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Emergency appeal final report

Nigeria: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Final report

Emergency appeal n° MDRNG014

GLIDE n° FL-2012-000138-NGA

31 March 2014

Period covered by this Final Report: 29 September, 2012 - 31 December 2013

Appeal target (current):
CHF 3,907,135

Appeal coverage: 99%; [<click here to go directly to the final financial report, or here to view the contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- A Preliminary Emergency Appeal was launched on 29 September 2012 for CHF 899,094 to assist 10,000 people for 6 months.
- CHF 200,000 was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) to respond
- An Emergency Appeal was launched on 22 November 2012 for CHF 3,453,527 to support the NRCS assist 50,000 beneficiaries for 12 months, with completion targeted for 25 September 2013.
- An Emergency Appeal Revision was issued on 22 May 2013 to enable the remaining needs of communities to be addressed, and the operation extended to until 31 December 2013.
- Operation Update n°1 was issued on 27 December 2012.
- Operation Update n°2 was issued on 28 January 2013.
- Six-month summary update was issued on 25 April 2013.
- Twelve month summary update was issued on 13 November 2013.



Emergency shelter training in Kogi State. IFRC

Summary: The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Emergency Appeal operation (MDRNG014) was completed on end of **February 2014**. The IFRC in partnership with the NRCS managed to provide emergency and recovery assistance to more than 50,000 people affected by the 2012 floods in Nigeria. This report outlines the interventions carried out by NRCS supported by IFRC from November 2012 to December 2013, as summarized below:

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs): Emergency relief distributions and recovery shelter assistance completed in 12 targeted states.

- 3,635 households (25,242 people) reached with emergency shelter assistance through the distribution of shelter kits and tarpaulins in 11 of the 12 targeted states (Adamawa, Anambra, Bayelsa, Benue, Edo, Imo, Kogi, Niger, Plateau, Rivers and Taraba), however achieving the target population.
- 4,068 households (28,476 people) received NFIs enabling them to meet their immediate needs in all 12 targeted states, thus 102 per cent of the target (4,000 households (28,000 people).
- 100 houses were reconstructed or repaired in three communities of Kogi state; thus 100 per cent of the target.
- An internal evaluation of the shelter kit response was carried out; as well as beneficiary satisfaction surveying in the communities supported with recovery shelter.

Emergency health and care: Emergency health and care activities were implemented in 9 of the 12 targeted states (Adamawa, Anambra, Benue, Delta, Edo, Kogi, Niger, Plateau and Rivers).

- 7,477 households (52,340 people) were supported to improve their knowledge of how to prevent and control flood-related infections, which represents 105 per cent of the target (7,142 households (50,000 people));
- In 10 communities in Delta (Abala Onu, Ilwere Ogu, Kpakama and Oko Ogbele), Edo (Illushi, Udaba and Igori Waterside) and Kogi (Mozum Ose, Odogwu and Ozahi) States, volunteers carried out health/hygiene activities as part of sustainable recovery interventions, which reached 4,333 households (30,331 people).

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion: Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities were carried across all 12 targeted states.

- 4,068 households (28,476 people) receive hygiene related items (NFIs), which represents 102 per cent of the target (4,000 households (28,000 people));
- 7,437 households (51,737 people), 25 teachers and 80 volunteers reached with hygiene promotion activities, which represents 104 per cent of the target (7,142 households); 100 per cent of those targeted (20 teachers), and 800 per cent of those targeted (10 volunteers);
- 25 emergency latrines were constructed in Edo State; and 20 VIP latrines constructed in three communities in Kogi State;
- 4,020 households (28,149 people) in 10 of the 12 targeted states received water purification tablets to promote the provision of safe drinking water, which represents 100.5 per cent of those targeted (4,000 households (28,000 people). An IFRC water and sanitation Kit 5 has been pre-positioned in Benin City for future use, which can serve up to 5,000 people.

Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness:

- IFRC/NRCS in collaboration with the CRAterre institute (International Centre on Earthen Architecture) sensitized 54 NRCS staff and volunteers on building techniques that can be used to make houses more resilient to floods.
- A two-day workshop for 54 participants from NRCS and government agencies was carried out with the intention of establishing best practices and lessons learnt from the recovery shelter intervention in Kogi State, and how these could then be applied in other areas of Nigeria.
- Community participation was evident where the beneficiaries significantly contributed to the activities.
- A beneficiary satisfaction survey was carried out in three communities in August 2013 and comprised household interviews using a questionnaire prepared in collaboration between IFRC and NRCS. IFRC beneficiary satisfaction surveying had mostly been restricted to the Central Europe region (Azerbaijan, Kosovo and Serbia), and this intervention was the first carried out in the region. It provided an opportunity to build the capacity of the NRCS in this area, capture learning to improve the quality of future early recovery shelter interventions, and ensure that accountabilities to

stakeholders could be met. The beneficiary survey report provides an analysis of the findings of the survey, along with conclusions and recommendations for future interventions.

