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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Nigeria: Floods Anticipation

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation n°	MDRNG034	Glide n°:	FL-2022-000271-NGA
Date of issue:	29 July 2022	Expected timeframe:	2 months
Operation Start date:	28 July 2022	Expected end date:	30 September 2022
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
DREF allocated: CHF 138,230			
Total number of people at-risk	Around 50,000 people (8,000 Households)	Number of people to be assisted:	35,000 people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct targets: 10,000 people (2,000 HH) • Indirect targets: 25,000 people
At risk provinces:	Around 14 States	Provinces/Regions targeted:	5 States: Anambra, Cross River, Kebbi, Kogi and Ondo.
Operating National Society presence (n° of Volunteers, staff, branches): Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) with an overall 225 volunteers engaged in this operation, i.e. 45 volunteers per state (15 volunteers per LGA). A total of 25 Branch staff in each of the targeted states (5 per Branch) and 10 NHQ staff (2 per state) will also be engaged in the operation.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), British Red Cross (BRC)			

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Since 20 June 2022, abundant rains are being recorded over localized areas in southern Nigeria, with total amount of rains exceeding 100mm per day so far. Floods have also started to be recorded in some parts of the area at risk, mainly in Northern localities and urban areas¹ since the end of June 2022. Currently, more flash floods are recorded and [general alerts](#) are for the moment in yellow alert with close monitoring of meteorological experts issuing frequent alerts since July.

For the next few weeks, [heavy and enhanced rain is forecasted](#) over the majority of West Africa. This corroborates earlier forecast by the [Nigeria Hydrological Services Agency \(NIHSA\)](#), which in its Annual Flood Outlook (AFO), predicted that 233 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in 32 states

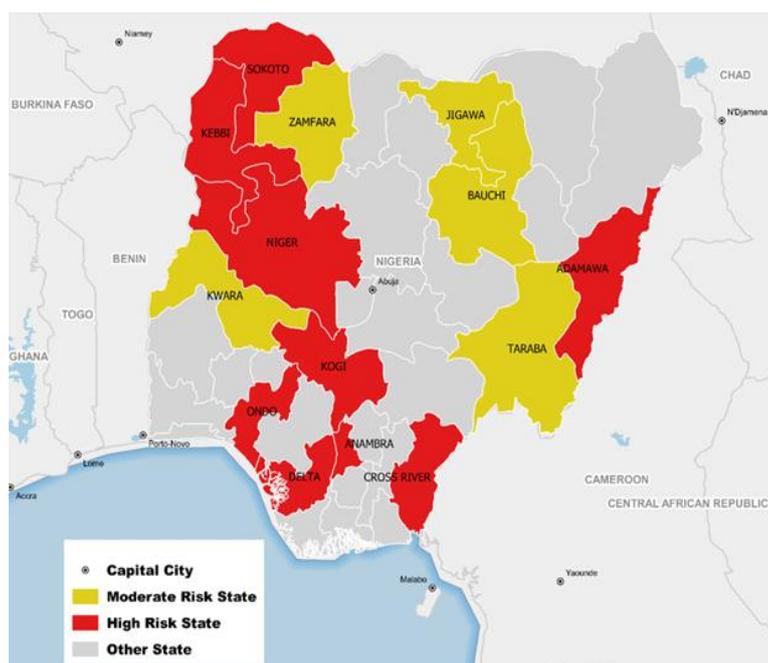


Figure 1: Map of Nigeria, highlighting floods risk levels in the various states
©NRCS/IFRC

¹ Some sources on [media](#) and [humanitarian](#) and [expert websites](#) are frequently updated since June 2022.
MDRNG034 – Nigeria Floods Anticipatory Actions – DREF EPoA

of the Federation and the FCT fall within the Highly Probable Flood Risks Areas, while 212 LGAs in 35 States of the Federation including FCT fall within the Moderately Probable Flood Risks Areas. The remaining 329 LGAs fall within the probable flood Risks Areas. The Highly Probable Flood Risk States are; Adamawa, Abia, Akwa-Ibom, Anambra, Bauchi, Bayelsa, Benue, Cross-River, Delta, Eboyin, Ekiti, Edo, Gombe, Imo, Jigawa and Kadunna, others are, Kano, Kebbi, Kogi, Kwara, Lagos, Nasarawa, Niger, Ogun, Ondo, Osun, Oyo, Rivers, Sokoto, Taraba and Yobe, as well as Zamfara and FCT.

Indeed, more than 2000mm of rainfalls are projected by [NiMeT](#) in areas of southern Nigeria and 390mm are projected in the Northern Part of the country from the week of 20 June and beyond. This trend follows the same path as previous years, which led to key flooding affecting almost 20 states in the country with more than 10,000 households randomly affected in various ways, with always at least 3,000 households homeless and/or displaced.

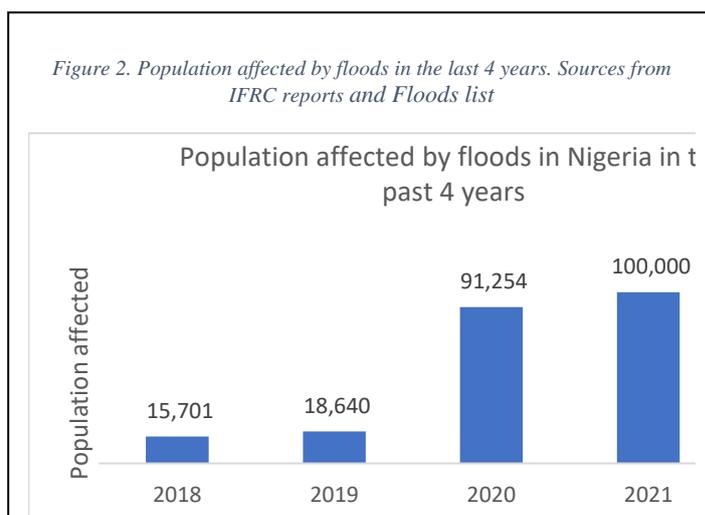
Indeed, in the past decade, especially during the last three years, there has been an observed pattern of flooding in Nigeria; floods becoming the second most recurrent hazard affecting the country, after the epidemics². The high flooding period generally recorded from August to October is usually characterized by collapse of major dams, overflow of riverbanks and heavy occupation of residential areas or environment by large mass of water due to heavy flow of run-off rainwater, uprooting and washing off residential buildings, blowing away roofs of buildings. In addition, the rainy season also brings with it, landslides in which hills and high lands collapse burying people's buildings and farmlands. The menace of erosion also comes in to contribute to further deterioration of the condition of the people and environment.

Moreover, climate change is aggravating the recurrence and intensity of flooding across the country and mainly around border sea and river states. In urban areas, floods incidences have been aggravated further following the rapid urbanization with the deficit in waste management causing poor drainage in localities like Jalingo, Taraba state capital of Nigeria.

