

Final Report

Country /region: Disaster

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| DREF operation | Operation n° MDRNG030 |
| Date of Issue: 28 August 2021 | Glide number: FL-2020-000207-NGA |
| Operation start date: 18 October 2020 | Operation end date: 31 March 2021 |
| Host National Society(ies): Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) | Operation budget: CHF 247,218 |
| Number of people affected: 91,254 people (15,209 households) | Number of people assisted: 67,945 people Direct recipients: 11,982 people (1,997 households) |
| Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently 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. | |

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) and Canadian Government contributed to replenishing the DREF for this operation. On behalf of the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS), the IFRC extends its gratitude to all for their generous contributions.

<Click [here](#) for the final financial report and [here](#) for contacts>

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Following flood levels of the hydrological stations monitored in Niamey (Niger Republic) and Malan Ville (Benin Republic) reaching the red alert zone, torrential rainfall and ensuing floods affected 91,254 people or 15,209 households in Jigawa, Kebbi, Kwara, Sokoto, and Zamfara state (amongst other states) of Nigeria on 6 October 2020. 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 6 October 2020.

| 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 |

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 were estimated to have been affected by this disaster which 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. However, the needs were more and hence the support of the Nigeria Red Cross (NRCS) would contribute to alleviating the needs of the flood-affected people.

To support Nigeria Red Cross contribution to response actions, on 20 October 2020, this [DREF operation](#) was approved for CHF 247,218 to meet the emergency needs of 12,000 people (2,000 households) affected by floods in the five states affected namely Jigawa, Kebbi, Kwara, Sokoto, and Zamfara. An [Operation Update](#) was published on 12 February 2021, allowing for a one month no-cost timeframe extension (new end date: 31 March 2021) to ensure effective completion of the operation which was been delayed by a delay in funds transfer to the FSP (UBA) from IFRC due to reconciliation issues of a previous operation, COVID-19 cases being recorded within NRCS staff leading to the closure of office thus delaying implementation and the continuous National Society human resource restructuring process during which there was a high turnover of employees.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

In September 2020, the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) through its branches which had been monitoring the floods and their impact, reached 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.

The National Society local branches worked closely with the 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 in response to the floods, providing first aid services, psycho-social support, RFL/MFL, search and rescue. These activities were successfully conducted through local resource mobilization (volunteer deployment and HQ technical support) and for those which had minimal or no cost involving NRCS branches, some 749 volunteers and Branch representatives were supported with guidance, coordination and technical support from the National headquarters Disaster Management department.

However, given the intensity and magnitude of the floods by 6 October, it became evident that NRCS could no longer provide support with the existing resources and required external financial assistance to provide adequate support to contribute towards the response needs, leading to the launch of this DREF operation.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

Please refer to [EPoA](#) for details on RCRC Movement in-country.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Nigerian government has provided some relief to the affected communities. The responses range from emergency food aid relief, dignity kits, temporary shelter (amongst others). These are illustrated in the [EPoA](#).

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The main needs of affected people remained the same as outlined in the [EPoA](#), although the livelihoods and basic needs persist for targeted households as they lost their livelihoods in the floods. Most are farmers or fishermen and lost their income. The loss of income drastically reduced their access to food, which may lead to food insecurity in these households with not only economic problems but health issues especially for children, elderly people, people with chronic diseases, people with disabilities and lactating women. In addition, over the past few months, the COVID-19 lock-down measures have also constituted a supplementary setback for these populations. It is paramount that food and livelihood interventions are provided to support them. The recovery process for some of the targeted communities in Kebbi, Sokoto and Zamfara States will be covered through the [Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal \(MDRNG032\)](#) launched on 30 June 2021, in line with IFRC's Pan-African Zero Hunger Initiative.

Risk Analysis

The scenario planning and operational risk assessment also remained as outlined in the [EPoA](#).

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

The overall objective of this DREF operation was to support 12,000 flood-affected individuals (2,000 households) in the five (5) states of Jigawa, Kwara, Kebbi, Sokoto and Zamfara through cash transfer, hence providing them access to essential household and food needs, as well as WASH and health promotion.

At the end of implementation, the operation reached approximately 11,982 people (1,997 households) through cash transfer and distribution of aqua tabs, soap and hygiene and health promotion in the five (5) states. The overall timeframe of the operation was five months (including the extension). Indeed, the one-month extension approved in February 2021 provided supplementary time to catch up with delays linked to the context of the COVID-19 pandemic in Nigeria.