Financial Situation

This Emergency Appeal was 98 per cent covered with contributions totalling CHF 3,846,803. As per the final financial report attached, this operation closed with the balance of CHF 621,014. The balance reflects, on the one hand significant savings related to personnel and on the other hand to activities that were unable to be implemented in the allocated timeframe of the emergency appeal and will now be completed under the 2014 Nigeria Development Operational Plan (DOP). The IFRC is therefore seeking approval from its donors to reallocate this balance to the DOP a move that will facilitate a smooth transition from the emergency to development phase, particularly in building community resilience to the consequences of flooding in the future.

The situation

Between July and October 2012, heavy rains led to Nigeria's worst flooding in 40 years affecting more than 7 million people in 33 out of 36 states. The Nigerian authorities contained the initial excess run-off through contingency measures, but after water reservoirs overflowed, authorities were obliged to open dams to relieve pressure in both Nigeria and neighbouring countries of Cameroon and Niger leading to rivers overflowing; and bringing devastation to many areas. Over two million people were forced from their homes as the flood waters swept through their communities. The National Emergency Management Authority (NEMA) reported 363 deaths as a result of the flooding.

Following the flooding, many of the displaced sought refuge in internal displaced persons (IDP) camps. However, in November 2012, the floods receded and the camps were closed, and the IDPs were encouraged to return home. On their return, they struggled to restore their lives and livelihoods as their houses were damaged, crops destroyed, and belongings swept away by the floods.

Since 2012, the security situation in Nigeria has been of concern; characterised by increased confrontations between the Boko Haram group and security forces as well as the inter communal violence presenting serious challenges for humanitarian access to many areas of the country.

The number of cases of cholera in Nigeria declined to 22,454 in 2011 with 715 deaths (CFR 3.2 per cent) and further down to 597 cases and 18 deaths (CFR 3.02 per cent) in 2012, the outbreaks also in these years mainly affecting the northern states (25 and 11 states respectively). Again there was an increase in reported cholera cases in 2013 including in Lagos. The total cases from week 1-47 is 4,328 and 147 deaths (CFR 3.40 per cent) mainly affecting Zamfara State with 2791 cases, there has been 336 cases in Lagos with 13 deaths (CFR 3.87 per cent) in 15 of 20 Local Government Areas (LGAs) There was cholera outbreak in Katsina State with 22 confirmed cases and 48 suspected. Number of confirmed cases found on admission in a health facility in Kano State during an assessment was 22 females and 14 male.

Despite these challenges, NRCS received external support to assist people affected with relief and restoration of their lost livelihood. The NRCS worked hand –in-hand with the IFRC and relevant government departments and other local stakeholders to achieve the set targets of the floods emergency operations.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Achievements against outcomes

Overview

During the emergency phase, IFRC mobilized disaster management tools from within its system to support NRCS thus including the DREF, regional disaster response teams (RDRT), emergency response units (ERU) and a head of emergency operations (HeOps). The field assessment and coordination teams (FACT) were also sent to support NRCS assess the needs of people affected by the 2012 floods, which resulted in the launch of a Preliminary Emergency Appeal and then an Emergency Appeal in November 2012. The

Emergency Appeal ([MDRGN014](#)) was revised following the return of the population to their communities; and early recovery interventions initiated.

The emergency operation was also extended to Imo State (thus from 11 to 12 States) also affected by the floods but not prioritized in the FACT assessment. The IFRC operational team deployed, has comprised a points in time of a country representative, operations coordinator, finance-administration delegate, reporting delegate, shelter delegate and water and sanitation delegate.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
Outcome: The immediate shelter and settlements needs of the target communities are met (50,000 beneficiaries of 4,100 households (HH))	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Emergency shelter assistance is provided to 3,635 HH (1/2 tarpaulins, 1 shelter tool kit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and registration of targeted HH; • Procurement and distribution of emergency shelter materials; • Training of volunteers on shelter tool kit and sensitization of the volunteers for the emergency shelter activities and basic DRR principles; • Monitor and report on distribution; • Evaluation of the emergency response.
Essential Household Items (EHI) / Non-Food Items (NFIs) are provided to 4,000 HH.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure and distribute NFIs; • Identification and registration of beneficiaries; • Assessment to define NFIs content.
Returning HH receive assistance in rebuilding their homes or permanent shelter (100 HH in Kogi state).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and registration of beneficiaries; • DRR trainings on building flood resistant shelter; • Procurement of material and construction of shelters (2 communities for 70 shelters); • Procurement, distribution of shelter materials and technical support on rebuilding / repairing (1 community for 30 shelters); • Monitor, evaluate and report on the shelter construction; • NS local branch volunteers from other communities visit the DRR • Training sites to increase the impact of the intervention.

