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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Nigeria: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRNG030	Glide n° FL-2020-000207-NGA
Date of issue: 19 October 2020	Expected timeframe: 4 months
Operation start date: 18 October 2020	Expected end date: 28 February 2021
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow	
DREF allocated: CHF 247,218	
Total number of people affected: 91,254 people (15,209 households)	Number of people to be assisted: Approximately 12,000 people i.e. 2,000 households
Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): The DREF will be implemented by Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS), primarily through the Branch offices in Jigawa, Kebbi, Kwara, Sokoto and Zamfara.	
Branch DREF Implementation team: Branch Secretaries, Disaster Management Coordinator, CEA focal point, DREF Focal person, Branch Cash Transfer Focal Points, Branch Communication Coordinators and Health coordinators (5 in each Branch) and 115 volunteers across the 5 states.	
Headquarter DREF Implementation team: 20 NS staff (4 CTP/DM, 2 CEA/Communication, 1 Health/WASH, 2 Regional Coordinators, 2 PMER, 2 Logistics, 2 Finance, 1 HR, 2 IT and 2 Security staff).	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) across states, National Metrological Agency (NiMet) and security operatives.	

<Please click [here](#) for the budget and [here](#) for the contacts>

A. Situation Analysis

Description of the disaster

On 6 October 2020, flood levels at the hydrological stations monitored in Niamey (Niger Republic) and Malan Ville (Benin Republic) reached the red alert zone due to the intensity of the torrential rainfall and caused flooding in Jigawa, Kebbi, Kwara, Sokoto, and Zamfara state (amongst other states) affecting 91,254 people or 15,209 households. The flood incident was caused by the intensity of the rainfalls at the peak of the flood season and the release of dams located in neighbouring Niger, Cameroon and Benin, which resulted in the Benue and Niger rivers overflowing and affecting communities living along their banks and in surrounding areas. Table 1, below, illustrates the flood impacts of the worst flood affected states.

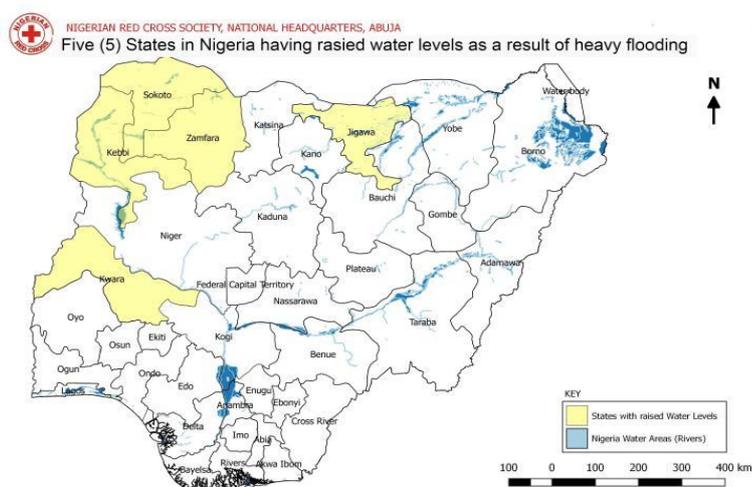


Table 1: Confirmed flood data in five (5) most affected states in Nigeria as of October 06, 2020. Source: NRCS

S/N	State	LGAs affected	No of communities	Persons Affected	Households Affected	Fatalities	Injuries	Evacuations	Population Displaced
1	Jigawa	18	12	9,300	1,550	14	60	60	4,532
2	Kebbi	4	15	8,592	1,432	5	18	18	5,000
3	Kwara	3	9	37,740	6,290	12	236	0	7,745
4	Sokoto	14	60	26,322	4,387	12	99	0	2,280
5	Zamfara	7	12	9,300	1,550	14	60	60	2,800
Total		46	108	91,254	15,209	57	473	138	22,357

The situation in Kebbi – the country's biggest rice-producing state -- is especially dire, as vast farmlands are completely submerged due to the most recent rains. Meanwhile in Jigawa state, a total of 18 out of 27 Local Government Areas (LGA)s have been affected, with Gwaram, Birnin Kudu, Kirikasamma, and Gumel as the worst hit. Wide swaths of farmlands have been washed away with a loss of crops amounting to billions of Naira. The State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), with the support from the Federal Government, is scaling efforts to assist flood victims by providing emergency needs. So far, the agency has distributed 30 canoes to inundated communities, as well as materials to build embankments to control the floods.

Kwara State is also concerning as more than 5,000 households have been affected. The government estimates damage worth N10bn have been incurred. At least three lives in Ilorin are believed to have been lost. Scores of houses also had their roofs blown off by the raging storm that accompanied the heavy rains in the Ilorin metropolis while electricity poles were destroyed in Taiwo and Odota areas of the state capital. Telecommunication masts and building walls were also damaged in Olonkonla, Bobonkiri, Egba-Akota, Aberi, Akuji and Idiope, all in Ita-Ogunbo area, Alanamu Ward in Ilorin West Local Government Area, the worst hit.

Since September to date, torrential rainfall, river floods and flash floods have cumulatively impacted 192,594 people across Nigeria. Some 826 injuries and 155 fatalities have so far been recorded and 24,134 people are reported to be displaced. Most of the those affected are children. Wide swaths of farmlands have also been washed away with a loss of crops amounting to billions of naira. These floods have so far impacted 22 states in the country's six geo-political zones: North West (4 state), North Central (4 states), North East (4 state), South East (4 states), South-South (3 states) and South West (3 state). This earlier flooding had weakened Nigeria's water supply and road infrastructure, killing dozens and leading to disease outbreaks.

A government team began the delivery of food palliatives to the Kwara North Senatorial District, beginning with Jebba town in Moro Local Government Area and Lafiagi in Edu Local Government Area. Over 15,000 households across 357 communities of the state are estimated to have been affected by the ugly incidents that also destroyed farmlands and human dwellings worth billions of naira. In the wake of the floods, over 100,000 hectares of rice, maize and millet farms in Kpata-Gbaradogi, fishing and agrarian settlement in Pategi LGA were destroyed. About 100 residential buildings were also submerged while 1,500 people were rendered homeless.

The Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development, warned flood-prone states to prepare for flood emergency, rescue and rehabilitation. According to the Seasonal Rainfall Prediction (SRP) made public by the Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMet), the rainy season is expected to continue until December 28th in the southern parts of the country. The Nigeria Hydrological Services Agency (NIHSA), predicted that at least 102 LGAs in 28 states fall within the highly probable flood risk areas, while parts of 275 LGAs in the 36 states of the Federation, including FCT, fall within the moderately probable flood risks areas.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

Since September 2020, torrential rainfalls, river floods and flash floods have hit 53 LGAs within 12 states including the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) – Abuja. During this period, NRCS reached through its branches an overall 42,666 persons located in 305 communities across 71 LGAs in 12 States (Anambra, Bayelsa, Delta, Edo, Jigawa, Kogi, Kwara, Nasarawa, Niger, River, Sokoto, and Zamfara) through different strategies of community advocacy, mobilization & sensitization, stakeholders mapping, environmental sanitation, coordination with different stakeholders etc. However, the intensity and magnitude of the flood impact on the 06 October it became evident that NRCS could no longer provide support with the existing resources and required external financial assistance in order to provide adequate support to contribute towards the response needs.

The stakeholders involved at the states level are; National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), State Emergency Management Agency- SEMA, Federal Fire Service (FFS), Federal Road Safety Commission (FRCS), Nigeria Security Civil defence Corps (NSCDC), Nigeria Police Force (NPF), National Orientation Agencies (NOA), Nigerian Army-NA, Ministry of Environment (MoE), Ministry of Health (MoH) and states Ambulance Services. These activities were successful through a local resource mobilization (volunteer deployment and HQ technical support) which had minimal or no cost involving NRCS branches 749 volunteers and Branch representatives with guidance, coordination and technical support from the National headquarters Disaster Management department. An example of a no-cost initiative includes community advocacy initiative.