This situation is usually not limited to residences, as often farmlands are either swept away by flood water or completely submerged in flood waters for close to a month. In 2020 for example, Kebbi – the country's biggest rice-producing state, vast farmlands were completely submerged in flood waters, while in Jigawa state, a total of 18 out of 27 Local Government Areas (LGAs) were 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. Incidences of livestock being swept off are also common during the flood season while fishing communities report fishing implements either being swept away or destroyed. This in most instances exposes communities to vulnerabilities with no livelihoods to cater for their needs.

In 2019 and 2020 incidences of flooding were reported in October, while incidences of flooding were reported in September of 2021. This implies that the effect of Climate Change may be causing rainfall patterns to change and consequently cause flooding in vulnerable communities earlier than usually anticipated.

Already, an upward trend in the number of people affected by flooding has been recorded in the past 4 years and expected to increase further in Nigeria as indicated in figure 2. According to [World Disaster Report 2020](#) (quoting the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change or IPCC), it is very likely that extreme precipitation events will be more frequent and more intense in the coming years, particularly in the midlatitudes and wet tropical regions of the world, including Nigeria. In addition, the IPCC indicates that increasing global warming may result in a larger fraction of the global population being affected by major river floods (IPCC, 2014b). There is very high probability that coastal ecosystems and low-lying areas will experience more coastal flooding events.



The general annual flood outlook for 2022, shows that 233 LGAs in 32 States of the Federation and Federal Capital Territory (FCT) fall within the highly probable flood risk areas, while 212 LGAs in 36 States of the Federation and the FCT fall within the moderately probable flood risk areas. The remaining 392 Local Government Areas fall within the probable flood risk areas which includes Adamawa, Abia, Akwa

² <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/nigeria/vulnerability>

Ibom, Anambra, Bauchi, Bayelsa, Benue, Cross River, Delta and Ebonyi. Others are, Ekiti, Edo, Gombe, Imo, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Kebbi, Kwara, Lagos, Nasarawa, Ogun, Ondo, Osun, Oyo, Rivers, Sokoto, Taraba, Yobe, Zamfara and FCT. Incidence Report from branches already shows incidences of flood in some of these states.

As a main lesson learnt issue from the various floods response, these trends are showing the necessity to anticipate the forecasted hazard and contribute much earlier to the preparedness system to reduce the vulnerability in the area at risk of flooding during this rainy season listed in the table alongside.

Based on the above, there is potential for humanitarian consequences requiring a response from the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement ahead of the peak of the rain season in Nigeria. As such, Nigeria Red Cross Society (NRCS) will take preventive measures to prepare for the anticipated impact that these events could have on the humanitarian situation before the flood season hits the country.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Operating National Society Response Action

The Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) through its branches has been monitoring the weather reports to gauge potential hazards and avert risks from floods in the country. The NRCS works closely with stakeholders including the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), Nigeria Meteorological Agency (NiMet), Nigeria Hydrological Services Agency (NIHSA), 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 view of the coming rains, the National Society aims to strengthen preparedness efforts to reduce the impacts of potential flooding, mudslides and windstorms likely to affect the country. The National Society has 37 branches with a volunteer strength of approximately 800,000 who possess skills and expertise within different sectors and are spread across the country including flood-prone areas and communities. The NRCS also has trained National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs) across different thematic areas and attached to Branches ready to support response operations where necessary.

At sensitization stage for floods, Restoring Family Links (RFL) activities will be sharing separation prevention messages to enable local communities to know that floods could lead to family separation if parents do not have skills to apply before it happens and during.

Lessons learnt from previous floods operations

Sector	Lessons learnt
HR Surge Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
Logistics and procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewal of framework agreement for aqua tab should be prioritized • Procurement of life jackets should be prioritized • Contract agreement with financial service provider (FSP) needs to be finalized and documented ready for use one month before the stipulated time.
Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper security checks, follow-ups and reporting should be carried out two weeks ahead of implementation
Beneficiary feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiary feedback was done later making it impossible to change the context of the project • Weekly monitoring by planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) advised • Post Distribution Monitoring Report needs to be done before the lessons learned workshop (LLW) • Feedback mechanisms need to be enhanced to incorporate wider sharing of hotlines to community and beneficiaries with adequate funding to support
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring costs need to be budgeted for separately • Accommodation for Volunteer trainings in the capital need to be budgeted for

Disaster preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional cars are needed in the Branches for easy mobility • Timing for Aquatab distribution to the states and communities need to be improved • Faster funds transfer to reduce on delays in implementation. • It will be good to intervene within 3 weeks of emergency DREF approval • Production of more visibility materials e.g., Bibs • Purchase of all relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) should be prioritized. • Branches are expected to scale up their relationships with Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) by improving on information sharing, coordination etc for a coordinated response.
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Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), through its Abuja Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) in Nigeria, is working closely with the NRCS and providing technical support in the development of the Floods Anticipatory Action DREF and budget. The CCD is supporting NRCS DM team in monitoring the current floods season by collating a weekly update from respective Branches besides sharing monthly hazard mapping of possible disasters with the Operations team in Nairobi. This has informed the need to launch an anticipatory action DREF to reduce the impact of the floods anticipated from the rain season which has led to this DREF EPoA.

IFRC managed to secure funds through British Red Cross to implement preparedness activities in 2021 across 6 states including Anambra, Delta, Lagos, Gombe, Kogi and Kebbi. However, these efforts are insufficient due to flood exposure as some of these states are affected by high water levels during the rainy season. This means more support is needed to cover preparedness efforts in the remaining states. Moreso, the impact of COVID-19 has also intensified the need to prepare and respond to disasters across all high-risk states.

British Red Cross continues to support the country through Disaster Risk Reduction activities, youth exchange program, trainings and refresher training sponsorship. The Partner National Society is currently also providing direct support to NRCS in Lagos FCT and Imo state, where they are implementing activities around community flood preparedness, while integrating elements of GBV and resource mobilization. In 2019, BRC also provided financial support to help NRCS conduct needs assessment as well as technical support on flood mapping.

The Netherlands Red Cross also provided support to the NRCS in IT/IM to support 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 cash and voucher assistance (CVA) projects; as well as support to the wider Movement through the cash hub. Movement partners IFRC and ICRC with available Participating National Societies such as British Red Cross have been part of the COVID-19 country plan as implemented by the NRCS across 23 states.

Nigerian Red Cross Society is also in the process of developing a Simplified Early Action Protocol to enable the use of identified Forecast triggers to carry out Readiness, Pre-positioning and Early Action (Cash Transfer to 1500 HHs) activities in other high flood risk states in the country. It is important to highlight that the five targeted states under this DREF will not be part of the states targeted under the S-EAP.