Health and hygiene promotion activities were jointly implemented as a key activity and were closely monitored by the health department. Some states covered by this operation also had a concurrent COVID-19 response in which health activities were already being implemented. Moreover, an ongoing CDC project in the states of Katsina, Jigawa and Zamfara in which health activities are implemented, supported the wider health component of this response as COVID-19 response measures were integrated.

This DREF operation was implemented through the following Areas of Focus:

1. Livelihoods and basic needs

The cash voucher assistance-CVA provision of unrestricted and unconditional cash distribution reached 1,997 most vulnerable flood-affected households (approximately 11,982 people) out of the targeted 2,000 households. Households were sensitized on the use of the CVA but funds ultimately expected to be utilized as they wished, according to their respective needs. The targeting criteria were agreed and communicated in agreement with community members and stakeholders, following a detailed needs assessment.

The CVA process included 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 beneficiaries, development of distribution/encashment plan, and the cash disbursement itself. Also, a Post Monitoring Distribution (PDM) was conducted, and the reports were produced and shared.

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

The Senior Disaster Management (DM) Cash Officer in IFRC cluster supported the CVA process alongside the regional cash delegate who provided remote support due to the COVID-19 situation (rapid market assessment, price monitoring data collection etc.). A total of 75 volunteers were deployed (15 each in Sokoto, Zamfara, Jigawa, Kwara and Kebbi) while 25 Branch staff (5 per Branch) supported the registration of households. All volunteers, Branch staff and the NRCS HQ staff deployed had Personal Protective Equipment and followed strictly the protocols to ensure they did not expose themselves and others to COVID-19. Given the general security context in Nigeria, and especially in targeted states for the DREF, a security focal point ensured continuous monitoring while communicating with the security focal point at HQ and IFRC. These same volunteers, Branch staff and the cash team also monitored the use of received funds by targeted households. Volunteers were engaged for CVA for a total of twelve (12) days ensuring a smooth implementation of the overall activities under this sector, including three days for registration, three days for the cash distribution, four days of CEA, two days of orientation and three days for the Post Distribution Monitoring.

2. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Under the WASH sector, response focused on community hygiene promotion and distribution of Aquatabs and soaps to households, as well as strengthening WASH knowledge and best practices. A total of 5,522 persons (3,135 male and 2,387 female) were reached with 60,000 strips of aqua tabs while the 4,000 pieces of soap were shared with the 1,997 Households reached during the Cash distribution.

Community hygiene promotion and distribution of aqua tab was done using the CEA approach in the communities across the five targeted states. The 75 volunteers and 25 Branch representatives were oriented on how to monitor the use of distributed purification tablets and were deployed for 20 days. CEA activities were 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 supported the WASH process while providing remote support on the following activities given the COVID-19 situation: Risk communications activities /Collection of community feedback on hygiene promotion, baseline and post-assessments, data collection etc.

Although it was envisaged that hygiene promotion and distribution of Aquatabs will commence and conclude in the camps and host communities between November and December; Unfortunately, due to unavailability of Aquatabs in-country in the first weeks of project implementation, the late arrival of aqua tabs in the states was experienced, thus only 30,000 strips were distributed between 7th to 26th of January 2021 during the Sensitization activities in the affected IDP camps and host communities accordingly. The remaining 30,000 strips of Aquatabs and 2 pieces of bar soaps were distributed to the 1,997 Households (beneficiaries of Livelihood and Basic Needs) in March 2021.


Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) activities and approaches were integrated into livelihoods & basic needs and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene interventions through the below setup:

- Training for 25 staff and 75 volunteers on community engagement and accountability, including the Code of Conduct was carried out to allow them to implement the CEA approach.
- A system to share information on the operation, including distribution processes, services on offer and exit strategies. This was done by an appointed CEA trained volunteer focal point for each state who was coordinated by the CEA focal point from the communication department, supported by the IFRC counterpart, to inform communities on how to access Red Cross services. This information was shared through reliable and preferred communication channels, such as 14 different face-to-face meetings with seventy (70) Community Resilience Committee (CRC) members, twenty-eight (28) participatory sessions and fourteen (14) sessions of working with 3 to 5 community leaders and influential people trusted by communities.
- Communities were given opportunities to participate in the operation and influence decisions making, particularly the sectors 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, handwashing etc.) to ensure that targeting was fair, identified the most vulnerable and was clearly communicated to all. This contributed to the ownership by community members and improved the quality of the general response. Selection criteria were agreed and communicated clearly to community members.
- A feedback and complaints system was established in consultation with communities and advertised widely to ensure everyone was aware of the system and was comfortable using it. The feedback and complaints system was critical for identifying risky behaviours 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 ensured a better operational response.

