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Emergency Plan of Action operation update

Nigeria: Civil Unrest (Election Preparedness)



DREF n° MDRNG019	EPoA update n° 1: 10 March 2015
Timeframe covered by this update: 24 December 2014 – 3 March 2015	
Operation start date: 24 December 2014	Operation timeframe: Five months (new end date: 23 May 2015)
Overall operation budget: Original allocation: CHF 239,946 Additional allocation n° 1: CHF 55,211 Total allocation: CHF 295,157	Total estimated Red Cross and Red Crescent response to date: CHF 295,157
N° of people being assisted: 100,000	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: International Committee of Red Cross; International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Oxfam, NEMA, Save the Children, SEMA, United Nations agencies.	

Request to extend the timeframe by two months (new end date: 23 May 2015) following the decision of the National Electoral Commission to postpone the elections until 28 March 2015. An additional allocation of CHF 55,211 is also requested to expand the activities planned into five (5) additional states (Benue, Gombe, Ebonyi, Ekiti and Niger), specifically for: Refresher training for Emergency First Aid Team members; Pre-positioning of basic first aid materials; Procurement of protective equipment and identification cards for volunteers; Monitoring activities by national headquarters and branch staff.

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

In Nigeria, the National Electoral Commission confirmed that the elections, which had been scheduled for 14 February 2015; would be postponed by six weeks until 28 March 2015 for the Presidential elections, and 11 April 2015 for the Governorship elections. Despite the government's assurances that the elections will be held on the rescheduled date, there have been indication from some quarters that they may be shifted ahead again, however this may be resisted by the opposition and civil society groups. Many international organizations including the United Nations (UN) have predicted violence related to the elections. The situation remains tense, and continues to evolve as the major political parties carry on with their campaigns to canvass for vote.

As of 3 March 2015, more than 100 people have been killed, and 300 injured in the north eastern, north central and north western areas of the country following the detonation by suicide bombers of improvised explosive devices (IED) in markets and motor parks - with a minimum of three of these incidents occurring per week. The leader of the Boko Haram has uploaded a video on YouTube indicating that the militant group intends to impede the upcoming elections; and though the joint military forces have seen progress in their fight against them, communities in the north east continue to be invaded by insurgents. In the Niger Delta, militant groups that have been relatively inactive following the issue of an amnesty and the election of the current President (Dr. Goodluck Jonathan) have warned of violence if he is not re-elected. It has also been reported that there had been movement of residents between the North and South with some going to their states of origin to vote while others are fleeing for fear of election violence in states other than theirs. However, the idea of the ruling party and other pressure groups to deploy the military during the elections has been opposed by the main opposition party and the Federal Legislators. It has been based on information contained in an audio tape released on Ekiti state elections held last year, where the rigging of the governorship elections was linked to the deployment of the military.

On 24 December 2015, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) released CHF 239,946 from the Disaster Relief and Emergency Fund (DREF) to ensure that the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) is prepared to meet the immediate needs of populations affected by election related violence if and when it should occur, with activities planned for a period of three months. It is estimated that 75 per cent of the activities have been completed and progress made in accordance with the agreed Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) in the following areas:

- Contingency planning workshop was carried out as planned, attended by 45 participants, and a contingency plan is in the process of being finalized.
- Trained 40 Emergency First Aid Team (EFAT) trainer of trainers (ToT) and the cascading of this training at branch level carried out.
- Procurement/distribution of first aid items and protective equipment.
- Terms of reference (ToR) for an operational review / lessons learned exercise has been developed; with the composition of the team under discussion.

This Operations Update is requesting a timeframe extension of two months, following the decision by the National Electoral Commission to postpone the elections. The DREF operation will end on 23 May 2015, and a final report will be made available on 23 August 2015 (Three months after the end of the operation). Moreover, a revision to the agreed budget is required, and an additional allocation of CHF 55,211 is requested (totalling CHF 295,157 for this DREF), to enable expansion of the DREF operation into five states (Benue, Gombe, Ebonyi, Ekiti and Niger), which have been identified as high risk.

The major donors and partners of the DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the USA, as well as DG ECHO, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) the Medtronic, Zurich and Coca Cola Foundations and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the Nigeria Red Cross Society (NRCS) would like to extend many thanks to all partners for their generous contributions.