In Kebbi, Kogi, River, Niger, Kwara, Nasarawa, Anambra, Delta, Edo and Bayelsa Branches of the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) are currently undertaking a flood rapid needs assessment from the October 6, 2020. NRCS through its local branches has been working closely with the NEMA, SEMA to conduct needs assessments in the affected communities, and NRCS volunteers have been providing support to the injured, through provision of first aid services, psycho-social support, RFL/MFL, search and rescue.

The National Society has been doing flood sensitization in high-risk communities since June 2020. In addition, the NS through IFRC, has developed standby agreements for aqua tabs provision and financial service provider to ensure quick activation of responses. The British Red Cross has provided technical support on the 2019 floods to develop maps which has improved NRCS IM and IT team's capacity to quickly develop flood maps.

Lessons learned from previous Floods response:

- The financial service provider agreement is currently in place and may require a slight amendment to include additional flood-affected states. This will speed up the Cash and Voucher Assistance response to between 1-2 months from the onset of the floods.
- Previous DREF operations did not take into consideration the budget need for other modes of transportation, such as canoes, to reach flood-affected communities. Also, the means of ensuring volunteers are protected during the operations with life jackets. This has been incorporated in this operational plan.
- The branch planning session was helpful to ensure that all key stakeholders involved at the headquarters and the branches are fully informed on the DREF operation strategy. This significantly eased implementation and avoid unnecessary confusion.
- Early warning information were disseminated to flood affected communities from June onwards by the branches based on the forecast provided by the Meteorological department (NiMet).

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in Country

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), through its West Coast Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) in country in Abuja, is working closely with the NRCS to provide technical support in the development of the Floods DREF EPoA and budget.

The CCST has supported NRCS DM team in monitoring the current floods season by collating a weekly update from respective Branches besides sharing of monthly hazard mapping of possible disasters with the Operations team in Nairobi, which has led to this DREF EPoA. IFRC managed to secure funds through British Red Cross to implement preparedness activities but unfortunately, due to COVID-19 situation this year, this project implementation was not initiated yet. In addition, IFRC cluster office is looking into additional preparedness funding for 2021 to ensure that National Society flood preparedness is strengthened, while supporting NS resource mobilization efforts. The CCST has also recruited a Senior DM preparedness officer who will focus on flood preparedness for 2021. To date, a standby DREF was developed in September 2020 with the National Society which enabled them to ensure that previous lessons learnt are incorporated into the DREF EPoA and budget.

The ICRC delegation is based in Abuja and has 5 sub delegations throughout Nigeria, in areas affected by armed conflict (North-East), and communal clashes (North Central and South South). The ICRC in the recent time has supported the NS in responding to the needs of the population affected by flood with food rations, NFIs and hygiene kits, RFL/MFL services through delegation and sub delegations.

British Red Cross support has continued over the years since their return in the country through youth exchange program, training and refresher training sponsorship on first aid, HIV and Aids project; Peer Educators, Home based care, counselling and testing, and 2019 through the financial support of the needs assessment and technical support on flood mapping.

The Netherlands Red Cross has also contacted the NRCS on a pledge possible support in IM/ICT project proposal for IT/IM support to COVID-related cash aid programmes which might have a dual approach: direct support (mainly technical advice) to a limited number of NSs that have ongoing COVID-related CVA projects; as well as support to the wider Movement through the cash hub.

Movement partners IFRC, ICRC with available PNS-BRC have been part of the COVID-19 country plan as implemented by the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) across 23 states.

Overview of other actors in country

There have been flood responses from government, government officials and Action Aid. These responses range from emergency food aid relief, dignity kits, temporary shelter (amongst others). These are illustrated in the narrative and table below. The flood response commitments are on-going and hence additional stakeholders and response activities are likely to evolve with time and as the floods continue. Flood Response from various stakeholders, include the following:

- **National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA):** In collaboration with the NRCS branches have carried out sensitization activities within communities along the bank of Rivers Niger and Benue during the months of June to September 2020 and will continue during the flood season. In addition, SEMA has conducted on the spot assessments and sensitization in the flood-affected states in collaboration with local NRCS branches. SEMA is planning to provide emergency relief to the affected households, including food, medicine, sugar, canoes, and temporary shelters.
- **Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs Disaster Management and Social Development (MHADMSD):** Through NEMA, has identified high risk local governments in each state that will require immediate intervention ranging from preparedness to response and resilience-building.
- **Attorney-General of the Federation and Minister of Justice:** In Kebbi State has donated N11 million to flood victims in Gwandu Emirate. The donation was made through two NGOs, Khadimiyya for Justice and Development and Kadi Malami Foundation. The flood victims of Birnin-Kebbi Local Government Area would receive N2 million, while N1 million each was for victims of the remaining nine local government areas.
- **Governor of Nasarawa State:** has ordered the evacuation of persons whose houses were submerged by the latest flood that ravaged Nasarawa town in Nasarawa Council. The Governor provided relief materials to the affected and warned residents to desist from building on waterways and dumping refuse in drainages.
- **Action Aid (Nigeria):** Agreed to support about 350 households with food, non- food items, and dignity kits pack for women and girls of reproductive age at the cost of \$37,334 across the state. The affected communities for their response include Gidan Agodan and Zanginawa in Augie Local Council, Kende in Bagudo and Nama Goma in Gwandu Local Council. Action Aid called on the government to prioritise response for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) by providing sufficient food and non-food items, renovating existing camps, and setting up more camps to avoid overcrowding in line with Covid19 safety guidelines.

Table 2: Key Stakeholders providing or committed support to flood affected states

Organization	State	Response Activities
NGO		
Action Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kebbi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Non-Food Items • Dignity kits • Cash Transfer
Government		
National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jigawa • Kebbi • Kwara • Sokoto • Zamfara (Amongst other states)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Sensitization • Spot Assessments • Emergency Food Aid Relief (to be provided) • Temporary Shelter • Transportation (Canoes)
Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs Disaster Management and Social Development (MHADMSD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jigawa • Kebbi • Kwara • Sokoto • Zamfara (Amongst other states)	On-going analysis to identify the preparedness, response, and resilience building initiatives required.
Civil Defence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kwara 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crowd-control
Government Officials		
Attorney General and Minister of Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kebbi (3 LGAs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relief materials
Governor of Nasarawa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nasarawa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relief materials

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

Based on rapid situational assessment (methodology: key-informants and observations) conducted by the 5 NRCS branches reveals that there have been needs since the peak of the floods in September and now the most recent floods illustrates there are further pressing needs. So far, the current needs are the following:

- **Food and Livelihoods:** Since September, flooding has destroyed hundreds of hectares of crops across the five states. Also, in some states (e.g. Sokoto) loss of livestock. Majority of the flood-affected population are farmers or fishermen and hence the most recent floods put them at risk of food insecurity, as they have limited access to food. In addition, over the past few months, the COVID-19 lock-down measures has also been a setback for these population. It is paramount that food and livelihood interventions are provided to support them.
- **Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene:** Water distribution networks have been affected in urban centres and water points are completely flooded due to blocked waterways, especially in rural communities. This reduces access to safe drinking water and essential services. Provision of adequate hygiene promotion are needed.
- **Shelter and NFIs:** Based on the analysis of information available from preliminary assessments, there is need for emergency shelter for households that have completely lost their homes and their NFIs, as well as resettlement.
- **Health and PSS:** Flooded areas and lowlands where water is stagnant (due to poor drainage systems) poses the risk of waterborne diseases in all five states. The secondary impact of floods, for example cholera outbreak, requires NRCS, communities and local authorities to help with health messages and public awareness needs in health and hygiene measures due to rains (in addition COVID-19 risks). PSS is needed to provide coping mechanisms to manage stress experienced by the displaced population.