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

Overview of other actor's actions 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 ongoing 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, NEMA carried out sensitization activities within communities along the bank of Rivers Niger and Benue in June to September 2021 and plans to continue with the sensitization during the flood season. In addition, NEMA through SEMAs will ensure readiness activities through mapping out communities while conducting sensitization in the flood-prone states in collaboration with local NRCS branches.
- **Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs Disaster Management and Social Development (MHADMSD):** Through NEMA, Min. of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster and Social Development has established high risk local governments in each state that will require immediate intervention ranging from preparedness to response and resilience-

building. Had pledged support to provide emergency relief to the affected households, including food, medicine, sugar, canoes, and temporary shelters.

- **Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMet):** The National Society is coordinating with NiMet to receive weather forecasts and identify risks while communicating to concerned Branches. Currently, the NS is working with NiMet on the Shock Responsive Social Protection Project in response to Flooding in Kaduna State, the climate-related information is shared directly with the NS Branches and subsequently with different community volunteers to enable them to share weather-related risks to respective communities.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

The intensity and magnitude of flooding have an observed upward trend from 2018 to 2021 and are forecasted to worsen this year also. In 2018 for example, a total of 15,701 people were affected by floods, 18,640 people in 2019, 91,254 people affected in 2020 and at least 100,000 in 2021 (see [Floodlist](#)). More than 15 states are forecasted to experience flooding in risk areas including potential flood risks, dam spillage and/or riverine floods/flash floods.

Seasonal weather [reports](#) indicate a likelihood of high rainfall. Indeed, April to June 2022 weather patterns have been characterized by spikes with heavy rainfall being experienced within a few hours. This is confirmed by [NiMeT 24 July bulletin](#) shared by NiMeT, indicating prospects of rainfall which may lead to floods. To note, NiMeT provides weekly bulletins, so it is difficult to find flood outlook beyond the annual publication.

River borders flooding: NIHSA indicates that eight States will battle with tidal surge and rise in sea level. Rivers, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo, Lagos, Ogun and Ondo will experience coastal flooding due to tidal surge and rise in sea level. Overflow of rivers is another serious issue that leads to flooding. In 2020 for example, the overflowing Benue and Niger rivers caused severe floods in **Jigawa, Kebbi, Kwara, Sokoto and Zamfara** states, affecting 15,209 households. In addition, increased levels of dam waters often necessitate the release of this water, which leads to flooding in the lower areas.

Flash and urban flooding: Rapid urbanization has led to erection of building in water pathways, leading to blockage of water which has worsened incidences of flooding. In addition, poor waste management leads to blockage of drainages, resulting in flash floods within urban areas.

This type of floods are forecasted to be experienced in parts of major cities including Lagos, Kaduna, Suleja, Gombe, Yola, Makurdi, Abuja, Lafia, Asaba, Port Harcourt, Yenagoa, Ibadan, Abeokuta, Benin City, and Birni Kebbi. Others include Sokoto, Lokoja, Maiduguri, Kano, Oshogbo, Ado Ekiti, Abakaliki, Awka, Nsukka, Calabar and Owerri.

According to an article written on [Flooding in Nigeria](#), Nigeria experiences more flooding in the northern part than in the south, so should be prioritised for flood management. In the last four years, Nigeria has experienced flooding in at least 10 states of the country. The most recurrent exposed states being: Jigawa, Kebbi, Sokoto and Zamfara in the Northwest for urban flooding.

- **Flooding forecast period for anticipation:**

Empirical data from National experts ([NiMET](#)), and international actors like [GDAS](#) and IFRC Risk Watch further show that the level of floods in the highly probable flood risks areas can be divided as follow in the rainy months:

- Rainfall of April, [forecasts for the year](#) start with the first rain. Floods are usually expected to be high in terms of impact on the population from less to Worst (North to South part of the country). Incidence in Agriculture, livelihood and livestock and Infrastructure and the Environment; parts of 57 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in the Country fall within Highly Probable risks areas in the months of April-May,
- From May to June; Rains started with different level of impact.
- From the end of June, Floods affect some part of inside LGA's among the 220 LGA's. Beginning of floods.

States	Risk Levels
Anambra	High
Taraba	Moderate
Cross River	High
Delta	High
Jigawa	Moderate
Kebbi	High
Kogi	High
Niger	High
Ondo	High
Kwara	Moderate
Sokoto	High
Zamfara	Moderate
Bauchi	Moderate
Adamawa	High
14 states	

Table 1: States and level of risk, Potential hot spots for flooding in 2022 based on IFRC risk Watch and NRCS

- From July to mid-August, progressively intensification of floods more in the Northern and North-eastern states with main incidence in Urban areas. Alerts from international actors and meteorological experts in the country. Some links to alerts [here](#) for Flash floods in Lagos and Yobe states.
- From ending August to September, intensification of heavy rains, storms and peak of floods is observed in some of the North-eastern part and spread progressively to southern part of the country. With the highest peak in the south between end of August to September.
- 38 LGA's are at risk of floods in October – November 2022.
- Floods recede always take between 2 weeks to 1 month after the end of the rainy season from lessons learned of previous floods response. It can last longer in Urban areas.

- **Multisectoral needs:**

Based on previous floods assessments, Branches recent information and other partners reports recorded characterised by varying levels of destruction to homes and property, deaths and populations temporarily displaced and forced to take shelter in nearby locations until floodwaters recede. In the past [DREF](#) operations, around 3,000 households were forced to displacement due to floods.

- **Disaster risk reduction:**

- Lack of knowledge and skill on flood mitigation measures by community members
- Capacity building for volunteers to enable proper use of response kits and swift response actions in emergencies.

- **WASH and Health:**

The high-intensity rainfall in areas with poor drainages is a recipe for flash floods, particularly in urban areas such as Lagos and Abuja. In addition, the heavy rainfall may lead to high water levels in dams, necessitating the release of water downstream. Poor current Hygiene and Health conditions once flood is triggered is as follows.

- Poor latrine coverage and in some cases submerged latrines often lead to contamination of water for domestic use. Cases of diarrhoea are rife among population using such highly contaminated waters. It is important that communities are sensitized on the need to treat water to prevent infections. Similarly, communities should be sensitized on good hygiene and proper use of latrines.
- Open defecation, dumping of refuse and related waste into water sources and gardens which contaminates water sources. Communities use water from streams and rivers and infected farm /garden products which in most cases, are not usually well treated or disinfected before consumption. In 2021, Nigeria experienced what could be regarded as the worst cholera outbreak in recent years. A cumulative Epi-week 50 Summary released by the NCDC shows that 32 states and FCT had reported suspected cholera cases. In September 2021, Nigeria recorded a Cholera case fatality rate of 3.7% following heavy flooding in Adamawa state with neighbouring Yobe and Borno also reporting cases of cholera (OCHA³). Out of 16 Local Government Areas affected by floods, 7 areas recorded cases of cholera, with at least 169 cases reported and 7 fatalities. On 26 September 2021, a DREF was approved for the Nigerian Red Cross Society to respond to the situation.