Operational learning: A lessons-learnt/DREF review workshop was organized at the end of the operation to promote operational learning and ensure that volunteer and communities' feedback is obtained. The workshop was conducted virtually with all states in attendance to share learnings and feedback from the operation. Points of discussion included what went well and what needed to be improved in subsequent operations.

Some beneficiaries were also invited to the meetings in their respective Branches to share success stories and make further recommendations.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

|  Livelihoods and Basic Needs People reached: 11,982 (1,997 HH) Male: Data was not disaggregated Female: Data was not disaggregated | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Indicators: Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods | Target | Actual |
| Percentage of targeted households reached with CVA for basic needs | 100% | 99.8% |
| Number of volunteers trained on cash distribution and how to manage feedback and complaints including the code of conduct | 25 | 25 |
| Number of cash distributions conducted | 1 | 1 |
| Number of households that received cash grant | 2,000 | 1,997 |
| Number of volunteers involved in the CVA for livelihoods and basic needs activities | 75 | 75 |

| | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| Number of volunteers (Branch representatives) involved in the CVA for livelihoods and basic needs activities | 25 | 25 |
| Number of market assessments conducted | 5 | 5 |
| Percentage of community feedback acted upon (calculated on 12,000 people targeted) | 60% or 7,200 people | 42% or 5,040 people |
| Number of PDMs conducted | 5 | 5 |

Narrative description of achievements

➤ Market assessment

Objective: Market assessment and community mapping were carried out to collect information that would ensure the intervention met the essential needs of the most severely affected persons in targeted communities without causing harm. The secondary objective was to provide targeted households with assistance to meet their immediate basic and essential household needs with the cash provided.

Methodology: With the support of NRCS IT/IM team, a questionnaire was designed and shared with the programme staff and the Branches with the aim of assessing the changes in the situation of the affected communities and the impact of flood on most vulnerable households in the five states. A total number of 14 markets were visited across the states as individuals were interviewed through focus group discussion (FGD) and key informant interview (KII) analysed from the 77 communities that were the most severely impacted by the 2020 floods.

The market assessment questionnaire, already tested by NRCS (DM CTP FP, PMER, IT/IM), was shared with the NDRT and NRCS staff deployed to the five Branches in November 2020. Following this, all 75 Volunteers and 25 Branch representatives are trained and mentored on the market's assessment/analysis and the community mappings across the 5 States to facilitate easy collection of the information/data.

The process was organised and implemented within the training and registration phase of the operation. This enabled the market assessment to be conducted concurrently from November 11th to 16th, 2020 by the trained volunteers and branch representatives supervised by the NHQ Staff deployed. NRCS took precautions to reduce some of the flood's operation activities to the barest minimum as security risks of kidnapping in some locations were heightened during the period.

Table 1: Locations of markets visited during assessment

| S/No | States | LGAs | Markets visited |
|--------------|----------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Kwara | Patigi | 3 |
| | | Edu | |
| | | Ilorin West | |
| 2. | Jigawa | Malam Madori | 3 |
| | | Kirikasamma | |
| | | Birnin Kudu | |
| 3. | Sokoto | Tambuwal | 2 |
| | | Goronyo | |
| 4. | Kebbi | Ngaski | 3 |
| | | Jega | |
| | | Bagudo | |
| 5 | Zamfara | Bakura | 3 |
| | | Gusau | |
| | | Gummi | |
| Total | 5 | 14 | 14 |

➤ Engagement of financial service provider

This was done through tapping into the existing IFRC/ICRC contract with United Bank for Africa (UBA). A total of 1,997 were reached out of the 2000 households across 5 states targeted out of the number of households displaced. This was based on set selection criteria and the transfer value per household was NGN30,500NGN i.e. (CHF 79.2). For the one-time transfer made to each targeted household, there was an agreed services fees of 800/900NGN or 250/350NGN per transfer depending on distribution location/venue i.e., community structures or banking premises situated in the south and north of Nigeria. An additional fee of NGN200 for printing E-voucher was agreed to be paid based on the number of coupons printed in accordance with the households identified and registered. Overall, **1,997**

heads of households (1,519 male, 478 female) representing approximately 11,982 dependants of the HHs who received the cash grants.

