to have devastating floods that affected communities within these states include Katsina in the North West, Niger and Abuja FCT in the North Central, Yobe and Bauchi in the North East, Ogun and Ondo States in the South West. As the rainy season in Nigeria reached its peak, different parts of the country received drenching rain fall resulting in widespread flooding in most of the country's part.

The reports received from the local Branches of Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS)

indicated that communities in Kakurduma, Tudun Tukare Sabuwa, Mai Tambura, Tashan Buja and Gidan Tara in



*NRCS Volunteers evacuating affected persons from flooded communities.
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Katsina State were severely affected by the floods, causing displacement of a total number of 3,765 people, in addition to deaths, injuries, and damage to farms crops.

In Niger state, about 300 people were affected, 185 displaced, 50 casualties were recorded hospitalized. A total number of eight 8 people were reported dead due to flooding with others reported as missing. The deceased bodies were recovered following a downpour in Rafi-Gora village and Gangare Saji in Kontagora Local Government Area of the state.

In Bauchi state, about 4,984 were people affected by the flooding, whilst 280 households were displaced 7 deaths recorded. The flooding struck Bakin Ruwa, Rilway Kobi Street and Miri in Bauchi metropolis. During the same period other locations of federal low cost, Yelwa, Kagadama, Yakubu Wanna Street and Fadama were affected as houses collapsed resulting in the deaths recorded. In Ondo state about 3,200 people were affected by the floods, with a total number of 2,000 people having been displaced by the floods and 40 reported injured.

In total, approximately 15,701 people were affected, out of which 5,549 people were reported to have been displaced as highlighted in the table below:

Table 1: Number of affected persons across the state concern.

States	# of affected people	# of injured people	# of displaced people	# of missing people	Death toll
Katsina	3,765	48	2,568	20	50
Ogun	452	13	351	0	15
Ondo	3,200	40	2,000	0	0
Bauchi	4,984	0	280	0	7
Niger	300	50	350	0	8
Abuja	3,000	20	0	0	1
Total	15,701	171	5,549	20	81

NB: At the end of the operation, the number of affected people had increased by 5,000 (in Niger state) more than the number indicated in the initial assessment. The additional 5,000 (from Niger state) were then covered by the Flood Emergency Appeal operation. For this DREF, NS assisted about 878 households (out of the total number of affected families).

The affected households relocated to host families or in transit sites such as school used as IDP camp. With the extreme rains continuing in most parts of Nigeria, the needs of the affected communities remained critical. The poor and fragile shelter condition exposed children and the most vulnerable people including elderly and people with low mobility to risks of respiratory and waterborne diseases. This was exacerbated by the congestion in the host family shelters. In Katsina, families moved to an already existing transit camp (school structure) and placed pressure on existing facilities. There were a few (diarrhoeal) gastroenteric cases recorded in the katsina transit camp.

In July 2018, the Nigeria Red Cross Society received CHF 253,671 from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) for a three months [response operation](#) to provide immediate support to the 5,549 displaced individuals (878 households) in the six affected states. The operation focused on basic health and hygiene, water and sanitation, including food and non-food needs. The transfer modalities included a combination of a cash-based intervention for families to meet their food needs and in-kind distribution of NFIs (e.g. buckets, jerry cans, mosquito nets and kitchen sets).

The unconditional cash transfer aimed to assist 878 most vulnerable households to access food and basic needs through a cash grant of 25,000 NGN equivalent to the supposed Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB). A baseline survey was conducted for the targeted and registered household. The baseline survey was carried out from 28th to 30th of November 2018. The baseline survey report summarizes the findings of the baseline conducted in five (5) LGAs of Jibia-Katsina, Kontogora-Niger, Bauchi-Bauchi, Ilaje-Ondo and Abeokuta-Ogun. This was done prior to the start of the cash transfer intervention. The purpose of the survey was to collect baseline information that allowed NRCS and IFRC to monitor whether the intervention met its objective of improving food security and basic needs.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

The NRCS through its local branches and network of volunteers in collaboration with the Emergency Response Agencies conducted needs assessments in the flood affected communities. The volunteers also provided support to the injured, through provision of first Aid services, search and rescue and psychosocial support.

Through the support of the DREF implemented, the NRCS was able to achieve the followings:

- **Conducted a detailed needs assessment** in the 5 targeted states (Katsina, Niger, Bauchi, Ogun and Ondo) and reports for the assessments have been compiled, filled and documented which mainly looked at the needs and coping mechanisms of the affected communities.
- **Conducted market, security and risk assessments** for cash-based interventions analysis and the findings revealed market accessibility and availability, including security clearance for all DREF interventions.
- **Training of staff and volunteers** in the affected states on community-based health surveillance, first aid, security, disaster management and community engagement and accountability (CEA) was conducted for 30 branch representatives, volunteers and HQ Staff, who then trained an additional 55 volunteers.
- **Setting up community resilience committees (CRC)** was achieved across all the communities in the affected states consisting of five (5) to seven (7) community representatives. This mainly helped in curtailing incorrect targeting or personal interest by community leaders, government officials, different emergency actors amongst.
- **NFI procurement, dispatchment and distribution** to targeted communities was done with the support of the Federation procurement delegate in the cluster. All procurement standard operating procedures were put in place. NFIs distribution was completed for the pre-selected and verified beneficiaries who used them in their homes and also shared with friends, relatives and other community members. The NFIs distribution commenced immediately after the procurement process because the government had announced the camp closure due to the country's preparation for the then upcoming general elections of February 2019.

Engagement of financial service provider-FSP (Ecobank) was an initial challenge. However, due to the long contractual and service fee dialogue and exchange between Ecobank, IFRC, NRCS this was later resolved. The service charge varied between a range depending on the accessibility and security constraints.

For this cash transfer the fee was reduced to NGN750 per HHs as opposed to the initial NGN1,200 services charge.

