

# Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

## Nigeria: Election Preparedness

<b>DREF Operation</b>	<b>Operation n°: MDRNG026</b>
<b>Date of Issue: XX August 2019</b>	<b>Glide number:2019-000001-NGA</b>
<b>Date of disaster: --</b>	<b>Expected time frame: 3 months</b>
<b>Operation start date: 23 January 2019</b>	<b>Operation end date: 23 April 2019</b>
<b>Host National Society(ies): Nigerian Red Cross Society</b>	<b>Operation budget: CHF 284,651</b>
<b>Number of people affected: 400,000</b>	<b>Number of people assisted: 1,485</b>
<b>N° of Movement partners involved in the operation: Two (2) including International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)</b>	
<b>N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: Five (5), including State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), Nigerian Police, National Electoral Commission, Security and Civil Défense.</b>	

*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. To note, the Netherlands Red Cross replenished the DREF for this operation. The IFRC, on behalf of the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS), would like to extend gratitude to all donors for their generous contributions.*

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

Presidential voting in Nigeria started on February 23, 2019 after a one-week delay. This was due to the postponement by the Independent Electoral Commission due to logistical and operational concerns that needed to be rectified. There were 91 registered political parties and 63 candidates declared by the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) that contested for the presidential seat. The sitting President was re-elected by over 15 million votes. The governorship election was also delayed by one week and took place on March 9, 2019.

Election campaigns commenced in December 2018 across the country. Throughout that month, unrest was observed, with incidences of hate speech, a reported death in Kogi, three deaths in Lagos and an attempted assassination of a candidate for governor in Ogun State. As a result of the assassination attempt, a police officer was shot and wounded. Election campaign billboards were also destroyed in Enugu, Niger, and Kogi.

Since the independence, every election in Nigeria has experienced some level of violence, however, the level and intensity of the violence varied between years and states. A key learning from the experience of the 2015 elections was that violence has the potential to be more widespread than anticipated and that the quality of a response would be negatively impacted by any corresponding funding constraints. As a result, this year's response plan increased the number of targeted divisions from five to six.

Due to the recurrence of election violence and the projection of two million people being at at-risk, the preparedness level of Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) was increased to improve its ability to provide humanitarian assistance in the event of violence. In preparation for the response, NRCS developed an Elections violence contingency plan in 2018 with the financial support of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

The objective of the Contingency Plan was to enhance NRCS's preparedness capacity to respond to the most likely and worst-case scenarios in the identified 26 medium to high risk states. In the event there is reported widespread election violence, the contingency plan would trigger interventions related to health, water sanitation and hygiene, RFL, protection, psychosocial support, food and non-food needs.

The campaign period of the 2019 elections indicated the possibility of significant level of violence and insecurity. Based on the 37 branch election reports, it was reported that 82 persons were reported dead, 765 injured, out of which 183 persons had serious injuries and were referred to hospitals. NRCS through the branches provided humanitarian assistance particularly in First Aid, Psychosocial Support Services (PSS), and providing emergency medical services (referral and transfer).

In support of NRCS preparedness activities and in line with the contingency plan, this [DREF operation](#) was launched on January 23, 2019 and supported a step-down Emergency First Aid Team (EFAT) training and mobilization of EFAT volunteers during both the presidential and governorship elections in 15 of the medium to high risk states. Under its 2019 Emergency Appeal, the ICRC supported election preparedness in 11 additional States, through a step down EFAT training and mobilization of EFAT volunteers.

## Summary of response

### Overview of Host National Society

In December 2018, the NRCS trained a total of 72 people from 24 branches in a Training of Trainers (ToT) course on Election Preparedness (and other related activities). The course was attended by Branch Secretaries, Disaster Management / Health Coordinators and Training Officers and was financially and technically supported by the ICRC. The training included emergency safer access, first aid, psychosocial support, basic relief duties, dead body management services, set up and dissemination of emergency standard operating procedures (SOPs), stress management, security rules, RFL in emergencies (amongst others). In addition, NRCS developed an election contingency plan that outlined triggers and key interventions required in the event of electoral violence. This was supported by the ICRC and IFRC.