Table 2 below indicates the displaced population vs intervention percentage (%) targets in five (5) most affected states.

| 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 |

➤ **Registration and verification of the beneficiaries**

Based on context and in consultation with the communities and local governments, the below selection criteria were agreed upon for the targeting, registration and receipts of the one-time cash assistance:

- Elderly over 60 years and above
- Disabled head of house or a house with people living with disabilities
- Female-headed HHs, pregnant or lactating mothers
- Children headed HHs (Double Orphans)
- Those that have lost means of livelihoods
- Households with displaced families
- Widows and widowers (households that have lost a loved one i.e., husband/wife)
- Households that have lost homes to floods and are still homeless

➤ **Development of distribution/encashment plan and the cash disbursement**

The cash disbursement was done in all five targeted states following below steps:

- Process of cash transfer – CEA/Mobilization, waiting area, help desk, verification, confirmation, validation, coupon, redemption, encashment, BSS and exit.
- Communication/CEA process – selection criteria, dissemination, complaint desk, documentation
- Risk management process – general follow up on the processes as documented for compliance
- IM process - (computer verification, 10% of beneficiaries) – agreed list to be surveyed and administration of Beneficiary Satisfaction Survey (BSS).

Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM)

The specific objectives of the PDM were:

- To Conduct a house-to-house survey on the DREF CTP and WASH activities.
- Collect and analyze information to ascertain the effectiveness of the CTP and WASH
- Get community feedback for future implementation
- Collect and document success stories

Out of the 2,000 Households targeted in the 5 states for cash distribution under the 2020 DREF flood operations, a Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) was conducted on 30%. The method used for the survey was random sampling as the beneficiaries had returned to their communities. With the help of the Community Resilience Committee (CRC) members, six hundred (600) beneficiaries were traced to their communities and those interviewed were spread across a total of 14 LGAs covering 40 communities across the states as shown below:

| SN | Name of State | # of LGAs Covered | # of Communities | # of Households |
|----|---------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Kwara | 3 | 24 | 120 |
| 2 | Sokoto | 2 | 2 | 120 |
| 3 | Kebbi | 3 | 5 | 120 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|---------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 4 | Jigawa | 3 | 4 | 120 |
| 5 | Zamfara | 3 | 5 | 120 |
| Total | | 14 | 40 | 600 |

The simple random, systematic and convenience sampling methods were deployed for the survey by administering the questionnaires to representatives of households through direct interviews. Forty beneficiaries each per LGA were interviewed in 4 States, excluding Sokoto which had only two LGAs and 60 households per LGA making it a uniform 120 households per State (30% of the 2000 households reached with the DREF Operations). Mobile Data Devices (MDDs) were deployed using the kobo-collect app for data capturing transmitted to the server for download and analysis. A team of 7 persons each comprising of 1 NHQ monitor, 3 branch focal points and 3 volunteers were deployed to the 5 states and assigned official vehicles to facilitate movement for field activities

Results/Findings

- All 600 beneficiaries-100% interviewed received both cash and WASH materials (Aqua tabs and soaps)
- All beneficiaries received barcodes to claim their cash benefits
- All beneficiaries said the CTP process was orderly
- All beneficiaries said they received same amount (30,500NGN) as recorded on the coupons
- Communities and beneficiaries were very grateful and expressed confidence in the process
- Most of the responses given as recommendations by beneficiaries were commendations and appreciations

Challenges

Post Distribution Monitoring:

Many beneficiaries (40.5% average) indicated that they did not utilize the hotline numbers. Some said they did not utilize it because they did not have a mobile phone.