- **Selection and registration of CTP beneficiaries 878 HHs (5, 549 people)** was conducted based on the criteria agreed by the community. The NS was able to later reach 867 HHs (4,202 people) approximately with cash transfer of NGN 25,000 each. This was less than the target because not all the beneficiaries showed-up for the cash distribution.
- **Hygiene promotion** targeted in all the states, with emphasis focused on Katsina state with some record of outbreak of gastroenteric/ cholera experienced which later subsided.
- **Community water treatment sensitization** was done to inform communities to treat their drinking water to avoid contamination. In addition, aqua tabs were distributed to HHs to enable proper purification of drinking water.
- **Post distribution monitoring-PDM** was conducted to ascertain the level of beneficiaries reached with aid, their ability to put into use the items received, and measure the intervention outcome. The PDM report revealed that all NFIs were distributed to the targeted beneficiaries whom in turn put them into judicious use pointing out the tremendous change in their enforced rapid coping strategy.
- **Lesson learnt workshop (LLW)** was organized to understand the challenges and lessons learnt from the volunteers, branch representatives, community members, NRCS headquarters staff and partners. It was an opportunity for the community representatives to provide their insight of the operation. It was disclosed in the workshop that communities praised the assistance received from this operation. One of the main lessons learnt is that there is a need to have preparedness measures put in place before any emergency (such as agreements with financial service provider, vehicle pre-agreements, stocks etc) to avoid delays in response.

Table 2: NFIs and Cash distributed to affected household by the NRCS during the DREF operation

S/N	Distributed Items	# Displaced HHs in IDPs Camp (336)	# of HHs Hosted by relatives (542)	# of Total HHs supported (878)
1	Kitchen sets	336	542	878
2	Hygiene kits	336	542	878
3	Waste management Kits	41	29	70
4	Safety Gadgets	41	29	70
5	Mosquito nets	672 (2 each)	1084 (2 each)	1756
6	Aqua Tabs	10 (cartoons)	0	10
7	Buckets and cover	336	542	878
8	Jerry Cans	336	542	878
9	IEC materials	2,000	4,000	6,000
10	FA kits	20	40	60
11	Hand washing buckets	10	0	10
12	Construction of toilet facility	5	0	5
13	Cash Transfer	326	541	867

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), supports NRCS through its West Coast Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) Office in Abuja. For this operation, the Abuja IFRC CCST provided all necessary technical support throughout the implementation of the DREF operation. This enabled NRCS to carry out priority actions to benefit the vulnerable people affected by the floods. The IFRC liaison team in Nigeria, continuously provided support to NRCS in disaster management, development programmes and support to organizational development.

The International Committee of the Red Cross - ICRC is physically present in the country as a delegation office is in Abuja and sub delegations in three states (Port Harcourt – South, Jos – North central, Yola – North Eastern) besides offices in Maiduguri, Kano and Biu) implementing activities linked to conflict response.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) in some states supported search and rescue operations of the NRCS. The Police and Road Safety Corps also supported in the search and rescue as well as casualty evacuations to the hospitals Jama'atul Bidiawa ikamatus Sunnah (JIBWIS - a faith base organization across the country). In addition, JIBWIS supported the affected beneficiaries in Katsina with clothing materials.

The state government in Katsina and National Emergency Management Authority (NEMA) in Bauchi made efforts in providing clothing materials, food and NFIs to families affected by flood which were not targeted due to poor assessment and coordination and targeting. The President His Excellency Muhammadu Buhari was in Azare - Bauchi on July 20, 2018 to console the affected people after the storm and flooding that occurred in the state. The Vice President of Nigeria also visited the affected families to appreciate the extent of the disaster and promised to relocate victims to a suitable location for the victims in Katsina. But no commitment was made to families who lost a member in this disaster.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

The NRCS conducted a rapid needs assessment from 16 to 17 July 2018. With the support from the DREF, the NRCS was also able to conduct detailed assessments to confirm the actual needs in the communities and to recommend the relevant response modalities to the affected communities. The following were identified as the critical needs for the affected communities:

Provision of water and sanitation services: From the assessments, it was noted that the commonly used water points had been affected by the floods. There was contamination of water points and this affected the families who could not access safe water. In transit camps, especially in Katsina, families moved into an existing transit camp and there was increased pressure on the sanitation facilities. There was a great need to provide families with items for safe storage of water, aqua tabs to purify the water, provision of emergency latrines in the IDP in Katsina as well as hygiene education.

Provision of Food: The affected families, especially those displaced, lost all their food stocks and farmlands were also affected by the floods. The family livelihoods options which includes farming and fishing were disrupted by the floods. Families required assistance to meet their basic food needs. The NS conducted market assessments in the affected

communities which revealed that the markets are functional in most areas hence CTP was considered as the best mode to provide support to affected households.

Provision of health and FA services: The continuous floods posed a risk of health-related challenges such as malaria, and diarrhoeal diseases. There was a need to support the communities with health interventions which included the provision of mosquito nets and health education. Health promotion remained key to reduce the incidences of diarrhoeal diseases. The NRCS has been key in the provision of FA to the injured as well as PSS services to affected families.

Operation Risk Assessment

During the operation, some communities were not accessible due to the flooding as the roads were impassable and this delayed assessment. Also, as the communities were located in the outskirts of town which was a distance from the city centre, rescue and evacuations were done with speed boats and canoes but no life jackets.

There was no security incident during the DREF implementation. However, due to the proximity of Katsina sharing a border with Zamfara state (facing arm banditry, robbery and kidnapping) and Niger Republic making the intervention a risky as spill-overs can be felt along the border axis. The risk was mitigated after a thorough security assessment was conducted and security personnel involved in the operation.

The affected population in the rural communities were left with no option due the high-water levels than to seek refuge in the IDP camp (nearby Primary School) used as shelter. Those residing in the overcrowded IDP camp shelter were exposed to gender-based violence (GBV) and health risk (e.g. respiratory infection) because of poor water and sanitation and limited toilet facility, and open defecation. No GBV issues was reported, identified or discovered during the operation. Besides, the NS has limited capacity in the area of GBV.

The CBI ran smoothly across all the implementation areas without any security risks even though the modality agreed upon happens to be cash in envelop which poses a risk.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall Objectives

The overall objective of the DREF operation was to ensure that immediate food and basic needs, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), and health needs of 878 households (5,549 flood-affected people) were met through the provision of essential emergency relief assistance.