A step-down refresher EFAT training (incorporating CEA approach) was held for 1,872 volunteers mobilized to provide support during the elections in the 15 branches covered by this DREFF. Separately, the ICRC supported a similar refresher in 11 branches for 792 volunteers. The refresher trainings were conducted by EFAT trainers and National Headquarters staff. NRCS also procured safety equipment and visibility materials with the financial support of IFRC and the ICRC.

Over the course of the 2019 elections preparedness process, NRCS reported having mobilized, trained and deployed 12 NHQs staff, 15 National Disaster Response Team (NDRT), 78 Branch Staff and 1,080 volunteers (covered by IFRC) and 792 volunteers (covered by ICRC) in hotspots in the respective 26 states.

NRCS funded the following activities during the political campaign, voting period, and after the voting period: search and rescue, establishment of referral systems, restoring family links, and psychosocial support. First aid posts were established in 90 hotspots, these posts were linked to ambulance services, health facilities, and tertiary referral centres in all the six local government areas (LGAs) pre-state. In addition, NRCS equipped 15 states with protective and volunteer deployment kits for 1,080 EFAT volunteers with funding from the DREF.

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC and ICRC supported the NRCS in the development of the Elections Contingency Plan. Following the Contingency Plan, the ICRC provided support to the NRCS through Training of Trainers on Election Preparedness (and other related activities) for key staff at the 26 branches. Given the risk exposure, nature and geographical spread, ICRC and IFRC shared the caseload as further detailed.

**IFRC:** Through a DREF allocation, IFRC supported step-down EFAT training in 15 states including; Sokoto, Niger, Kwara, Imo, Akwa Ibom, Lagos, Katsina, Jigawa, Kogi, Osun, Oyo, Edo, Ekiti, Zamfara, and Ogun. For the presidential election, IFRC provided EFAT volunteer costs (incentive, transport, and insurance) for six days in each of the elections (presidential and governors).

In addition, for the governorship elections held on March 9, 2019, IFRC also financed EFAT volunteer costs during the first six days of the elections. It also funded the deployment of NDRT for 15 states. IFRC also provided personal protective equipment (PPE) and deployment kits for 720 volunteers. The remaining 360 PPE and deployment kits were provided by the National Society. A team leader and a logistics RDRT were unable to be deployed due to time constraints, however, the logistics and disaster management delegate at Abuja Country Cluster Office provided the required support.

**ICRC:** Through its existing Emergency Appeal, the ICRC supported 11 states (out of 26) identified as potential civil unrest "hotspots", these include: Borno, Yobe, Adamawa, Kano, Benue, Rivers, Kaduna, Nasarawa, Plateau, Abia, and Bauchi. The support provided included a step-down Emergency First Aid Teams (EFAT) training to 792 volunteers. They also provided support to 66 EFAT teams (pre-deployment incentives and mobile airtime) for six days during the presidential and another six days for the gubernatorial elections. For the first three days in both elections, there were 66 EFAT teams deployed in 11 Branches (1 per division). The other three days included the deployment of one EFAT team at the branch level. The ICRC also provided and dispatched across the 26 selected branches, 120 First Aid kits

(type 1), 2,000 Personal First Aid kits, 100 Stretchers, 120 Jerry collapsible jerrycans and 120 torch lamps that were used during the election period. The ICRC also financially supported the insurance of 3,000 NRCS volunteers, as well as the provision and dispatch of 500 EFAT jackets, 1,000 NRCS bibs and 1,000 caps across the 26 selected branches.

The NRCS held several technical steering committee meetings to discuss with ICRC and IFRC on the election violence contingency plan and preparedness activities. The last technical taskforce meeting was held on 21st January 2019, where it was agreed to streamline the EFAT teams' number to be a 12-member for the states covered by ICRC and IFRC. The plan was to have an alignment of the plans within the Movement to ensure there were 6 days allocated for both the presidential and governors' election. The first three days had EFAT team members in all the six LGAs and the remaining three days had one EFAT team allocated at the branch level.