Table 1: Non Food Items/Essential Household items distribution table

States	Number of Beneficiaries	Non Food Items (NFIs)											
		Aqua tab / PUR	Blanket	Bucket	Hygiene kits	Jerry can	Kitchen set	Low Flow Dispenser	Mat	Mosquito Nets	Shelter Tool Kits	Soap (200g bars)	Tarpaulin
Adamawa	1,547	250	663	221	221	221	221	0	663	663	221	1,768	221
Anambra	4,235	30,250	1,815	605	605	605	605	0	1,815	1,815	605	4,840	605
Bayelsa	7,217	51,550	3,093	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031	0	3,093	3,093	1,011	9,928	1,031
Benue	763	153	327	109	109	109	109	0	327	327	109	872	109
Delta	2,891	21,063	1,239	413	413	413	413	0	1,239	1,239	0	3,304	0
Edo	3,563	3,028	1,189	847	171	847	509	338	1,018	1,189	509	3,171	847
Imo	840	100	360	120	120	120	120	0	360	360	120	960	120
Kogi	2,996	4,580	856	856	428	856	428	0	856	856	428	2,275	856
Niger	175	0	75	25	25	25	25	0	75	75	25	200	25
Plateau	161	0	69	23	23	23	23	0	69	69	23	184	23
Rivers	2,877	20,550	1,175	411	411	411	411	0	1,175	1,233	411	2,998	411
Taraba	1,211	254	519	173	173	173	173	0	519	519	173	1,384	173
Total	28,476	131,778	11,380	4,834	3,730	4,834	4,068	338	11,209	11,438	3,635	31,884	4,421

Impact: An IFRC relief ERU comprising a team leader and relief delegate worked in collaboration with an IFRC relief RDRT, logistics RDRT and the NRCS national disaster response team (NDRT) personnel and volunteers to complete the distribution of EHIs/NFIs and in providing emergency shelter. All EHI / NFI and emergency shelter distributions were completed as of May 2013.

IFRC/NRCS provided EHIs/NFIs to 4,068 HH (28,476 people) of 4,000 targeted HHs (50,000 people) in all the targeted 12 states. Each HH received EHI/NFIs comprising items such as blankets, kitchen sets, sleeping mats and soap. A total of 3,635 HH (25,242 people) of 3,635 targeted HH (28,000 people) in 11 of 12 targeted states (Adamawa, Anambra, Bayelsa, Benue, Edo, Imo, Kogi, Niger, Plateau, Rivers and Taraba) received emergency shelter assistance. Each HH received a shelter tool kit containing claw hammer, handsaw, hoe, machete, nails, roofing nails, rope, shovel, timber, tin snip and tire wire). A total of 4,421 tarpaulins were distributed. In Delta State, emergency shelter assistance was not provided as assessments indicated that little damage had been caused to people's homes.



Beneficiary carrying his NFIs home



Beneficiary carrying his NFIs home

A joint IFRC/NRCS evaluation of the emergency shelter response was carried out in Kogi State to assess effectiveness in meeting the immediate needs of people affected by flooding. Of the respondents, more than 80 percent stated that the assistance had provided them with adequate shelter until they were able to restore longer term housing. Please refer to <https://www.ifrc.org/en/publications-and-reports/evaluations/> for the full report, including recommendations for future responses.

Volunteers (75 male and 10 female) were trained on the use shelter kits (40 from Kogi State, and 5 each from Adamawa, Bayelsa, Benue, Delta, Edo, Niger, Plateau, Rivers and Taraba States). The volunteers selected were expected to have some previous experience on construction, such as building or carpentry. In Kogi State, 40 volunteers were selected since the State had been identified as the worst affected by the floods with most houses destroyed or damaged. In Anambra State, volunteers were invited but were not able to attend. During the one-day training, volunteers were shown best practice shelter building techniques, for example: triangulation, driving nails at an angle, and fitting washers to protect tarpaulins. At the end of the training, a final test was carried out. The volunteers were divided into groups of five, and expected to build a shelter, to demonstrate that they could apply the knowledge they had received. It was intended that the volunteers, once trained, could then provide technical support to beneficiaries on the construction of temporary shelters in camps. However, since people returned to their communities this was not achieved. Nonetheless, the capacities of volunteers in shelter have been improved, and should there be future crises of this nature, they will be better positioned to provide a response.

IFRC/NRCS in collaboration with CRAterre provided early recovery shelter assistance to 100 HH in 3 communities (Mozum Ose, Odogwu and Ozahi) to rebuild/repair damaged homes. The CRAterre consultancy was within the framework of the MoU between IFRC and CRAterre, which was signed in November 2012. An IFRC shelter delegate worked with a NRCS shelter focal point to complete this intervention.

Local project supervisors, carpenters, cement block moulders and masons were recruited to carry out construction; and community members fetched sand and water, as well as excavated and filled foundations. IFRC / NRCS used practices that people were already familiar with, and therefore understood, but adapted them to ensure the houses that were rebuilt / repaired are safer and more resilient to floods in the future.