The results of this initial assessment informed the current operation strategy outlined in this DREF document. The strategy looks at the high priority needs which include: cash, voucher assistance (to support food, livelihoods and NFI support), health and hygiene promotion and distribution of aqua tabs and soaps.

Targeting

This DREF operation targets 12,000 most affected individuals, 2,000 households in the 5 high priority states of Jigawa, Kebbi, Kwara, Sokoto and Zamfara, who represent 53.67% of the 22,357 people registered as being displaced. Indeed, the focus of the operation will be on those displaced in camps, host communities and some of the worst-affected households found within. Selection criteria will be developed to identify the worst flood-affected households through community leaders. However, indirect beneficiaries will also be reached through hygiene promotion awareness sessions.

Table 3: Displaced population per targeted State and 53.67% households to be reached. Source: NRCS

State	Displaced Population		Intervention targets	
	# of people	# of households (6 pers/HH)	# of people	# of households
Jigawa	4,532	755	2433	405
Kebbi	5,000	833	2684	447
Kwara	7,745	1291	4157	693
Sokoto	2,280	380	1224	204
Zamfara	2,800	467	1503	250
Total	22,357	3,726	12,000	2,000

Scenario planning

Scenario	Scenario Description	NRCS Response
Scenario 1 The rains stop and number of affected people does not increase further. No additional impact of the floods is felt, such as the outbreak of diseases in the areas currently affected or in other parts of the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No further destructions are registered, and livelihoods can be restored. • WASH situation improves as rains stop. 	Response will be limited to the current DREF operation within a four-month timeframe.

<p>Scenario 2</p> <p>Rainfall continues until December 2020 but does not exceed 50 mm in 24 hours in areas currently affected.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible displacement of people. • Continued destruction of infrastructure, property and livelihoods. • Potential water related disease outbreak (diarrhoea, etc) • Water, sanitation and hygiene issues worsen. 	<p>NRCS will limit its response to the current DREF operation, pending further alert. Besides the operation, NRCS will engage with communities for early warning, disaster preparedness and risk reduction measures.</p>
<p>Scenario 3</p> <p>Rainfall continues heavily until July 2021, with episodes of more than 50 mm in 24 hours in all areas currently affected or in other parts of the country, resulting in massive displacement of people and destruction of infrastructure and property.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Massive displacement of people • Continued destruction of infrastructure, property and livelihoods. • Disease outbreak due to poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions. • Displaced people might go to IDP camps or other communities (host communities). 	<p>Review of the current DREF operation through an Operation Update to broaden the scope of the response, with a possible change in strategy, a longer timeframe and possibly a request for a second allocation. NRCS may also explore launching a large-scale operation through an Emergency Appeal request.</p>

Operation Risk Assessment

The current DREF operation is exposed to several risks as highlighted below, for which the NS and CCST have discussed mitigation measures to ensure targeted communities receive the needed support.

1- Security Risks (and Mitigation measures):

The security situation in Nigeria is generally fluid and highly unpredictable. Most recently, Nigeria amidst the scourge of Insurgency in the Northeast, Banditry/kidnapping for Ransom in the Northwest and Northcentral among other criminal activities in other regions have been involved with a nationwide protest against police brutality, extrajudicial killings, bad governance, high rate of poverty etc. This protest has been gaining momentum and attention of the international community. Most analyst believe that this could lead to a revolution, some believe that third columnist or rival political parties could hijack the opportunity and use it to create havoc across the country to put the government in a rather more terrible position. Thus, the security situation could affect this operation in several ways such as targeted violent attacks including but not limited to the following.

- Kidnapping for ransom against NRCS staff and volunteers by criminals' elements who perceives RCRC as a wealthy organization.
- Ambush, Armed robbery, Banditry, looting, and theft of asset.
- Access constraints due to the continued rainy season and bad road condition.
- Carjacking, Road Travel Accident
- Demonstration, civil unrest/riots

To mitigate such incidents during the operation, all security measures of both the Movement and the Government will be strictly adhered to by all volunteers and staff involved in the operation in order to reduce risks.

The security management as part of this operation will be based on the RCRC Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values. In addition, the following actions related to security will be implemented:

- These measures include the respect of visibility through the wearing of jackets and regular communication on all the movements.
- A detailed Security Risk Assessment will be conducted in all programme states to proffer accurate and clear mitigation measures to be put in place prior to program implementation.
- Regular briefings will be organized to remind volunteers and staff on their behaviour and safer access.
- Coordination will be maintained between the NS and IFRC to ensure that all security measures are respected.
- Constant comms check-in measures with base by all operation staff will be sustained.
- The use of two vehicle convoy, compliance with speed limits and other regulations.
- Regular security updates will be organized, and information disseminated.
- Real time monitoring of field activities through the NRCS information management system.
- The use of other IT means of contact system to ensure communications during follow-up missions.

All staff and volunteers must have undergone the Stay Safe security course and abide by the Code of conduct.

In line with the learnings from the 2019 DREF operation, it will be important to have a security assessment at the onset of the operation. Information sharing, in the form of regular updates and meetings on designated social media platforms, will be crucial.

The security team will conduct assessment across security formations, MDAs, metropolitan communities in the 5 states of Jigawa, Kwara, Kebbi, Sokoto and Zamfara immediately after the planning meeting to ascertain the level of security situation in the selected location, to pave way for smooth implementation of this emergency plan of action.

The West Coast CCST office has been following IFRC BCP COVID-19 Pandemic operating modalities with a defined Extreme level on a 4-step scaling. The current situation remains intact in terms of controls and measures in place in support to maintain operability of the country office while Global and Regional BCP and Staff Health Advisors maintain close monitoring of the contextual changes extending advises on review on measures in place. At this point in time, there has been no contextual evidence to motivate review in the current settings and level the Country office follows.

2- IFRC Monitoring Limitation:

Given IFRC will not be able to travel to these states to monitor the implementation of the project due to security restrictions. As a mitigation measure, on spot monitoring zoom requests will be made to the key CVA and WASH focal points (liaising with the Branch Representatives) through zoom sessions. IFRC will request to visually see the camp and host communities targeted and to assess the activity progress in this DREF. In addition, random checks with beneficiaries (based on telephone numbers registered) will be contacted to assess whether the responses provided have matched their needs in a timely manner and to get their inputs and feedback to make the necessary adjustments to the program. This will be done in collaboration with CEA delegate. Also, zoom meetings with branch representatives will be done monthly and with the HQ staff to assess progress, challenges and brainstorm solutions around the DREF implementation.

3- Continued Flooding:

Continued flooding could worsen the situation for already affected persons or create new needs among those not severely affected by the current floods. In addition, the continued floods might make the targeted areas inaccessible, increasing the risk of the implementation being stalled.

4- COVID-19 Pandemic

This DREF operation and its operational strategy considers the risks related to the current COVID-19 pandemic and is aligned with the IFRC global emergency appeal that supports National Societies to deliver assistance and support to communities affected or at risk of being affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. As of 17 October 2020, a total 7,771 active cases of Covid-19 have been registered in country, with 1,119 deaths and 52,304 recoveries according to MoH. To date, the following measures have been taken to curb the spread of the disease: mandatory mask wearing, set up of proximity screening sites, set up of treatment centres; risk communication, providing updated information on the COVID-19 situation.

