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# Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Nigeria: Election Preparedness

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF n° MDRNG026</b>	<b>Glide n° 2019-000001-NGA</b>
<b>Date of issue: 23 January 2019</b>	<b>Expected timeframe: 3 months, Expected end date: 23 April 2019</b>
<b>Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow</b>	
<b>DREF budget: CHF 284,651</b>	
<b>Total number of people affected: 2,000,000</b>	<b>Number of people to be assisted: 300,000</b>
<b>Project Manager: Nihad Habib, overall responsible for planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and compliances</b>	<b>National Society contact: Abubakar Kende Secretary General, Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS)</b>
<b>Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): Nigeria Red Cross Society 800,000 volunteers, 400 staff and 37 branches</b>	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: IFRC and ICRC</b>	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), Nigerian Police, National Electoral Commission, Security and Civil Défense.</b>	

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

Nigeria goes to the polls on February 16, 2019. This will be the sixth quadrennial elections since the end of military rule in 1999. A president will be voted by over 84 million registered voters across the country. There are 91 registered political parties and 63 candidates declared by the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) to contest for the presidential seat. INEC has declared campaigning period open as of December and will close in February. The governor election will also be held two weeks after the presidential election on March 2, 2019.

The two major political parties include the People Democratic Party (PDP) and the All Progressives Congress (APC). These two parties held their primaries in 2018 and have chosen their presidential, vice presidents and governorship candidates. Since December 2018, election campaigns have commenced across the country. Unrest has already been observed over the past month of campaigning (e.g. hate speeches), with a reported death in Kogi, three deaths in Lagos and an attempted assassination of a candidate for governor from APC in Ogun State. As a result of the assassination attempt a police officer was shot and wounded. In addition, there have been destructions of election campaign billboards in Enugu, Niger, and Kogi.

In Nigeria, every election since independence has experienced some level of violence, however, the level and intensity of the violence varies from year to year and state to state. The previous 2015 elections experienced political violence during the campaign, voting period and election result announcement. Resulting in a total of 452 injuries, 150 deaths and 65,700 displaced. The NRCS aided 50,000 people, and 1347 volunteers and 50 staff were deployed in 12 states that were affected.

It is anticipated based on the previous five elections (1999, 2003, 2007, 2011, and 2015) a total number of two million (2,000,000) people are likely to be affected from 26 states (out of 36) classified as medium to high risk, these are: Sokoto, Niger, Kwara, Imo, Akwa Ibom, Lagos, Katsina, Jigawa, Kogi, Osun, Oyo, Edo, Ekiti, Zamfara, Ogun, Borno, Yobe, Adamawa, Kano, Benue, Rivers, Kaduna, Nasarawa, Plateau, Abia, and Bauchi. There are two main lessons learnt from the previous 2015 election: One lesson learnt is that more geographic divisions were impacted by election violence than were planned for (5 divisions). Consequently, the number of target divisions has increased by one. In addition, there were funding constraints to accommodate the additional divisions as NRCS was not aware that there is

a possibility to receive a second allocation for the DREF. In the event there is a need to scale up, NRCS will request for a second allocation.

Due to the recurrence of election violence and the projection of two million at-risk population, there is a need to increase the level of preparedness of the NRCS ability to respond to needs of humanitarian assistance. In preparation for the possible response, the NRCS has developed an elections preparedness/contingency plan in 2018 with the technical support from ICRC and IFRC. The objective of the Contingency Plan is to enhance NRCS's preparedness capacity to respond to the most likely and worst-case scenarios in the pre-identified 26 medium to high risk states. In the event there is reported wide spread election violence, the contingency plan will be activated to trigger interventions in health, water sanitation and hygiene, RFL, protection, psychosocial support, food and non-food needs.

Being auxiliary to the government, the NRCS plays a key role in the affairs of humanitarian assistance particularly in First Aid, Psychosocial Support Services (PSS), Restoring Family Links (RFL), and providing emergency medical services (referral and transfer).

In line with NRCS mandates, the DREF operation plans to assist a step-down Emergency First Aid Team (EFAT) training and mobilizing EFAT volunteers during both the presidential and governor elections in 15 of the medium to high risk states. The remaining 11 states will have a step-down EFAT training covered by ICRC and EFAT teams during both the presidential and governor elections. This operation is focused on election preparedness activities. Should election violence break-out and meet thresholds of widespread situation of violence, the NRCS will activate its contingency plan. Depending on the extent of needs, the NRCS will scale-up its operation which might turn into an Emergency Appeal operation.