### **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

The State Ministry of Health and NRCS collaborated on emergency medical services before, during and after the elections. NRCS had a memorandum of understanding with the Federal Road Safety Corps and police whom assisted in the transportation of the critically injured to referral centres. There was also an understanding with the hospital management boards in terms of managing in-patients transported by the EFAT volunteers. In addition, NRCS kept NEMA and SEMA informed on the key preparedness activities. NRCS shared its contingency plan with the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) and circulated it to all relevant states to keep them informed of key interventions that would take place for the various scenarios outlined in the contingency plan.

## **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

### **Needs analysis**

Based on the previous risk analysis and trend of violence observed by the NRCS, approximately 2,000,000 people were at-risk of violence during the campaign, voting and election results period. The NRCS had envisaged providing humanitarian assistance 300,000 people (out of the 2,000,000). However, the actual needs were significantly reduced due to the fact there was no severe election violence incident reported that led to large-scale displacement. It was reported by the branches that only 136 people were displaced, and the actual needs was only 2,136 people.

The needs required and provided included first aid services, referral and ambulance services, and providing psychosocial support. The NRCS targeted the most vulnerable groups (women, children, disabled, and elderly).

During the election, some of the states that were previously categorized as high risk moved to medium risk and hence there were minimal election violence incidents recorded. This was due to the government preparedness measures put in place to mitigate election violence incidences. The government had deployed high-level security personnel to each polling unit within the country. There were also some states previously categorized as medium risk and moved to high risk due to the ballot box snatching which resulted in election conflict and in some states reported deaths.

### **Targeting**

Based on the risk analysis 2,000,000 people were projected to be at-risk of election violence out of which the NRCS caseload was 300,000 people of these projected to be at-risk. However, the reality showed there was overall average of low risk of election violence and hence the number of people reached reduced significantly to 1,485 people. The reason there was such a significant drop in number of people reached was because there was no displacement incident recorded. This was initially anticipated based on the historical election data.

Many of the affected people were those attending rallies during the campaign period and those who participated in the voting process on the polling days. After the elections, there was dissatisfaction among a few people with the outcome of the election results that resulted in violence and affected a few people. The affected were provided with assistance by the NRCS volunteers and staff. The NRCS targeted the most vulnerable populations such as; women, children, disabled, and elderly (amongst others).

### **Risk Analysis**

A key operational risk noted during the voting period was the vulnerability of staff and volunteers to outbursts of violence, be it electoral or conflict-related, the latter limiting access to some outreach areas in the North East. Ensuring the safety of the staff and volunteers was therefore a critical priority.

The NRCS worked closely with the ICRC to ensure the safety of the volunteers in the conflict prone states to ensure their security and well-being. To manage the risk to themselves and their team members, volunteers were provided with necessary trainings both in-person and using the online training platform, on Safer Access, personal security and security management. Compliance to National Society security regulations was ensured. Over 2,000 volunteers and staff took the personal security courses, which enabled the Nigerian Red Cross to become the leading African country on the IFRC Learning Platform in March 2019.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

**Overall Operational objective:** To support NRCS in providing immediate support to populations affected by election violence, through the provision of emergency first aid, referral services, psychosocial support and basic relief materials.

The NRCS strategy remained the same as in the emergency plan of action (EPoA) with the focus on the mobilization of volunteers and staff. Thus, NRCS provided First Aid Services, referral and ambulance services, and psychosocial support to 1,156 affected people in the 15 states which included Sokoto, Niger, Kwara, Imo, Akwa, Ibom, Lagos, Katsina, Jigawa, Kogi, Osun, Oyo, Edo, Ekiti, Zamfara, and Ogun. Women, children, disabled, and elderly (amongst others) were considered the most vulnerable and were therefore prioritized.

The only change that occurred for the operational strategy was to align, through coordination mechanisms, IFRC and ICRC planning methods for the EFAT teams during the election period. It was agreed during the technical Movement working group that the DREF would cover a total of 6 days per election (presidential and governorship) to have EFAT team on standby. The strategy was to have EFAT teams (composed of 12 members) in six LGA for 3 days for each election and an additional 3 days for the branch headquarters with only one EFAT team on standby.