National Society responses to COVID-19 are supported through the IFRC [global appeal](#), which is facilitating and supporting them to maintain critical service provision, while adapting to COVID-19. This DREF operation is aligned with and will contribute to the current global strategy and [regional Emergency Plan of Action](#) for COVID-19 developed by the IFRC Africa Regional Office, in coordination with global and regional partners. This means that the NS will ensure, even as it responds to the floods, COVID-19 prevention measures are adhered to, in line with regional plan of action and its national COVID-19 country plan. IFRC continues to assess how emergency operations in response to disasters and crisis should adapt to this crisis and provide necessary guidance to its membership on the same. The NS will keep monitoring the situation closely and revise the plan accordingly if needed, taking into consideration the evolving COVID19 situation and the operational risks that might develop, including operational challenges related to access to the affected population, availability of relief items, procurement issues, and movement of NS volunteers and staff as well as international staff. For more information please consult the [Covid-19 operation page](#) on the IFRC Go platform.

Below table indicates potential impact of the pandemic on this DREF operation and how NRCS will respond to the situation in the event of COVID 19 mitigation measures are made more stringent.

COVID-19 measures	Standard epidemic control measures	Temporary lockdown of society (schools, shops, public functions)	Complete lockdown and restriction of movement during implementation period
Likelihood	High	Moderate	Low

Impact on operation	No impact on NRCS operation will ensure to adhere to epidemic control measures in place.	The impact will be relatively low on this operation, as Government has opened its borders and the temporary lockdown has been lifted. NRCS is also assured to be able to implement flood response activities even in the event of temporary lockdown is imposed.	NRCS is ensured to be able to carry on its activities as it is part of the presidential taskforce and has been given full access to move during any lockdown. The unlikely event of a complete lockdown is only possible if there is a drastic increase in the number of COVID-19 cases in the country.
Mitigation measures	As the epidemic control measures were already in place before the floods, the operation is designed to adhere to the measures. Trainings will be conducted in small groups with due respect to social distancing measures Relief support will essentially be provided in cash to avoid large gathering of people for distributions. Awareness raising exercises will ensure that social distancing norms will be adhered to.	Same as under standard epidemic control measures. In addition, some delays might be experienced with procurements for of finance service providers in case vouchers are used. If this happens, a timeframe extension may be requested.	Health and hygiene promotion activities will be adjusted in line with any new measures that might come up, while relief through cash and voucher assistance will be provided.

B. Operational Strategy

Overall objective

The goal of this DREF operation is to support 12,000 flood affected individuals (2,000 households) through a cash transfer to allow them access to immediate household and food needs and provide WASH sensitization and distribution of aqua tabs, soap and hygiene and health promotion in the five (5) states of Jigawa, Kwara, Kebbi, Sokoto and Zamfara. The operational timeframe requested is four (4) months to allow proper completion of activities. This takes into consideration unplanned delays which should be expected of an operation taking place in the specific context of Nigeria.

To note, health promotion will be integrated into hygiene promotion activities and will be the key activity done under health for this DREF. It should be noted that some states covered through this operation also have an overlap in the COVID-19 response in which health activities are already being implemented in the respective states. Also, an on-going CDC project in which health activities are implemented and have integrated COVID-19 measures in this existing program.

The first step prior to the implementation of the Areas of Focus would be to organize a Branch Coordination Meeting. The objective of the meeting would be to outline the key DREF activities and budget, to clarify roles and establish a clear plan of action for implementing the cash transfer and NFIs/WASH activities. In attendance will be all 5 branch secretaries, 5 Disaster Management Coordinators, and the 5 Branch Cash focal points/DREF focal person. The output of this session will be a clear plan of action (including budget) for each state. Based on the current circumstance of COVID-19 in-country, the branch planning sessions will be done remotely through Zoom.

This DREF operation will be implemented through the following Areas of focus:

1. Livelihoods and basic needs (Target: 12,000 people or 2,000 households)

The provision of unrestricted and unconditional cash to 2,000 most vulnerable flood-affected households (approximately 18,000 people) to support their basic food and household needs. Households will be sensitized on the use of the CVA funds yet will ultimately be allowed to utilize the funds as they wish, according to their respective needs. The targeting criteria will be confirmed in agreement with community members and stakeholders, following a detailed needs assessment, which is already underway.

The CVA process will include a baseline survey; a market assessment; the engagement of a financial service provider (tapping into the existing ICRC contract with UBA – FSP in place for the COVID-19 pandemic country plan implementation); registration and verification of the beneficiaries; development of distribution/encashment plan, and the cash disbursement itself. After the distribution, a Post Monitoring Distribution (PDM) will be conducted, and a report produced and shared.

The basket content per target household will be determined based on a socio-economic survey and the recommendations of stakeholders and beneficiaries, including a rapid needs assessment. The CVA value per household is pegged at NGN 30,500 i.e. (CHF 79.2) monthly one off which is in line with the minimum food basket in Nigeria and the Sphere standard for distributions of relief items. This proposed to be an unconditional CVA for one month.

Table 2 showing the Non-Food Items prices (per unit/quantity – PUQ) and transport to local market leading to the MEB calculation

	Items	Quantity per household	Unit cost PUQ NGN	Total NGN	Total CHF
1	Hygiene kits	1	13,500	13,500	35.06
2	Mosquito nets	3	2,000	6,000	15.58
3	Jerry can	2	1,200	2,400	6.23
4	Bucket	1	2,100	2,100	5.45
5	Mat	1	1,900	1900	4.93
6	Blankets	2	1,900	3,800	9.87
7	Transport	1	800	800	2.08
Total			22,600	30,500	79.2

The senior DM Cash Officer in IFRC cluster officer will support the CVA process or provide remote support depending on the COVID-19 situation (rapid market assessment, price monitoring data collection etc). A total of 75 volunteers will be deployed (15 each in Sokoto, Zamfara Jigawa, Kwara and Kebbi), 25 Branch staffs (5 per Branch) will support the registering of targeted households. All the volunteers, Branch staff and the NRCS deployed staff will have Personal Protective Equipment and will follow strictly the protocols to ensure they don't expose themselves or others to COVID-19. Given the general security context in Nigeria and especially in targeted states for this DREF, a security focal point will ensure continuous monitoring is done and communicated to the security focal point at HQ and IFRC. These same volunteers, Branch staff and the cash team will also oversee monitoring the use of received funds by targeted households. Volunteers will be involved for CVA for a total of eleven (11) days to ensure implementation of the overall activities under this sector, including three days for registration, three days for the cash distribution, two days of CEA, two days of orientation and three days for the post distribution monitoring.

The strategy for implementing CVA in this operation takes into consideration the key lessons from the 2019 DREF, including:

- Incorporating a budget for CVA training and orientation.
- During cash distribution, 2 NRCS staff are needed to support the process (instead of 1 NRCS staff)
- The workplan did not include a one-week interval between printing of coupon and cash distribution.
- FSP discussion will be done early on the selected location to help in the planning of the cash
- Market assessment and analysis will be uploaded into the kobo in advance.
- PDM questions will incorporate the effect of the assistance on the community market
- Beneficiary tickets and bar code will be laminated before handing them over.
- Duration between profiling and cash distribution will be shortened.
- Post Distribution Monitoring Report will be done before the LLWs.

2. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) (Target: 12,000 people or 2,000 households)

Under the WASH sector, response will focus on community hygiene promotion and distribution of aqua tabs to households, as well as strengthening WASH knowledge and best practices.

Community hygiene promotion and distribution of aqua tab will be done using the CEA approach in the community across the 5 targeted states. A total of 75 volunteers and 25 Branch representatives (15 volunteers and 5 Branch representatives across the 5 states) will be oriented on how to monitor the use of distributed purification tablets and will

be deployed 3 days per week for 2 months. CEA activities will be conducted specifically for hygiene promotion and aqua tab distribution while considering other community members during the activities.

