

# Operation Update Report

## Nigeria: Floods readiness and response

<b>DREF n°: MDRNG034</b>	<b>GLIDE n°: FL-2022-000271-NGA</b>
<b>Operation update n°1: 09 September 2022</b>	<b>Timeframe covered by this update: 28 July 2022 – 22 August 2022</b>
<b>Operation start date: 28 July 2022</b>	<b>Operation timeframe: 5 months and 31 December 2022</b>
<b>Funding requirements (CHF): 107,392</b> Total allocation by DREF is <b>CHF 245,622</b>	<b>DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 138,230</b>
<b>New target:</b> 18,000 people. 6,000 (1,000 HH) with early warning messages in Kebbi and 12,000 people (2,000 HH) targeted for response in Kebbi, Cross River and Jigawa	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), British Red Cross (BRC)	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs Disaster Management and Social Development (MHADMSD), National Orientation Agency and Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMet).	

### Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

This operation was launched on 28 July, for CHF 138,230 to support early action within 2 months for forecasted floods. Based on National Meteorological Agencies (NiMet), the National Society (NS) has prioritized 15 LGAs in the 5 states of Anambra, Cross River, Kebbi, Kogi and Ondo, to reach an overall 35,000 people ahead of the floods peak season.

The operational update follows change in nature of the situation which now includes floods incidence in Jigawa and Cross River and updated forecast from NiMet showing projections of normal to below normal rainfall in the previous areas initially identified. Only Jigawa and Kebbi will experience above normal of rainfall, thus more likely to experience important floods even if flash floods risk remains possible in other areas. Indeed, this requires extension of surveillance in Kebbi until the end of the rainy season in most at risk LGA.

The changes below are included:

- Revision of geographical scope of the operation to include Jigawa State for the response while removing Ondo, Anambra, Kogi State that was initially targeted. Also, to include Kebbi state which is reported to have an increased level of rainfall with above normal rainfall.
- Overall target population is revised from 35,000 people to 18,000 people (6,000 in each state) on which 6,000 will benefit of unconditional cash assistance from Jigawa and Cross River most vulnerable.
- Strategy revised as follow:
  - Continue with NS EFAT training sessions and alert messages to the communities to ensure readiness in Kebbi.
  - Provide unconditional cash to 1,000 households (6,000 people) in Jigawa and Cross River while an overall 12,000 people will benefit from hygiene and health services: awareness campaign, sanitation activities, health/wash promotion engaging communities to 12,000 people in the two states.
- A budget increase from CHF 138,230 to CHF 245,622 to reflect the above strategy adjustments.
- To allow sufficient time to implement proposed response actions, the timeframe for this operation is extended from 2 to 5 months ending in December 2022.

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

Projections from July to August were showing, [heavy and enhanced rain forecast](#) over the majority of West Africa. This corroborates earlier forecast issued by the [Nigeria Hydrological Services Agency \(NIHSA\)](#), which in its Annual Flood Outlook (AFO), for the 2022 rainy season. This annual report predicted that 233 Local Government Areas (LGAs) with 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 Kaduna, others are, Kano, Kebbi, Kogi, Kwara, Lagos, Nasarawa, Niger, Ogun, Ondo, Osun, Oyo, Rivers, Sokoto, Taraba and Yobe, as well as Zamfara and FCT.

Since 20 June 2022, abundant rain fall was recorded over localized areas in southern Nigeria, with total amount of rains exceeding 100mm per day. Currently, more flash floods are jeopardized and [general alerts](#) are for the moment in yellow alert with a close monitoring of meteorological expert issuing frequent alerts since. Some floods were already recorded starting from June to early July in some parts of the area at risk, mainly in Northern localities and urban areas<sup>1</sup>.

Floods calendar and projections of flooding based on NIHSA, NiMet monthly climate and IFRC/NRCS risk Watch report can be divided as follows for the ongoing rainy season:

- **April 2022** – following the annual outlook, rainfall starts in the country, with risk more in southern and east regions. 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.
- **13 May 2022** – The Nigeria Hydrological Services Agency, (NIHSA) published a media alert on their official website the forecast of highly probable flood risk areas. 223 local government areas (LGAs) concerned in 32 states of the Federation and FCT.
- **May to 20 June 2022** – Rains progressively spread in North-eastern regions with different levels of rainfall. Based on past rainy season scenario and 2022 outlook, National society intensify the monitoring in the most at-risk areas; starting of close monitoring with National branches and meteorological report; information is crosschecked and shared with the IFRC Risk Watch. Some isolated minor flooding cases are recorded, mainly floods in urban areas. Some link to alerts [here](#) for Flash floods in Lagos and Yobe states.
- **Early July 2022** – the [July Monthly report and forecast](#) is issued by NiMet on 24 July, experts ([NiMeT](#)), confirmed alerts from NS branches, international actors and IFRC Risk Watch.
- **28 July 2022** – DREF allocation is granted for CHF 138,230 to enhance NS readiness capacity and start early warning messages and actions to mitigate the highest floods impact generally recorded from August to October. The operation covers LGAs in 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, Ikom and Etang LGAs).
- **1 - 21 August 2022** – NS starts mobilisation of branches and ensure regular alert diffusions and early warning messages through volunteers based on daily NiMET bulletin. As forecasted, The high flooding period started with successive floods recorded in some states. Most recent in Jigawa and Cross River States.

On 14 August, flood levels in some LGAs at Jigawa State reached the red alert levels due to the intensity of the torrential rainfall and caused flooding in Jigawa State affecting around 3,563 people, taking shelter in about 11 temporary camps. On 19 August 2022, similarly, Cross River State where six people were feared dead with over 400 houses and 700 farms submerged following a flood that wreaked havoc in 15 Cross River communities. The floods, which occurred because of downpour which lasted for about five hours, took over the affected communities with severe impact on livelihoods, infrastructures, and physical impacts.

This floods incidence was recorded while NRCS was implementing the early actions in the targeted states. Now that floods started, and based on the updated forecasts, the NS is adapting the plan with more response and limit readiness covering early warning conducted and readiness reinforced in Kebbi.