- **Protection Gender and Inclusion**

Children, women and girls. Women and girls living in evacuation sites or displacement camps are often exposed to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) presented by unfavourable living conditions or poor latrine coverage. Measures should be taken to reduce exposure through provision of sanitation facilities with clear divisions for males and females. Communities should be sensitized on the need to report gender-based violence and provide referral pathways. Evacuation sites should have a clear separation of families or males and females to reduce exposure to sexual exploitation and abuse.

- **Shelter needs**

The historical data from Floods DREF operation [MDRNG025\(2018\)](#), [MDRNG028\(2019\)](#) and [MDRNG030\(2020\)](#), has shown an average of 10,000 households affected with 3,000 households in need of shelter relief and services following the floods and before the floods. Various assessment reports done before flooding has revealed that in peri-urban and rural areas, some houses are characterised by roofing and other structures damages which exposed the households to high level of vulnerability to floods. Preventive actions are needed to reinforce the houses, seal breaches in houses, save important documents, and to prevent the loss of important assets, including food, essential household items and documents. Food items are also washed away or spoiled by dirty water entering houses or buried in the rubble. Due to the difficulties to monitor the use of cash for maintenance and repair of houses, this need will be covered by engaging communities in the preventive repair of their houses.

³ Report link [here](#).

Risk Classification & Rationale for Anticipatory Actions

In the last four years, Nigeria has experienced flooding in at least 10 states of the country. The intensity and magnitude of flooding have an observed upward trend. The anticipated flooding incidences are forecasted from August to October. Based on the previous response operations, the situation is usually worsening due to the effective occurrence of the factors listed below. The concretisation of these risks is expected to happen starting in August and is forecasted to worsen the above needs as well as raise additional needs:

- **Destruction of major dams and public water channelization infrastructures** in Niger, Adamawa, Ogun and Sokoto areas by September. Based on previous operations such as MDRNG025, this projection will happen if the rainfall exceeds the daily amount of water which can naturally be received in those areas. Around 1600 to 2600mm to be reached. Due to rapid urbanization with continuous erection of building in water pathways, the urban areas are exposed to a high risk of water blockage which has worsened incidences of flooding in the past years and the same risk is protected. In addition, poor waste management leads to blockage of drainages, resulting in flash floods within urban areas.
- **Epidemic alert and raising of water-related** disaster from the onset of the disaster. Flooding in the country often leads to spike in cases of water-borne diseases. In 2021 for example, following flash floods in Adamawa State, at least 7 deaths and 169 cases of cholera were recorded in six Local Government Areas as of September 2021.
- **Socio-economic grievance factors:** in the current COVID-19 and Russian and Ukraine crisis era, communities are further exposed to economic shocks, with lowered ability to bounce back from disasters. The flooding impact on income-generating activities due to agro-pastoral land flooded in the context of global prices raising is worsening conditions in the forecasted flooding season.
- **Climate changes:** In the present time, due to Global climate changes, forecasted weather is getting worst. The rain season which usually lasted for about five months is now extended to about eight months with rivers and ocean overflowing their natural boundaries. **Overflow of rivers** is another serious issue that leads to flooding. In 2020 for example, the overflowing Benue and Niger rivers caused severe floods in Jigawa, Kebbi, Kwara, Sokoto and Zamfara states, affecting 15,209 households. In addition, increased levels of dam waters often necessitate the release of this water, which leads to flooding in the lower areas.
- **Risk of damaged and destroyed houses washed away by waterspout:** From the onset of the disaster August to December, at the onset of the disaster, some houses are destroyed or largely damaged by floods. In the past years, between 50 to 80% of affected households were reported displaced due to their houses being damaged by floods. Periods of flooding in North-eastern, North-western, and Southern states are characterized by varying levels of destruction to homes and property, deaths and populations temporarily displaced and forced to take shelter in nearby locations until floodwaters recede.

Targeting

Based on previous flooding and rainfall forecast, at least 2,000 households (10,000 people) are likely to be impacted by floods in the Northern and Southern states including: Anambra, Cross River, Kebbi, Kogi and Ondo. NRCS will implement anticipatory actions in 3 LGAs in each of the states, as indicated in table 2 on the right.

The criteria for selection of vulnerable households living in flood-prone areas of the targeted LGAs include those aged over 59 years, child and/or female-headed households, Persons with Disability, sick or dedridden persons and households with no source of income.

State	Targeted LGAs
Ondo	Ondo West, Akure and Ilaje
Kogi	Kogi, Inaji and Lokoja
Anambra	Ogbaru, Anambra West and Ayamelum
Kebbi	Jega, Birnin Kebbi and Suru

Figure 3: NRCS focus areas for anticipatory actions

In addition, the indirect target will be 25,000 people to reach with early messages essentially.

Scenario planning:

Based on the above, and in accordance with 2019 Floods Contingency Plan, NRCS has developed 3 possible scenarios as seen in the table below. Given that this is a preparedness operation, the planning is based on the **most likely scenario**, while setting the operational teams ready for a possible scale-up to respond to the **probable scenario**, which indicates likely regional flooding.

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
<p>Best Case <i>Description:</i> Poor seasonal rainfall in the country leads to little or in some cases localized flooding in a few areas. Little or no destruction is caused by flooding. No cases of disease outbreaks are reported as a result of the flooding. Flood waters recede within a few days.</p> <p><i>Early warning indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Receding of flood waters - Even distribution of rainfall resulting in good spread of waters; cases of flash floods not reported - Unblocking of drainages resulting in good drainage of rain waters - Poor rainfall recorded in the country, therefore no flooding expected <p><i>Localities concerned:</i> 2 of the 5 at-risk targeted states</p>	<p>Little or no flooding is reported in localized areas of the country. Little to no destruction resulting from the floodings. No disease outbreaks reported as a result of the flooding</p>	<p>Activities are implemented as laid out in this DREF operation, focusing on anticipatory actions to prepare the National Society and communities, with no need to trigger the response phase of the operation.</p>
<p>Most likely <i>Description:</i> Seasonal rainfall is marked by torrential rainfall leading to flooding in several States with at least 2,000 households affected by the floods across targeted States. At least 1,000 households are displaced following floodings.</p> <p><i>Early warning indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Torrential rainfall recorded in some states - Seasonal rainfall marked by spikes in rainfall with heavy downpour recorded within few hours - Swollen rivers as a result of heavy rainfall - Poor drainage in areas where heavy rainfall is recorded - Isolated incidences of flooding in a few States - Poor latrine coverage - Increased dam levels <p><i>Localities concerned:</i> 5 targeted at-risk States.</p>	<p>At least 1,000 households are displaced because of flooding and 2,000 households are affected. Effects of flooding results in destruction including damage to farmland and houses. Few cholera cases reported.</p>	<p>Implementation of this anticipatory action DREF and monitoring of the situation.</p>

