

# **EMERGENCY APPEAL**

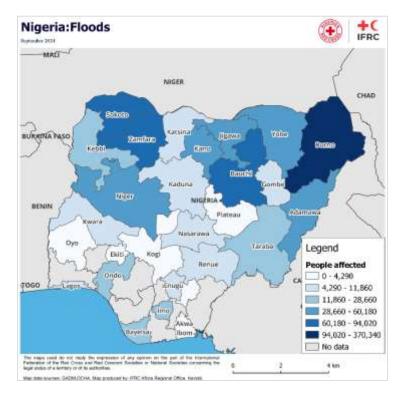
# Nigeria, Africa | Floods



Submerged buildings in Maiduguri, Nigeria on 10 September 2024. (Photo credit: Musa Ajit Borno/AP Photos)

Appeal №: MDRNG041	IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements: <b>CHF 5 million</b> Federation-wide Funding requirements: <b>CHF 10 million</b> <sup>1</sup>	
Glide №:	People affected: <b>3,000,000 people</b>	People to be assisted: <b>400,000 people</b>
DREF allocation: CHF 1 million	Appeal launched: <b>13/09/2024</b>	Appeal ends: <b>31/08/2025</b>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Federation-wide funding requirement encompasses all financial support to be directed to the Nigerian Red Cross Society in response to the emergency. It includes the Nigerian Red Cross Society's domestic fundraising requests and the fundraising appeals of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies (CHF 5 million), as well as the funding requirements of the IFRC Secretariat (CHF 5 million). This comprehensive approach ensures that all available resources are mobilised to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the affected communities.



# SITUATION OVERVIEW

Nigeria is currently facing devastating floods that have severely impacted multiple states, marking a significant escalation compared to previous years and underscoring a growing humanitarian crisis. The scale of the unprecedented, destruction is further exacerbating an already challenging economic situation in the country.

Between July and September 2024, 29 states across the nation experienced exceptionally high rainfall, compounded by the collapse of the Alau Dam in the Maiduguri area of Borno State, which worsened the already dire humanitarian situation, leading to widespread flooding, the collapse of bridges, closure of schools, and restricted access to hospitals and markets. The resulting devastation has caused extensive damage to homes, infrastructure, and shelters, critically disrupting crops, livelihoods and displacing thousands of households.

The latest report by UNOCHA confirms that at least one million people have been affected, with 311 lives lost and more than 3,174 injured.

A total of 390,000 people have been displaced, forced to flee with only the belongings they could carry, but now finding themselves in deplorable conditions, without sufficient and exposed to heightened safeguards protection risks. Roughly 245,500 people are living in collective shelters or internally displaced persons (IDP) camps, with 2,867 communities impacted across 29 states. Over 6,490,307 square metres (649.0307 hectares) of farmland have been destroyed by the floods, foreshadowing severe humanitarian consequences.

Climate variability, coupled with humaninduced factors such as improper waste management, poor urban planning, inadequate drainage systems, and poor maintenance of storm water infrastructure, including collapsed dams, has intensified the flooding, leading to a sharp increase in displacement across Nigeria.

The immediate effect of this disaster is devastating, with thousands of people in need of life-saving humanitarian services such as food, shelter, water, sanitation, emergency health, and protection needs.

The floods have washed away entire villages and settlements, especially in rural and periurban areas where houses were mostly made of mud, bamboo, and other materials unable to withstand the flooding, leaving them highly vulnerable. As people were forced to abandon their homes, they also left behind most of their personal belongings and livelihoods, losing access to basic hygiene items and food. The floods will undoubtedly aggravate an already fragile food security situation for many households.

Pre-existing health issues, such as cholera and acute watery disease (AWD), have been heightened by the floods, compounded by the lack of drainage, waste management, and appropriate sanitation. These flood conditions create a conducive environment for the spread of waterborne, vector-borne, infectious, and respiratory diseases. With water points contaminated, proper hygiene practices have become nearly impossible.

The medium-term impact remains unclear, but the risk of epidemics is high (Nigeria has already experienced a spike in cholera this year). As 1 September 2024, Nigeria reported 7,056 suspected cholera cases, including 204 deaths (CFR 2.9 per cent), across 36 states. This represents a 128 per cent increase in cases and a 106 per cent increase in deaths compared to the same period in 2023.

Other health risks, such as respiratory diseases, malnutrition, and protection are also imminent. Furthermore, an economic collapse cannot be ruled out, further jeopardising an already precarious economic situation. The loss of trade, food production, and livelihoods is expected to deeply impact the most vulnerable populations, <u>17 million</u> of whom are already experiencing one of the most severe food insecurity crises in Africa.

The **Nigerian Red Cross Society** (NRCS) has undertaken preparedness and readiness activities since the floods and cholera outbreak began. Across the country, the NRCS has mobilised volunteers and staff who are actively supporting State Emergency Management Agencies in evacuation, camp management, and relief (where applicable). Volunteers have also been providing psychosocial support and first aid, as well as a hygiene promotion services to displaced people living in camps and other settlements.