The Senior Health Officer and CEA delegate at IFRC Cluster Office will support the WASH process and when necessary, provide remote support depending on the COVID-19 situation on the following activities: Risk communications activities /Collection of community feed backs hygiene promotion, baseline and post assessments, data collection etc. Households will be sensitized on the use of the CVA funds received for WASH items yet will ultimately be allowed to utilize the funds as they wish according to their respective needs.

The strategy for the hygiene promotion and distribution of aqua tabs will take into consideration the key lessons from the 2019 DREF, including:

- Late volunteers' incentives payment
- Delay of aqua tab supply and distribution
- Enough aqua tabs supplied to the respective branches
- Number of days for hygiene promotion not enough
- CEA activities for hygiene promotion /IEC material was not given a high consideration.

Based on the above, the WASH intervention for this operation will take on the following approach:

- 1- Strongly focus on software interventions; Health and Hygiene promotion through integrated messaging – community engagement in appropriate languages. The content of these massaging transmitted will include:
 - Risks awareness – possible outbreak of diarrhoeal diseases due to floods – cholera, malaria etc
 - Protection- Promotion of hand washing all the time, safe water for consumption (promote household water treatment) use of mosquito nets and other vector control measures, proper disposal methods for excretions – use of latrines, cat methods etc
 - A social mobilisation strategy incorporating all the above behavioural change messaging (community/household engagement) will be intensified and approaches are complementary/reinforcing each other.
- 2- Distribution of aqua tabs and soap (based on sphere standards) will have targeted to households or individuals made destitute by the floods particularly households that have been destroyed people relocated and hosted in temporary shelters.

It is envisaged that hygiene promotion, distribution of aqua tab will commence in the camp setups, host communities in the month of November and concluded December as well as cash distribution pending on whether the water levels recede, and when people relocate in their communities.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) activities and approaches will be integrated into livelihoods and basic needs & Water, Sanitation and Hygiene intervention. To ensure that, the below will be setup:

- A system will be put in place to share information on the operation, including distribution processes, services on offer and exit strategies. This will be done by an appointed CEA trained volunteer focal point for each state who will coordinate and ensure all volunteers involved in this operation will and can inform communities on how to access Red Cross services. This information will be shared through reliable and preferred communication channels, such as face-to-face meetings, participatory sessions, working with community leaders and influential people who are trusted by communities.
- Communities are given opportunities to participate in the operation and influence decisions made. In particular, sector's which have direct communities aid activities such as cash distribution, hygiene promotion linked to WASH activities (reduction of open defecation, encouraging local water purification methods, hand washing etc.) to ensure that targeting is fair, identifies the most vulnerable and is clearly communicated to all. This will contribute to greater ownership by community members and improve the quality of the response. Selection criteria will be agreed with and communicated clearly to community members.
- A feedback and complaints system will be established in consultation with communities and advertised widely to ensure everyone is aware of the system and is comfortable using it. The feedback and complaints system will be critical for identifying behaviours at risks such as unsafe hygiene practices, non-use of mosquito net as well as identifying issues related to integrity in communities during distributions activities. This continuous feedback will ensure a better operational response.

The design of the feedback and complaints mechanism considers the following key lessons from the 2019 DREF:

- Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) will be better funded and will consider the needs for collecting community feedback during the PDMs.
- Community feedback needs to be collected earlier to make it possible to change the context of the project
- The community feedback and complaints mechanism need to be better communicated to the community to make sure everyone is aware of their options to share feedback or file a complaint. The CEA approach and strategy of the operation will need to be communicated clearly to community members.

A training for 25 staff and 75 volunteers on community engagement and accountability, including the Code of Conduct will be also carried out to allow them to implement CEA approach.

Operational learning: A lessons-learnt/DREF review workshop will also be organized towards the end of the operation, to promote operational learning and ensure that volunteer and communities' feedback is obtained. Any strengths or weaknesses identified during implementation will be highlighted during this exercise to be addressed and used to inform future planning. In addition, the lessons learnt workshop will serve to collect data for a case study on the CVA implementation. This too, will serve to inform future CVA planning by NRCS. A report of this workshop will be produced and shared with all relevant actors. Due to the current situation with COVID-19, the lessons learnt workshop will be done remotely through Zoom meetings.

Operational Support Services

Human Resources: This DREF operation is expected to involve the following human resources:

NRCS Headquarters: There will be 20 HQ NS staff involved in this operation who will be providing technical support. A total of 15 HQ staff (out of 20 HQ staff) will be providing monitoring visits for key implementation process such as registration of targeted recipients, cash distribution and post-distribution monitoring activity (amongst others). They will be deployed for the four days allocated for the registration of targets and PDM activity. The objective is for the NRCS headquarter to ensure quality control of the services provided to the recipient households. The key personnel involved will include CTP, DM, CEA/communication, Health/WASH, Regional Coordinators, PMER, logistics, finance HR, IT, and security staff. It should be noted that no salaries will be paid as it's not eligible under the DREF.

- NRCS Branches: 75 volunteers, 25 Branch Managers (BS, DMC, BCTP FP and BCC/HC & Account Officer) of the NRCS will be deployed at intervals depending on the activities in each of the targeted states.

To support cash-based activities under the DREF, 1 Cash based officer and 1 Health officer in the IFRC Abuja CCST will provide support to the NS alongside other departments such as logistics, HR, finance, PMER, security whom will work closely with the NS to ensure all relevant systems for a successful operation are in place.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, & Reporting (PMER): The following key lessons were learned in the 2019 DREF and incorporated into this year's strategic planning:

- Planning meeting will not be under budgeted and will be done within first 10 days of the DREF approval. The standby DREF documents have already been shared with the respective states so they are already oriented but detail planning and harmonization between states is required. Branches are expected to scale up their relationships with Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) by improving on information sharing, coordination etc
- Key interventions will be implemented within 3 weeks of emergency DREF approval
- Monitoring tools need to be in place to track spent and expenditure for onward sharing with project managers

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

The NRCS PMER Team will develop an M&E plan to ensure regular and timely monitoring of all activities in the operation, an indicator tracking table (ITT) and activity tracking table (ATT) will be in place for close monitoring. A reporting template will be updated to report on set indicators at all reporting levels with a reporting line clearly defined for an effective tracking of activity implementation. A Beneficiary satisfaction survey BSS will be conducted and outcome used to inform lesson learnt done at the end of the operation to reflect on lessons learned from the operation and a report of the workshop will be produced and disseminated widely.

IFRC CCST office in Abuja through the PMER Senior officer will also provide technical support in programme management to ensure that the operational goals are met. The IFRC CEA delegate will also provide support to ensure that complaints mechanisms are set up for the CVA so that feedback from the communities are received and acted upon to inform the operation.

Logistics and Supply Chain: IFRC will provide all the technical guidance and support and ensure compliance to IFRC standards for all procurements (aqua tabs, soap, safety protective equipment) for this operation whilst at the same time, building the capacity of the NS logistics unit. In line with lessons from the 2019 DREF, the procurement of other forms of safety protective equipment, such as life jackets, rain boots will be given to the staff and volunteers involved in this operation. Face masks, and hand sanitizers, will also be done in advance to enable proper protection for beneficiaries during the key 8 days of CVA (registration, PDM, and cash distribution). All other staff and volunteers will also receive masks and hand sanitizers through the Coca Cola grant which has been earmarked for that purpose.

For CVA, NRCS and IFRC will work with the current FSP, United Bank of Africa (UBA), to include an amendment into the current agreement to cover the 5 states where the CVA will take place.

Finance and Administration: Through its Finance Department, the IFRC will provide 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. All transfers should be done at least 2 days before the scheduled activity days to enable the Branches request and secure approval from their respective Branch governance for onward planning.