<p>Worst case <u>Description:</u> Heavy rainfall recorded in several states leading to widespread flooding. At least 8,000 households are affected, because of the flooding. More than 3 cholera cases are recorded.</p> <p><u>Early warning indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seasonal rainfall marked by heavy downpour in several states - Increase in river levels due to heavy rainfall - Increase in dam levels - Poor drainages in urban areas - Heavy rainfalls in upland areas where houses are built - Poor latrine coverage - Poorly constructed houses in areas where heavy rainfall is recorded <p><u>Localities concerned:</u> 5 targeted at-risk States</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 8,000 households are displaced as a result of flooding • Destruction of roads and key infrastructure • Houses and farmlands submerged in at least 3 states • More than 3 cases of cholera recorded • WASH needs are highlighted in some of the targeted hotspot areas due to living conditions of displaced persons • Shelter needs highlighted because of widespread displacement • Cases of gender-based highlighted due to poor living conditions • Loss of livelihood leading to higher exposure to poverty and hunger • Families are separated with a need for support in the areas of restoration of family links (RFL). 	<p>Implementation of the anticipatory actions and triggering of a response phase of this DREF operation, through an update to this DREF operation, requesting for a second allocation and a four months timeframe extension for an overall six months timeframe.</p> <p>Nigerian Red Cross is a key actor in responding to shelter, WASH and health needs of the affected population through volunteers and staff</p> <p>Scale up of teams through surge deployments.</p>
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Operation Risk Assessment

Risks	Probability of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigation measures
Political and security tensions	Medium	High	<p>The security situation in Nigeria is generally fluid and highly unpredictable. In the build-up to the General Elections in February 2023, there has been an increase in violence instigated by political divisions. It is important that the NS maintains its neutrality by serving all affected population to avoid perceptions of favouring any political affiliations.</p> <p>The RCRC volunteers responding to the floods must wear branded Red Cross jackets and use branded Red Cross vehicles during implementation of this operation.</p> <p>NRCS will coordinate with ICRC and Regional Security Unit of the Africa Region to ensure safety of Red Cross teams.</p>
IFRC monitoring limitations	Medium	High	<p>IFRC will have limitations in travelling to monitor areas that are marked as high-security zones. As a mitigation measure, on-spot monitoring zoom requests will be made to the key intervention areas (liaising with the Branch Representatives) through zoom sessions. IFRC will request to visually assess the activity progress in this DREF.</p> <p>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 input and feedback to make the necessary adjustments to the program. This will be done in collaboration with community engagement and accountability (CEA) focal points.</p>
Flooding begins while conducting preparedness activities	Medium	Low	<p>Cases of flooding may necessitate a change in operational strategy. In addition, the continued floods might make the targeted areas inaccessible, increasing the risk of the implementation being stalled.</p>
Increased workload for staff and volunteers already assigned to other interventions.	Medium	Medium	<p>The NRCS is currently implementing an emergency appeal on hunger crisis besides programs including Africa CDC program. As such, NRCS capacity is likely to be overwhelmed by additional DREF operation. Key surge profiles will be deployed to support the increased workload brought on by this DREF operation.</p>
COVID 19 Pandemic	Low	Low	<p>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</p>
Increase to hunger crises	Low	Low	<p>The NRCS with support from IFRC are scaling up the Hunger Crisis Appeal to enable wider coverage for assistance to households suffering from food insecurity. This scale-up will contribute to mitigation of the associated impact.</p>

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective:

The objective of the operation is to increase capacity and preparedness of the National Society to be able to reduce the impact of likely floods in the states of Ondo (Ondo West, Akura and Ilaje LGAs), Kogi (Kogi, Inaji and Lokoja LGAs), Kebbi (Jega, Birnin Kebbi and Suru LGAs), Anambra (Ogbaru, Anambra West and Ayamelum LGAs) and Cross River (Boki, Ikon and Eating LGAs). This will be done through increased community awareness, prepositioning of stocks, mapping of evacuation centres and hygiene promotion.

The operation will as well strengthen the capacities of NRCS volunteers to respond to humanitarian needs in the event of a flood situation. This will be done through training, equipping and deployment of 225 volunteers, 40 Branch Representatives and 20 NRCS Staff. It also involves strengthening the Emergency Operations Centres and communications, as well as strengthening awareness and reinforcing the use of existing standard operating procedures in emergency situations. This will ensure smooth internal communication, adequate volunteer management, as well as clear information and security management.

To note, this operation strategy is aligned with the IFRC's [Public awareness and public education for disaster risk reduction guidance](#) on Floods.

Proposed Strategy:

Considering the scenarios described above which take into consideration the NRCS Contingency Plan and lessons learned events, the proposed operational strategy covers the three key phases of before, during and the aftermath of the flooding period.

1. Before forecasted worsening of the situation (ending August to September)

- i. **Coordination with government and stakeholders:** Set up high-level meetings with the Meteorological department, National Disaster, National Emergency Management Agency for information sharing to enable coordinated activities.
- ii. **Disaster risk reduction messages will be developed and disseminated to communities to inform them of possible risks and measures to take to avoid risks from flooding, avoid risks from use of contaminated water, Capacity building and mobilisation of Emergency First Aid Team (EFATs):** Before the hit of the highest level of floods, NRCS will mobilise 150 volunteers and set 15 EFATs deployed in the 5 states. Volunteers will undergo a refresher or training on:
 - Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation to increase their capacity on hygiene promotion and enable them to provide support to communities.
 - Safe construction messages and floods risk reduction
 - Construction of Sandbags: This will enable the volunteers to effectively support their communities in sandbag construction to effectively prevent or reduce flood water damage.
 - Psychosocial support (PSS) training for volunteers to be able to support families in any event.

Trained volunteers will spearhead the cascading of this information to the communities in targeted areas. They will also be engaged in all the below actions.