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<sup>1</sup> Some sources on [media](#) and [humanitarian](#) and [expert websites](#) are frequently updated since June 2022.

## Summary of current response

The Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) through its branches has been monitoring the weather reports<sup>2</sup> 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 Defense 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 flood situation, the National Society aims to strengthen early actions and Government efforts to reduce the impacts from further floods incidence like mudslides likely to affect the country.

Based on past experiences with floods response, The NRCS through the DREF allocation received a funding to work differently during the current floods season, by implementing early actions and ensuring readiness of branches where flood risk was identified by NiMet and NIHSA forecasts.

Following the approved plan of action, NRCS started the coordination with branches and partners. This includes planning meetings with NHQ staff across all department and units, NRCSA and partners and in branches.

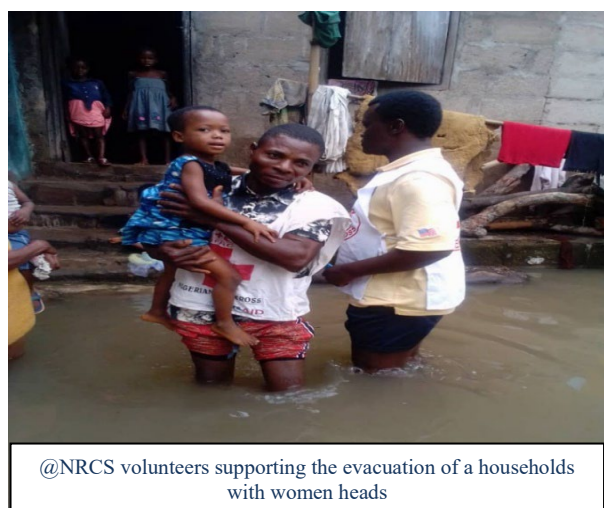
A stakeholder planning meeting was conducted on 8 August led by the NRCS and bringing together stakeholders from NiMet, NIHSA and NOA with 37 people taking part. Nigeria RC branches also took part in the planning meeting- Kogi, Anambra, Ondo and Kebbi. Deliberations were mainly on how to proceed with the implementation of activities to ensure quality and alignment with the approved plan of action, but while ensuring the objectives of the plan are met- to reduce impact from floods.

After that, NRCS started working on the communication tools for early warning messages and procurement plan. All branches in the 6 states were alerted and a communication mechanism was agreed to enable rapid information sharing on floods triduum bulletin, security, updates. About 122 volunteers were deployed for a first 2-week round to ensure early warning messages are at least provided and promotion of evaluation. Volunteers were deployed and organised based on the daily alerts published by NiMet. The agreed alert messages were then promoted by the EFAT team to the communities and local leaders. NRCS used their stocks of sandbags to support communities with traditional dikes.

Unfortunately, delay on receiving the fund in the field has slowed-down the implementation of early actions which were ongoing. Now that flooding has occurred and based on the most recent forecast of NiMet, NRCS wants to scale-up to response as well as continue with awareness and warning messages in the most at risk LGAs in Kebbi that are likely to be impacted. From the NiMet provision from August to October, Jigawa, Cross River and Kebbi are forecasted to experience high rainfall. Jigawa and Cross River LGAs has already started experiencing floods, leading to NRCS intervention.

Since 19 August, 206 volunteers have been activated to support in the affected communities in Jigawa and Cross River states where the impact of the flooding is being faced. Initial response included:

- Provision of Psychosocial first aid to 4,910 people affected by the impact of floods in Jigawa and Cross River
- Provision of First Aid and search and rescue by Emergency First Aid Teams (EFAT) where 106 volunteers were involved. A total of 1,006 people received first aid assistance from National Society volunteers.
- Evacuation of 1,318 households displaced following the floods from 16 to 18 August.



@NRCS volunteers supporting the evacuation of a households with women heads

In addition, NRCS volunteers also supported in general sensitization of communities on possible flooding, evacuation of the affected people, camp management and distribution of relief and food items provided by the government and well-wishers. A rapid assessment was done by local branches to assess the effects of flooding. A detailed assessment will be conducted through the support of the DREF. The First aid kits supply, and PPEs (Rain boots, raincoats, and protective glass) are mainly needed in these locations as the procurement process was already initiated to serve the Anticipatory Action purpose and now the response states. Some

<sup>2</sup> NiMet. <https://nimet.gov.ng/climate-and-health-bulletin-downloads/> and update provided by Branches and partners.

other specific activities that were conducted in the anticipatory phase will be serviced whereas the efforts will be channeled to response where there is need.

More about NS experience and operational learning on floods intervention remain as detailed in the EPoA [here](#).

National Society has 37 branches with a volunteer strength of approximately 800,000 volunteers who possess skills and expertise within different sectors and are spread across the country including the flood prone areas. 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. To note, since January this year flooding has been reported in Lagos, Yobe, Borno, Taraba, Adamawa, Edo, Delta, Kogi, Niger, Plateau, Benue, Ebonyi, Anambra, Bauchi, Gombe, Kano, Jigawa, Zamfara, Kebbi, Sokoto, Imo, Abia States and the Federal Capital Territory, around affecting [500,000 people](#) with 73,379 displaced.

### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement 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 through a weekly coordination meeting with relevant members from NS, CCD and IFRC region. These updates have informed the need to launch an anticipatory action DREF to reduce the impact of the floods anticipated from the rainy season which has led to this DREF EPoA.

In August, Nigerian Red Cross Society has submitted 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. The states in the simplified EAP include Adamawa, Kwara, Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Benue, Nassarawa, Delta, Ebonyi, Kano, Yobe and Taraba States. It is important to highlight that the six targeted states under this DREF will not be part of the states targeted under the S-EAP.

Movement partners are also present in the country as underlined in the EPoA and have provided support and funding for NS preparedness and intervention over the past years regarding floods hazards but also others crisis. In the country, NRCS benefit from the presence and support from British Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross and ICRC.

More about IFRC and movement partners in the country on floods preparedness support and others can be found [here](#).