[<click here for the revised budget or here to view the contact details>](#)

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

The NRCS has completed many of the activities planned within the DREF operation including the: contingency planning workshop; EFAT ToT; as well as procurement/distribution of first aid items and protective equipment. As noted, there is an intention through this Operations Update to request a timeframe extension and an additional allocation of funds to enable the expansion of activities to an additional five (5) states.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The ICRC, IFRC and NRCS has established a Movement coordination mechanism; with meetings held three times per week to discuss the evolving context and progress on implementation of the elections preparedness interventions. From February 2015, meetings have also been held successfully by ICRC, IFRC and NRCS technical staff. Efforts have been made to link the leadership of the three arms of the Movement to discuss strategic issues pertaining to cooperation, and plans are in process to develop/sign a Movement cooperation agreement. An IFRC Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) member will be deployed to support the effective implementation of the DREF operation, depending on the outcome of the elections.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The United Nations (UN) and international organizations in the country are also preparing for the elections. The United Nations Office for Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) has conducted an analysis of the current situation and historical data to identify potential hotspots country-wide; and the information was used during the contingency planning workshop to develop scenarios. The government of Nigeria through its National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) in conjunction with other stakeholders at federal and state levels has started the process of preparing for any emergency that may occur before, during and after the elections. Many other organizations such as the International Medical Corps, Médecins San Frontières (MSF), Mercy Corps, Oxfam and Save the Children have also begun their own preparedness processes. Through the DREF allocation, coordination activities with other stakeholders, including the NEMA and UN agencies) are being supported.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Below is the ranking of the potential areas of election related violence, prepared by the NRCS. It is important to note the ranking can change any time.

Table 1: Classification of states by potential risks (NRCS mapping)

No.	Red (High Risk)	Orange (Medium)	Yellow (Low Risk)
1	Edo	Adamawa	Bayelsa
2	Kaduna	Bauchi	Zamfara
3	Plateau	Imo	
4	Nasarawa	Kwara	
5	Taraba	Niger*	
6	Delta	Kogi	
7	Borno	Sokoto	
8	Oyo	Ekiti*	
9	Lagos	Benue*	
10	Ogun	Ebonyi*	
11	Katsina	Gombe*	

**Additional five states to be included through this Operations Update.*

In total, 20 states have received assistance in order to improve their level of preparedness to respond to election related violence and in 14 states EFAT members have been trained (210). The IFRC supported step-down training in 10 states while ICRC supported in four states. The remaining states received equipment and protective materials.

The contingency plan has identified a number of scenarios including the possibility of annulment of results, vote rigging, and denial of the outcome of election by either the ruling party or the opposition. It is estimated that over 1.5 million people could be affected by the elections with the majority of those likely to be attending rallies during campaigns and also those participating in the voting process on the polling day. Due to the insurgency, it is likely that some people may experience IEDs or attacks during campaigns and the voting period. After the elections, if there is dissatisfaction among people with the outcome of the elections, violence may affect many people and they will be provided with assistance by the NRCS volunteers and staff. If the opposition loses the elections, the situation is expected to be worse.

Risk Analysis

Current security concerns relate to the vulnerabilities of staff and volunteers from bomb blasts (IEDs) during voting periods. Some areas of the country are under the control of the insurgents though the military is making progress to recapture the Boko Haram occupied territories; however it is not clear how the voting will be carried out in those locations especially since the security situation remains uncertain. The NRCS is continuing to work closely with the ICRC to ensure the safety, security and well-being of the volunteers in the conflict affected states. Through the DREF operation, and in collaboration with the ICRC, volunteers are being provided with necessary training and protective equipment to manage their own risk.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

The immediate needs of populations affected by election related violence are met through the provision of emergency first aid and psychosocial support

Proposed strategy

As per the agreed strategy, the following activities were prioritized within this DREF operation:

- Carry out continuous assessment of the situation through participating in meetings with key stakeholders at Federal, state and branch levels. Branch level staff will be trained on how to conduct community assessments and continuous monitoring and reporting of the situation. Channels of communication and reporting will be established

from the local government areas, state capital to the national headquarters (NHQ). The EFATs will be trained on simple, easy-to use templates of gathering and reporting data to the branch focal persons.