- iii. **Provision of PPEs:** To enable volunteers to conduct the community preparedness activities, particularly the clearing of waterways, personal protective equipment will be procured and distributed to the volunteers. This will include rubber gloves, gumboots, facemasks, and coveralls for 150 volunteers.
- iv. **Distribution of Plastic bags** to vulnerable families to enable them to secure their valuable items and food stock. This will also ensure that their items are safe and protected and carried away easily to avoid any loss or misplacements
- v. **Mapping of safer routes and evacuation:** With the existing Branch and divisional structures, volunteers are ever ready to respond based on the available capacity building, contact with other stakeholders as well as the available resources in place. The security unit will ensure the mainstreaming of Safer Access Framework - SAF trainings in the flood operations
- vi. **Issuing of alerts and Early warning messages in highly probable flood risk states:** Having mapped out areas that are likely to be flooded, the Nigerian RC will contribute on

- **Issuing alerts** in risk areas to the communities to inform them of impending floods. Messages will also alert communities on measures to take to avoid flooding and inform them of evacuation routes and evacuation areas away from flood zones.
- **Placement of flood markers in the communities that will be local simplified alert mechanism.**
- **Hygiene Promotion messages.** Learning from previous floods in the country, there is often a spike in number of patients with acute water diarrhoea with cholera cases often resulting from poor hygiene conditions, lack of latrines and bad practices. EFATs teams will be engaged to ensure hygiene promotions start before the floods with messages on households and environment hygiene improvement. Key messages will cover the importance of dislodging and use of latrines to reduce open defecation; cover wells, and environmental waste management to reduce the amount of rubbish in the middle of living areas and isolate it outside. Hygiene promotion will be key in sensitizing communities on the need to treat water and the need for good hygiene practices to reduce infections should there be any flooding events in the communities.
- **Develop and use of IEC materials:** IEC materials will be designed to communicate on dangers of flooding and measures to be taken during flood events. Similarly, IEC materials will be designed with hygiene promotional messages to sensitize communities on measures to take to reduce risks of infection.

vii. Market assessment and preparedness for cash feasibility: A rapid market assessment will be conducted as part of preparedness in readiness to use cash as a response modality ahead of the flood disaster. During the response, cash may be used as a preferred modality to support communities' livelihood, food or cash for rent. The market assessment will help identify market costs, products available in the market, map out markets that exist around the potential evacuation sites. **FSP contracting will also be activated:** NRCS is already involved in cash distribution for hunger crises operation. The NRCS will have to re-engage the FSP to ensure an agreement is in place to facilitate the smooth delivery of cash assistance to beneficiary households in the event of scaling up to response operation.

viii. Engage communities and support community contextualising preparedness actions to reduce the impact of floods. This will include:

- **Clearing of drainages:** To help reduce flooding, particularly in urban areas, volunteers will work with communities to help clearing waterways and unblock drainages that often lead to flash floods. The objectives will be to improve the management of rubbish and waste.
- Ensure sensitisation of households to adopt private and safe management and storage of food and important documents in the forecasted risks. With the provision and distribution of above material, NRCS will contribute to reduce the impact on families.
- Constructions of surrounding houses/multi-houses dikes with local material to slow down water in river border areas mainly. Or gullies for water orientation out of houses settlements.

The next phases of this plan will depend on actual flooding scenario unfolding and are only an indication (at this stage), of activities NRCS will engage in when the flooding triggers (indicated in the scenario planning section) are met. This will then be updated in the Operations Update, which will provide clear information on the flood response strategy.

2. During the Forecasted Flooding period

- Community Volunteers will be involved in supporting affected households with relocation to identified safe locations. Valuable properties and livestock of families will also be relocated along with households.
- Trained EFAT members will be on standby to provide emergency first aid to injured families resulting from flooding.
- Clearing of rubble from collapsed buildings to rescue trapped community members

3. Continuity in response stage (forecasted start of flooding from August to September)

- Coordination with government and stakeholders. Mainly local authorities, civil protections which will take the lead once floods will be rising.
- Keep monitoring the risks assessed and meteorological forecast with Meteorological department, National Disaster, National Emergency Management Agency and experts.
- PSS support and first aid to affected families
- Continuity of hygiene Promotion messages and health care prevention by EFATs teams
- Supporting community members through RFL activities to identify missing persons and work to the aim of reuniting separated family members.

Operational Support Services

Human resources

In the event of that a full response is triggered following above anticipatory actions, the HR strategy takes into consideration the following key learnings from the 2019 DREF operation:

- IFRC CVA Officer to support

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

- NRCS Headquarters: 20 staff (2 management, 2 CTI, 4 DM, 2 Wash, 2 PMER, 1 logistician, 2 Finance, 1 HR, 2 IT, 2 CEA/communication staff). At the headquarters, there will be eight 10 persons from the NRCS HQ team (two each) that will be going to the states to lead registration of beneficiaries, cash distribution and post-distribution monitoring activity. They will be going for the six days allocated for the registration of beneficiaries and later three days for PDM activity. The objective is for the headquarter to provide quality control of the services provided to the beneficiaries.
- NRCS Branches: 225 volunteers, 25 Branch staff (5 each - BS, DMC, PMER/CEA, HC & BCC) and 10 HQ National Society HQ staff members to be posted to the targeted states.

Finance and Administration

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

- Budget will be realistic, and changes will be avoided (unless circumstances require).
- 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 approvals by the project manager need to reflect the approved global budget
- 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 costs need to be better allocated for boats
- Lesson Learnt workshop was underspent

Through its Finance Department, the IFRC will provide the 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 two days before the scheduled activity days to enable the Branches to request and secure approval from their respective Branch governance for onward planning.

Logistics and Supply Chain

Procurement policies of the NRCS will be applied to all processes for items to be used and engagement of financial service provider in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to the IFRC's logistics standards, processes, and procedures. The IFRC Logistics Officer based in Abuja with Regional Office remote logistics support at the regional office. IFRC will provide all the technical guidance and support to the NRCS to ensure compliance to IFRC standards whilst at the same time building the capacity of the NS logistics unit. The National Society will store all items in its Abuja warehouse. In line with learnings from the 2019 DREF, the procurement of other forms of safety protective equipment, such as life jackets, rain boots, face masks and hand sanitizers will also be procured in advance to enable proper protection while serving the beneficiaries better, in addition.

For CVA, NRCS and IFRC will work with the current FSP: UBA to include an amendment into the current agreement or possible new one in process to cover the states where the CVA may take 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 the 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 detailed 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 spending 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-prone 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. A lesson learned workshop will be conducted towards the end of operation to reflect on lessons learned from the operation and a report of the workshop will be produced and disseminated widely. IFRC CCD office in Abuja through the PMER Coordinator 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 is received.

Security

Nigeria has continued to experience extremism, mainly in the form of kidnapping-for-ransom (KFR), either politically motivated or for criminal intentions 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, as well as Nigeria-based extremist groups. Extremist groups have increasingly targeted local, regional, and international security forces in Nigeria and neighbouring countries. Recently, there have been multiple attacks in the northwest, north central and in the BAY states (Borno Adamawa and Yobe State) located in the Northeast region.

An influx of refugees from northern Nigeria regions has been observed in the southern part of the country raising concerns of possible infiltrations 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 vs farmer clashes. This information is intended as a summary of the security environment; however, the risks can change at short notice during a crisis or evolving situation.