### **Overview of other actors in country**

Following the recent August floods in Jigawa State, there have been flood responses from the government, government officials and Action Aid. These responses range from emergency food aid relief, dignity kits, temporary shelter (amongst others). These are illustrated in the narrative and table below. The flood response commitments are on-going and hence additional stakeholders and response activities are likely to evolve with time and as the floods continue. Flood Response from various stakeholders can be detailed in the plan of action [here](#).

On the August floods, so far, communities have received support from philanthropists, including individuals, state, and federal government. The Items distributed includes food (rice, maize, vegetable oil, seasoning and salt), building material-NFIs (bags of cement, roofing sheet, zinc nail, ceiling board, blankets, and nylon mat).

## **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

### **Needs analysis**

The needs analysis should consider the ongoing floods in Jigawa and Cross River and the impact trigger in Kebbi based on updated forecast from NiMet.

#### **1. Risk Forecast analysis**

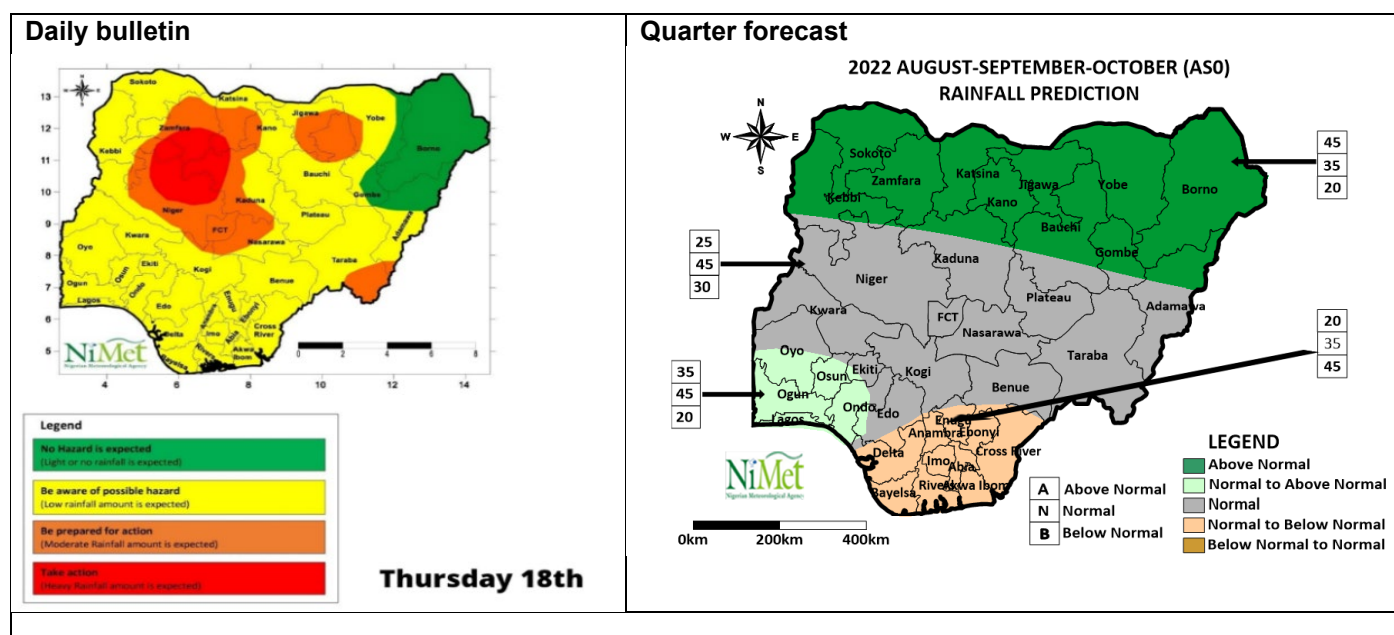
The risk rationale provided in this update is based on last August forecasts received from NiMET to refresh the analysis provided by NIHSA seasonal weather [reports](#) from August to October which was indicating likelihood of floods with high impact in part of 220 LGA's in the months of July, August and September; and part of 38 LGA's in the months of October-November, 2022. the highest peak of floods being from August to October.

Since the start of the rainy season, NiMeT is providing [triduum forecast online on twitter](#) (covering three days of floods forecast); [monthly climate report](#) in their websites and quarter forecasts shared in directly with NRCS.

More recently, 30 August, NRCS received a NiMet country floods forecasts from August to October as captured in the image below. It shows expected normal to below normal rainfall in most of the south and central part of the country with only the North more likely to be flooded as projections show above normal rainfall only in that part. In this new forecast,



Kebbi is the only states likely to be flooded as ranked on the above normal of rainfall. Crossing the available data, a better approach should be to ensure minimum readiness in Kebbi and monitor the situation as the likely to face hazard in the rest of the states is not triggered in the most recent report. Meaning it is more likely to face hazards. August forecast stating approximatively the same situation as the August to October forecasts. To note, few districts has started experiencing flash floods in Kebbi states with low incidence, but this should confirm the current forecast.



End of the rainy season is projected for mid-November, end of October in most part of the states. and until that, it remains tricky for the NRCS keep the readiness in the previous targeted states which no longer appear being at risk in a projection even if in yellow or orange stage in daily prediction.

There is a high need to continue with monitoring of floods incidence in all the country until the end of the rainy season, but time is short to ensure appropriate readiness and preparation in new areas.

To have a good overview of the situation and floods forecasts, NRCS works closely with NiMET and have been analyzing data to define the current and coming most likely scenario.

## 2. Identified need in flooded Areas in Jigawa and Cross River

According to the multiple [Daily bulletins by NiMeT<sup>3</sup>](#), heavy rainfall was expected over parts of North-East and central states. Main list being Zamfara, Katsina, Kebbi, Niger and Kaduna state, FCT from 14-18<sup>th</sup> August. Finally flooding events have been witnessed in Jigawa and Cross River state where at least 50 lives were lost and at least 250 houses destroyed following heavy rainfalls on 14<sup>th</sup> August 2022.

There was a shortfall from the initial predictions with states like Jigawa and Cross River not initially mentioned as high flood risk zones. But both Jigawa and Cross River are currently affected by flooding across the communities.