## **Summary of the current response**

### **Overview of Host National Society.**

The NRCS has currently trained a total of 72 people in a Training of Trainers (ToT) course on Election Preparedness (and other related activities) from 24 branches held at national level. This was attended by Branch Secretaries, Disaster Management Coordinators, Health Coordinators, and Training Officers supported and financed by ICRC. The training included emergency first aid, psychosocial support, basic relief duties, dead body management services, SOPs, stress management, security rules, RFL in emergencies (amongst others). In addition, NRCS has developed election contingency plan that outlines triggers and the key interventions required in the event there is electoral violence. This was supported by ICRC and IFRC.

A step-down refresher EFAT training (incorporating CEA approach) will be held for 1,872 volunteers in preparation for the elections. The refreshers training will be done by the EFAT trainers. NRCS will also procure safety equipment and visibility materials through the financial support of IFRC and ICRC.

In the upcoming elections, based on its own assessment of the situation, NRCS plans to mobilize, train and deploy 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. The NRCS will fund and provide the following activities during the campaign, voting period, and after the voting period, these include; search and rescue, establishment of referral systems, restoring family links, and psychosocial support. First aid posts will be set up in identified hotspots, these posts will be linked to the ambulances services, health facilities, and tertiary referral centers in each local government area (LGA). In addition, NRCS will provide for the 15 states protective and volunteer deployment kits for 360 EFAT volunteers.

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

ICRC and IFRC have supported the NRCS in the development of the Elections Contingency Plan. Following the Contingency Plan, ICRC has provided support to the NRCS through training of trainers of key branch staff on Election Preparedness (and other related activities). They have also provided 120 First Aid kits (type 1) and 2000 Personal First Aid Kits, 100 Stretchers, 120 Jerry cans collapsible, and 120 torch lamps that will be used during the election period. Given the risk exposure, nature and geographical spread ICRC and IFRC will share the caseload. ICRC will be supporting 11 states (out of 26) that have been identified as potential civil unrest "hotspots", these include; Borno, Yobe, Adamawa, Kano, Benue, Rivers, Kaduna, Nasarawa, Plateau, Abia, and Bauchi. The support provided will include a step-down Emergency First Aid Teams (EFAT) training 792 volunteers. ICRC will be covering all 26 states in first aid kits for the election. In addition, they will be providing support for the EFAT team (incentives etc) for five days in the presidential election, as well as governor election.

IFRC through a DREF allocation will enable a step-down EFAT training in 15 states (out of 26) these include; Sokoto, Niger, Kwara, Imo, Akwa Ibom, Lagos, Katsina, Jigawa, Kogi, Osun, Oyo, Edo, Ekiti, Zamfara, and Ogun. For the presidential election, IFRC will provide EFAT volunteer costs (incentive, transport, and insurance) for two days and will have an additional three days in case violence erupts after the election results have been announced. In addition, for the governor elections held in March 2, 2019 IFRC will also provide EFAT volunteer costs during the first two days the

governor elections. It will also deploy a NDRT for each of the 15 states. IFRC will also provide for 720 volunteers personal protective equipment (PPE) and deployment kits. The remaining 360 PPE and deployment kits will be covered by the national society. One team leader and a logistics RDRT will be deployed to provide operation support.

The NRCS have been holding technical steering committee meetings to discuss the election violence contingency plan and the key preparedness activities with ICRC and IFRC. The latest technical taskforce meeting was held on 21<sup>st</sup> January 2019 and it was agreed to streamline the EFAT teams' number should be a 12-members for the states covered by ICRC and IFRC. In addition, the timeline for the 11-state training was already identified. The technical steering committee meetings will be held regularly and will provide situation reports on the election. In addition, they will continue to hold meetings with Movement Partners, IFRC, ICRC and other external partners including the INEC, National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), and The Nigerian Army and Police

### Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The NRCS will work closely with the Ministry of Health on emergency medical services before, during and after the elections. NRCS has a memorandum of understanding with the Federal road Safety Corps and police who will assist in the transportation of the critically injured to the respective referral centres. There is also an understanding with the hospital management boards in terms of managing in-patients brought by the EFAT volunteers. In addition, NRCS will keep NEMA and SEMA informed on the key preparedness activities. The NRCS will be implementing prior to the elections. To date, NRCS have shared and circulated the contingency plan with INEC and all the states at risk of election violence so they are informed on the key interventions that would take place for the various scenarios outlined in the contingency plan.

### Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

#### Needs analysis

A national threat/risk analysis for election violence in all the states was conducted and has been continuously updated by the NRCS. This was carried out as part of the contingency planning process. Currently, it has been identified that there are 26 states at risk. These have been classified into three categories: red (high risk), Orange (medium risk), and yellow (low risk). Within each of these states there are 6 LGAs that have been identified as hotspots for election violence.

The criteria used by NRCS to identify the at-risk states were based on; historical political violence data, NRCS branch conflict reports, ethno-religious reported conflicts with political underpinnings, unresolved and on-going cases of political assassinations, impeachment of various political office holders at LGA, state and federal levels, and current political reported violence situations at ward, LGA, state and federal levels (amongst other factors). In addition, the classification considers where some of the candidates consider their stronghold as that heightens the risk of election-related violence.

#### Targeting

According to the latest risk analysis, 2,000,000 are projected to be at-risk of violence. The NRCS caseload they can cover is 300,000 of these projected to be at-risk. The DREF operation is expected to support up to 300,000 people. Many of the affected people are likely to be those attending rallies during the campaign period and those participating in the voting process on the polling days. After the elections, if there is dissatisfaction among people with the outcome of the election results, violence may affect many people (including women, children, residents, security officers, electoral officers) and the affected will be provided with assistance by the NRCS volunteers and staff. The NRCS will target the most vulnerable populations, such as; women, children, disabled, and elderly (amongst others).

#### Scenario planning

Scenario	Scenario Description	NRCS Action
Best Case	The election campaign run normally, and the election results are accepted. In addition, there are no socio-economic interruptions nor reported election violence.	<p><u>Preparedness Activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Step-down EFAT training for 1,872 volunteers (1080 covered by IFRC and 792 covered by ICRC).</li> <li>▪ Provision of protective equipment, visibility materials and first aid kits (ICRC) for volunteers.</li> <li>▪ Provision of First Aid kits</li> <li>▪ Establishment of referral systems</li> <li>▪ Mobilization of EFAT for two days of the election period to provide first aid and referrals, RFL and psychosocial.</li> </ul> <p><u>Response Activities:</u> Contingency plan is not activated</p>

Most Likely	<p>The election campaigns intensify between ruling party and the opposition by the party throwing verbal attacks and destruction of campaign materials and equipment. The election results are rejected, and a few riots and demonstration erupt. In addition, there are some socio-economic interruptions. Certain LGAs/states officials impose a movement restriction. There are a few reported cases of injuries. A few pockets of households displaced.</p>	<p><u>Preparedness Activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Step-down EFAT training for 1,872 volunteers (1080 covered by IFRC and 792 covered by ICRC)</li> <li>▪ Provision and procurement of protective equipment, visibility materials and first aid kits (ICRC donation).</li> <li>▪ Establishment of referral systems</li> <li>▪ Mobilization of EFAT for five days of the presidential and another two days for the state governor's election period to provide first aid and referrals, RFL and psychosocial.</li> </ul> <p><u>Response Activities:</u> Activate the contingency plan and its interventions. A coordination meeting will be held between the Movement partners to discuss and agree on the response required.</p> <p><u>Scaling Up Response (Funds):</u> In the event of election violence there will be a need for a second allocation to scale up the RC response. NRCS and the IFRC Abuja Cluster will update Africa Regional Office and Geneva and decide on the operational strategy.</p>
Worst Case	<p>The election campaigns are very tense between the ruling and the opposition party resulting in attacks and counter-attacks. The election results are rejected and there are many riots and demonstrations by discontented voters and parties. In addition, there is a large-scale socio-economic interruption with businesses closed due to insecurity. Certain LGAs/States will impose a dusk to dawn curfew that will impose movement restriction. There are many reported cases of injuries and deaths related to the election violence. A large group or community have been displaced.</p>	<p><u>Preparedness Activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Step-down EFAT training for 1,872 volunteers (1080 covered by IFRC and 792 covered by ICRC).</li> <li>▪ Provision and procurement of protective equipment, visibility materials and first aid kits (ICRC donation).</li> <li>▪ Establishment of referral systems.</li> <li>▪ Mobilization of EFAT for five days of the presidential election period to provide first aid and referrals, RFL and psychosocial.</li> </ul> <p><u>Response Activities:</u> Activate the contingency plan. A coordination meeting will be held between the Movement partners to discuss and agree on the response required.</p> <p><u>Scaling Up Response (Funds):</u> In the event of wide spread election violence there will be a need to scale up response in terms of geographic and presence in hotspots with necessary support in terms of items, equipment and personnel. An Emergency Appeal is likely to be launched for election violence. Again, in this event, the NRCS and the IFRC Abuja Cluster will update Africa Regional Office and Geneva.</p>