The Finance & Administration strategy takes into consideration key lessons from the 2019 DREF, including:

- Two finance responsible will be assigned to the DREF who will strictly adhere to the budget lines spent.
- Submission of NRCS request to the finance should be submitted 2 days before the travel dates to facilitate proper planning.
- All retirement and refunds at the branches and HQ officers need to be timely submitted.
- Accommodation for Volunteer trainings in the capital state will be budgeted
- Additional cars are needed to rent in the Branches for easy mobility
- Transportation cost need to better allocated for boats

Security: Nigeria has experienced extremism, mainly in the form of kidnapping-for-ransom (KFR) and clashes between security forces and extremist militants. Those engaged in humanitarian aid work, journalism or business sectors are viewed as legitimate targets for KFR. The country faces threats from Niger-based extremist groups, which include regional affiliates of Armed groups, as well as Nigeria-based extremist groups, such as Armed Opposition Groups and ISIS West Africa (ISWAP). Extremist groups have increasingly targeted local, regional, and international security forces in Nigeria and neighbouring countries. Since 2010, Non-State Armed Groups affiliates have conducted or been implicated in attacks in major Lake Chad and Sahel cities against locations, foreigners frequent, including soft and hard targets. Armed Opposition Groups have shown a propensity for retaliating against countries that participate in regional counter-extremism efforts and/or support international military presence in the region. Nigeria hosts military units from several Western nations engaged in training and capacity-building operations. In addition, Nigeria participates in the G5 Sahel Force, a newly formed France-supported counter-extremism force composed of troops from five regional governments. There have been multiple recent attacks in Nigeria, particularly in the Borno State and North East region.

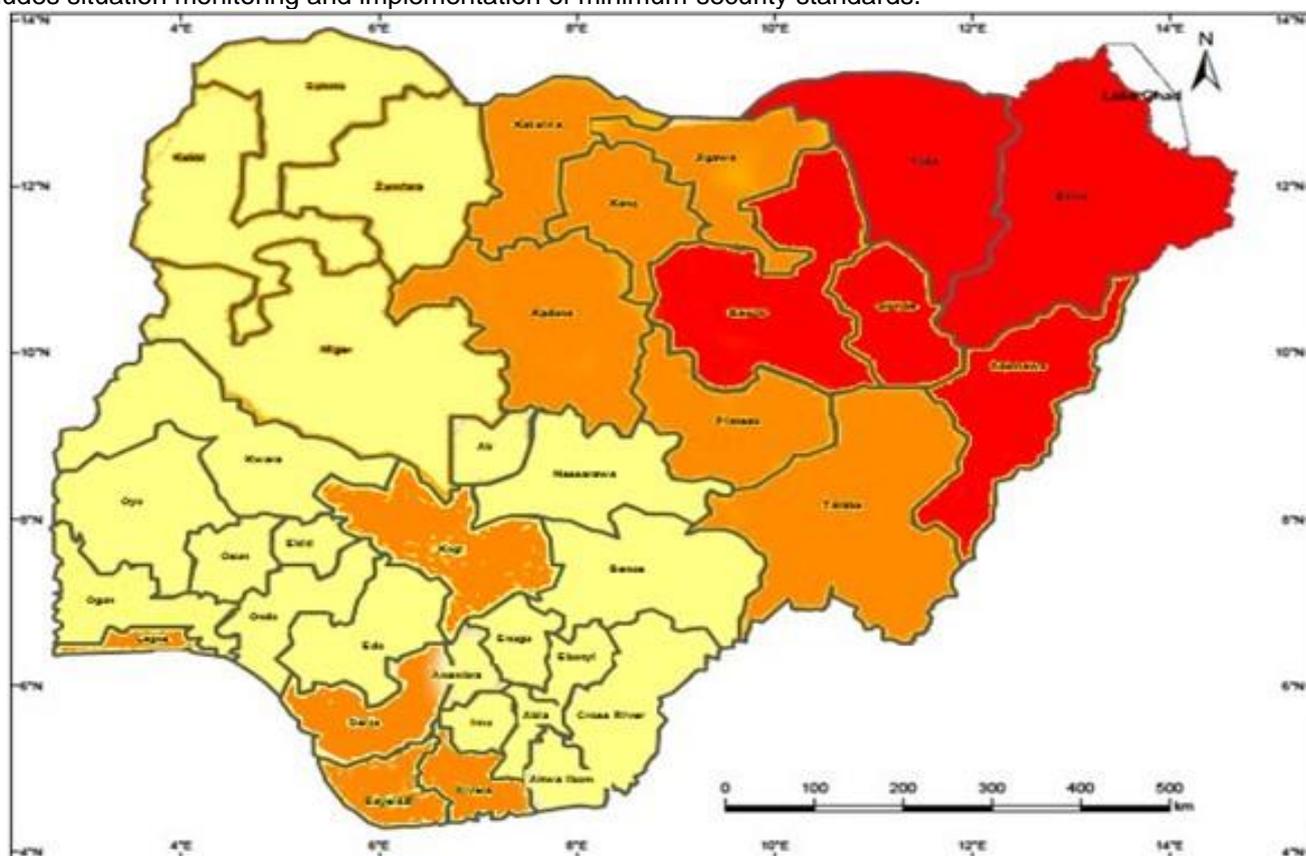
The Government of Nigeria has regularly renewed the State of Emergency declaration first made in 2015 in the region, and in 2017, extended the State of Emergency to seven provinces in the Tillabéri and Tahoua regions of Niger due to attacks emanating from these locations. The measure is due to threats from Boko Haram and its splinter factions, as well as militant violence in the west of the country. Militants have regularly targeted security facilities and patrols in remote locations near the country's border. Criminal activity, such as smuggling, is particularly prevalent in northern areas, but this poses limited risks to foreign travellers. Criminal gangs operating between Niger and Chad increasingly transit through Nigeria, occasionally clashing with the security forces. Levels of petty and opportunistic crime in main urban centres are low by regional standards.

Demonstrations over socio-economic grievances are common in the main cities and they occasionally descend into violence. The main risk to visitors in urban areas is petty crime. The risk of falling victim to more serious crime, primarily highway banditry and occasionally also kidnap by armed groups, is highest in remote, rural areas, especially in the north of the country and in areas bordering Nigeria and Niger. Increasingly mobile Islamist extremist groups operate mainly in northern border areas, though recent attacks on the local security forces in 2019 highlighted the potential for such incidents elsewhere in the country, particularly in the North west region. Along the southern border with Nigeria, an influx of refugees from northern Nigeria regions affected by banditry and the activities of Islamist militant groups have raised concerns of possible infiltration and attacks by militants. The 10 states have some local-level security threats in common, such as kidnapping, while some threats are specific to each State. These include military presence, armed robbery, communal clashes, political crisis, and herdsman and farmer clashes.

This information is intended as a summary of the travel security environment; however, the risks can change at short notice during a crisis or evolving situation. Please check out travel security alerts to ensure you are informed of the most recent developments.

The Federation operates a four-colour phase system to distinguish the security situation.		
White phase	Situation normal	No major security concerns
Yellow phase	Situation of heightened tension Rest of country	Some security concerns, heightened security awareness initiated
Orange phase	Emergency situation Lagos State, Delta State, Bayelsa State, Rivers State, Jigawa State, Edo State, Kano State, Kaduna State, Katsina State, Kogi State, Taraba, Jos City of Plateau State	Access to beneficiaries limited, risk to RCRC personnel severe, tight security management needed
Red phase	Relocation or hibernation Borno State, Adamawa State, Yobe State, Bauchi State, Gombe State	Conditions do not allow work, risk to RCRC personnel extreme

Current IFRC security phases in Nigeria vary as: Red phase in North east and some part of the north west, Orange Phase in North West, North Central, South-South and South east Regions. Tight security management and field management measures should be in place prior to implementation of activities. Overland travel outside Abuja requires stringent journey planning and management. To reduce the risk, active risk mitigation measures must be adopted. This includes situation monitoring and implementation of minimum-security standards.