Table 1: Floods impact since mid-August in Jigawa and Cross River

State	LGAs affected	No of LGAs	Persons Affected	Households Affected	Fatalities	Injuries	Population Displaced
Jigawa	Dutse, Kaugama, Kafin Hausa, Kiyawa, Miga, Hadejia, Kiri Kasamma, Guri, Birniwa, Ringim, Taura, Gwaram, Buji, Auyo, Birnin Kudu, Jahun, Malamadori, Babura	19	3,563	593	50	328	3,563
Cross River	Obubra, Abi, Biase, Obudu, Etung, Ikom.	6	4,352	725	0	678	1,347
		25	7,915	1,318	50	1,006	4,910

Source: NRCS, Disaster Management Report (August)

<sup>3</sup> See also daily bulletin published for 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> August with the map on the left above.

The affected families are living in IDP camps. The intensity of floods led to loss of lives and about 400 houses have been submerged after 5 hours of downpour. At least 700 farms have been flooded, destroying rice, yam and cassava farms, economic trees, household items and schools. The floods in Jigawa have destroyed hospitals, roads, schools, communication antennas and other public properties beside killing about 50 people and destroyed more than 200 houses resulting in more than 10 IDP and makeshift camps. In Cross river, floods occur after few hours' rainfall, destroying rice, yam and cassava farms, economic trees, streams (serving as drinking water source), items and schools worth millions of naira. The heavy rain also affected economic activities and vehicular movements. Residents of the affected areas evacuated children and portable items to nearby neighborhoods and safer places (*Sunnews*). The main access road was washed away as a result of landslide.

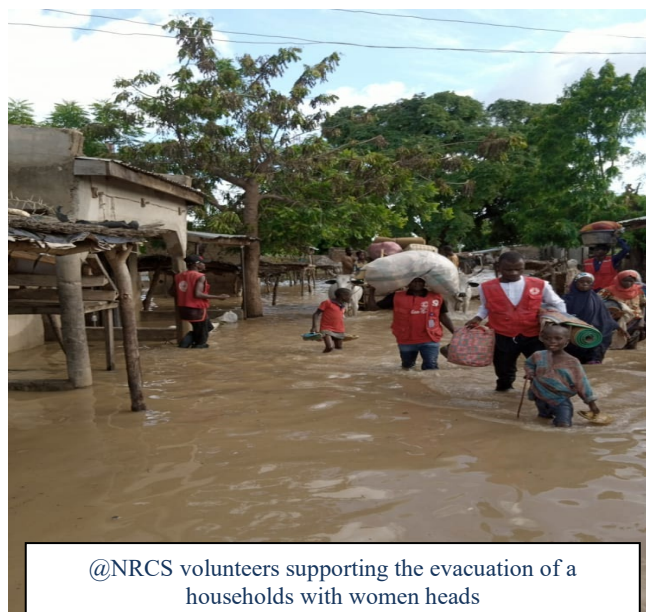
The high intensity rainfall in areas with poor drainages is a recipe for flash floods particularly in urban areas. In addition, the heavy rainfall may lead to high water levels in dams, necessitating the release of water downstream. Poor hygiene and health conditions once flood disasters are triggered revealed the need for immediate relief materials and basic needs like food, water, clothing, etc.

Poor latrine coverage and in some cases submerged latrines often lead to contamination of water for domestic use. Cases of diarrhea are rife among populations 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 practices and proper use of latrines.

Rains continue in the affected LGAs and others in the state both in Jigawa and Cross River and there is a risk of increased needs that should be considered. Early warning messages should be kept in the LGAs at risk while responding to the affected.

### Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Children, Women, and girls, including those with disabilities, living in evacuation sites or displacement camps are often exposed to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) presented by unfavorable living conditions or poor latrine coverage. The NRCS identified measures that would be taken to reduce exposure through provision of safe and accessible sanitation facilities with clear divisions for males and females. Communities should be sensitized on the need to report on gender-based violence and should be provided with safe referral pathways. Evacuation sites should have clear separation of families or males and females to reduce the exposure to sexual violence. The aged, and the chronically ill community members will be prioritized as it is in the culture of the NRCS. Focus will be on identifying this category of people and their most pressing needs. The NRCS will dedicate a group of volunteers (trained in EFAT and health) that will ensure the safe evacuation of the elderly and pay more attention to health emergencies. The elderly will also be prioritized in the distribution of relief materials like cash, warm clothing, water, and sanitation material etc.



Detailed assessment is ongoing and will provide more details on needs, but rapid assessment revealed the same needs from the EPoA are still high priority needs. See more details about the needs analysis done per sectors [here](#) in the published initial plan.

### Targeting

Overall target of this operation is 18,000 people (3,000 households). This includes:

- At least 1,000 households (6,000 people) for who NRCS will keep early warning messages in Kebbi, as indicated in table 2 below.
- 12,000 people targeted under the response pillar in Jigawa and Cross River states from which 6,000 most vulnerable people (1,000 households) will benefit of cash assistance to support basic needs in Jigawa and Cross River.

Targeting will focus on poor vulnerable households (urban and rural) living in flood prone areas whose houses were damaged in the targeted LGAs. These includes aged (over 59 years) population, child and/or female headed households, persons with disability, elderly, sick or bedridden persons and households with no source of income.

S/N	States	Targeted LGAs for early warning and NS readiness	Targeted LGAs for response intervention
2	Cross River	Boki, Ikom and Etang	6,000 people (1000HH) in Obubra, Abi, Biase, Obudu, Etung, Ikom.
4	Kebbi	6,000 people in Jega, Birnin Kebbi and Suru	N/A
6	Jigawa	Kafin Hausa, Malam Madori and Dutse	6,000 people (1000HH) in Dutse, Kaugama, Kafin Hausa, Kiyawa, Miga, Hadejia, Kiri Kasamma, Guri, Birniwa, Ringim, Taura, Gwaram, Buji, Auyo, Birnin Kudu, Jahun, Malamadori, Babura. Assessment will provide final decision on most vulnerable.