- Establishment of referral systems with the existing institutions such as the health facilities, NEMA and State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) at state level. As part of preparedness, discussions will be held with the identified institutions on the modalities of collaboration.
- Coordination with other stakeholders will be promoted before, during and after the elections. Internal coordination within the movement will be enhanced especially with the finalization of the movement cooperation agreement.
- Joint contingency planning workshop for election preparedness will be carried out (in January 2015), with the intention to inform the approach and strategy on how to provide meaningful assistance to the people who will be affected by election violence. During the contingency planning workshop only key people from the 12 identified states will participate in the training. In total 24 participants from the 12 branches and six people (three facilitators and three participants) from the NRCS HQ will participate in the two day workshop. ICRC and IFRC (country and Zone) including two external organizations will provide technical support during the workshop.
- Training of trainers (ToT) workshop for 24 EFAT team leaders will be carried out to equip them with skills in the safer access framework, emergency first aid, psychosocial support, facilitation, and communication. In addition to the team leaders, six people from the HQ will participate: - three people as facilitators and three people as participants. The EFAT team leaders will undergo a three-day training of trainers, and then be expected to cascade the training to EFAT members at state level. Each branch will cascade the training to 15 EFAT members. Previous investments in from the ICRC, IFRC and other donors will be taken into consideration in order to maximize the support being provided to strengthen the EFATs through the DREF allocation
- In total, 180 EFAT members (15 people per branch) will be trained for two days on emergency first aid, psychosocial support and safer access framework. The EFATs are expected to respond to any violence before, during and after the elections. The EFAT training will include Safer Access Framework, as well as emergency first aid and psychosocial support. The EFATs will be equipped with basic first aid knowledge, materials and they will be linked to the referral facilities in the states. Previous investments in the EFATs since 2013 from ICRC, IFRC and other donors will be taken into consideration in order to maximize the support being provided through the DREF allocation. Each EFAT will be deployed for 14 days. The Disaster Management (DM) coordinators and Branch Secretaries in the identified states will act as links to both the NRCS headquarters and EFATs. They will also ensure that the activities of the EFATs are well structured, monitored and coordinated
- Prepositioning of basic first aid materials for 12 states will be procured in December 2014 and stocked. The two national warehouses (Lagos and Kano) will be used as points of distribution. The first aid materials will be procured centrally by the HQ and will be distributed to the identified branches before the elections. In addition, traditional first aid services will be provided by the branches during campaign rallies and also during the voting period.
- Procurement of protective equipment (gloves, nose masks, stretchers, safety goggles, safety helmets) and visibility items (ID cards, bibs, stickers and flags) for volunteers. Body bags will also be acquired from the ICRC.
- Dissemination of Red Cross fundamental principles through the distribution of information, education and communication (IEC) materials on the Red Cross fundamental principles.

Through this Operations Update, the NRCS now intends to carry out the following additional activities:

- Training for 108 EFAT members in the existing twelve states, and 120 EFAT members in the additional five states (Benue, Ebonyi, Ekiti, Gombe and Niger) for two days on emergency first aid, psychosocial support and safer access framework, to increase the number of divisions at branch level to respond to election related violence. In total, 408 EFAT members (24 people per branch in two divisions) will now be trained; and deployed in 17 states.
- Pre-positioning of basic first aid materials in an additional five states (Benue, Ebonyi, Ekiti, Gombe and Niger). In total, 85 first aid kits will now be pre-positioned (five first aid kits per state).
- Procurement of protective equipment (gloves, nose masks, stretchers, safety goggles), bibs and ID cards for an additional 228 volunteers in five states (Benue, Ebonyi, Ekiti, Gombe and Niger). In total, 408 volunteers will receive equipment.
- An additional four monitoring and supervision visits will be carried out NHQ staff (per diem, accommodation and flights) to monitor the activities.
- An additional five monitoring and supervision visits will be carried out by branch level staff (per diem, and fuel) to supervise the activities of the EFAT members at community level in the five additional states).

Operational support services

Human resources

The NRCS DM coordinator has been responsible for the management of the DREF operation, and reported to the Head of Programmes. Branch secretaries are responsible for the implementation of the DREF operation at the branch level and they will report to the DM coordinator. In total, 10 National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members have been mobilized, and are being deployed for 14 days to support the EFAT members in the 17 states, as well as monitor and report on the activities carried out. NDRTs are provided with allowances to cover per diem, accommodation and transportation. EFAT members are provided with allowances to cover per diem and transportation. All other the staff involved are also provided with allowances to cover per diem, accommodation and transportation.

As noted (Refer Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country), depending on the outcome of the elections, a RDRT member will be deployed to support the implementation of the DREF operation. The RDRT will be provided with per-diems, accommodation, insurance and remunerations according to the standard practice.