The below were the key activities implemented by NRCS during this DREF operation:

**Continuous Assessments:** The NRCS branches had previously trained volunteers and staff on how to conduct community assessments and continuous monitoring and reporting of the situation on the ground. In addition, the EFATs were communicated on the simple, easy-to use templates for gathering and reporting data to the branch focal points. These were then shared with the national headquarter PMER and DM department.

**Step-down EFAT training:** A step-down training was conducted in each of the 15 states covered by the DREF and in January. Each branch trained at least 72 volunteers and staff over the course of 2 days. The branch secretaries, disaster management coordinators and training officer who conducted the step-down training and monitored them were initially trained as ToT in December 2018 with the technical and financial support of the ICRC. A total of 15 headquarter staff were sent to ensure quality control. The training equipped the EFAT members with basic first aid knowledge and materials and were linked to referral facilities in the states.

**Establishment of Referral Systems:** In all the branches, the branch team liaised with the various stakeholders to establish and agree on the referral institutions (NEMA, SEMA, and health facilities). This happened within the first week of February 2019. The National Society already had MoUs with the Federal Road Safety Corps, Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) and Police at the state levels. During both elections, they also provided support in transporting the critically injured to referral centres.

**Distribution of First Aid, Protective, and Visibility Materials:** All these materials (gloves, 700 nose masks, 70 stretchers, 1,900 safety goggles, 800 safety helmets, 1,000 aprons, 300 stickers, 192 red cross flags, 1,900 blankets and 1,900 sleeping mats) were distributed to 15 states before the elections. The materials covered by the DREF were transported one week before the presidential elections. These were then used also for the governorate elections. This assisted the branches to provide first aid services during the voting period.

**Community Engagement and Accountability:** All EFAT trained volunteers underwent a course during the training on community engagement, communication skills and feedback and complaint mechanism. This training covered key topics such as the Fundamental Principles, good communication skills and how to engage with communities, managing difficult questions and complaints and responding safely to tension and frustration in communities and filling of feedback template forms for follow-up and reporting purposes.

Communication regarding NRCS mission and principles were carried out through developed key messages distributed through the branches. In addition, two community dissemination sessions were held in each division and supported by 4 volunteers (per division). Specific messages on NRCS mission, vision, neutrality, and independence were developed and disseminated through the media, the National Society website and social media platforms (Twitter and Facebook). The purpose of this multifaceted communication strategy was to enable communities to better understand the NRCS role in the elections and enable volunteers to have safe access to communities. IEC materials on the Red Cross were distributed to the population as well.

A feedback system was put in place in the targeted states with toll free lines and a help desk managed by 4 volunteers and based at the National Headquarters. These systems were used as a platform for communities to share their opinions and ideas about the Red Cross interventions. It also allowed the National Society to share important information to the target populations to ensure they knew how to seek help and what support they could expect. Channels of communication and reporting were established from the local government areas and, state capitals to the national headquarters to support coordination. Furthermore, clear reporting lines were established within the NRCS, which allowed volunteers to know who would be responsible for external communication on behalf of the National

Society. The total number of calls received and responded to were one hundred and twenty (120). Most of the calls were on how to get assistance (First aid /PSS), inquiries on the role, and how to contact the Red Cross. The toll-free lines were also used by the volunteers to indicate their position. For example, when they left the RC base to go into an intervention or to communicate their presence in a given locality.

**Human resources** for the implementation of this DREF operation consisted of,15 NHQs staff, 78 Branch Staff and 1,080 volunteers were engaged across the 15 states (in addition to some 3,576 volunteers funded by some of the branches). The volunteers were selected from a database. Volunteers were placed on standby to support the activation of the Contingency Plan, if need be. The DREF allocation provided the step-down of EFAT training for the volunteers and four (4) days of per diem and transportation including a day before and after the voting date to the end.