NRCS focus areas for anticipatory actions and response actions

### Scenario planning:

Based on the above, and in accordance with 2019 Floods Contingency Plan, NRCS has developed 3 possible scenarios as seen in table [here](#). The planning is based on the **most likely scenario** with the main evolution which follow updated forecast and starting of floods impact. While setting the operational teams ready for a possible scale up to respond to the **probable scenario**, which indicate likely more regional flooding. A close monitoring of meteorological experts is set and will continue. NRCS will ensure monitoring, analysis of the monthly and daily alerts from National expert, government agencies as done since July.

### Operation Risk Assessment

Please see all the identified risk in the [EPoA here](#).

To date, NRCS is keeping close monitoring of the risk assessed and will adapt the intervention in case of occurrence of one or more risks. As we completely enter the high flood period, close surveillance is put on the waterborne disease risk. Risk of water-borne diseases: cholera and malaria mainly. From past experience, like in 2021, Nigeria experienced what could be regarded as the worst cholera outbreak in recent years. Case fatality rate of 3.7% following heavy flooding in Adamawa state with neighbouring Yobe and Borno also reporting cases of cholera (OCHA4). 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. Following the [August report for climate and health forecast](#), in areas where above-normal rainfall is predicted, incidents of flooding are likely to increase the risks of outbreaks of cholera and other water-borne diseases (malaria mainly).

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Overall Operational objective:

The objective of the operation is to 88activate the response pillar to provide basic support on WASH, Health, awareness, and livelihood needs of 18,000 people (3,000 households) in Jigawa, Cross River and Kebbi including 1,000 households for relief assistance in Jigawa and Cross River and 6,000 people to benefit of floods alert in Kebbi LGAs most at risk in Jega, Birnin Kebbi and Suru.

The specific objectives which will guide the strategy is to:

- Extend the readiness and early actions to mitigate further floods impact in the most at-risk areas following the classification in the need analysis section. Which include providing communities with awareness messages and refresher trainings for volunteers to increase capacity to respond.
- Activate the response actions in Jigawa, and Cross River States where humanitarian needs arising from flooding events is already being observed. Nigeria Red Cross will respond to the needs of the affected communities through distribution to cover basic needs with cash and in-kind and provide wash /health

<sup>4</sup> Report link [here](#).

services for an overall 12,000 people most at risk. NRCS will also support volunteers' equipment with first aid kits, bags and PPEs to improve safety while responding.

## **Proposed strategy**

NRCS started late the implementation of this readiness action due to administrative process to access funds. Since the flooding in country is already close to the peak, focus will be on response intervention in Jigawa and Cross River, ensure the continuity of early warning and alert system through EFAT teams in Kebbi while closing the early warning and alert diffusions started for two weeks in the others initial targeted areas.

This will be done through increased community awareness, hygiene promotion. Response to be done through Cash Voucher Assistance-CVA modality to promptly responds to the needs of the affected people as identified through assessment.

### **1. Coordination with government and stakeholders:**

Set up high level meetings with the Meteorological department, National Disaster, National Emergency Management Agency, community relief committee, and community security volunteers (vigilante) for information sharing to enable coordinated activities states already suffering from the effects of floods. These include Cross-river and Jigawa while maintaining readiness actions on Kebbi and other flood prone states in Jigawa and Cross River where intense rainfall is predicted but yet to be observed.

### **2. Early action in 6 states, 18 LGAs where floods are forecasted (July to October 2022)**

As of 24 August, NRCS has been focused on early warning messages and awareness on floods risks and good practices.

- Deployment of EFAT members/volunteers, and Branch representatives. 122 Volunteers/Branch representatives were deployed for two weeks of early warning sensitization and hygiene promotion with simplified briefings to ensure NS presence was already activated. NS engage his leadership to activate branches ahead of the funds to arrive.
- Training's, procurement; market assessment are activities ready to be activated as all is planned and tools are completed.
- Facilitators are mobilised and already deployed to support it in the coming days the driving of trainings. Authorities and local partners have been informed in the coming capacity strengthening to engage them and promote NS actions.
- Ongoing community engagement: sensitization, hygiene promotion to reduce the impact of direct floods consequences in terms of WASH/Health related risk.
- One hundred-six 106 volunteers were mobilized and deployed to support evacuation of the affected population to the camps, clearing of rubble and rescue operations and providing First aid and Psychosocial support.

The early actions, preparedness strategy defined in the EPoA is revised following the updated forecast from NiMet covering until October 2022 with low and normal rainfall expected in the initial targeted states, NRCS will focus only on ensuring readiness of the team and continue early warning messages in Kebbi which remain at high risk all along the quarter.

The activities maintained in Kebbi are revised as follow:

- Coordination: NRCS will continue to coordinate the readiness actions with government and stakeholders and monitoring of the flood incidence outlooks through the available updates, meetings, and monthly report from meteorological agencies (NiMET, NIHSA), National Disaster, National Emergency Management Agency. Government ministries will also be involved in field visits to ensure coordination and relevant support to help achieve the objectives set for this operation.
- Mapping of safer routes and evacuation possibilities for emergency team in case of floods to understand in the risk areas the existing minimum options for evacuation / temporary housing.
- Ensure capacity building, Mobilisation and deployment of 90 volunteers/EFAT and overall, with necessary trainings on WASH, PSS and first aid).
- Provide visibility and protection to the volunteers in Kebbi (rubber gloves, gumboots, facemasks, COVID mask and coveralls) to conduct the activities.
- Contribute on community floods alert mechanism by issuing alerts.



- Hygiene Promotion messages and risk awareness to keep going on by EFATs teams until October.
- Using of IEC materials to communicate on dangers of flooding and preventive measures to be taken during flood include Health and hygiene.
- Engage communities and support community and leaders in contextualized alert system in the LGAs most at risk.

All other activities related to procurement- distribution to the households in at risk areas, drainage and waste management will no longer be implemented by NRCS but the NS will continue to work as part of the Disaster risk reduction role, in promoting the engagement of local leaders, authorities and population to set those actions.

For reference about the initial planification, please refer to the EPoA PART B published [here](#).

NRCS started late the implementation of this readiness actions due to administrative process to access funds.