Logistics and supply chain

All the supplies for this DREF operation will be procured locally except for items not available in the country at the time of procurement. The logistics unit of the NRCS will follow IFRC standard procurement procedures and SPHERE standards. However, whenever there is a logistical gap, technical support will be requested from the IFRC West Coast regional representation (WCRR) and the IFRC Zone Logistics unit (ZLU)

During the contingency planning workshop concerns were raised on the non-food items (NFIs) that are available in the states, which have been identified as high or medium risk, and would need to be mobilized should people be displaced by election-related violence. Following this, there has been analysis to establish possible sources of NFIs should they be needed. The IFRC WCRR has provided information on what can be accessed from its regional warehouse in the Benin Republic, as well as what is available in the regional office in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire; however it has been identified that the distance will make it challenging to mobilize these items in time for a response. The ZLU has provided information on what can be accessed from Las Palmas, however the same challenge exists with the distance and the arrival of items would take at least two weeks. As such, the preferable solution is to pre-position items in warehouses in Nigeria, but this is not possible since there is no funding available to support this. It has been recommended that the IFRC Nigeria country representation approach in-country partners (Embassies, corporates etc.) with a proposal that indicates the needs per state. There is also a need to mobilize NFIs. This will be considered through the issue of another Operations Update (since the DREF cannot be used for pre-positioning).

Information technologies (IT)

Communication costs for the operation will be provided to staff and volunteers involved in the operation before, during and after the elections. ICRC will support the NS to establish VHF and HF radios in the branches and at HQ. Where possible some volunteers will be provided with mobile phones to enable them report timely. Following the postponement of the elections there are additional costs for the airtime by national headquarters (NHQ) and branch staff, and as such the budget has been revised to ensure communication can be maintained.

Communications

The NRCS will share information and updates on the operation with the donors, authorities, partners and media. The Secretary General will be responsible for communication to external stakeholders. At the operational level, the communication department will undertake communication activities aimed to increase visibility of the Red Cross and Red Crescent and to show impact of our contribution. The IFRC will support with the documentation and publication of stories on the IFRC website.

Security

Security of volunteers and staff involved in the operation will be prioritized – given the prevailing situation and potential for further civil unrest, the safety of volunteers and staff will be carefully considered within this operation. As noted, staff and volunteers will undergo a Safer Access Framework training. Collaboration will be enhanced to get accurate and timely data on the security situation in the operational areas. During the contingency planning workshop security was discussed extensively with the branch secretaries and the DM coordinators. It was highlighted that the security of staff and volunteers is a priority and mechanisms to safeguard them should be in place. The security guidelines for the NRCS were revised, and disseminated to all branches. It was further emphasized that during the training of the EFAT

members the security guidelines should be disseminated to all. In December 2014, the ICRC carried out a Safer Access Framework training for 22 Branches.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) of activities within the DREF operation will be carried out at all levels, led by NRCS PMER unit with support of the WCRR PMER unit. Weekly reporting of activities will be submitted by the EFATs via the NDRTs to the DM coordinator. As noted, the NDRTs (and RDRT) will also be involved in the monitoring of activities, and ensuring that reporting on the DREF operation is carried out on a timely basis. Follow up monitoring visits will be carried out by NHQ staff, and also at branch level to the states where the DREF operation is being carried out, to ensure the effective implementation of the activities planned. Following the postponement of the elections there are additional costs for the monitoring activities by NHQ and at branch level, and as such the budget has been revised.

A DREF review will be conducted to capture the lessons learned during the operation and document good practices as well as challenges, which have also been budgeted for. As of 3 March 2015, the ToR has been developed; with the composition of the team under discussion.