Proposed strategy

The operation covered three geo-political zones; North-West, North-Central and South-West of Nigeria, focusing on the six (6) states of Katsina, Bauchi, Ondo, Ogun, Niger and Abuja.

The operational plan and strategy for this operation remained as planned in the initial EPoA. During the operation, the National Society requested a two months no-cost timeframe extension (new end date: 25 December 2018) for the National Society to implement all the activities outlined in the EPoA. This was materialized through publishing of an [Operation Update](#). The reasons for a no-cost extension was due to several factors. One of the factors was the delay in

project fund transfer from IFRC to the NRCS which resulted in a delay of interventions. In addition, the procurement process (vendor selection, contract agreement and delivery) was also a factor that hampered and delayed the DREF implementation. Hence, the timeframe extension was granted to allow the NS to implement all the remaining activities of procurement, CBI, toilet construction as enshrine in the EPoA. The overall implementation timeframe for this operation was five (5) months.

The focus of the operation was on the following sectors:

1. Provision of Food and basic needs: The provision of livelihoods and basic survival means (non-food, food, and water) was targeted at 878 most vulnerable households (5,549 people). The targeting and selection criterion were confirmed in agreement with community members and relevant stakeholders. To help these vulnerable populations regain their dignity, Cash Based Interventions (CBI)/ Cash Transfer programme was agreed as the transfer modality that will be adopted to cover the essential means of the affected families to get food and NFIs. This was clear after the rapid assessment which had a component of market assessment and price monitoring data collection embedded.

An existing Financial Service Provider (Eco bank) was engaged on the basis of initial contract based on previous work record, due diligence checks and a pre-financing capability. It was obvious that the location meant for the DREF intervention are slightly different from the insurgency states, thereby making it possible for the FSP to reduce their service charge from 1,200NGN to 750NGN coupled with the understanding of the NS being a donor driven organization that supports the vulnerable population.

A baseline survey was also conducted before the first distribution of NFIs and Cash. The definition of the minimum content to be considered per target household was determined based on a socio-economic survey and the validated recommendations of stakeholders and beneficiaries. The CBI value per household was pegged at 25,000 NGN (69.4 CHF) which was in line with the minimum food basket. The service charge was pegged at 750 NGN (2.08 CHF). It was an unconditional CBI with no education on how to use the funds provided to the families. After 2 weeks of the actual distribution, a post monitoring distribution (PDM) was conducted and report produced, shared and documented.

2. Health: To ensure that the immediate health needs of the affected people are met, NRCS, through this DREF operation provided health and first aid services follow-up and care. Psychological care was equally addressed as needed. A total of 60 first-aid kits (10 per state and 10 kept in the NRCS HQ) was procured in the effort of ensuring that volunteers have the necessary equipment. The NS conducted a refresher training on First Aid and PSP to the 70 volunteers, branch representatives and the NS staff. The NS procured a total number of 1,756 mosquito nets i.e. (2 per household) to help prevent the spread of malaria. A total number of 6,000 pieces of Information Education and communicate-IEC materials (English and local dialects-Hausa) was procured and distributed to the beneficiaries and other affected communities during the hygiene promotion to educate the families on health and hygiene.

3. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: To prevent waterborne diseases, awareness (hygiene promotion) and sanitation (clean up) campaigns were conducted in affected locations, especially within the peak of the rainy season. Other activities were on; waste management and cleaning of gutters with the procured public sanitation facilities. The government planned to relocate some of the affected communities/ households to a temporary site in Katsina and other location which was not actualized. The rapid assessment conducted in the IDP camps and health centres

(located in the affected communities) clearly showed the prevalence of the water borne diseases. This prompted the need for distribution of water treatment and safe storage activities as planned based on needs, priorities and relevance was given to rural areas affected by the floods.

The NS with support from IFRC procured a total number of 878 buckets to ensure safe storage of water. The NS procured and distributed a total number of 10 boxes of aquatabs to ensure families have access to clean and safe water. Also, to mitigate the spread of diarrheal diseases and avoid open defecation in IDP camps, the NS was able to construct five (5) latrines (3 for women and 2 for men) as well as install 10 hand washing facilities which were set up in Katsina IDP camp.

To ensure the safety of the staff and volunteers involved in the operation, visibility materials (bibs) for all volunteers involved in the operation were procured and handed out. Field movement and planning was always validated by the NS. In addition, all volunteers involved in this operation were covered by an individual IFRC insurance provided throughout the operation.

4. Lesson learnt Workshop: A lessons-learnt workshop was organized at the end of the operation in Abuja. The participants of the LLWs included volunteers, branch representatives and NS staff who were part of the operation including IFRC and a beneficiary. The aim of the LLWs was to highlight strength and weaknesses identified to inform future planning. In addition, the lessons learnt workshop served as an avenue of data collection; case study, success stories on the DREF implementation. Lastly, the outcome of the LLWs was for the NS through the branch to monitor continually these communities that are flood prone areas to inform quick decisions/actions that can mitigate the impact of these yearly floods. The Branches should be consulted in all planning to avoid under budgeting during intervention. Efforts will be channelled towards working with government as long as the NS principles will not be hampered during a future emergency operation.

Operational support services

Human resources

The operation involved 70 volunteers and Branch representatives of the NRCS (41 in Katsina, 11-Ondo and 6 each in Bauchi, Niger and Ogun) and up to 10 National Society staff members. The breakdown of the human resources is as follows: 10 NS staff (1 CTP FP/PM, 1 Livelihood, 1 WASH, 1 Health, 1 PMER, 1 logistician, 1 Finance, 1 HR, 1 IT, 1 CEA/communication staff). In this specific case, NS needed volunteers and additional supervisor to coordinate the team of NS volunteers and supervisors. The staff from the NS were used at different points depending on the intervention and available resources allocated for the activity. More volunteers were used in Katsina because they had an existing camp which was in place for more than 3 months with the affected population leveraging on their supports and contribution.