Lessons Learned

Post Distribution Monitoring:

- Feedback and complaint mechanisms should be improved as this will, in turn, improve engagement with community members
- For subsequent PDMs, questions that measure the impact of the assistance on the market should be included.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 67,945 Individuals

Male: Data not collected

Female: Data not collected

WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction of the risk of water-borne and water-borne diseases in targeted communities

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Percentage of targeted people reached with hygiene promotion) | 100% (12,000 people) | 46% (5,522 people) |
| Number of aqua tabs distributed | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| Number of hygiene promotion sessions conducted during the implementation period | 24 | 20 |
| Number of volunteers trained in hygiene promotion | 75 | 75 |
| Number of volunteers (Branch Representatives) trained in hygiene promotion | 25 | 25 |
| Number of persons reached with Hygiene promotion | 10,000 | 5,522 |
| Percentage of target population aware of how to interact with RCRC and its feedback mechanism | 60% or 7,200 people | 42% or 5,040 people |
| Percentage of targeted population aware of RC intervention in their community | 60% or 7,200 people | 42% or 5,040 people |

Narrative description of achievements

Procurement and distribution of Aqua tabs

A total of 60,000 strips of Aquatabs (1 strip has 10 tablets) were procured and distributed to support families of targeted Households and other affected persons not captured under the project so that they could have access to clean and safe water (15 strips/household/month) and avoid the spread of diarrheal disease. One tablet of Aquatab is meant to treat 20 litres of water. The distribution coverage was as follows:

| S/N | State | Total No of Strips |
|-----|--------------|----------------------|
| 1. | Kwara | 20,790 |
| 2. | Jigawa | 12,150 |
| 3. | Sokoto | 6,150 |
| 4. | Kebbi | 13,410 |
| 5. | Zamfara | 7,500 |
| | Total | 60,000 Strips |

Hygiene promotion activities

A two-day training of 15 volunteers and 5 branch representatives was conducted in each of the 5 states involved in this operation making up a total of 100 (75 volunteers and 25 Branch representatives). Those volunteers conducted hygiene promotion sessions in communities across the five states with key messages on waste disposal, water purification, environmental cleaning, personal and food hygiene and solid waste management for 20 days.

Challenges

- Poor understanding and adaptation to culture and norms on domestic usage of water by some community members
- Difficulty in behavioural change

Monitoring of hygiene sessions was not adequate due to insufficient funding for monitoring

Lessons Learned

- There should be continuous advocacy and sensitization campaign on hygiene
- Monitoring of hygiene sessions should be carried out to ensure quality of messages given out to the target population.

Strengthen National Society

OutcomeS2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| Percentage ratio of people supported versus people affected (calculated based on 91,254 people affected) | At least 13% or 12,000people (2,000 HH) | 13%or 11,982 people (1,997 HH) |
| Number of RDRT deployed for the cash-based intervention | 2 | 0 |
| Number of lessons learned workshop | 1 | 1 |
| Number of DREF reviews conducted | 1 | 0 |

Narrative description of achievements

No Surge personnel was deployed for this operation using IFRC rapid response system. A senior cash voucher assistance officer in the delegation supported the project as implemented by the NRCS with technical support from the Africa Region Office as planned. This helped the project to achieve optimum progress considering the second wave of Covid-19 and possible time loss of quarantine when an expert is deployed to a country. Moreover, some level of progress and capacity was recorded in the NRCS CVA unit across the relevant departmental support and states.

A Lessons Learnt workshop was conducted via zoom and had in attendance Branch Secretaries, Disaster Management Coordinators, Branch Cash Transfer Programming (BCTP) Focal Points (FP), representatives of beneficiaries from different communities in the five (5) States and staff from the NRCS NHQ and the IFRC.

Presentations were made by participants from the five targeted states on what went well during the operation, what went wrong, the challenges and recommendations for improvement in subsequent DREF operations.

Challenges

- Security uncertainties in Zamfara State with reports of frequent attacks within the state (kidnapping and killings) including the state capital, Gusau.
- Complaints about partiality in nomination of beneficiaries by some traditional leaders and CRC committee members in Jigawa and Zamfara State

Lessons Learned

HR Surge Team

- ✓ Deployment of the NDRTs on WASH
- ✓ NS should pre-finance to start the DREF awaiting funds transfer
- ✓ Insurance coverage for the volunteers needs to be revised
- ✓ Branches inputs need to be integrated into the project proposal and shared with
- ✓ There is need to increase volunteer incentive

Beneficiary feedback

- ✓ Need to have Knowledge Attitude and Practices (KAP)
- ✓ Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) was under-funded
- ✓ Communication support was under-budgeted
- ✓ Beneficiary feedback was done later making it not possible to change the context of the project
- ✓ PMER need to be monitoring the project on a weekly basis
- ✓ Reporting needs to be documented, updated and shared with relevant keys project responsible
- ✓ Post Distribution Monitoring Report needs to be done before the LLW
- ✓ Feedback mechanisms need to be enhanced to incorporate wider sharing of hotlines to community and beneficiaries
- ✓ CEA needs to be improved upon to all community members to understand our approach and strategy