### **3. Response intervention in Jigawa and Cross River**

Response actions will be activated in Jigawa and Cross River state where effects of floods are already being reported. However, the other Branches such as Kogi will be monitored closely in case the situation changes making it possible to shift from Anticipatory Actions to response. The following activities will be conducted to support communities affected by floods. Jigawa and Cross River LGAs recorded devastating impacts from floods. NRCS supporting of 3,000 HHs (18,000 people), out of which 1,000 HHs (6,000 people) will be targeted with a one-off CVA and in-kind distribution of tarpaulin as part of the response options.

#### **The detailed Assessment**

A detailed assessment will be conducted in the three states as part of the response strategies to understand the impact and record the needs of the affected person across the communities. One thousand (1,000) households (6,000 people) will be the target for the CVA in the three states. The activities will range from deployment of staff, orientation of volunteers, prelisting, printing of coupon and cash distribution amongst.

#### **Livelihoods and basic needs (Target: 6,000 people or 1,000 households)**

The provision of unrestricted and unconditional cash to 1,000 most vulnerable flood-affected households (approximately 6,000 people) to support their basic food and household needs. Households will be sensitized on the use of the CVA funds yet will ultimately be allowed to utilize the funds as they wish, according to their respective needs. CVA will cover aspects of WASH, household items and food needs brought about by losses encountered from the floods' effects. The targeting criteria will be confirmed in agreement with community members and stakeholders, following a detailed needs assessment, which is already underway.

The CVA process will be PGI sensitive and will include a baseline survey; a market assessment; the engagement of a financial service provider; registration and verification of the beneficiaries; development of distribution/encashment plan, and the cash disbursement itself.

After the distribution, reconciliation will be conducted followed by a Post Monitoring Distribution (PDM), and a report will be produced and shared.

The basket content per target household will be determined based on a socio-economic survey and the recommendations of stakeholders and beneficiaries, including a rapid needs assessment. The CVA value per household is pegged at NGN 50,000 i.e. (CHF 114) one off in line with the minimum food basket in Nigeria and the Sphere standard for distributions of relief items. This proposed to be an unconditional CVA for one month. Cash will be made through direct cash distribution with cash coupon managed by a supplier. The process of FSP is to be completed soon. Approval process is ongoing with banks and non-bank FSP which can support this cash intervention. The final decision on which one will be choose depends on final consultations with communities and market assessment which will consider the cash feasibility, access to withdrawal point, etc.

Table 1: Non-Food Items prices (per unit/quantity – PUQ) and transport to local market leading to the MEB calculation

	Items	Quantity per household	Unit cost NGN	Total NGN
1	Hygiene kits	1	10,500	10,500
2	Mosquito nets	3	2,000	6,000
3	Jerry can (20 litres)	2	1,200	2,400
4	Bucket	1	2,100	2,100
5	Mat	1	1,900	1,900
6	Blankets	2	1,900	3,800
7	Transport	1	800	800
8.	Aquatabs 100mg per tab (1 sachet = 10 tabs)	150	70	10,500
9	Food	1	12,000	12,000
<b>Total local currency</b>				<b>NGN 50,000</b>
<b>Total estimation CHF</b>				<b>CHF 114</b>

A total of 90 volunteers and branch staff will be deployed (15 volunteers per LGAs in Jigawa and cross River State) will support the registering of targeted households. Given the general security context in Nigeria and especially in the targeted states, a security focal point will ensure continuous monitoring is done and communicated to the security focal point at HQ and IFRC. These same volunteers, Branch staff and the cash team will monitor the use of cash received by targeted households. Volunteers will be involved for CVA for a total of eleven (11) days to ensure implementation of the overall activities under this sector eleven (11) days to ensure implementation of the overall activities under this sector, including three days for registration, three days for the cash distribution, two days of CEA, two days of orientation and three days for the post distribution monitoring.

The strategy for implementing CVA in this operation takes into consideration the key lessons from past operations and will benefit from support of the senior Disaster manager Cash Officer from IFRC cluster for the whole CVA process or provide remote support depending on the COVID-19 situation. This includes technical support to the rapid market assessment, price monitoring data collection, etc.

### Health and hygiene promotion

Health sector will cover training for volunteers, health prevention in addition to first aid and psychosocial support activities to be extended.

- All volunteers in Jigawa and Cross river will receive briefing on epidemic prevention, Hygiene promotion, use of IEC equipment, and briefing on CEA.
- NRCS will ensure render First Aid, PSS and evacuations of the affected persons across locations. The emergency teams already mobilized will also ensure psychosocial support is provided to the communities.
- Provide 20 sanitation kits per states to support volunteers' engagement with communities with chlorine, bleach, soap, Bruch, broom etc, following the need.

The assessment results will inform priority need to potential revision of this strategy. After conducting the necessary refresher training, Volunteers will be deployed for Health and hygiene awareness-raising. Volunteers will promote messages on behaviour change, hygiene, recurrent waterborne diseases. Volunteers will support community's sanitation effort. CRC sanitation teams will work with community sanitation committees to clean drains and gutters in their communities to reduce the risk of water-borne diseases.

## Community engagement

NRCS will Engage communities inclusively in the process of identifying their needs and involving them in the actions to be taken. The NRCS has an urban disaster intervention plan in her CEA plans to sensitize community members on the dangers of poor waste disposal practices and on the blockage of water passages. The plan also includes community engagement strategies to mobilize immediate support for clearance of waste and drainage to allow for free passage of water. By extension, the NRCS will work with the ministry of environments for the affected states and local government councils and will advocate for community friendly policies that will help in preventing flooding. In the same vein, the NRCS will work at creating private partnerships to make provision for flood prevention programs in their corporate social responsibility (CSR) profile.

## Operational Support Services

### Human resources

The HR strategy takes into consideration the following key learnings from the 2019 DREF operation, an IFRC CVA Officer support will be requested.

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

NRCS Headquarter has 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 6 persons from the NRCS HQ team (two in each state) 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: 135 volunteers, 24 Branch staff (8 each - BS, DMO, PMER, CEA, HC, Admin/Finance, Driver & 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 operation. Through its Finance Department, the IFRC will provide necessary support to the operation to review and validate budgets, bank transfers, technical assistance to the National Society regarding expense justification procedures and the review and validation of operational invoices. All transfers should be done at least 2 days before the scheduled activity days to enable the Branches request and secure approval from their respective Branch governance for onward planning.