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Prior to starting the intervention, IFRC / NRCS provided training for 70 people from the Mozum Ose (27), Odogwu (27) and Ozahi (16) communities and 15 NRCS volunteers, with the purpose of increasing knowledge on building flood resilient houses. CRAterre designed the content of the training, which included practical sessions on the construction of cement/mud basement; foundations and walls; wall damp proofing coursing; mud brick and stone masonry; roof anchorage and the bracing of the wooden structures. During the training, participants constructed examples, and explanations were given on the reasons for the design, for example based on their resilience to floods, local practices, and the availability/affordability of the materials. The Mozum Ose and Ozahi trainings were carried out with CRAterre; whereas the Odogwu training was carried out only by IFRC / NRCS.

In Mozum Ose (40) and Ozahi (30) communities, 70 HH were supported with the construction of new houses based on a local two-room design. Each house has a wooden frame, which is fixed to concrete columns using storm straps (local "langa langa") to ensure it will not collapse if there is flooding. The zinc roof was also braced and fixed using the straps to safely secure it during



Flood resistant shelter building training in Ozahi and Odogwu. IFRC

high winds. The walls are made from concrete, which have been built five blocks high on a cement and sand foundation. The floor is also made with concrete, and mud slopes are created on the outside of the walls to allow water to flow away from the house.

In Odogwu, 30 HH were supported with the construction of new houses (23), based on a local two room design; and with repairs to their existing shelter (7). Each of the 23 houses has a wooden frame, which is set in cement foundations and lined with polythene to help make them more resilient to flood waters in the future. The zinc roof is also braced. The concrete blocks were not provided to HH as the practice in Odogwu is to build walls using bamboo and mud. For the remaining seven HH, concrete blocks and cement has been used to construct a raised "basement" around their house, which will help protect it if there is flooding; cement has also been provided (for plastering the external wall). The Ministry of Lands, Houses (at the request of IFRC / NRCS) has issued and Urban Development has issued customary rights of occupancy certificates to all HHs.



Early recovery shelters which have been completed by beneficiaries in Mozum Ose and Odogwu

IFRC / NRCS carried out an exercise to assess the satisfaction of the HHs that had received early recovery shelter assistance. Of the respondents, all (100 per cent) were very satisfied with the assistance that had been provided, in particular, the quality of the construction and behaviour of IFRC / NRCS staff involved. Please refer to the IFRC evaluations database - <https://www.ifrc.org/en/publications-and-reports/evaluations/> - for the full report, including recommendations for future responses.

The IFRC OCAC exercise, which was carried out with the NRCS in 2012 also identified a need to strengthen the beneficiary satisfaction mechanisms within the National Society; and this exercise therefore went some way to help address this recommendation. NRCS intends hence to provide peer support to other NS in the region to ensure beneficiary satisfaction survey in emergency operations.

As an existing strategy, the distribution of Red Cross Certificate of ownership and certificate of occupancy from the Local Government Area has been done. After the hand-over ceremony the communities started putting the facilities to use.

Challenges: The 12 targeted states cover a vast area of the country and due to limited means of transportation, the distribution of EHIs / NFIs and emergency shelter assistance had to be extended by six weeks. Likewise, the communities targeted through recovery shelter assistance were many hours from each other by road, which made supervision challenging.

Due to delays with the construction of sanitation facilities in the three communities; a Red Cross “hand over” ceremony including the distribution of “certificates of ownership” to recipient HHs had to be postponed.

Emergency health and care

Outcome: Increase knowledge in targeted communities of how to prevent and control flood related health infections (50,000 beneficiaries or 7,142 HH)	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Prevention and control of malaria promoted to population of targeted communities (4,000 HH).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize targeted communities on dangers of malaria and its symptoms; • Distribute mosquito nets (part of relief distributions) and sensitize HH on its use.
Prevention and control of diarrhoea promoted to population of targeted communities (7,142 HH).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize targeted communities on signs and symptoms of dehydration; • Sensitize targeted communities on prevention of diarrhoea (linked with HP activities in WatSan).
HHs in targeted communities is reached with Information, Education and Communication (IEC) messages on health promotion and disease prevention (7,142 HH).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out house-to-house visits and group education sessions on disease prevention and health promotion in targeted communities.