**Logistics and supply chain Procurement:** These were procured locally and NRCS with the support of IFRC in line with the IFRC standard procurement procedures and SPHERE Standards. The procurement changed slightly from the original plan to align with ICRC and ensure consistency within all the states. In total, the number of items procured by IFRC included the following;

1. **EFAT volunteer deployment kits and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):** 1,900 blankets, 1,900 sleeping mats, 70 stretchers, 700 face masks, 1,900 safety goggles, and 800 safety helmets.
2. **Visibility materials:** 1,000 aprons, 300 stickers and 192 Red Cross flags. Some of the material procured was also shared to the ICRC-funded states. Gloves were provided by the NRCS through their warehouse stocks.

With regards to transportation, there were 2 vehicles rented for the operation in 15 IFRC supported branches.

**Information technologies (IT):** Communication costs for the operation was provided to staff and volunteers involved in the operation before, during and after the elections. NRCS volunteers made use of their mobile phones to report in a timely manner. There were no HF and VHF Radios used in any branches. The use of internet and mobile airtime during the operation was charged on the DREF allocation.

**Communications:** The NRCS shared information and updates on the operation with Movement partners. The Secretary General was responsible for communication with external stakeholders.

**Security:** Given the existing insecurity and potential for increased civil unrest, the safety of volunteers and staff was prioritized. The volunteers and staff underwent a safer access framework training and signed both the code of conduct and the behaviour contract at the branch level.

Collaboration with Security Agencies was improved with the goal of providing with accurate and timely data on the security situation in the operational areas and to establish an efficient line of communication with staff and volunteers. All staff members were cautioned on the need to adhere to humanitarian principles and always be identified by jackets and bibs. A security assessment was conducted prior to the elections in order to support NRCS headquarter staff travelling to the 15 states to monitor the EFAT trainings.

**Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) :** PMER activities were conducted at all levels. These were led by NRCS PMER unit with technical support by the Assistant Secretary General, Programmes. The response was coordinated at the NHQ level by the Assistant Secretary General, Programmes. Weekly status reports were prepared by the EFATs and NDRT provided to the HQ Disaster Management Coordinator. Feedback and complaints collected through the community feedback systems were included in all reporting. A lessons learned workshop was conducted to capture the learning during the operation and document good practices as well as challenges.

**Administration and Finance:** All administrative and financial transactions were managed by the IFRC West Coast Cluster Office in close collaboration with the NRCS management. NRCS implemented the planned activities and provided financial and narrative reports.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p style="color: red; margin: 0;"><b>Health</b></p> <p>People reached: <b>1,156</b></p> <p>Male: <b>500</b></p> <p>Female: <b>656</b></p>	
Indicators	Target	Actual
<b>Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the affected populations are reduced</b>		

Number of people trained by National Society in First Aid (in 15 states)	1,080	5,242
<b>Health Output 1.1 and 1.2: The health situation an immediate risks are assessment and agreed &amp; Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases</b>		
Number of people reached by First Aid Services	0	1,020
<b>Health Output 1.5: Psychosocial support provided to the target</b>		
Number of people reached by psychosocial support	0	136
<b>Health Output 1.9: Target population is reached is reached with Search and Rescue activities</b>		
Number of people reached by search and rescue activities	0	0
Number of volunteers mobilized for both elections (in 15 states)	1,080	2,901
Number of restored family links provided to the affected population	0	0
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
<p>The NRCS branches were able to reach 136 people with psychosocial support in the affected 15 DREF-funded branches. Throughout the whole election process (from campaign period till election results) there were incidences of misunderstandings that resulted in injuries and in some cases reported deaths.</p> <p>The trained EFAT were available and provided psychosocial support (PSS) to 136 of the survivors. In addition, provided a total of 90 first aid posts available in 15 states in each hotspot LGAs.</p> <p>A total 1,080 volunteers funded by this DREF operation were trained and deployed during the election period in the 15 high-risk states. An additional 4,162 were trained and funded by NRCS as they covered additional LGAs that were not funded by DREF. The actual number deployed was 2,901 (out of 4,162) as some branches had contributed financial resources to have additional volunteers deployed, in addition, they also covered more LGAs than the ones that DREF-funded (only six LGAs).</p> <p>THE DREF-funded EFAT teams volunteers trained were deployed for six days for both the elections (presidential and governors). A 12-member EFAT team was deployed in six LGAs for the first three days and down-sized to one EFAT team located at the headquarter branch for the remaining three days.</p> <p>The injured during the electioneering campaigns, the days of voting, counting of votes, collation and announcing of election results were evacuated to health facilities for medical care. A total of 1,020 were provided with first aid services.</p>		
<b>Challenges</b>		
<p>The postponement of the presidential election for a week incurred unanticipated additional cost as 15 NDRT were deployed. The NDRT members were then sent back to their respective states because of the uncertainty of when they would be required.</p> <p>One major challenge faced was the lack of target set for the population anticipated to require psychosocial support services. Although PSS services were provided to 136 people.</p>		
<b>Lessons Learned</b>		
Targeted communities were able to benefit from Nigerian Red Cross activities due to the NS's high level of preparedness and from experiences gathered over the years during similar interventions.		