### Operation Risk Assessment

The current insecurities include the vulnerabilities of staff and volunteers to explosions and attacks during voting periods. Some areas of the country are under the control of the insurgency and it is not clear how the voting will be done in these locations as attacks from Armed Opposition Groups have intensified in recent time with many LGAs becoming inaccessible. The NRCS will work closely with the ICRC and government security operatives to ensure the

safety of the volunteers in the conflict prone states to ensure their security and well-being. The volunteers will be provided with necessary training to manage their own risk. Compliance to National Society security regulations will be ensured.

The NRCS has an estimated 800,000 trained community-based volunteers in the 776-local government. Building the community trust, acceptance and addressing misperceptions and misinformation has been fundamental for the NRCS to gain access to the affected people. As well as, protect the components of the Movement in the country. The humanitarian response of the NRCS rests on its volunteers and their ability to effectively interact with their communities and understand their needs. Trust and good reputation has been established between the RC and the communities.

## B. Operational strategy<sup>1</sup>

The NRCS strategy will focus on the mobilization of volunteers and staff to provide first aid services to the affected population, evacuation of the injuries to health facilities, provision of RFL, and psychosocial support services, communication and feedback mechanisms in the 26 at-risk of election violence states.

Below are the key activities NRCS will be implementing in this DREF, this includes:

**Continuous Assessments:** The NRCS with support from IFRC and ICRC will conduct continuous assessments by participating in various stakeholder's meetings at Federal and state levels. The NRCS branches will be trained on how to conduct community assessments and continuous monitoring and reporting of the situation.

The EFATs will be trained on simple, easy-to use templates of gathering and reporting data to the branch focal persons. The branch secretaries will coordinate and communicate the data to NRCS national headquarters.

**Step-down EFAT training:** The EFAT leaders will train EAFT volunteer members at branch level in January 2019. Each branch will train 72 volunteers and staff for 2 days. The EFATs trained volunteers are expected to respond to any violence before, during and after the elections. The EFATs will be equipped with basic first aid knowledge, materials and they will be linked to the referral facilities in the states. The Branch Secretaries and Disaster Management coordinators in the identified states will act as links to both the National Society HQs and EFATs. They will also ensure that the activities of the EFATs are well structured, monitored and coordinated.

**Establishment of Referral Systems:** Strong referral systems will be established with the existing institutions such as the health facilities, NEMA and SEMA at state level. As part of preparedness, discussions will be held with the identified institutions on the modalities of collaboration. The national society has MoU with the Federal Road Safety Co and Police who will assist in the transportation of the critically injured to the respective referral centres. There is an understanding with the hospital management boards in terms of managing in-patients brought by the volunteers.

**Positioning of First Aid, Protective, and Visibility Materials:** The first aid materials will be distributed to 26 states before the elections. This will assist branches to provide first aid services during campaign rallies and during the voting period. In addition, protective equipment (e.g. gloves, nose masks, stretchers, safety goggles, safety helmets) and visibility materials (ID cards, bibs, stickers and flags) will be made available to the branches.

### **Community Engagement and Accountability:**

All EFAT trained volunteers will also go through the one day communication skills and complaints handling training for community-based volunteers. This training covers 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.

Communication on NRCS mission and principles with the population will be carried out through community meetings and distribution of flyers. In addition, two community dissemination sessions will be held in each division and will be supported by 4 volunteers (per division). Specific messages on NRCS mission, vision, neutrality, and independence will be developed and disseminated through media, the National Society website and its social media platform (Twitter and Facebook) as well as community meetings to enable communities to better understand the NRCS position in the upcoming elections and contribute to the safe access of volunteers. IEC materials on the Red Cross fundamental principles and the role of the NRCS during the elections will be distributed to the population as well.