Impact: A NRCS regional health coordinator and IFRC health/hygiene RDRTs were supported by volunteers to carry out sensitisation activities, which covered a range of areas including the prevention and control of diarrhoea, preparation and application of oral rehydration solutions (ORS) and malaria prevention. The emergency health and care activities helped 7,477 HHs (52,340 people) improve their knowledge of how to control flood-related infections in 9 of the 12 targeted states (Adamawa, Anambra, Benue, Delta, Edo, Kogi, Niger, Plateau and Rivers). Mosquito nets were distributed to 11,438 people as part of NFI distributions in all 12 states which helped reduce the risk of malaria. NRCS volunteers provided demonstrations on how to use the mosquito nets. Information, communication and education (IEC) materials were used by volunteers during community and household sessions; and to disseminate health and care messages to 4,972 HHs (41,804 people) in 9 of the 12 targeted states (Adamawa, Anambra, Benue, Delta, Edo, Imo, Kogi, Rivers and Taraba).

In response to the cholera outbreaks particularly in Lagos with total cases reported of 4,328 and 147 deaths (CFR 3.4 per cent) week 1-47 in 2013, the IFRC has recruited a health delegate to work on a contingency plan.

Challenges: Due to security conditions, it was not possible to progress with emergency health and care activities in Bayelsa or Taraba states. In Imo state, where the operation was extended, planned assistance comprised EHI / NFI distributions; and not emergency health and care. IEC materials were not distributed in Bayelsa, Niger and Plateau; and as such the intended target value (7,142 HH) was not reached.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion	
Outcome: Immediate reduction in risk of water related diseases in targeted communities through the provision of safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, and knowledge on basic hygiene practices (50,000 people or 7,142 HH)	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Hygiene related items (NFIs), which meet SPHERE standards are provided to and used by the population in targeted communities (28,000 people or 4,000 HH).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute hygiene related items (NFIs) – water treatment chemicals, soap, jerry cans and buckets to HHs in targeted communities; Provide HHs in targeted communities with sensitization on safe hygiene and sanitation practices, water treatment and use of the NFIs.
Sanitation facilities are provided to three targeted communities (in Kogi State) according to SPHERE standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build 25 latrines according to SPHERE standards; Build 20 VIP latrines (3 institutional and 17 households); Establish water and sanitation committees responsible for the maintenance of latrines and appropriate vector control.
Safe drinking water is provided to targeted population (4,000 HH).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute aqua tab tablets and PUR sachets from two WatSan 2 kits.
Hygiene promotion activities, which meet SPHERE standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population (7,142 HH, 20 teachers, 10 community based volunteer leaders, and 1,800 students)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hygiene promotion activities provided to target population; Distribution of leaflets; Provide clean up materials to 10 targeted communities in 3 states; and sensitization on how to use the materials in order to reduce disaster risk in the communities; Train 30 teachers in 3 states; and School Hygiene Clubs in 10 primary schools.
Water points are tested to measure water quality based on International Standards (in three targeted communities in Kogi State)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct tests of water points used by beneficiaries; Collect/share results of tests with NRCS and beneficiaries; Develop/share recommendations with government/WASH stakeholders.

Impact: Following the revised Emergency Appeal, IFRC/NRCS decided to integrate health and care with water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities. As such, an IFRC water and sanitation delegate and RDRT worked with health/hygiene RDRTs and NDRTs to complete the intervention.

IFRC/ RCS provided hygiene related items to 4,068 HH (28,476 people) of 4,000 targeted HH (50,000 people) in all 12 states. Each HH received items including buckets, hand washing dispensers, collapsible jerry cans, and soap, which was informed by SPHERE standards; and assessments carried out at the beginning of the operation based on needs prioritized by the targeted population. In 10 of 12 targeted states (Adamawa, Anambra, Bayelsa, Benue, Delta, Edo, Imo, Kogi, Rivers and Taraba), 131,778 water purification tablets (aqua tabs) were distributed to 4,020 households (28,149 people).

The health/hygiene RDRTs in collaboration with volunteers provided recipients with demonstrations on how to use the hygiene items and water purification tablets at the point of distribution. Households have since been observed using the items received, for example, utilising soap and treating water with tablets. An IFRC water and sanitation kit 5, which will serve up to 5,000 people, has also been pre-positioned for future use.

In 10 targeted communities in Delta (Abala Onu, Ilwere Ogu, Kpakiamma and Oko Ogbele), Edo (Illushi, Udaba and Igori Waterside) and Kogi (Mozum Ose, Odogwu and Ozahi), 4,333 households (30,331 people) received sustained hygiene promotion. Each of the 10 communities had 5 volunteers responsible for carrying out

health/hygiene promotion according to SPHERE standards (and UNICEF and WHO resources) on a range of areas including: maintenance of water sources and latrines, safe excreta disposal, water treatment and storage, domestic/food hygiene and the importance of hand washing. The volunteers concentrated on one hygiene promotion topic with the targeted population, before moving onto another, to ensure effective coverage at community level. The volunteers in the 10 communities in Delta, Edo and Kogi States were supported by 15 hygiene promoters (HPs), who were volunteers that received health/hygiene training (please refer below for further information).