<b>Strengthen National Society</b>		
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<b>Outcome 2.1 Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured</b>		
Number of joint movement coordination plans in place	0	4
<b>Output 2.1.1 Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained</b>		
Number of surge/RDRT deployed	2	0
Number of volunteers who are insured	720	720
Number of branch monitoring reports	15	15
Number of volunteers with protective equipment	720	720
<b>Output 2.1.3 NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance</b>		
Number of radio shows completed	0	8
Number of feedback mechanism in place	0	2
Number of dissemination sessions	0	180

<b>Output 2.1.4 Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards</b>		
Number of vehicles used for the operation (rented)	2	0
<b>Outcome 3.1 The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.</b>		
National Society mandates are respected across government and other actors	0	--
<b>Output 3.1.1 IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocated on humanitarian issues.</b>		
Number of LGAs received visibility materials	180	180
<b>Output 3.1.2 IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.</b>		
Number of lessons learnt workshop	1	1
<b>Output 4.1.4 Staff security is prioritised in all IFRC activities</b>		
Number of security assessments conducted	0	5
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
<p>A team leader and a logistics RDRT were unable to be deployed due to time constraints, however, the logistics and disaster management delegate provided the required support.</p> <p>The procurement of the PPE and visibility materials for 720 volunteers was done by the NRCS Log and in conjunction with the IFRC Log team, items were procured in accordance with NRCS / IFRC Procurement policies. Each item met DM department specification and standard with the exception of stretchers where the quality was not strong enough based on feedback provided by the branches at the lessons learnt workshop. All the materials were delivered to the 15 branches five days before the initial election scheduled date. The visibility materials were received in all the 6 LGAs per state. In total, the number of items procured included the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ EFAT volunteer deployment kits and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): 1,900 blankets, 1,900 sleeping mats, 70 stretchers, 700 face masks, 1,900 safety goggles, and 800 safety helmets.</li> <li>▪ Visibility materials: 1,000 aprons, 300 stickers and 192 Red Cross flags. Flyers were printed and distributed from the branches.</li> </ul> <p>The two (2) NS monitoring and supervision visits were carried out before and during the elections in all the 15 branches supported by IFRC. The two monitoring and supervision visits were done before and during the elections by 6 HQ staff. The branch trainers monitored all the elections and visited some hotspots LGAs before and during the period of the Presidential and Governorship elections.</p> <p>All the 15 states had monitoring reports that were submitted daily for the entire election period (presidential and governorship).</p> <p>The security assessments were conducted in only five (5) states namely – Kogi, Delta, Katsina, Niger, and Jigawa. This is because these were areas which were relatively secure with on-going projects. The security team did a threat analysis and met with the security agency to assess safety conditions of personnel.</p> <p>Monitoring trips was not possible for IFRC staff due to security restrictions prior, during and after election results period due to the anticipated election violence. All IFRC staff were thus requested to hibernate in Abuja. Hence, there were no vehicles rented to support IFRC staff in monitoring visits.</p> <p>A lesson learnt workshop was conducted to review the election preparedness operation. The objectives of the 2019 election lessons learned workshop were to; (i) share experience, (ii) identify mistakes and ways to improve, and (iii) hold similar workshop and replicate at branch level, and (iv) improve on the future response using documented experience from previous response. A few of the key lessons that were outlined and presented in the lessons learnt workshop (outline in lessons section) this include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All branches should be involved in the DREF planning. The DREF budget and narrative should be shared with all the branches.</li> <li>▪ All the materials should be deployed two weeks before the election (from the NRCS headquarters) to the respective branches. This will allow enough time for the branches to deploy to the respective DREF-funded LGAs.</li> </ul> <p>Security Assessment was done by NRCS/ IFRC security units before and during the election periods using the risk matrix to access level of vulnerabilities of both staff and volunteers.</p>		
<b>Challenges</b>		