C. Detailed Operational Plan

Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

Outcome 1 The DREF operation implementation is well coordinated, planned, monitored and evaluated with central actors in the field	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1 Continuous assessment, analysis and coordination to inform the design and implementation of the operation		60%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes	No	
Participate in information and coordination meetings for continuous assessment of situation	X		60%
Establishment of referral systems	X		40%
Conduct two monitoring and supervision visits by HQ staff (six people for four days per visit)* <i>*Additional two monitoring visits will be conducted to the states. Teams of staff will visit the selected states to monitor the activities.</i>	X		40%
Conduct two (2) monitoring visits by branches (four days, 17 states and two people)* <i>*Additional monitoring visits will be conducted to supervise the activities of the EFAT members at community level in the five additional states.</i>	X		45%
Lessons learned / review* <i>*To be carried out after the elections</i>	X		0%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>Participate in information and coordination meetings for continuous assessment of situation: Following the contingency planning workshop a task force has been established comprising the NRCS technical team, IFRC and ICRC. It was agreed that the team would be meeting initially three days in a week (Monday, Wednesday and Friday). The main purpose of the taskforce is to continuously assess the context and developments, discuss progress on the implementation of the elections preparedness activities.</p> <p>Establishment of referral systems: Following the contingency planning workshop the branches were advised to identify potential collaborative partners and start formalizing the engagement procedures for referral. The branches are yet to report on the achievements on this activity.</p> <p>Conduct two monitoring and supervision visits by HQ staff (six people for four days per visit): The NHQ staff and ICRC have conducted monitoring visits to some states, specifically those in the north east to check on the cascading of the EFAT training. Other states in the south were visited to inspect the status of the HF radio facilities and to repair them. As noted, following the postponement of the elections there are additional costs for the monitoring activities by NHQ, and as such the budget has been revised. Two more visits will be conducted to the branches by the NHQ.</p> <p>Conduct two (2) monitoring visits by Branches (four days, 12 states and two people): Following the training of EFAT members, monitoring visits were carried out by representatives at branch level. The EFAT members were deployed at community level in their localities to conduct activities of sensitizing the communities on dangers of election violence and also to disseminate the fundamental principles of the Red Cross using the developed leaflets. As noted, following the postponement of the elections, and addition of five states, there are additional costs for the monitoring activities at branch level, and as such the budget has been revised</p> <p>Lessons learned / review The lessons learnt workshop will be conducted after the elections</p>			

Early warning & emergency response preparedness

Early warning & emergency response preparedness			
Outcome 1: Improved capacity of the Nigerian Red Cross Society to respond to election related violence	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1 Red Cross volunteers are trained, equipped and ready to provide emergency first aid and psychosocial support to populations in states most at risk of election related violence.		90%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes	No	
Conduct a contingency planning workshop for 12 branches and HQ staff for two days (30 participants: - 24 participants; two people per branch – Branch Secretary and DM coordinator; three facilitators from the HQ and three participants from the HQ)	X		100%
Conduct a refresher training of trainers for 30 EFAT team leaders for three days (30 participants: - 24 participants; two people per branch – DM coordinator and Volunteer of Health Coordinator; three facilitators from the HQ and three participants from the HQ)	X		100%
Conduct a two-day EFAT refresher training in 12 branches (15 people per branch total 180 EFAT members) – community level Training. It has now changed to 12 participants per division and two divisions per branch = 24 participants per branch. In total 288 EFAT members will receive training in the existing 12 branches.	X		100%
Conduct addition two -day refresher trainings for 120 EFAT members in five states to increase the number of divisions with trained EFAT members (12 participants per division and two divisions per branch = 24 participants per branch).		X	0%
Deployment of EFATs members (per diem and transportation for EFAT members (14 days) – 24 people per branch – two division per branch (408 EFAT members in total). Additional resources required for the deployment of EFAT members in the five additional states of Benue, Ebonyi, Ekiti, Gombe and Niger.	X		15%
Procure 110 first aid kits (five kits per state). Additional 25 FA kits will be required to support the five branches and EFAT members trained.	X		100%
Procure volunteer protective equipment - 1800 gloves (10 per person), 1800 nose masks (10 per person), 60 stretchers (five per branch), 540 safety goggles (three per person), 180 safety helmets, 180 ID cards Additional materials have been requested including: 2,228 hard gloves (10 per person), 2,228 nose masks (10 per person), 25 stretchers (five per branch in the additional five states), 684 safety goggles, 228 safety helmets, and 228 ID cards.	X		100%
Procure volunteer visibility items (540 Bibs (3 per person), 1000 stickers, 500 flags). Additional volunteer visibility materials will be required including, 684 Bibs (three per person) – 1,224 in total.	X		100%
Acquire body bags from ICRC	X		100%
Production and distribution of 10,000 IEC materials on the RC fundament principles	X		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
Conduct a contingency planning workshop for 12 branches and HQ staff for two days (30 participants: - 24 participants; two people per branch – Branch Secretary and DM coordinator; three facilitators from the HQ and three participants from the HQ): The contingency planning workshop was conducted from 27 – 29 January 2015. DM coordinators, Branch Secretaries and NRCS staff, ICRC and IFRC participated in the workshop which was held in Abuja. A total of 32 people attended the workshop. The workshop was facilitated by the IFRC Zone office DM delegate and the WCRR DM officer. ICRC facilitated some sessions and provided financial support for the workshop. A draft document was finalized and shared with the branches.			
Conduct a refresher training of trainers for 30 EFAT team leaders for three days (30 participants: - 24 participants; two people per branch – DM coordinator and Volunteer of Health Coordinator; three facilitators from the HQ and three participants from the HQ): Additional financial support was received from the ICRC, as			

such, 40 EFAT team leaders were trained. The EFAT team leaders' refresher training was held in Nasarawa and Oyo states and was attended by DM coordinators and Health coordinators. The EFAT team leaders were trained on security guidelines, Safer Access Framework, basic relief and distribution, SPHERE standards, basic first aid, Health in emergencies and Psychosocial support