To support WASH and health and cash-based activities under the DREF, no RDRTs with WASH/Health and Cash based intervention profiles was deployed for a period of 2 months as planned. Instead, the WASH and CTP focal points within the NS with their counterpart in IFRC coordinated the response respectively. The Abuja CCST continually provided support to the NS through its various departments i.e. logistics, HR, finance, PMER, CTP delegate (based at Regional Office) and also a DM delegate was available throughout while working closely with the NS to ensure all relevant systems for a successful operation was in place.

Logistics and Supply Chain

Local procurement was done by the NRCS in accordance with the operation's requirements, and aligned with the IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures. The IFRC logistics Delegate based in Abuja promptly provided all the technical guidance and support to the NS by ensuring compliance with the IFRC standards whilst at the same time building the capacity of the NS logistics unit. The National Society warehouses situated in Abuja, Kano and Lagos were used to stock items for onward delivery to the respective affected state. Items transported to Niger was conveyed from Abuja warehouse located in the centre. Kano warehouse situated in the Northwest supported Katsina and Bauchi and the Lagos warehouse served Ondo and Ogun states located in the South.

Finance and Administration

Through its Finance unit, the IFRC maintained the leading the role of providing necessary support to the operation to review and validate budgets, bank transfers, technical assistance to the National Society regarding expense justification procedures and the review and validation of operational invoices. However, the NS finance system was operated in such a way that all support needed for the smooth running of the project such as payment of volunteer incentives, vendor transactions, logistic expenditure, training items procurement and so on were handled with all. All accounting documents were submitted for scrutiny, feedback, adjustment and documentation.

Security

Security management was part of this operation, it was based on the RCRC Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values. In addition, all the following actions related to security were implemented as follows: regular security updates were organized, and information disseminated across the chain; real time monitoring of field activities through the NRCS information management system was adhered to; the use of other IT means of contact system to ensure communications during follow-up missions was effective; and all staff and volunteers had undergone the Stay Safe security course and abided by the Code of conduct during DREF intervention.

Community Engagement and Accountability

The National Society has two focal points who attended trainings on community engagement and accountability/communication with beneficiaries' approach. The National Society had integrated community engagement and accountability throughout the DREF intervention response, with the support of the CEA delegate in IFRC, who provided additional technical support through the experienced resource available at CCST. The IFRC CEA delegate provided support to ensure that complaints mechanisms are set up for the general operation so that feedback from the communities is received, analysed and responded to.

Community Engagement and Accountability activities and approaches that were integrated into the different areas of the response ensured that:

- Communities were informed and know how to access Red Cross services, with information was shared through reliable and preferred communication channels, such as face-to-face meetings, participatory sessions, working with community leaders and influential people who were identified, trusted and selected by the communities,
- Communities were given opportunities to participate in the operation and influence decisions made. This contributed to a greater community ownership over the operation beside improving the quality of the overall response;
- Systems for collecting community feedback, complaints and perceptions are established;

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

The NRCS through its PMER department, oversaw all operational, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting aspects of the operation in the flood affected states and LGAs through the country-wide network of branches and volunteers. The responsibility for day-to-day monitoring of the operation was with NRCS provincial branches but supervised by the NRCS headquarters to ensure appropriate accountability, transparency and financial management of the operation.

Operation updates were issued to report progress of the implementation. A lesson learned workshop was conducted towards the end of operation to draw lessons from the operation and a report of the workshop was produced. IFRC CCST office in Abuja through the PMER delegate was also able to provide technical support in programme management to ensure that the operational goals agreed were met.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 5,202 people or 867 households

Male: 3,429

Female: 1,773

Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.1 Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities

<i>Indicators:</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Actual</i>
Number of people reached with food assistance or cash for basic needs	878 households or 5,549 people	867 households or 5,202 people
Identify and recycle 20 volunteers on CBI and beneficiary identification	20	70
Conduct rapid assessment on markets, service providers, risk assessment, price monitoring and beneficiary preferences	1	1
Design and produce tools for collection of beneficiary data and cash distribution	10	3
Beneficiaries identification based on predefined criteria followed by beneficiary baseline survey	878	878
Confirm the service provider and prepare contract	1	1
Unconditional/multipurpose cash distributions to 878 households	1	1
Produce distribution report	1	1
Conduct a Post distribution monitoring	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

The operation planned for 20 volunteers to assist in the CBI beneficiary selection, however, 70 volunteers were trained instead across all departmental deliverables, contribution and intervention because 20 volunteers happened to be small considering the number of states and the beneficiaries targeted across.

For the CBI, NRCS was able to conduct a holistic markets assessments and risk assessments to cover for the cash-based interventions in all the flood-affected states. It was established that the market system in all the communities is working as they were patronized the market as established between the period of one month. The assessments

revealed that most of the markets in the areas were still functional and had most of the basic food items that the communities required for basic survival.

The risk is minimal or unavailable due to the coping strategies adopted by the affected population, selection criteria agreed upon by all stakeholders (CRCs, community leaders, representatives of women, children, youth, disable) and the reduced government interest as noted.

The tools designed during the DREF intervention by NS with support from IFRC are; rapid assessment tool for collecting the general information of the affected communities and population for easy analysis and decision making on the best intervention strategy and thematic areas to be targeted. The rapid assessment looked at all key sectors; livelihood, shelter, health, WASH, education, nutrition, and security (amongst others) in order to understand the needs and extent of the damages established as a result of the initial report submitted through the Branches.

The registration tool was developed, tested and successfully put into use to register 878 beneficiaries based on the selection criteria such as; women headed household, child headed household, families that lost all their livelihood, families that have lost loved once, families that hardly feed before the flooding (extremely poor), families living in the IDP camps, families headed by an aged person or bed ridden person.

The baseline tool also served to assess the food security conditions prevalent in target areas before the start of interventions so that progress made throughout the project (targeted outcomes) could be reliably measured. As appropriately implemented, the baseline survey also helped to adjust the program's implementation design to the reality on ground. A sample of 201 households were interviewed on different issues ranging from coping strategy, current household needs, expenditure patterns, source of income and decision-making process found at different Household (HHs) level. A total of 201 household interview questionnaires were administered in the 17 communities (out of the 47 communities) and targeted 268 households as the sample size across the 5 states that were randomly selected across the 5 affected local government and the states respectively. The questionnaire was developed and uploaded in phones in form of Kobo Collect application to facilitate easy collection and analysis of the information. The whole process was organised and implemented by CTP team alongside IT composed of IFRC and NRCS (staff and volunteers).