### 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 operation, the procurement of other forms of safety protective equipment, such as life jackets, rain boots, face masks, hand sanitizers, will also be procured in advance to enable proper protection while serving the beneficiaries better.

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 operation and incorporated into this year's strategic planning:

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

The NRCS through its PMER department, will oversee all operational, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting aspects of the operation in the flood 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. Operation updates will be issued to report progress of the implementation. 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

The security management as full part of this operation is based on the RCRC Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values. thus, following the security context detailed in the [EPoA](#), the following actions related to security will be implemented:

- Regular security updates are ensuring and will be organized, and information disseminated.
- All travels during operations must comply with all Federation guidelines in timing, use of 2 vehicles and RC branded vehicles for movement where needed.
- 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

 <b>Livelihoods and basic needs</b> <b>People targeted: 6,000 (1,000 HHS)</b> Male: 450 Female: 550		
<b>Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs</b>		
Indicators:	Target (all new targets)	Actual
# of volunteers reached during CVA capacity building sessions	30	0
# of Baseline surveys conducted	01	0
# Market assessments conducted successfully	1	0
# of financial service provider contracts signed	1	0
# beneficiaries registered and verified	6,000	0
# of HHs to receive MPCT (Target: 500)	1,000	0
# of post distribution monitoring conducted	1	0
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>The FSP contract is on progress and to be completed soon. NRCS has more than one contract ongoing under approval process with banks and non-bank FSP which can support this cash intervention. The final decision on which one will be choose depends on final consultations with communities and market assessment which will consider the cash feasibility, access to withdrawal point and better final option for cash, etc.</p> <p>NRCS has volunteers trained on CVA in other previous and ongoing operations who will be coopted to support this intervention. They will also be given some refresher trainings. The NRCS has a CVA FP and have been actively engaged in CVA activities for a long time now.</p> <p>Households will be sensitized on the use of the CVA. And will receive 1 installment on unrestricted unconditional cash to 1,000 most vulnerable flood-affected households (approximately 6,000 people) to support their basic food and household needs. Beneficiaries will ultimately be allowed to utilize the funds as they wish, according to their respective needs. CVA will cover aspects of WASH, household items and food needs brought about by losses encountered from the floods</p>		



## Health

People targeted: 18,000 people (direct target)

Male: 8,100

Female: 9,900

**Outcome 1: Health Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment**

**Health Output 2.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people supported through the first aid response (Target: based on needs)	Based on needs	14,804
# of Emergency first aid response teams deployed (Target: 15 teams per states)	45 teams	10
# of Emergency first aid response volunteers deployed per LGA (new target 45 per state)	135	106
# of First aid bag purchased <i>Jigawa and Cross river (new target)</i>	90	0
# of NRCS staff deployed (Target: 10 staff)	10	10

**Health Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened**

**Health Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff**

# of volunteers receiving refresher PSS session Jigawa and Cross River (new indicator)	90	0
# of people benefit of PSS session Jigawa and Cross River (new indicator)	As necessary	

### Progress towards outcome

To support the construction of traditional makeshift dikes within communities to stop the flow of water into households.



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 18,000 people (direct target)

Male: 8,100

Female: 9,900

**Outcome 1: WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of awareness volunteers engaged in hygiene promotion Jigawa and Cross River (new indicator)	90	30
# of people reached with awareness messages on hygiene and health promotion (new indicator)	18,000	2,000
# of posters produced to support awareness campaign /sensitization in Jigawa and Cross River	6,000	0

### Progress towards outcomes

New sector added to reflect the operation's revision. Response in Jigawa and Cross River will include awareness campaign. Volunteers are already mobilised and have started evacuation, support communities' arrangements after floods impact.





## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached:

Male:

Female:

**Protection, Gender & Inclusion Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.**

**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.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of staff and volunteers briefed on PGI guideline based on the specific needs Jigawa and Cross river (new target)	60	0
# of staff and volunteers trained on PGI sensitive CVA list Jigawa and Cross river (New target)	60	0

### Progress towards outcomes

Identification of volunteers to be briefed on PGI across the target states is ongoing and plans are being made to conduct the briefing for the volunteers across the branches in the coming month.

The activity is scheduled to take place in the last week of August. Delay in funds transfer led to delay in the implementation of this activity.

Targeting will be based on the vulnerability criteria with the elder, single headed households, child headed households and female-headed households whose houses have been affected being given priority.



## Disaster Risk Reduction

People targeted<sup>5</sup>: 16,000 people (direct target)

Male: 7,200

Female: 8,800

**DRR Outcome 1: Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of sensitization exercises performed	3	0
% of beneficiaries who are practicing the knowledge gained from CEA awareness and sensitization activities	50%	30%
#planning meeting completed jointly with all states staff, volunteers and HQ	01	01
#of planning meeting with stakeholders. One per branch (new indicator)	03	01

**DRR Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers recycled and who undergo the sensitization/early warning exercise in the 6 states (previous indicator already completed)	300	122 (in the 6 states)
# of volunteers recycled and who undergo the sensitization exercise in Jigawa, Kebbi and Cross River (new Target: 135volunteers)	135	90
# of Branch Representatives and NHQ staff trained on DM/EFAT during planning meeting to support the sensitization and alerts exercise in Kebbi (new target)	8	0
# of volunteers trained in EFAT in Kebbi (revised indicator and target)	45	0
# of coordination meetings held with relevant Government agencies/stakeholders per Branch/national (Target: 7 meetings)	7	1
# of volunteers deployed in Kebbi (revised indicator)	45	10
# of posters produced for floods alert sensitization exercise prepositioned (new target)	3,000	0

<sup>5</sup> Reference to the counting people reached guidance

## Progress towards outcomes

A planning meeting with stakeholders from the 5 branches prior selected has been conducted. The meeting was also attended by government partners including, Ministry of Humanitarian affairs, Nigeria Hydrological Services Agency (NISHA), Nigeria Meteorological agency and the National Orientation Agency. The meeting was conducted to agree on the action plans and next steps in project implementation and strengthen the partnership with the government stakeholders.