Logistics and procurement

- ✓ Renewal of framework agreement for aqua tab
- ✓ Procurement of life jackets
- ✓ Contract agreement with FSP needs to be finalized and documented ready for use one month before the stipulated

Security

- ✓ Proper security checks, follow-ups and reporting
- ✓ Security assessments need to be given enough funding and provided two weeks ahead of implementation
- ✓ Close follow up of security on all update meetings and participation

Finance

- ✓ During cash distribution, two people are needed to support the process instead of one person budgeted for.
- ✓ The budget needs to be realistic and not change
- ✓ Transfers of funds to Branches should be done two days before the activities to include Branch request

Disaster preparedness

- ✓ Monitoring costs need to be budgeted for separately
- ✓ Accommodation for Volunteer trainings in the capital need to be budgeted
- ✓ Additional cars are needed in the Branches for easy mobility
- ✓ Transportation cost need to better allocated for boats
- ✓ Lesson Learnt workshop was underspent
- ✓ Planning meeting was under-budgeted
- ✓ Timing for Aquatab distribution to the states and communities need to be improved
- ✓ One month was wasted due to long time planning and funds transfer (it should be reduced to at least 10 days.
- ✓ It will be good to intervene within 3 weeks of emergency DREF approval
- ✓ Submission of request to the finance should be submitted 2 days before the travel dates

- ✓ All approvals by the project manager need to reflect the approved global budget
- ✓ Monitoring tools need to be in place to track spent and expenditure for onward sharing with project managers
- ✓ All retirement and refunds at the branches and HQ officers need to be timely submitted.
- ✓ Production of more visibility materials e.g., Bibs
- ✓ Purchase of all relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs)
- ✓ Branches are expected to scale up their relationships with Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) by improving on information sharing, coordination etc.

CB/CVA/CTP

- ✓ CTP training and orientation was not budgeted for
- ✓ There is need for SG to allocate signing authority during his absence to avoid delays to the contractual agreement process with FSPs
- ✓ Needs to stipulate a week interval between printing of coupon and cash distribution
- ✓ FSP need to be discussed with to have their inputs on the selected location to help in the planning
- ✓ Market assessment and analysis need to be uploaded into the kobo for easy administration and analysis
- ✓ PDM questions should incorporate the effect of the assistance on the community market
- ✓ Diversify modes of cash distribution to incorporate bank transfer, mobile transfer etc.
- ✓ Beneficiary tickets and bar codes need to be laminated before handing them over
- ✓ The duration between profiling and cash distribution need to be shortened

D. Financial Report

The sum of CHF 247,218 was allocated to this DREF. The total expenditure was CHF239,226 (96.7%) leaving a balance of CHF 7,992 which will be returned to the DREF purse.

Expenditure and variance by budget category and group (CHF)

| Area of focus | Budget | Expenditure | Variance | Explanation of variance |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|---|
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 28,758 | 27,574 | 1,184 | Costs of soap and Aqua tabs were slightly below budget, so all the budgeted amount was not expensed |
| Cash Disbursement | 157,329 | 152,736 | 4,593 | 3 HHs did not show up to receive the Cash. Although, follow up was done to trace them, but to no avail |
| Distribution & Monitoring | 2,112 | 1,924 | 189 | N/A |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs | 7,742 | 12,068 | - 4,326 | Costs for transportation was very high due to inflation. This was originally underbudgeted |
| Volunteers | 11,984 | 14,364 | -2,380 | There was slight increase in the number of days for volunteer engagement due to some logistics reasons in some locations for CTP activities |
| Workshops & Training | 15,699 | 1,714 | 13,985 | Some trainings and workshops were done online, and this reduced costs |
| Travel | 7,718 | 12,854 | - 5,136 | Costs for travel (especially flight cost) became very high as a result of insecurity and COVID-19 |
| Communications | 788 | 1,392 | -604 | Communications support for the CTP and Security Assessment was initially under budgeted |
| Programme & Services Support Recover | 15,088 | 14,601 | 488 | PSSR turned out to be a little less than anticipated |
| Grand Total | 247,218 | 239,226 | 7,992 | |