Lastly, the post distribution monitoring-PDM tool was developed and used to follow up, monitor and evaluate the general distribution and intervention across the communities, LGAs and state affected. It was obvious that there were tremendous changes in the general wellbeing of the families as result of the intervention. This can be seen in the area of putting the NFIs (Blankets, jerry can, buckets, kitchen set, mosquito nets, aqua tabs) into proper usage beside using the unconditional cash transfer to address different challenges of health, education, debt, livelihood, shelter, food amongst.

The three tools developed by the NS were inputted onto Kobo collect, staff were deployed to the targeted states to lead the process of rapid/market assessments, registration and PDM. The HQ staff worked together with three team leaders across respective states branches directly supervising the volunteers working in the field with the affected beneficiaries. The NRCS identified 55 volunteers across the 5 targeted states. These volunteers were identified specifically so that they could provide support in the identification of beneficiaries, registration and PDM using Kobo collect whereas the 15 team leaders closely supported the process under the supervision of the HQ staffs deployed to the states for uniformity in the intervention as planned.

A beneficiary selection criterion was agreed upon by the NS team and IFRC for the proper selection of beneficiaries across the communities. The criteria were communicated with the community for proper understanding and adherence and also to ease the selection of a few targeted number (out of the total affected) in which CEA activities was used to communicate the information to the different groups in the communities.

Before the selection, Community resilience committees were set up and these were responsible for leading the community participatory registration process. A total number of 878 affected households out of which 579 (65.9%) were male-headed and 299 (34.1%) were female-headed were registered in the 5 states as indicated in the table below:

State	Male-headed	Female headed	Total
<i>Bauchi</i>	51	51	102
<i>Niger</i>	62	16	78
<i>Ogun</i>	109	117	226
<i>Ondo</i>	83	53	136
<i>Katsina</i>	274	62	336
TOTAL	579	299	878

The Procurement of NFIs, wash hand facilities, refuse disposal items, visibility materials, IEC materials and FA kits was conducted, Registration of 2905 HHs was carried out in 5 states, 878 HHs were selected, verified and documented using the selection criteria, 878 HH were reached with distribution of NFIs (2 mosquito nets, 1 jerry cans, 1 kitchen set, and 1 Bucket. The NFI distribution was conducted successfully by the NS across the 5 states between 15th to 18th October 2018. The items distributed included kitchen set and bucket to support the livelihood conditions of the households.

Direct cash, agent over the counter, prepaid card, smart card, mobile money and use of bank account were modalities of cash transfer explored for use through the FSP (Eco bank identified and selected as the service provider with an outstanding signed contract with IFRC) in which the NS can also use. Considering their record of implementation, reputation, coverage and flexibility in service provision. The service charge of NGN 1,200.00, in use in the North East insurgency zone which agreed upon in the existing contract was reviewed to NGN 750.00 per beneficiary. However, the fee can slightly change upward depending on the situation, zone and catchment area in perspective.

At the end, due to some underlying problems of lack of account numbers (bank details), dedicated beneficiaries phone numbers and limited time, the cash in envelop was selected as the best option to conduct the cash transfer. This was agreed upon by Eco Bank and IFRC for the NS. The CTP was conducted as planned to reach a total of 867 HHs or 5,202 people (out of the 878 households targeted) with cash transfer of 25,000 NGN were reached across the 5 states with NGN 21,765,000.00 while the service charge (750 NGN) will be adhered to as enshrined in the contract. Twenty-Five Thousand Naira only was transferred to 867 HHs as an unconditional Cash Transfer Intervention. The total number that received the cash transfer were less in number as result of some beneficiaries were not available in their LGAs. A distribution and reconciliation report were written and documented the happenings and progress made.

A post distribution monitoring-PDM was conducted in three (Katsina, Ogun and Ondo) out of the five states of the intervention to ascertain the level of response on the distribution of NFIs and Cash Transfer impact which was a success considering the responses of the beneficiaries. The questionnaire was administered to 137 respondents

between 13 to 15 December 2018. It was clear that all the beneficiaries received the NFIs and the Cash transfer which was used to address a wide range of needs such as food, shelter, health, education amongst.

Challenges

- The procurement process in getting the financial service provider contract finalized took longer than anticipated (approximately two months). During this period, many affected families adapted their own coping mechanisms.
- More than fifty percent of the beneficiaries had neither phone numbers nor account numbers. This made it difficult to do electronic cash transfer and hence cash in envelop was only the option. Most beneficiaries have no verification documents (voter card, licence, hospital cards, National Identity card etc.) and thereby used other means of identification as listed earlier.
- Most intervention communities are hard-to-reach and the needs for accommodating the local branch became necessary. The NS was able to address this issue by contacting and liaising with the branch divisions.
- Many households cannot afford three meals (due to poverty) and are unwilling to relocate to non-flood prone areas. These households continue to be at risk of floods as they live close to the rivers and water ways. To overcome this challenge, the NS and Branch will need to continue to educate the community and the government at all level of the importance of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities to reduce the effect of floods.
- The financial service provider (Ecobank) was a challenge to finalize the contract because of misunderstanding and interpretations of the contract as it was understood from IFRC that the bank would pre-finance. This led to disagreements and almost halted the cash transfer. This challenge was overcome with the agreement between Ecobank and IFRC to proceed with the cash transfer and after the completion, discuss and revise the contract to ensure both parties understanding is accurately reflected in the contract.

Lessons Learned

Sim cards for calls could be factored in as a way of registering beneficiaries for Cash Transfer interventions to help in upgrading the community status to the e-transfer modality which can be seen to be faster. Release of funds by IFRC need to be structured and effected in good time to avoid delays in programming putting into consideration the needs of the affected population being served.