Conduct a two-day EFAT refresher training in 12 branches (15 people per branch total 180 EFAT members) – community level training: Following the contingency planning workshop, 12 branches were supported to cascade the EFAT trainings. However, instead of training 15 EFAT members per branch targeting one division, it was agreed that two divisions of 12 EFAT members per branch should be trained giving a total of 24 EFAT members trained per branch. Due to evolving context in the country, five additional states (Benue, Ebonyi, Ekiti, Gombe and Niger) have been identified as high risk. As such, there is a need to providing more EFAT members in these five states – 120 EFAT members (24 per state – two divisions per of 12 per state. As noted, this additional EFAT training will be covered through this Operations Update. EFAT cascading training was planned from 1 – 10 of February 2015, however due to the postponement of the elections, the branches have since been requested to confirm new dates. The EFAT members will be trained on security guidelines, Safer Access Frame work, basic relief and distribution, SPHERE standards, basic first aid, Health in emergencies and Psychosocial support.

Procure 60 first aid kits (five kits per state): A total, of 110 first aid kits were procured and distributed to twenty branches including the fourteen hot spot branches in which EFAT trainings were conducted. DREF financial support procured 60 first aid kits and ICRC provided 50 first aid kits. In order to support branches other than the ones supported with training of EFAT members, first aid kits were provided to 8 more branches. Additional 25 FA kits for the new five states are being requested in this Operation Update.

Procure volunteer protective equipment - 1800 gloves (10 per person), 1800 nose masks (10 per person), 60 stretchers (5 per branch), 540 safety goggles (three per person), 180 safety helmets, 180 ID cards): All the protective equipment has been procured as planned, however additional materials have been requested to cover the increase in the number of volunteers that have been trained, including: including: 2,228 hard gloves (10 per person), 2,228 nose masks (10 per person), 25 stretchers (five per branch in the additional five states), 684 safety goggles, 228 safety helmets, and 228 ID cards.

The ICRC has also provided 45 pairs of boots and 45 stretchers.

Procure volunteer visibility items (540 Bibs (3 per person), 1000 stickers, 500 flags): All the visibility materials were procured and distributed. Additional volunteer visibility materials will be required including 684 bibs (three per person) 1,224 in total.

Acquire body bags from ICRC: The ICRC has provided 65 body bags.

Production and distribution of 10,000 IEC materials on the RC fundament principles: In total, 10,000 IEC materials (leaflets) were designed, printed and distributed in both English and Hausa. The leaflets contained information on the Red Cross Fundamental Principles.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Martine Zoethoutmaar, Resource Mobilization Coordinator; phone: +251 11 518 6073; email: martine.zoethoutmaar@ifrc.org

Please send all pledges for funding to zonerm.africa@ifrc.org

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

- **In IFRC Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER Coordinator; Phone: +27 11 303 9700; 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 (NGOs) 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**.

DREF OPERATION

10/03/2015

MDRNG019 Nigeria Civil Unrest (Election Preparedness)

Budget Group	DREF grant budget
Shelter - Relief	0
Shelter - Transitional	0
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction - Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	0
Food	0
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0
Medical & First Aid	76,125
Teaching Materials	0
Utensils & Tools	0
Other Supplies & Services	0
Emergency Response Units	0
Cash Disbursements	0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	76,125
Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles Purchase	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0
Storage, Warehousing	0
Distribution & Monitoring	0
Transport & Vehicle Costs	0
Logistics Services	0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	0
International Staff	12,496
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	15,501
Volunteers	76,044
Total PERSONNEL	104,041
Consultants	0
Professional Fees	0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0
Workshops & Training	71,110
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	71,110
Travel	0
Information & Public Relations	20,692
Office Costs	2,941
Communications	1,233
Financial Charges	1,000
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Support Services	0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	25,867
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	18,014
Total INDIRECT COSTS	18,014
TOTAL BUDGET	295,157