- Delay in release of funds, which was overcome by the NS pre-financing some immediate activities and later reimbursed.
- All the materials arrived in timely manner, however, some branches faced challenges to get materials to the respective divisions.
- Insufficient quantity of materials (e.g. face masks and gloves). Face masks and gloves should have been in two batches of quantities as they would be required to be disposed after each election and not to be reused.
- Some type of stretchers supplied were not strong enough and hence future procurement would require looking for alternative suppliers and stretcher specifications.

### Lessons Learned

- Early planning required with the involvement of branches in the process.
- Provision of adequate training materials.
- Prompt feedback and inputs from branches.
- All key stakeholders should be involved during training and simulation prior to election.
- Deliveries should be ideally two months before the election day. This would require the NS to work on having prepositioned stocks which can be replenished through DREF operations.
- Number of divisions to be covered for deliveries should be expanded.
- More divisions should be considered for training.

## D. THE BUDGET

The overall budget for this DREF operation was CHF 284,651 of which 168,143 (59%) was utilized. A balance of 116,508 will be returned to the DREF.

### Explanation of Variances

Description	Budget in CHF	Expenditure in CHF	Variance Explanation
Relief items, Construction, Supplies			
Medical & First Aid	34,740	22,563	This budget line item was underspent by 12,177 CHF because the PPE kits rate was purchased was lower compared to the amount allocated in the budget.
Logistics, Transport & Storage			
Transport & Vehicles Costs	32,214	9,074	This budget line item was underspent by 23,140 CHF because the number of vehicles was less than originally required for both elections. A change in operational strategy regarding the number of days allocated for the EFAT team and number of EFAT teams for both elections impacted the amount spent on transportation. On the last three days of each election (out of six days), only one EFAT team was required patrolling and hence only 2 vehicles were required. In addition, the cost of distributing the PPE, visibility materials and volunteer NFIs were far less than anticipated.
Personnel			
Volunteers	62,688	38,061	This budget line item was underspent by 24,087 CHF because of the change in strategy in terms of the EFAT teams allocated for the six days of the election were far less compared to the original plan.
General Expenditure			
Travel	26,000	3,763	This budget line item was underspent by 22,237 CHF because two RDRT were not deployed for this operation and hence there were no RDRT costs associated to international travel, per diem, accommodation and travel costs for this mission.
Information & Public Relations	35,020	8,004	This budget line item was underspent by 27,016 CHF because the marketing costs on social media and media coverage was not spent. In addition, the costs for feedback mechanisms and dissemination session were significantly cheaper compared to the original budget. Also, the amount spent for visibility materials was less than budgeted.
Financial Charges	1500	523	This budget line item was underspent by 977 CHF because most of the funds spent were pre-financed by the national society and hence there were fewer number of financial transaction charges.

Programme & Services Support Recover			
Programme & Services Support Recover	17,373	10,282	This budget line item was underspent by 7,091 CHF because most of the expenditures (outlined above in this table) were underspent.

## Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

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

**For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:**

### In the Nigeria Red Crescent Society

- Abubakar Kende, Secretary General, phone: +234 803 959 5095; e-mail: [secgen@redcrossnigeria.org](mailto:secgen@redcrossnigeria.org)
- Adeyemo Andronicus, Operations Manager/Assistant Secretary General, Programmes, [adeyemo.andronicus@redcrossnigeria.org](mailto:adeyemo.andronicus@redcrossnigeria.org), +234 371 33345.