Health

People reached: 4,678

Male: 1,976

Female: 2,702

Health Outcome 1: Vulnerable people's health and dignity are improved through increased access to appropriate health services

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion programming	5,549	4,678 people or 84%
Number of volunteers trained on communicable disease surveillance	35	70

Health Output 1.1: Communities are supported by NS to effectively detect and respond to infectious disease outbreaks		
Train 35 volunteers and NS staff on communicable disease surveillance in coordination with MoH and District Health Offices	35	70
Health Output 1.2: Communities are supported by NS to effectively respond to health and psychosocial needs during an emergency		
Select mobile teams	70	0
Procure 60 emergency FA kits	60	60
Refresher training for mobile teams on FA	70	70
Support target population with first aid services	5,549	Not documented
Procure and distribute 1,756 mosquito nets	1,756	1,756
Procure 6000 IEC materials (English and Hausa)	6,000	6,000
Health Output 1.5: Communities are supported by NS to effectively respond to health and psychosocial needs during an emergency		
Refresher and orientation training for mobile teams on PSP	70	70
Support Target population with Psychosocial support	Planned	4,678
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>The NS trained/refreshed thirty volunteers and National Staff on communicable disease surveillance between 16th – 18th August 2018 and later followed by a stepped down to 55 branch volunteers between 11th -16th September 2018 to support the community members most especially in Katsina, where there was an existing IDP camp. For some NS volunteers, the training was a refresher as noted during the stepdown conducted between 11th -16th September 2018.</p> <p>With support from the government, philanthropist and cooperate organizations, the NS was able to run the IDP camp dispensary and attended to 1,449 patients (male-617, female-832). Whereas due to the suspected cases of 143 gastroenteritis (stomach-flu), 33 were referred to the Jibia General Hospital, Katsina. One death was recorded among the referred cases and three women gave birth to children who were in good health condition.</p> <p>Continuous first aid services were made possible with the existing branch first aid kits. However, it was noticed that FA being a core activity was not recorded and documented. Procurement and distribution of 60 emergency FA kits were shared across the affected states of Katsina, Niger, Bauchi, Ondo and Ogun. The casualties were treated in accordance to ailment observed. The NS trained/refreshed thirty (30) volunteers and National Staff on FA services and later stepped down to 55 branch volunteers for proper response to the community members alongside psychosocial.</p> <p>The original target for mobile teams was set at 70, however, mobile teams were not done as it was later identified that there was no need to have a mobile health outreach.</p> <p>During the NFIs distributions, 878 HHs received the 1,756 mosquito nets procured in which every HHs was given two pieces each. The communities were oriented on the use and how to maintain its long-lasting functions which include recycling and continuous usage.</p> <p>The Procurement of 6,000 IEC materials (English and Hausa versions) was used to raise awareness through sensitization of the communities on the importance of environmental and personal hygiene. More so, emphasis was laid on the vulnerable group such as children, women and people with disabilities-PWDs. Pregnant and lactating</p>		

mothers were sensitized on the importance of cleanliness and regular antenatal and post-natal care with the immunization days to protect children from six killer diseases.

Trained volunteers on Psychosocial Support Programme – PSP, were able to reach out to the affected population who were traumatized by the loss of livelihood, properties and loved ones as a result of the flood impact. As such they need to be counselled through the PSP approach to reduce the effect of trauma, stress and anxiety. Due to the unavailable time at stake the NS was left with no option but to coach and mentor.

Challenges

- The affected communities were dispersed and not concentrated by settlements, making it difficult to conduct health activities in the host communities except for Jibia where a dedicated camp was in place. As a result of the epidemic outbreak some communities were followed up with health and sensitization education.
- The gastroenteritis (stomach-flu) was mistaken for cholera by community members thereby causing panic and confusion in the intervention between the government and other stakeholders. NS ensured that the identified cases were referred to the medical centres while intensifying on the awareness and sensitization exercise.
- First-aid services were provided based on reports and tracings within the affected communities while serious cases not treated were referred to the medical facilities for proper treatment and attention. However, it was noticed that FA being a core activity was not recorded and documented.
- The two mosquito nets (per household) provided to the beneficiaries were not enough considering the large size of households which was mainly above four and with difference in gender and community norms and culture which made male and female were not accepted to share same sleeping spaces. They were encouraged to buy or leverage on other organization donations.
- The delivery of first aid kits (procured to the NS) was past the timeline expected. This meant that the first aid kits were delivered close to the closure of the DREF operation and hence would only be useful for future flood operation response and other operations.

Lessons Learned

There were a few lessons learnt for the health flood response. This included that more volunteers should be involved in future projects to enable proper coverage and attending to the needs of the beneficiaries. In addition, more orientation was supposed to be given to the health intervention for proper sharing of information with the communities through key messages. First Aid services is supposed to be a non-stop activity as it helps to continuously monitor the community needs. In addition, essential commodities such as mosquito nets, hygiene kits need to be provided based on family size, needs and number of persons in the household.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 5,549 people or 878 households

Male: 2,826

Female: 2,737

WASH Outcome1: Vulnerable people have increased access to appropriate and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households reached with awareness raising activities on improved treatment and safe use of wastewater	878	878
Number of households supported with water buckets and water treatment tablets	878	878