A feedback system will be put in place in the targeted states with toll free lines and a help desk managed by 4 volunteers. This system will be used as a platform offered to communities that will allow them to share their opinions and ideas about the Red Cross interventions. It will also allow the National Society to share information to aid the

<sup>1</sup> The plan should be prepared by the National Society, with support from the Secretariat technical departments and support services.

population, for example, on where to seek help, etc. Channels of communication and reporting will be established from the local government areas, state capital to the national headquarters and disseminated widely to the population. Furthermore, an internal communication system will be established (reporting lines) within the NRCS which will allow volunteers to know who is responsible for external communication on behalf of the National Society.

#### **Overall Operational objective:**

To prepare NRCS for the upcoming 2019 presidential election to be able to provide immediate needs to the affected election violence population through the provision of emergency first aid, referral services, psychosocial support and basic relief materials.

#### **Human resources**

For the implementation of this DREF operation, 12 NHQs staff, 78 Branch Staff and 4,368 volunteers are required across the 26 states. The volunteers will be drawn from the database. Volunteers will be placed on standby to support the activation of the Contingency Plan. The DREF allocation will cover the step-down EFAT training for the volunteers and four days per diem and transportation from the voting date onwards.

#### **Logistics and supply chain**

**Procurement:** Given the limited time in the lead up to the elections, 150 NRCS first aid kits contents will need to be replenished for the state governor elections and be prepositioned in the 15 respective states. The NRCS will be provided with 120 first aid kits (type 1) and 2000 personal first aid kits by ICRC. These will be procured locally and NRCS with the support of IFRC will follow IFRC standard procurement procedures and SPHERE Standards. In addition, procurement will be required for Visibility Materials (720 aprons, 720 stickers, 500 flags and 10,000 flyers), Protective Materials (hard hand gloves, face masks, safety google, safety helmet) and 180 stretchers.

**Transport:** 2 vehicles will be rented for the operations to support 4 days in all the states.

#### **Information technologies (IT)**

Communication costs for the operation will be provided to staff and volunteers involved in the operation before, during and after the elections. There is need to fix this critical issue concerning HF and VHF Radio communications in the coming days as GSM communications were suspended in the past in some places. Where possible some volunteers will be provided with mobile phones to enable them to report timely. The use of internet and mobile airtime during the operation will be charged from the DREF allocation.

#### **Communications**

The NRCS will share information and updates on the operation with the donors, authorities, partners and media. The Secretary General will be responsible for communication to external stakeholders. At the operational level, the communication department will undertake communication activities aimed to increase visibility of the Red Cross and Red Crescent and to show impact of our contribution. The IFRC will support with the documentation and publication of stories on the IFRC website.

#### **Security**

Given the prevailing insecurity and potential for further civil unrest, the safety of volunteers and staff will be carefully considered and prioritized within this operation. The volunteers and staff will undergo a safer access framework training and will sign the code of conduct and behavior contract. Collaboration with Security Agencies will be enhanced to get accurate and timely data on the security situation in the operational areas and communicated to the staff and volunteers. All staff members will need to adhere to the humanitarian principles and be identified by jackets and bibs. A security assessment will be done prior to any IFRC staff travelling to the either of the 15 states to monitor the EFAT trainings.

#### **Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)**

Monitoring activities will be done at all levels led by NRCS PMER unit with technical support of the IFRC West Coast Regional PMER. The response will be coordinated at the NHQ level by the disaster management coordinator. Weekly reporting of activities will be done by the EFATs and RDRT of all activities carried out. A strong link will be created to provide reports to the HQ Disaster Management Coordinator. Feedback and complaints collected through the community feedback systems will be included in all reporting. A DREF review will be conducted to capture the lessons learned during the operation and document good practices as well as challenges.

#### **Administration and Finance**

For this DREF operation, all administrative and financial transactions will be led by the IFRC West Coast Cluster Office closely working with the NRCS management. NRCS will be implementing the planned activities and providing accurate credible and complete financial and narrative reports.





P&B Output Code	Health Output 1.9: Target population is reached with Search and Rescue activities											# of people reached by search and rescue activities					
	January				February				March				April				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP082	Activities planned Week / Month																

Provision of Search and Rescue activities provided to the affected population due to election violence during campaign, voting, and election announcement period. Search and rescue activities will be necessary during riots or in the worst-case scenario when explosives happen, and people are displaced or trapped. In the event of a riot or explosion, NRCS will need to provide search and rescue as well as RFL.