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:

In the Nigeria Red Crescent Society (NRCS)

- **Secretary General** (or equivalent); Abubakar Kende, Secretary General, phone: +234 803 959 5095; e-mail: secgen@redcrossnigeria.org
- **Operational coordination:** Benson Agbro, Disaster Management Coordinator, phone: +234 802 301 5997; e-mail: Benson.agbro@redcrossnigeria.org

In the IFRC

- **IFRC Abuja Country Cluster Delegation:** Bhupinder Tomar, Head of Delegation, Country Cluster Delegation for Benin, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo, phone: +234 8186730823, email: bhupinder.tomar@ifrc.org
- Francis Salako, Operations Coordinator, Country Cluster Delegation for Benin, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo, phone: +2349087351968, email: francis.salako@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa DM coordinator:** Adesh Tripathee, Head of DCPRR Unit, Kenya; phone: +254 731 067 489; email: adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org,

In IFRC Geneva

- **Programme and Operations focal point:** Nicolas Boyrie, Operations Coordination, Senior Operations Coordinator, DCPRR; email: nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org
- Eszter Matyeka, DREF Senior Officer, DCPRR Unit Geneva; email: eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **Partnership and Resource Development:** Louise DAINTREY: Head of Unit, Partnerships & Resource Dev. Regional Office, Africa email: louise.daintrey@ifrc.org, phone: +254 110 843978

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **Logistics:** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org; phone: +254 733 888 022

For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- IFRC Africa Regional Office: Philip Komo Kahuho, PMER Coordinator, Email: Philip.kahuho@ifrc.org

How we work

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

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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

DREF Operation

| Selected Parameters | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2020/10-2021/07 | Operation | MDRNG030 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2020/10-2021/04 | Budget | APPROVED |

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 30/Aug/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRNG030 - Nigeria - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 18 Oct 2020 to 31 Mar 2021

I. Summary

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Opening Balance | 0 |
| Funds & Other Income | 247,218 |
| DREF Allocations | 247,218 |
| Expenditure | -239,226 |
| Closing Balance | 7,992 |

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

| Description | Budget | Expenditure | Variance |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction | | 31,379 | -31,379 |
| AOF2 - Shelter | | | 0 |
| AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs | 209,982 | 164,104 | 45,878 |
| AOF4 - Health | | | 0 |
| AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene | 33,184 | 25,268 | 7,916 |
| AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion | | | 0 |
| AOF7 - Migration | | | 0 |
| Area of focus Total | 243,166 | 220,751 | 22,415 |
| SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies | | 14,971 | -14,971 |
| SFI2 - Effective international disaster management | | 817 | -817 |
| SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners | 2,008 | 2,444 | -437 |
| SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC | 2,044 | 243 | 1,800 |
| Strategy for implementation Total | 4,052 | 18,475 | -14,423 |
| Grand Total | 247,218 | 239,226 | 7,992 |

DREF Operation

| Selected Parameters | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2020/10-2021/07 | Operation | MDRNG030 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2020/10-2021/04 | Budget | APPROVED |

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 30/Aug/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRNG030 - Nigeria - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 18 Oct 2020 to 31 Mar 2021

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

| Description | Budget | Expenditure | Variance |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Relief items, Construction, Supplies | 186,087 | 180,310 | 5,777 |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 28,758 | 27,574 | 1,184 |
| Cash Disbursement | 157,329 | 152,736 | 4,593 |
| Logistics, Transport & Storage | 9,854 | 13,991 | -4,137 |
| Distribution & Monitoring | 2,112 | 1,924 | 189 |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs | 7,742 | 12,068 | -4,326 |
| Personnel | 11,984 | 14,364 | -2,380 |
| Volunteers | 11,984 | 14,364 | -2,380 |
| Workshops & Training | 15,699 | 1,714 | 13,985 |
| Workshops & Training | 15,699 | 1,714 | 13,985 |
| General Expenditure | 8,505 | 14,246 | -5,740 |
| Travel | 7,718 | 12,854 | -5,136 |
| Communications | 788 | 1,392 | -604 |
| Indirect Costs | 15,088 | 14,601 | 488 |
| Programme & Services Support Recover | 15,088 | 14,601 | 488 |
| Grand Total | 247,218 | 239,226 | 7,992 |