WASH Output 1.1: Communities are provided by NS with improved access to safe water		
Conduct initial assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities	5	5
Continuously monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities	5	5
Coordinate with other WatSan actors on target group needs and appropriate response.	5	1
Procure water treatment tablets (cartons)	10	10
Procure and distribute water buckets	878	878
Procurement and distribution of Jerry cans	878	878
WASH Output 1.3: NS promote positive behavioural change in personal and community hygiene among targeted communities.		
Purchase waste management kits and protection equipment for volunteers - for cleaning and clearing	100	70
Procure materials and construct 10 latrines in Katsina transit camp	10	5
Equip 10 toilets with hand washing facilities, anal cleansing material or water and menstrual hygiene disposals and ensure they remain functional in 1 transit locations as necessary	10	10
Carry out environmental sanitation activities including drainage, vector control, and solid waste in targeted communities.	5	5
WASH Output 1.4: NS promote positive behavioural change in personal and community hygiene among targeted communities.		
Conduct needs assessment: define hygiene issues and assess capacity to address the problem.	5	5
Select target groups, key messages, and methods of communicating with beneficiaries (mass media and interpersonal communication).	5	5
Design/Print IEC materials (flyers etc.)	5	5
Conduct hygiene promotion activities in affected communities	5	5
Monitoring	5	5
<i>Narrative description of achievements</i>		
<p>Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WATSAN) activities were conducted in the camps and affected communities to ensure proper sanitation and water purification. IDPs and Communities were mobilized to clean their environment. The toilet facility in the identified camp were erected, even though it was anticipated that the IIDPs will be leaving but it will be put into use by the school (student and teachers) ahead of the IDPs return to their various communities. Subsequently, it was expected that the facility could be used for future flooding reducing the risk of open defecation and possible disease outbreaks. The NS continuously conducted improved water treatment and waste disposal awareness raising to educate beneficiaries on the use of the water treatment tablets (with the bucket provided) and use of clean water.</p> <p>Aqua tab (14 strips) was distributed to all the 336 HHs in the IDP camp alongside jerry cans and bucket to mitigate water-borne diseases experienced as a result of the water sources contamination leading to gastroenteritis cases recorded in Katsina While for the remaining four states. Beneficiary received the buckets and jerry cans to support/maintain their safe water protection and drinking habits. The IDP camp community HHs were sensitized on the use of aqua tab and the right measurement per tablet while guiding communities to always boil and sieve water before drinking.</p> <p>The initial EPoA plan was to construct 10 cubic of 2 units but due to underbudget of funds allocated for the toilet construction, the NS was only able to accommodate 5 cubic toilets. The proposed toilet construction was supposed to be done through direct labour, after which the building materials were meant to be purchased through the procurement process while identifying labour within the NS. It was noticed that the money allocated for the construction of 10 toilets cubic can hardly erect 5 cubic toilets, distance of the location as well as the transportation</p>		

of building materials were other issues at hand to deal with. In response to the situation, NRCS was left with no option than to contract a contractor with a less quote to accomplish the 5 cubic toilets. This was explained to all relevant stakeholders on why there was changes compared to the initial EPoA plans.

In line with the CEA plans, Community Resilience Committees (CRCs) were formed across all the communities in the affected states to communicate, support, interface, regulate and smoothly supported the information sharing beside ensuring all complaints and observation being channelled through the complaint Response Mechanism (RRM) was appropriately responded to.

The Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials were printed and distributed to the beneficiaries during the cash distribution.

Challenges

- The aqua tabs procured were not sufficient and hence it was shared to only the IDP HHs in Katsina who were struggling with water source contamination while encouraging them to use the conventional way of purification (boiling and sieving) to clean their water ensuring they are gotten from a less harmful sources.
- The funding for the proposed latrines was not enough while the procurement of construction materials only added to the delay in implementation. As such a vendor was contracted to erect five (5) cubic instead of the ten (10) proposed as initially in the DREF EPoA. This was explained to the relevant stakeholders.
- Some beneficiaries demonstrated some level of resistance to aqua tab usage but later most of them testified to the necessity of using it, after a discussion was staged with a few others who had adhered to its usage while pointing out its benefit.

Lessons Learned

NRCS should continue to partner with other relevant stakeholders (water ministries, environment and sanitation etc.) who have a comparative advantage in certain response interventions. The NS will continue to explore with donors, partners and government on how to support the communities come up with a sustainable solution such as setting up drainage systems, identify relocation sites for communities during disasters, etc.

The five (5) cubic latrines built are not enough therefore in the future, if any funding is available the communities urge to have more to curtail the habit of open defaecation. In addition, future budgets on latrine construction should reflect actual prices based on this experience. In addition, the NS will in the future train more volunteers on WATSAN and include the community members for sustainability.

International Disaster Response

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Initial operational start up support implemented by the host National Society with support from IFRC	5	5
Deployment of 2 RDRTs with WASH/health and Cash based intervention for 2 months	2	0
Set up accountability and feedback mechanism for all components of the response	No target	5

Conduct CEA training for volunteers	5	5
Conduct community consultative meetings on the suitable feedback mechanism	5	5
Continuous coordination and need assessment	1	1
Lessons learned workshop	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

The DREF operation implemented across the affected states was planned in line with the information collected through the local branches. Rapid assessment tools were developed with the support from IFRC and deployed to the field for use and information were collected around beneficiary list, needs and post distribution monitoring. Some 47 communities in 5 of LGA's of the 5 affected states were assessed. Security assessment and update was successful in 5 states.

The needs analysis outlined that the need of the affected population was enormous across all the 5 states. The number of affected households reported about 1,941 households with more than 11,645 people in need. The DREF responded to the immediate needs of 45% of the affected population, selected amongst the most vulnerable. The percentage is therefore taken to be 878 across 5 states

The NS conducted search and rescue, evaluation of the affected population to IDP camps and host communities. NS supported the affected population to recover some few valuable assets washed away by water. The NS coordinated the camp settings while ensuring that all affected populations (in IDP camos or host communities) were taken care of.

The National Society integrated community engagement and accountability throughout the DREF intervention response, with the support of the CEA delegate at CCST, who provided additional technical support. The IFRC CEA delegate provided support to ensure that complaints mechanisms are set up for the general operation so that feedback from the communities is received, analysed and responded to. This was done in consultation with the community in meetings to identify the suitable methods for the feedback mechanism. CEA training of staff and volunteers in the affected states was done community engagement and accountability was conducted for 30 branch representatives, volunteers and HQ Staff, who then trained an additional 55 volunteers.

Community Engagement and Accountability activities and approaches that were integrated into the different areas of the response ensured that communities were informed and know how to access Red Cross services, with information was shared through reliable and preferred communication channels, such as face-to-face meetings, participatory sessions, working with community leaders and influential people who were identified, trusted and selected by the communities, In addition, communities were given opportunities to participate in the operation and influence decisions made. This contributed to a greater community ownership over the operation beside improving the quality of the overall response. Also, systems for collecting community feedback, complaints and perceptions were established.