Water and sanitation (WatSan) committees were formed composed of the volunteers and were responsible for ensuring the maintenance of local water and sanitation facilities - including those constructed by IFRC/NRCS - as well as enforcing local by-laws and carrying out hygiene promotion. The committees now act as representatives for their communities with local stakeholders including government agencies, community institutions and private sector bodies to ensure that they are involved in decision making. Each of the WatSan committees was issued with clean up tools, which have comprised: wheel barrows (2 pcs), shovels (3 pcs), hoes (3 pcs), cutlasses (3 pcs), rakes (5 pcs), protective masks (10 pcs) and gloves (10 pairs).

A total 55 volunteers (39 males and 16 females) were trained as hygiene promoters (HPs) - 5 from each of the 11 states (Adamawa, Anambra, Bayelsa, Benue, Delta, Edo, Kogi, Niger, Plateau, Rivers and Taraba), which were targeted at the onset of the operation. It should be noted that volunteers from Imo State, which was added to the operation in May 2013, did not participate in this training. The two-day training comprised classroom sessions on community mobilization/participation, environmental sanitation and waste management, water treatment and storage, latrine construction, as well as the importance of monitoring and reporting.

In Delta, Edo and Kogi States, IFRC/NRCS trained 25 volunteers and 20 teachers on hygiene promotion. The training increased the number of volunteers assisting in the dissemination of health/hygiene promotion messages to approximately 1,800 children in the 10 target communities. The three-day training comprised classroom sessions on water supply, sanitation, hygiene promotion in schools (and guidelines), health/hygiene issues in schools, formation of school hygiene clubs; child-based approaches, social mobilization, first aid and the roles, responsibilities and mandate of the Red Cross. As an output of the training, participants prepared weekly/monthly plans of action (set up "school hygiene clubs"), which have worked in their communities/schools with supervision from the NRCS. During this emergency operation, 7,437 HH (51,737 people) received health/hygiene promotion messages.

Twenty VIP latrines were constructed in the Mozum Ose in Kogi State (11 household and 1 institutional), Odogwu (1 institutional) and Ozahi (6 household and 1 institutional) communities. Community members have participated in the construction, fetched sand, water and excavated the sites of soil; as well as advised on the location of the latrines and how cleaning/maintenance should be organized. The latrines provide 85 per cent of the population (in accordance with SPHERE standards) with access to improved sanitation. In Edo state, 25 household emergency latrines were constructed in November 2012.



Collection of water sample and physical parameter analysis at one of the Odogwu community water points (open well)

Water testing was carried out in three communities – Ozahi, Odogwu and Mozum-Ose of Kogi State to determine the water quality based on international standards. This task was done by two consultants from the National Reference Water Testing Laboratory of the Federal Ministry of Water Resources, a National headquarter Staff and the Branch Secretary of Kogi State. The activities carried out include the collection of water and Sampling of water points; Physical parameter testing; and microbial analysis

Following the water testing activity, it was recommended that all boreholes should be repaired and handed over to a community management committee to manage them contributing to the prevention of water-borne diseases. In addition, the water points of these communities required regular and consistent cleaning or disinfecting. More boreholes should be sunk in the communities to increase the number of water points. The capacity of the community WatSan committee members should be increased to ensure sustainability.

Challenges: In regard to the latrines, construction issues were identified, which needed to be addressed prior to their hand over to the communities. IFRC / NRCS recruited an ICRC sanitation consultant on a short term contract to oversee the final completion of the latrines, and ensure that they met the necessary standards in terms of quality.

Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness	
Outcome: Increase the capacity of targeted communities (and NRCS) to prepare and respond to flood and landslide disasters	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Disaster risk reduction and preparedness activities carried out in targeted communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 50 volunteers on vulnerability capacity and assessment (VCA) • Train 20 staff as VCA trainer of trainers (ToT); • Conduct shelter risk mitigation training for 25 volunteers involved in the shelter activities; • Develop community hazard maps in each of the targeted communities; • Develop community contingency plans and community early warning systems; • Carry out public awareness and public education for DRR activities
Pre-position NFIs for 1,500 HH (per HH – 3 blankets, 2 buckets, 1 jerry can, 1 kitchen set, 3 mats, 3 mosquito nets, 1 shelter tool kit, 8 bars of soap and 1 tarpaulin) and additional water and sanitation supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement and preposition of 3,000 buckets, 4,500 blankets, 3,000 sleeping mats, 7,500 bars of soap, 4,500 jerry cans, 4,500 mosquito nets, 60 bales clothing second hand, 10 cartons of aqua tabs, 3,000 tarpaulins, 1,500 kitchen sets, 1,500 shelter kits and 1,500 hygiene parcels (the above mentioned items are yet to be pre-stock by the IFRC)
Increased capacity is available to implement relevant shelter and settlement activities (NRCS and community level)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate lessons learned workshop and record good practices with all involved NRCS branches in collaboration with CRAterre

Impact: The NFIs were replenished in the NRCS logistics warehouse in Kano replacing the distributed stock. The NFIs procured include: blankets (885 pcs), buckets (3,000 pcs), clothing (60 bales), jerry cans (3,000 pcs), kitchen sets (42 boxes), mosquito nets (894 pcs), shelter kits (4,500 pcs), sleeping mats (3,000 pcs), soap (7,500 pcs), tarpaulins (875 pcs) and water purification tablets (10 boxes).