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. Classified RED areas remain no-go areas for IFRC and NRCS staff operating under this DREF

To reduce the risk, active risk mitigation measures must be adopted. This includes situation monitoring and implementation of minimum-security standards. The minimum-security requirements will be strictly maintained. All National Society and IFRC personnel actively involved in the operations will successfully complete before deployment the respective IFRC security e-learning courses (i.e., Level 1 Fundamentals, Level 2 Personal and Volunteer Security and Level 3 Security for Managers). The IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout the operation. Area specific Security Risk Assessment will be conducted for any operational area should any IFRC personnel deploy there; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented.

All security measures of both the Movement and the Government will be strictly respected by all volunteers and staff involved in the operation to reduce risks. These measures include the respect of visibility through the wearing of jackets and regular communication on all movements.

A Security Risk Assessment must 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, IFRC and ICRC to ensure that all security measures are respected.

In line with the learnings from the 2021 DREF, it will be important to have a security assessment at least 2 weeks before the commencement of all activities. Information sharing, in the form of regular updates and meetings on designated social media platforms, will be crucial.

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:

- 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.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Disaster Risk Reduction

People targeted⁴: 25,000

Male: 11,250

Female: 13,750

Requirements (CHF): 103,798

P&B Output Code	DRR Outcome 1: Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster	# of sensitization exercises performed (Target: 3) # of people reached with DRR sensitization messages (25,000)															
	DRR Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of volunteers who undergo the sensitization exercise (Target: 225volunteers) # of Branch Representatives and NHQ staff trained on DM/EFAT to support the sensitization exercise (Target: 35 persons) # of volunteers trained in EFAT per state (Target: 15 volunteers) # of coordination meetings held with relevant Government agencies/stakeholders per Branch/national (Target: 6 meetings) # of volunteers deployed per state (45 volunteers per state) # of RC bibs and jackets purchased (Target: 250 bibs and 100 jackets) # of sandbags built supported by volunteers (Target:50,000) # of Plastic bags distributed to families (Target:3,000) # of first aid kits prepositioned (Target: 250 FA kits) # of posters produced for sensitization exercise prepositioned (Target: 10,000 posters) 															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP001	Organise a planning meeting with Branch Secretary on the DM/EFAT trainings + sensitization trainings for 5 Branches (BS, TO & DMO)/National HQ staff in Nigeria; Anambra, Cross River, Kebbi, Kogi and Ondo branches (per diems, accommodation, training facilities, etc) in FCT																
AP001	Organise DM/EFAT trainings + sensitization trainings for 225 volunteers/staff spread across all 5 targeted locations of Nigeria; Anambra, Cross River, Kebbi, Kogi and Ondo (per diems, accommodation, training facilities, etc)																
AP001	Mapping of safer routes and evacuation points by community volunteers																

⁴ Reference to the guidance on counting people targeted guidance

AP001	Deployment of 10 staff and 45 volunteers/Branch representatives for 15 days for sensitizations and hygiene promotion in the 3 LGAs per state																		
AP001	Distribution of Plastic Bags for storing valuable items																		
AP001	Conduct 6 coordination meetings with Government and stakeholders on the preparedness activities (sensitization) needs for coordination process at National and states levels																		
AP001	Volunteers conducting market assessment exercise in the targeted at risk locations (cash feasibility)																		
AP001	Sensitization of households to adapt private and safe management and storage of food and important documents																		
AP001	Construction of surrounding houses/multi-houses dikes with local material																		
AP001	Purchase and distribute 250 bibs for volunteers (45 per state)																		
AP001	Purchase 100 emblem jackets for EFAT teams in 3 LGAs (20 per state)																		
AP084	Develop and disseminate targeted awareness messages (early warning alerts and communication using IEC materials. (10,000 posters will be procured and distributed to target communities)																		
AP084	Volunteers to work with communities on clearing of drainages and filling of sandbags for vulnerable families																		



Health

People targeted: 25,000

Male: 11,250

Female: 13,250

Requirements (CHF): 5,017

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment	# of people supported through the first aid response (Target: based on needs) # of people reached with Health sensitization messages (25,000)																
	Health Output 2.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of Emergency first aid response teams deployed (Target: 15 teams in 5 states) # of Emergency first aid response volunteers deployed per LGA (Target: 45 per state) # of NRCS staff deployed (Target: 10 staff) 																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	

AP022	Deployment of 45 volunteers per state to share health messaging on water purification and sanitary hygiene.																		
AP022	Deployment of 10 Branch Representatives/NRCS staff to support field activities with volunteers																		
P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 7: National Society has increased capacity to manage and respond to health risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of volunteers equipped with PPE (Target: 325 volunteers/supervisors) # of monitoring missions conducted by NS coordination to field (Target: continuous) # of Lessons learned workshops conducted (Target: 1 LLW) 																	
	Health Output 7.1: The National Society and its volunteers are able to provide better, more appropriate, and higher quality emergency health services																		
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP021	Procure and distribute protective equipment for volunteers and supervisors																		
AP021	Procure 250 first aid kits for 5 targeted states and the HQ 25 (45 per state)																		
AP021	HQ Staff Mission to monitor activities																		



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 25,000

Male: 11,250

Female: 13,250

Requirements (CHF): 3,073

P&B Output Code	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.	<i># of volunteers briefed on PGI guideline based on the specific needs (Target: 325 volunteers/staff)</i>																	
	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.																		
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP031	Organise a basic training for 225 volunteers and 60 supervisors on protection principles, including Child Protection (CP), Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and Safe Identification and referral.																		
AP031	Mapping and strengthening and sharing of SGBV referral pathways																		
AP031	Volunteers and staff are briefed on and sign, 1.Code of conduct 2.Child protection policy/guidelines																		

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	3.PSEA																		
AP031	Develop and disseminate targeted peace messages and communication assets (social media material) for media, volunteers, local and traditional leaders, churches, schools and other stakeholders to trigger community peace promotion and coexistence.																		

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 26,342

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform	# of volunteers insured (Target: 225 volunteers and 25 Branch staff)																	
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected	# of volunteers provided with food (Target: 225 volunteers)																	
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP040	Identify and/or update the listings of volunteers involved in the sensitization coverage of the 2022 flood anticipatory activity,																		
AP040	Provide insurance for coverage for 225 volunteers and 25 branch staff																		
AP040	Provide volunteers and staff briefing on operation risk and security																		
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured	# of joint field monitoring visits conducted by NRCS/IFRC (Target: 1 visit)																	
	Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained																		
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP058	Conduct joint NRCS/IFRC mission to monitor activities																		
AP045	Lessons learned and experience sharing workshop + Review/Revision of contingency plan																		
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of community feedback reports generated (Target: at least 2 reports) % of community feedback responded to (Target: at least 80%) 																	
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
	AP084	Orientation to volunteers on management of the situation monitoring room including feedback and rumour management																	

AP084	Community feedback systems (including rumour and/or perception tracking) are established, and feedback acted upon and used to improve the operation																	
AP084	Volunteer feedback systems (including rumour and/or perception tracking) are established, and feedback acted upon and used to improve the operation																	
AP084	Online monitoring of social media comments																	
P&B Output Code	Output S2.2.5: Shared services in areas such as IT, logistics and information management are provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i># of programme meetings/updates shared (Target: 2 per state and 3 at the HQ)</i> <i># of vehicles set ready for deployment (Target: 6 vehicles – 1 per state and 1 for HQ)</i> 																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP042	Set up an internal interdepartmental communication and updates on progress																	

D. Funding Requirements

The overall amount allocated for implementation of this plan of action is **CHF 138,230** as detailed in below budget. The costs budgeted under disaster risk reduction and protection, gender and inclusion will support anticipatory and readiness actions of Nigerian Red Cross, initial response to disaster (first aid and PFA actions) as well as operational support costs.