As of 24 August, NRCS has been focused on early warning messages and alert with a team of 122 EFAT volunteers deployed in the field over the 6 initial targeted states. The volunteers were active for 2 weeks and branch and HQ were mobilised to start with other activities but delay to receive the funds has slow down the implementation. 10 of these volunteers was in Kebbi.

As the floods occurred, 106 volunteers were mobilized and deployed to support evacuation of the affected population to the camps, clearing of rubble, supporting communities in dikes constructions with sandbags and rescue operations and providing First aid and Psychosocial support. Delay in transfer of funds led to delay in kick off of these activities.



*Volunteers supporting the communities in dikes construction to limit the propagation of water. @NRCS*

## Strengthen National Society

**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**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers insured	270 volunteers and 24 branch staff	0
# of coordination meetings held with relevant Government agencies/stakeholders per Branch/national (Target: 7 meetings)	7	1
# of volunteers deployed per state (45 volunteers per state)	135	90
# of volunteers and staff equipped with PPE, rain protective equipment and visibility (RC bibs and jackets, boots, raincoats, helmets purchased) (new target)	150	0
# of Branch Representatives and NHQ staff trained on DM/EFAT during planning meeting to support the sensitization and alerts exercise in all targeted states (new target)	135	0

**Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers provided with operation briefing, security, and Operation risk	150	0

**Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of joint field monitoring visits conducted by NRCS/IFRC	1	0

**Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved**

# of community feedback reports generated	2	
% of community feedback responded to	80%	
# of Lesson learned Workshop organized	01	

**Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted, and effective advocates on humanitarian issues**

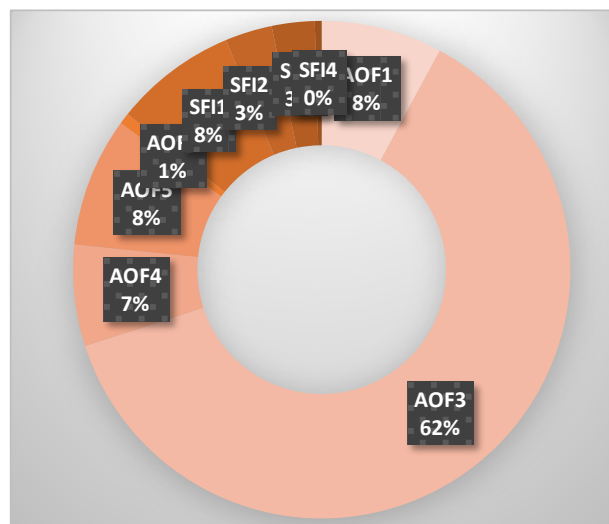
# of program meetings/updates shared (Target: 2 per state and 3 at the HQ)	9	02
# of media press released	02	0

# of vehicles deployed (new target : 4 vehicles – 1 per state and 1 for HQ)	4	
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>Coordination meeting are held, and remote support is provided to the NS by Abuja delegation. Security is ensuring monitoring of the security risk identified in the EPoA and a 2-way information sharing is in place for quick decision making in case of any changes on the scenario/situation.</p> <p>A planning meeting is organized for week 2 of September to launch the response activities and set reporting and monitoring mechanism at branch level and at HQ.</p>		

## D. Financial Report

Budget has been revised to CHF 245,622.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies		all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)
<b>DREF OPERATION</b>		
MDRNG034 - Nigeria - floods		27/08/2022
<b>Budget by Resource</b>		
<b>Budget Group</b>		<b>Budget</b>
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene		9,120
Medical & First Aid		15,185
Teaching Materials		3,078
Other Supplies & Services		7,524
Cash Disbursement		116,964
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>		<b>151,871</b>
Transport & Vehicles Costs		3,192
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>		<b>3,192</b>
Volunteers		27,799
<b>Personnel</b>		<b>27,799</b>
Workshops & Training		11,332
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>		<b>11,332</b>
Travel		21,785
Information & Public Relations		1,368
Financial Charges		684
Other General Expenses		12,600
<b>General Expenditure</b>		<b>36,437</b>
DIRECT COSTS		230,631
INDIRECT COSTS		14,991
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>		<b>245,622</b>
<b>Budget by Area of Intervention</b>		
AOF1 Disaster Risk Reduction	19,338	
AOF2 Shelter		
AOF3 Livelihoods and Basic Needs	152,685	
AOF4 Health	16,172	
AOF5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	20,640	
AOF6 Protection, Gender and Inclusion	1,785	
AOF7 Migration		
SFI1 Strengthen National Societies	19,534	
SFI2 Effective International Disaster Management	7,527	
SFI3 Influence others as leading strategic partners	6,848	
SFI4 Ensure a strong IFRC	1,093	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>245,622</b>	



## Reference documents



Click here for:

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

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

### **Nigeria Red Cross Society:**

- Abubakar Kende, Secretary General, email: [secgen@redcrossnigeria.org](mailto:secgen@redcrossnigeria.org); phone: +234 803 950 5095
- Benson Agbro, Director Disaster Management, email: [beson.agbro@redcrossnigeria.org](mailto:beson.agbro@redcrossnigeria.org); phone: +234 802 301 5881

### **IFRC Abuja Africa CCD Office:**

- Bhupinder Tomar, Head of CCD, email: [bhupinder.tomar@ifrc.org](mailto:bhupinder.tomar@ifrc.org);

### **IFRC office for Africa Region:**

- Rui Alberto Oliveira, Acting Head of Disaster Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery Department, Nairobi, Kenya; email: [rui.oliveira@ifrc.org](mailto:rui.oliveira@ifrc.org)

### **In IFRC Geneva:**

- Eszter Matyeka, DREF Senior Officer, DCPRR Unit Geneva; email: [eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org](mailto:eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org)

### **For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:**

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for Resource Mobilization and Pledge:** Louise Daintrey, Regional Head Strategic Engagement and Partnerships, Nairobi Email: [louise.daintrey@ifrc.org](mailto:louise.daintrey@ifrc.org)

### **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](mailto: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, Regional Head, PMER and Quality Assurance Planning and Monitoring Unit, email: [philip.kahuho@ifrc.org](mailto: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.

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



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



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



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