Map of Nigeria with indication of risk level per state ©NRCS

All RCRC personnel actively involved in the operations must have completed the respective IFRC security e-learning courses (i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Security Management, or Volunteer Security). Classified RED areas remains no go areas for IFRC and NS staff.

All RC/RC Personnel must know the current security phase classification and the implications for their area of operation or area that will be visited. All personnel are to comply with any restrictions put in place by the senior field manager in accordance with the current situation and designated phase level.

IFRC Regional Security Unit has been maintaining systematic coordination with direct oversight responsibilities over the Nigeria based Senior Security Officer acting as a direct extension of the IFRC security system in Nigeria in this particularly demanding and extreme operational environment.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 12,000 individuals (2,000 HH)

Male: 4,800 (40% approx.)

Female: 7,200 (60% approx.)

Requirements (CHF): 209,982

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods	% of targeted households reached with CVA for basic needs (target: 100% or 2,000 households)															
P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of volunteers trained on cash distribution and how to manage feedback and complaints including the code of conduct - # of volunteers involved in the CVA for livelihoods and basic needs activities (Target: 75 volunteers) - # of market assessments conducted (Target: 5 assessments) - % of community feedback acted upon (Target: at least 60%) - # of PDM conducted (Target: 5 PDMs) 															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP008	Identify and recycle 75 volunteers on CVA, recipient identification and CEA																
AP008	Carry out cash feasibility including rapid assessment on markets, service providers, risk assessment and beneficiary preferences																
AP008	Customize tools available on Cash in Emergencies (CiE) toolkit for collection of recipient data cash disbursement and PDM including market/price monitoring																
AP008	Provide information on CVA to communities, consult them and develop together eligibility criteria for Cash distribution																
AP008	Setting feedback system for CVA, advertise the system to communities, put in place a community feedback committee, collecting and acting upon community feedback,																
AP008	Disseminate widely the eligibility criteria to community members																
AP008	Design and produce tools for collection of beneficiary data and cash distribution																

AP008	Train volunteers on Cash distribution and how to manage feedback and complaints including the code of conduct																		
AP008	Carry out Community engagement and accountability activities to through Community volunteers at community level at field level and communities																		
AP008	Recipient identification based on predefined criteria followed by beneficiary baseline survey																		
AP008	Prepare necessary procurement documentation for the FSP																		
AP081	Unconditional/multipurpose cash distributions																		
AP008	Produce distribution report																		
AP008	Conduct a post distribution monitoring-PDM for all distributions done in the operation (Cash, Aquatabs and soap)																		



Water, sanitation, and hygiene

People targeted: 12,000 individuals (2,000 HH)

Male: 4,800 (40% approx.)

Female: 7,200 (60% approx.)

Requirements (CHF): 33,184

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction of the risk of water-borne and water-borne diseases in targeted communities	% of targeted people reached with hygiene promotion (Target: 100% or 12,000 people)																
P&B Output Code	Output WASH 1.3: Hygiene promotion activities are offered to the entire affected population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of aqua tabs distributed (Target: 60,000 strips) - # of hygiene promotion sessions conducted during the implementation period (Target: 24 sessions) - # of volunteers trained in hygiene promotion (Target: 75 volunteers) - % of target population aware of how to interact with RCRC and its feedback mechanism (Target: At least 60% of 7,200 people) - % of targeted population aware of RC intervention in their community (Target: at least 60% of 7,200 people) 																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP030	Consult communities on their preferred and trusted communication channels through focus group discussions																	
AP030	Develop and test key messages on Hygiene promotion																	
AP030	Conduct refresher training for hygiene promotion volunteers including CEA																	

AP030	Conduct CEA training in conjunction with the hygiene promotion training to support staff and volunteers to implement CEA activities and approaches.																	
AP030	Conduct hygiene promotion activities in affected communities in 5 states																	
AP030	Distribution of Aqua tabs																	
AP030	Set up a system for data collection and analysis to inform programmatic decisions, communication with communities and behaviour change communication approaches with a clearer understanding of current community behaviours and understanding on hygiene and Malaria.																	
AP030	In consultation with community members setting up a trusted feedback system for all sectors of intervention.																	

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 4,052

P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured	<i>Percentage ratio of people supported versus people affected (Target: at least 13% percent or 12,000 people)</i>																
	Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of M&E plan developed (Target:1) - # of Senior DM Cash responsible deployed for the cash-based intervention (Target:1) - # of lessons learned workshop (Target:1) 																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP046	IFRC CCST support by Senior DM/Cash Transfer and Senior Health Officer to the NS CTP team with cash-based intervention. In addition, the Senior PMER officer will provide support to monitor the activities.																	
AP046	Lessons learned workshop																	
AP046	Produce lessons learned workshop report																	

D. Financial requirement

The overall amount required for this operation is CHF 247,218 as detailed in below budget.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

DREF OPERATION

MDRNG030 - NIGERIA - FLOODS

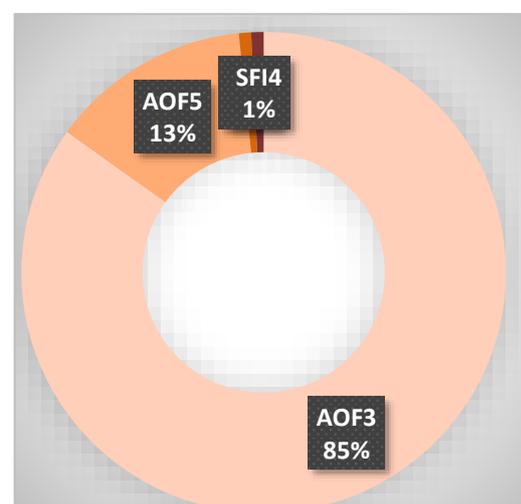
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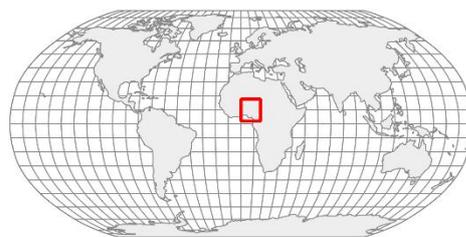
Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	28,758
Cash Disbursement	157,329
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	186,087
Distribution & Monitoring	2,112
Transport & Vehicles Costs	7,742
Logistics, Transport & Storage	9,854
Volunteers	11,984
Personnel	11,984
Workshops & Training	15,699
Workshops & Training	15,699
Travel	7,718
Communications	788
General Expenditure	8,505
DIRECT COSTS	232,129
INDIRECT COSTS	15,088
TOTAL BUDGET	247,218

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	209,982
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	33,184
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	2,008
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	2,044
TOTAL		247,218