**Strategies for Implementation**  
Requirements (CHF) 108,443

P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured											Number of joint Movement coordination plans in place															
	Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained											# of surge/RDRT deployed (target: 2) # of volunteers who are insured (target: 720) # of branch monitoring reports # of volunteers with protective equipment (target:720)															
	January				February				March				April														
Activities planned Week / Month											1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP046	Procurement of personal protective equipment (gloves, nose masks, stretchers, safety goggles, safety helmets)																										
AP046	Delivery of personal protective equipment (gloves, nose masks, stretchers, safety goggles, and safety helmets)																										
AP046	2 RDRTs (Team Leader and Logistics) Flight, Per Diems and Accommodation																										
AP002	Conduct two monitoring and supervision visits before, during and after elections by HQ staff (6 people for 7 days per visit-flights)																										
AP055	Conduct two monitoring visits by Branches (4 days, 24 states and two people)																										
AP042	Deploy 15 NDRTs for 7 days																										

AP042	Ensure that volunteers are insured																	
P&B Output Code	<b>Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved</b>	<i># of radio shows completed # of feedback mechanism in place # of dissemination sessions</i>																
		January				February				March				April				
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP084	Feedback mechanism (free toll lines and face to face - 2 volunteers for desk (with a backup of 1 other in case, each state 1 toll free line - 2 people to manage the toll-free line. A man and a woman)																	
AP084	Dissemination session in community meetings (2 sessions before the election per division, 5 volunteers).																	
P&B Output Code	<b>Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards</b>	<i># of vehicles used for the operation (target: 2)</i>																
		January				February				March				April				
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP050	2 Vehicles for 1 month – Fleet cost/VRP																	
P&B Output Code	<b>Outcome S3.1: 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>	<i>National Society mandates are respected across government and other actors</i>																
	<b>Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues</b>	<i># of LGAs received visibility materials</i>																
		January				February				March				April				
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP011	Procurement and provision of RC Aprons, stickers, flags and flyers are provided to volunteers																	
P&B Output Code	<b>Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.</b>	<i># of lessons learnt workshop (target:1)</i>																
		January				February				March				April				
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP055	Conduct monitoring visits before the election only.																	
AP055	Conduct lessons learn workshop																	
P&B Output	<b>Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritised in all IFRC activities</b>	<i># of security assessments commenced</i>																



## Budget

DREF OPERATION

23.01.2019

MDRNG026 : NIGERIA - ELECTION PREPAREDNESS

Budget Group	DREF Grant Budget CHF
Medical & First Aid	34,740
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>34,740</b>
Transport & Vehicle Costs	32,214
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>32,214</b>
National Society Staff	24,023
Volunteers	62,688
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>86,711</b>
Workshops & Training	47,197
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>47,197</b>
Travel	26,000
Information & Public Relations	35,020
Communications	3,896
Financial Charges	1,500
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>66,416</b>
Programme and Services Support Recovery	17,373
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>17,373</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>284,651</b>

## Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Appeal](#)

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**For Performance and Accountability support**

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## Comment nous travaillons

La Fédération internationale s'efforce d'appliquer le **Code de conduite** pour le Mouvement international de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge et pour les organisations non gouvernementales (ONG) lors des opérations de secours en cas de catastrophe et elle est résolue à se conformer à la **Charte humanitaire et aux Normes minimales pour les interventions lors de catastrophes (Projet Sphère)** dans le cadre de ses activités d'assistance en faveur des personnes les plus vulnérables. La Fédération internationale a pour objet général

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



**Save lives,**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.

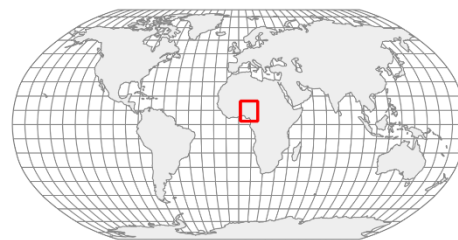


Promote **social inclusion**  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and **peace**.

d'inspirer, d'encourager, de faciliter et de faire progresser en tout temps et sous toutes ses formes l'action humanitaire des Sociétés Nationales, en vue de prévenir et d'alléger les souffrances humaines et d'apporter ainsi sa contribution au maintien et à la promotion de la dignité humaine et de la paix dans le monde.