The NS with the support from IFRC conducted a lessons-learnt workshop on 18th December 2018, at the end of the operation, in Abuja. The participants of the LLWs included volunteers, Branch representatives and NS staff who were part of the operation, IFRC and a beneficiary. The aim of the LLWs to ensure that volunteer, Branch representatives, community, NS staff's and IFRC feedback (evaluation, challenges, lesson learnt) are being obtained, and any strength highlighted, or weaknesses identified and addressed with the possibility of informing future planning. In addition, the lessons learnt workshop served as an avenue of data collection; case study, success stories on the DREF implementation.

Challenges

In the development of the EPoA, a baseline survey was not envisioned. It was necessary to have the baseline survey to measure the impacts of the interventions. As such, the funds saved from not deploying the two RDRTs were redirected to support the baseline survey as a crucial activity.

There was no in-house cash transfer expert in the Abuja Cluster office and the project had a short window to complete essential tasks such as the development of SOPs and baseline survey. Recruitment and deployment of RDRTs would have taken up some time and would not have allowed for all the key tasks to be completed on-time. This was an initial challenge but was overcome through the support of a CTP expert at regional office who provided remote guidance.

Lessons Learned

The NS will train volunteers on how to conduct rapid assessment within the timeframe to enhance NRCS capabilities to mobilize more resources quickly. The NS will continue to advocate to all department to come up with a standard assessment tool or adopt a unified assessment tool. This will improve the assessment rate and ensure the coverage of all sectors to better address and respond in a timely manner to the needs of the affected population.

D. THE BUDGET

The overall budget for this operation was CHF 253,671 of which CHF182,592 (71.97%) was utilized. A balance of CHF 71,080 will be returned to the DREF.

Explanation of variances:

Description	Budget (CHF)	Expenditure (CHF)	Explanation
Relief Items, Construction, Supplies			
Teaching Materials	6,280	0	This budget line remained unspent because training materials were embedded into different activities conducted such as volunteer trainings, stepdown, and lesson learnt workshop.
Personnel			
International Staff	32,000	0	This budget line remained unspent by CHF 32,000 (100%) because there was an existing capacity in-country and region to support the DREF process.
National Staff	0	656	This budget line was overspent by CHF 656 (100%) because the management needed to follow-up and monitor project sites to share more insight with the state government and high-level stake holders on REF implementation progress.
National Society Staff	10,334	14,176	This budget line was overspent by CHF 3,842 (37.17%) because in every activity in the affected Branches, National Society staff at headquarters and branch level needed to be on ground to supervise work.
Volunteers	3,080	5,157	This budget line was overspent by CHF 2,077 (67.43%) because the volunteers were used for extra days during community sensitization, registration and distribution.
Consultants & Professional Fees			
Professionals Fees	3,000	0	This budget line remained unspent because no professional consultant was hired for WASH (water test) thereby no fees paid.
Workshops & Training			
Workshops & training	14,476	4,123	This budget line was unspent by 10,353 (71.51%) because the workshop and training participants were reduced due to the tight schedules and other activities in the NS that were happening concurrently.
General Expenditure			
Travel	5,765	9,464	This budget line was overspent by CHF 3,699 (64.16%) because the distance and terrain for travels to the flood-affected

			local government areas were in remote locations (hard to reach) and therefore additional cars needed to be hired.
Information & Public relations	1,000	1,777	This budget line was overspent by CHF 777 (77.7%) because the need for more CEA volunteers across communities was necessary to achieve optimum community involvement and feedback. There was also an additional cost of training of CRCs.
Office Costs	990	276	This budget line was unspent by CHF 714 (72.12%) because office running cost was not factored into DREF budget.
Communications	1,617	161	This budget line was unspent by CHF 1,456 (90.04%) because the communication was restricted to that of the headquarter staff and not the Branches. In addition, the hot line (toll free) was not provided during the DREF.
Financial Charges	100	1,813	This budget line was overspent by CHF 1,713 (171.13%) because it did not just cover the 2 months targeted but rather the 5 months. Also, service charges of FSP (bank) during cash transfer of the targeted 878 HHs was part of it.

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Operation Update](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace
4. social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/07-2019/05	Operation	MDRNG024
Budget Timeframe	2018/07-2018/10	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 20/Jun/2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRNG024 - Nigeria - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 25 Jul 2018 to 25 Oct 2018

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	253,671
DREF Allocations	253,671
Expenditure	-182,592
Closing Balance	71,079

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter			0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	93,788	72,334	21,454
AOF4 - Health	56,418	59,735	-3,316
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	26,776	37,657	-10,881
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	176,983	169,726	7,257
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	17,855	264	17,591
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	43,095	5,946	37,150
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	12,544	4,188	8,355
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	3,195	2,468	727
Strategy for implementation Total	76,689	12,866	63,823
Grand Total	253,671	182,592	71,080

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/07-2019/05	Operation	MDRNG024
Budget Timeframe	2018/07-2018/10	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 20/Jun/2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRNG024 - Nigeria - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 25 Jul 2018 to 25 Oct 2018

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	152,044	121,165	30,879
Clothing & Textiles	10,536	9,340	1,196
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	7,650	5,871	1,779
Medical & First Aid	11,900	8,189	3,711
Teaching Materials	6,280		6,280
Utensils & Tools	34,342	36,673	-2,331
Cash Disbursement	81,336	61,092	20,244
Logistics, Transport & Storage	13,783	12,680	1,103
Transport & Vehicles Costs	13,783	12,680	1,103
Personnel	45,414	19,989	25,425
International Staff	32,000		32,000
National Staff		656	-656
National Society Staff	10,334	14,176	-3,842
Volunteers	3,080	5,157	-2,077
Consultants & Professional Fees	3,000		3,000
Professional Fees	3,000		3,000
Workshops & Training	14,476	4,123	10,353
Workshops & Training	14,476	4,123	10,353
General Expenditure	9,472	13,491	-4,019
Travel	5,765	9,464	-3,699
Information & Public Relations	1,000	1,777	-777
Office Costs	990	276	714
Communications	1,617	161	1,456
Financial Charges	100	1,813	-1,713
Indirect Costs	15,482	11,144	4,338
Programme & Services Support Recover	15,482	11,144	4,338
Grand Total	253,671	182,592	71,080