Nigeria : Floods

16 October 2020 • MDRNG030 • FL-2020-000207-NGA



91,254
PP Affected



15,209
HH Affected



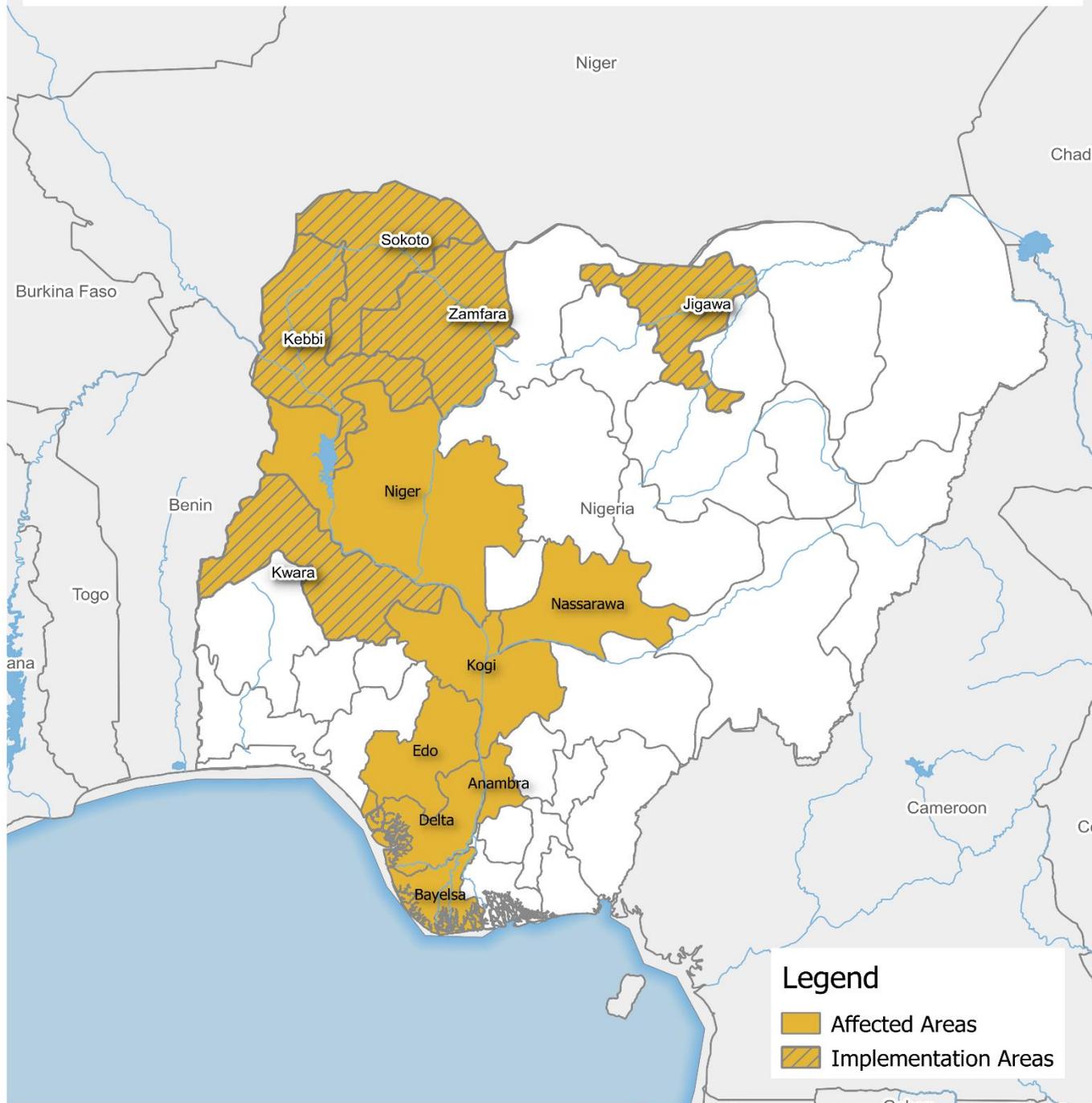
22,357
PP Displaced



12,000
PP Targeted

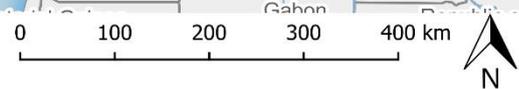


2,000
HH Targeted



Legend

- Affected Areas
- Implementation Areas



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, Nigeri RC, IFRC. Map produced by: IFRC Africa Regional Office, Nairobi

EMERGENCY PLAN OF ACTION - budget tool

National Society

Nigerian Red Cross Society

Date

16/10/2020

Operation

Floods

Currency (LC) &

CHF

Exchange Rate

0,00240

Output Code	Description	Budget Group	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost LC	Total Cost CHF
AP008	Volunteer Incentives during Cash Transfer - for 75 Volunteers and 25 Branch managers (100 persons)	667	1	Lumpsum	3.000.000,00	3.000.000,00	7.201,50
AP008	Formation of Community Resilience Committee (CRC)	667	1	committee	450.000,00	450.000,00	1.080,23
AP008	Cash Transfer Costs for Staff and Driver during Training, Registration and Cash Distribution	680	1	Lumpsum	6.000.000,00	6.000.000,00	14.403,00
AP008	Transportation Costs, Flights, Boats for Cash Transfer	700	1	Lumpsum	1.799.200,00	1.799.200,00	4.318,98
AP008	Communication support during Cash distribution	740	1	Lumpsum	145.000,00	145.000,00	348,07
AP008	Incentives for Volunteers and Branch Reps (60 persons) -PDM	667	1	Lumpsum	450.000,00	450.000,00	1.080,23
AP008	Communication for NS staff during Post distribution Monitoring - PDM	593	1	Lumpsum	25.000,00	25.000,00	60,01
AP008	Post Distribution Monitoring Costs for Staff	592	1	Lumpsum	880.000,00	880.000,00	2.112,44
AP008	Transportation Costs, Flights, Boats for PDM	700	1	Lumpsum	646.380,00	646.380,00	1.551,64
TOT_AP008	Livelihoods assistance					13.395.580,00	32.156,09
AP081	Revision of FSP agreement	578	1	FSP	1.000.000,00	1.000.000,00	2.400,50
AP081	Car Rental for Cash Distribution	593	1	Lumpsum	3.200.000,00	3.200.000,00	7.681,60
AP081	Cash Distribution	578	2.000	Households	30.500,00	61.000.000,00	146.430,50
AP081	Service charge for Cash provision across 5 states	578	2.000	Households	1.000,00	2.000.000,00	4.801,00
AP081	Protective Equipment for volunteers during cash distribution	578	1	Lumpsum	1.540.000,00	1.540.000,00	3.696,77
TOT_AP081	Multipurpose cash grants					68.740.000,00	165.010,37
AP027	Procurement and Transportation of Aquatabs	530	1	Lumpsum	10.150.000,00	10.150.000,00	24.365,08
AP027	Incentives for 25 Branch Representatives and 75 Volunteers community sensitization and distribution of aqua tab in 5 states for 5 days	667	500	persons	2.000,00	1.000.000,00	2.400,50
TOT_AP027	Treatment/reuse of wastewater					11.150.000,00	26.765,58
AP030	Procurement of 250g Bar Soaps	530	4.000	pieces	320,00	1.280.000,00	3.072,64
AP030	Transportation to 5 states	530	5	trips	70.000,00	350.000,00	840,18
AP030	Transportation within 5 states to communities	530	5	trips	40.000,00	200.000,00	480,10
TOT_AP030	Hygiene promotion					1.830.000,00	4.392,92
AP058	Communication Costs	740	1	Lumpsum	183.100,00	183.100,00	439,53
AP058	Insurance cost for 75 volunteers and 25 branch managers	667	100	volunteers	623,00	62.300,00	149,55
AP058	Lessons Learnt Workshop	680	1	Meeting	540.000,00	540.000,00	1.296,27
TOT_AP058	Planning and reporting					785.400,00	1.885,35
AP066	Security Assessment Cost-Staff Travel	700	1	Lumpsum	769.380,00	769.380,00	1.846,90
AP066	Security Assessment Cost-Volunteers Incentives	667	15	volunteers	2.000,00	30.000,00	72,02
TOT_AP066	Staff security					799.380,00	1.918,91
DIRECT COSTS total						96.700.360,00	232.129,21
INDIRECT COSTS						6.285.523,40	15.088,40
TOTAL BUDGET						102.985.883,40	247.217,61

Contact Information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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

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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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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