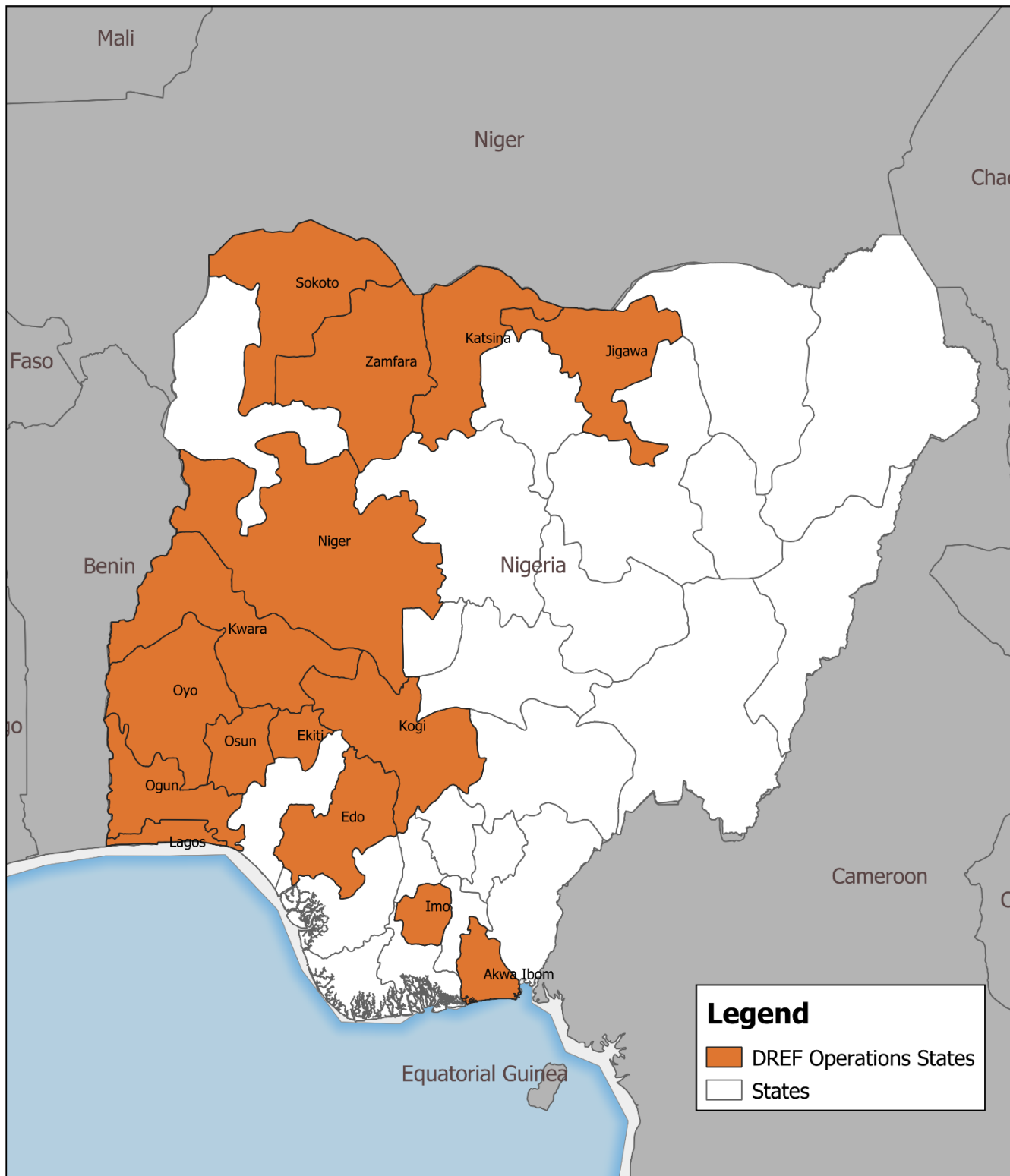


International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
 Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
 Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
 الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر



## Nigeria: DREF- Election Preparedness

24 January 2019 • DREF-2019-000001-NGA



**Legend**

- DREF Operations States
- States

The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.  
 Map data sources: GADM, IFRC. Map produced by: IFRC Africa Regional Office, Nairobi