Following the completion of the early recovery shelter interventions in Kogi state, IFRC/NRCS in collaboration with the CRAterre institute carried out a workshop for 54 participants from NRCS; NEMA and State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMA) with the intention of establishing best practises and lessons learned from the recovery shelter intervention, and how these could be applied in other areas of Nigeria.

During the workshop, participants visited the communities (Mozum Ose, Odogwu and Ozahi) to orientate them with the intervention, and thus ensuing discussions, which comprised of SWOT, lessons learned, potential strategies / recommendations for future interventions.

Challenges: The NFI replenishment has been delayed due to an identified need to strengthen NRCS stock release and replenishment mechanisms before continuing.

The targeted communities had been identified; the plan of action has been completed. The cost of the VCA has been released to the NRCS and at the time of writing this report, the activities are expected to commence shortly

Logistics

Progress: The IFRC RDRT in collaboration with a NRCS NDRT provided logistics services to all areas of the operation (Shelter and NFIs; Emergency Health and Care; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion; and Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness) in accordance with IFRC procedures. Warehousing was situated in Benin City, where an operational and logistical hub was established.

In regard to fleet, IFRC rented seven vehicles – two locally, and five from IFRC Regional Logistics Unit in Dubai. An IFRC regional fleet delegate was deployed to support the capacity building of the National Society. Driver training was carried out.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

A communication strategy was established, which has focused on enabling the following priorities:

- Advocacy on part disaster affected people as to the size and impact of the floods;
- To improve the image of the National Society.

IFRC supported NRCS with the production of a range of photos and beneficiary stories to bring attention to the activities carried out within the floods Emergency Appeal; and these were circulated to key stakeholders in Nigeria, within the wider Movement, and via social media platforms (Facebook and twitter). The IFRC reporting delegate with support from the IFRC regional and zone offices ensured that the capacity of the National Society was strengthened in this area; as well as raised awareness of the needs in Nigeria, and the response.

The socio-political situation in the country has meant that initiating beneficiary communications was made to help ensure accountability to beneficiaries was met. As noted, IFRC/NRCS carried out beneficiary satisfaction surveys in the communities that have received early recovery shelter assistance. There was extensive participation from beneficiaries in all early recovery activities carried out within the operation, including the provision of labour, materials and equipment.

Capacity Building

NRCS staff and volunteers through taking part in the emergency operation had their capacities enhanced in planning, implementation and monitoring of activities. Trainings in emergency (shelter toolkits), recovery (shelter risk mitigation), health/hygiene promotion, and finance have also strengthened the capacity of the National Society to respond to future emergencies.

A finance workshop was organized in Niger State to build the capacity of the participants (headquarter staff and branch secretaries) to effectively and efficiently manage resources at their disposal for transparency and accountability purpose. The workshop agenda covered how to effectively manage procurement process, proper accounting records, cash advance, financial justification, importance of supporting documents, ICRC Cooperation Policy, health care in danger, lessons learnt from the 2012 floods operation and coordination for effective service delivery.

The training made the participants realise that 'putting their house in order' will increase their potentials for partnership, organizational sustainability and meaningful opportunity to advance our development agenda.

The IFRC has shifted focus to long-term National Society capacity building through resources from this Emergency Appeal. Thus a long term planning framework (2014-2016) and a development operational plan (2014) has been developed by the IFRC country office in support of the NRCS, with a focus on strengthening the National Society's capacity in the areas of:

- Governance and Management Development
- Organizational Risk Management
- Financial Management
- Resource Mobilization / Partnership Development

The IFRC country office intends to support the NRCS with the introduction of organizational development, and innovative community-based projects / programmes, as and when more resources are then secured.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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- **IFRC Nigeria:** Javier Barrera, Country Representative, phone: +234 818 714 2362; email: javier.barrera@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Regional Representation:** Daniel Sayi, Regional Representative, West Coast, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire office phone; +22566775261 email: daniel.sayi@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Zone:** Daniel Bolaños, Disaster Management Coordinator, Africa; phone: +254 (0)731 067 489; email: daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Geneva:** Christine South, Operations Quality Assurance Senior Officer; phone: +41.22.730.45 29; email: christine.south@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Zonal Logistics Unit (ZLU):** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Zone Logistics Unit, Africa; phone +254 20 283 5142, Fax +254 20 271 2777, email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **In IFRC Zone:** Martine Zoethouthmaar, Resource Mobilization Coordinator; Addis Ababa; phone: + 251 93-003 6073; email: martine.zoethoutmaar@ifrc.org