### In the IFRC West Africa

- Ruben Cano, Head of West Africa Cluster, phone: +2348035204391; email: [ruben.cano@ifrc.org](mailto:ruben.cano@ifrc.org)
- Nihad Habib, Disaster Management Delegate, phone: +2349087498349; email: [Nihad.habib@ifrc.org](mailto:Nihad.habib@ifrc.org)

### IFRC Africa Region:

- Adesh Tripathee, Head of DCPRR Unit, Kenya; phone: +254 731 067 489; email: [adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org](mailto:adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org),
- Khaled Masud Ahmed, Regional Disaster Management Delegate, Tel +254 20 283 5270, Mob +254 (0) 731 067 286, email: [khaled.masud@ifrc.org](mailto:khaled.masud@ifrc.org)

### In IFRC Geneva

- Eszter Matyeka, DREF, DCPRR; Email: [eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org](mailto:eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org); Mob. +41 (0) 75 419 8604
- Antoine Belair, Operations Coordinator (Americas and Africa Regions), Tel. +41 22 730 4281, Mob. +41 79 708 3149; email [antoine.belair@ifrc.org](mailto:antoine.belair@ifrc.org)

### For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- IFRC Africa Regional Office: Kentaro Nagazumi, Head of Partnership and Resource Development; phone: +254202835155; email: [kentaro.nagazumi@ifrc.org](mailto:kentaro.nagazumi@ifrc.org)

### For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- IFRC Regional Logistics Unit: Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit; phone: +254 733 888 022 & Fax +254 20 271 2777; email: [rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org](mailto:rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org)

### For Performance and Accountability support

- IFRC Africa Regional Office: Fiona Gatere, PMER Coordinator; phone: +254780771139; email: [fiona.gatere@ifrc.org](mailto:fiona.gatere@ifrc.org)

## 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.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)  
Saving lives, changing minds.



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

# DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/1-2019/7	Operation	MDRNG026
Budget Timeframe	2019/01-2019/4	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 23/Aug/2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRNG026 - Nigeria - Election Preparedness

Operating Timeframe: 23 Jan 2019 to 23 Apr 2019

### I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>284,651</b>
DREF Allocations	284,651
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-168,143</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>116,508</b>

### 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			0
AOF4 - Health	171,225	87,259	83,967
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene			0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>171,225</b>	<b>87,259</b>	<b>83,967</b>
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	46,552	74,860	-28,308
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	23,989		23,989
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	37,559	6,024	31,535
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	5,325		5,325
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>	<b>113,426</b>	<b>80,884</b>	<b>32,542</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>284,651</b>	<b>168,143</b>	<b>116,508</b>

# DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/1-2019/7	Operation	MDRNG026
Budget Timeframe	2019/01-2019/4	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 23/Aug/2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRNG026 - Nigeria - Election Preparedness

Operating Timeframe: 23 Jan 2019 to 23 Apr 2019

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>34,740</b>	<b>22,563</b>	<b>12,177</b>
Medical & First Aid	34,740	22,563	12,177
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>32,214</b>	<b>9,074</b>	<b>23,140</b>
Transport & Vehicles Costs	32,214	9,074	23,140
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>86,711</b>	<b>59,709</b>	<b>27,002</b>
National Society Staff	24,023	21,648	2,375
Volunteers	62,688	38,061	24,627
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>47,197</b>	<b>51,379</b>	<b>-4,182</b>
Workshops & Training	47,197	51,379	-4,182
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>66,416</b>	<b>15,155</b>	<b>51,261</b>
Travel	26,000	3,763	22,237
Information & Public Relations	35,020	8,004	27,016
Communications	3,896	3,911	-15
Financial Charges	1,500	-523	2,023
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>17,373</b>	<b>10,262</b>	<b>7,111</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	17,373	10,262	7,111
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>284,651</b>	<b>168,143</b>	<b>116,508</b>