To note, as the operation is mainly to prepare the National Society at this stage, volunteer costs are being considered as direct operational costs.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

*all amounts in Swiss
Francs (CHF)*

DREF OPERATION

MDRNG034 - NIGERIA - FLOODS ANTICIP. ACTIONS

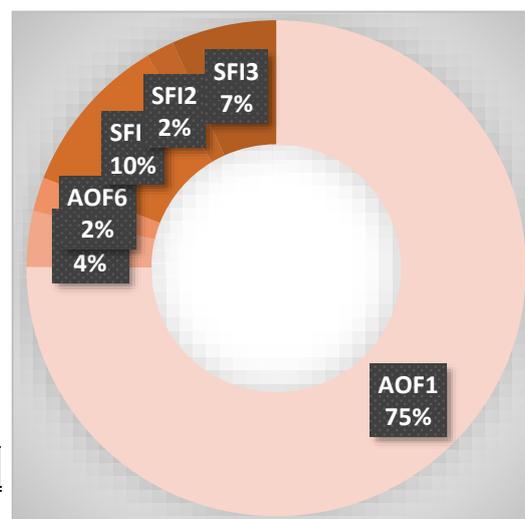
22/07/2022

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Construction Materials	19,080
Medical & First Aid	19,434
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	38,514
Transport & Vehicles Costs	9,422
Logistics, Transport & Storage	9,422
National Society Staff	883
Volunteers	38,161
Personnel	39,044
Workshops & Training	14,192
Workshops & Training	14,192
Travel	13,898
Information & Public Relations	5,300
Financial Charges	9,422
General Expenditure	28,621
DIRECT COSTS	129,794
INDIRECT COSTS	8,437
TOTAL BUDGET	138,230

Budget by Area of Intervention

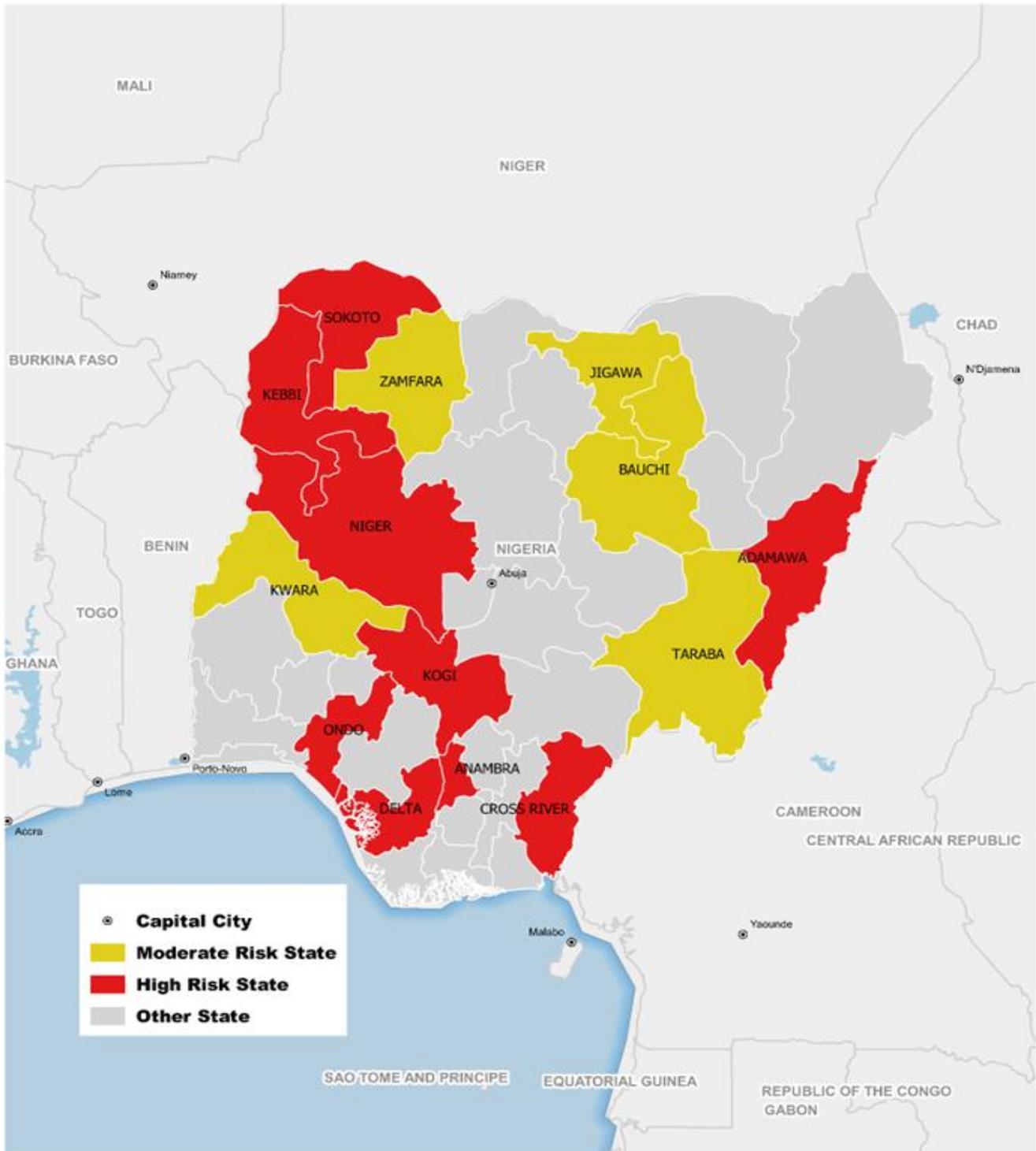
AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	103,798
AOF4	Health	5,017
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	3,073
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	14,425
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	2,509
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	9,408
TOTAL		138,230





Nigeria : Anticipatory actions

21 July 2022



- ⊙ Capital City
- Moderate Risk State
- High Risk State
- Other State

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



Internal

Reference documents



Click here for:

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

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For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit:** 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.