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

- **IFRC Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER Coordinator; phone: +254 731 067277; email: robert.ondrusek@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 Disaster 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:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNG014 - Nigeria - Floods

Timeframe: 24 Sep 12 to 31 Dec 13

Appeal Launch Date: 01 Oct 12

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/9-2014/2	Programme	MDRNG014
Budget Timeframe	2012/9-2013/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		3,907,135				3,907,135	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		91,483				91,483	
<i>British Red Cross</i>		134,000				134,000	
<i>Czech Government</i>		119,857				119,857	
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>		1,471,923				1,471,923	
<i>Exxon</i>		464,209				464,209	
<i>French Government</i>		60,343				60,343	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		114,000				114,000	
<i>Nigeria LNG Limited</i>		92,825				92,825	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		12,258				12,258	
<i>Shell</i>		927,128				927,128	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		138,517				138,517	
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>		48,375				48,375	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>		74,885				74,885	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)</i>		96,700				96,700	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>		300				300	
C1. Cash contributions		3,846,803				3,846,803	
Inkind Personnel							
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>		52,693				52,693	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>		32,336				32,336	
C3. Inkind Personnel		85,029				85,029	
Other Income							
<i>Fundraising Fees</i>		-74,208				-74,208	
C4. Other Income		-74,208				-74,208	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		3,857,624				3,857,624	
D. Total Funding = B + C		3,857,624				3,857,624	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		3,857,624				3,857,624	
E. Expenditure		-3,236,610				-3,236,610	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		621,014				621,014	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNG014 - Nigeria - Floods

Timeframe: 24 Sep 12 to 31 Dec 13

Appeal Launch Date: 01 Oct 12

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/9-2014/2	Programme	MDRNG014
Budget Timeframe	2012/9-2013/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			3,907,135			3,907,135		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	211,236		165,779			165,779	45,457	
Shelter - Transitional	140,000		72,572			72,572	67,428	
Construction Materials	85,897		47,957			47,957	37,941	
Clothing & Textiles	213,742		217,529			217,529	-3,787	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	301,022		240,471			240,471	60,551	
Medical & First Aid	34,320		1,226			1,226	33,094	
Teaching Materials			3,695			3,695	-3,695	
Utensils & Tools	247,801		183,862			183,862	63,939	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	1,234,018		933,090			933,090	300,927	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	9,881		8,783			8,783	1,098	
Office & Household Equipment	41,667		25,425			25,425	16,242	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	51,548		34,208			34,208	17,340	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	60,000		49,318			49,318	10,682	
Distribution & Monitoring	33,452		16,904			16,904	16,548	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	375,991		364,497			364,497	11,494	
Logistics Services			13,173			13,173	-13,173	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	469,443		443,892			443,892	25,551	
Personnel								
International Staff	910,869		754,164			754,164	156,705	
National Staff	43,357		36,509			36,509	6,848	
National Society Staff	159,673		152,334			152,334	7,339	
Volunteers	145,361		77,908			77,908	67,454	
Total Personnel	1,259,260		1,020,915			1,020,915	238,345	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	19,286		18,247			18,247	1,038	
Professional Fees			114			114	-114	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	19,286		18,362			18,362	924	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	168,683		155,361			155,361	13,322	
Total Workshops & Training	168,683		155,361			155,361	13,322	
General Expenditure								
Travel	220,611		226,874			226,874	-6,264	
Information & Public Relations	39,022		39,461			39,461	-439	
Office Costs	89,677		54,323			54,323	35,353	
Communications	57,362		31,665			31,665	25,697	
Financial Charges	59,762		73,512			73,512	-13,750	
Other General Expenses			1,856			1,856	-1,856	
Shared Office and Services Costs			2,348			2,348	-2,348	
Total General Expenditure	466,434		430,040			430,040	36,394	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	238,464		191,805			191,805	46,659	
Total Indirect Costs	238,464		191,805			191,805	46,659	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			3,338			3,338	-3,338	

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Budget Timeframe	2012/9-2013/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			3,907,135			3,907,135		
Pledge Reporting Fees			5,600			5,600	-5,600	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			8,938			8,938	-8,938	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	3,907,135		3,236,610			3,236,610	670,525	
VARIANCE (C - D)			670,525			670,525		

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNG014 - Nigeria - Floods

Timeframe: 24 Sep 12 to 31 Dec 13

Appeal Launch Date: 01 Oct 12

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/9-2014/2	Programme	MDRNG014
Budget Timeframe	2012/9-2013/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	3,907,135		3,857,624	3,857,624	3,236,610	621,014	
Subtotal BL2	3,907,135		3,857,624	3,857,624	3,236,610	621,014	
GRAND TOTAL	3,907,135		3,857,624	3,857,624	3,236,610	621,014	