Relief activities include the evacuation of affected individuals to safer ground and conducting awareness activities on water, sanitation, and hygiene practices. The 37 branches of the NRCS have been engaged in rapid needs assessment of affected communities, and a dashboard has been created and is being regularly updated.

A DREF<sup>2</sup> grant of CHF 231,293 was allocated on 3 September 2024 to support the NRCS in scaling-up its response across three states (Bauchi, Kebbi, Sokoto, Zamfara). Through this Emergency Appeal, the IFRC is requesting funds to enable the NRCS to expand its ongoing lifesaving activities and response efforts while also supporting further early action to mitigate the expected escalation of the current flooding.

## TARGETING



An NRCS volunteer visiting affected households in Bayelsa State. (Photo credit: NRCS)

This IFRC Emergency Appeal aims to reach 400,000 people through a multi-sectoral intervention addressing livelihoods and basic needs (preferably through multi-purpose cash assistance), health and WASH, and emergency shelter assistance. The intervention will leverage community engagement and accountability (CEA), and protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) approaches to better engage and address the needs of communities, and involve them in the selection, mobilisation, and dissemination of information, as well prevention and as monitoring of protection risks.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> https://adore.ifrc.org/Download.aspx?FileId=839787

This Emergency Appeal will cover the 12 most severely affected states. This wide geographic scope will allow the NRCS to prioritise the most affected areas, acknowledging that the flood situation will continue to evolve. The states targeted in this appeal include Borno, Adamawa, Sokoto, Bauchi, Iigawa, Kebbi, Zamfara, Bayelsa, Kogi, Enugu, Imo, and Lagos. The prioritisation of intervention areas is based on the magnitude of the impact of the floods and the number of partners present in the areas, focusing on addressing the most acute service gaps.

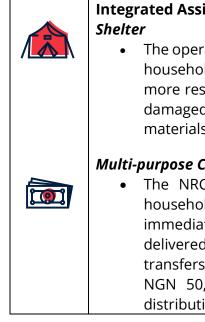
Household inclusion in the targeting will be based on meeting vulnerability criteria, prioritising those whose houses have been destroyed, people living in IDP camps with insufficient assistance, or households whose members have completely lost their livelihoods. The activities will also meet the specific needs of the elderly, children, people with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, especially those that are unaccompanied, and marginalised groups like refugees and undocumented migrants.

# PLANNED OPERATIONS

Through this Emergency Appeal, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) aims to support the NRCS in its response to the floods. The strategy of the Federation-wide response will be to support up to 400,000 people and focus on the provision of integrated basic needs assistance as well as health and WASH. Increased attention is required to reach the most vulnerable, ensuring protection, including from sexual exploitation and abuse, the risk of which increases during displacement.



NRCS volunteers supporting the evacuation of women and children in Borno State. (Photo credit: NRCS Borno Branch)



### **Integrated Assistance**

The operation will respond to urgent shelter needs by distributing shelter kits and household items, while promoting local recovery solutions to build back safer and more resilient homes. The shelter component will prioritise the rehabilitation of damaged houses in five states, providing affected households with shelter materials to construct temporary shelters.

### Multi-purpose Cash

The NRCS will also provide unconditional multi-purpose cash transfers to households in flood-affected areas, including migrants and IDPs, addressing immediate multi-sectoral and early recovery needs. Cash assistance will be delivered through three contracted financial service providers to facilitate cash transfers. Each affected household in the 12 flood-impacted states will receive NGN 50,000 in multi-purpose cash. If circumstances change, in-kind food distribution will be considered to accelerate relief efforts.

	Health & Care, including Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)
	Provide Health service support:
	• Provide essential health services, safe water, sanitation, and hygiene support and
	increase community awareness while promoting hygiene practices to reduce
	transmission risks across the 19 targeted states.
	• Deliver psychosocial support to communities affected by the health and
	psychological impacts of the floods.
l è	• Establish oral rehydration points (ORPs) in IDP camps and settlements to manage
5	dehydration and provide first aid for potential cholera/AWD cases.
<b>V</b>	• Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) using existing NRCS
	community structures to educate communities on cholera prevention, safe
	hygiene practices, and sanitation.
	WASH:
	Distribute Aqua tabs for household water purification to reduce contamination
8	risks.
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	<ul> <li>Rehabilitate and protect water points to ensure safe access to drinking water in flood-affected areas.</li> </ul>
	• Distribute mosquito nets to prevent the spread of vector-borne diseases,
	particularly in IDP camps and settlements.
	• Conduct community sanitation and hygiene promotion campaigns to reduce
	breeding grounds for mosquitoes and other disease vectors.
	Protection and Prevention
	Protection, Gender, and Inclusion
	• The operation will ensure accessible and inclusive assistance throughout
	technical sectors with the application of the dignity access participation and
	safety (DAPS) framework and minimum standards for PGI in emergencies.
$\gamma$	• The response will contribute to securing the safety and well-being of affected
Ϋ́ΙΙΙΙ 🍎	communities, especially the most marginalised, including displaced and refugee
	populations. This will be achieved by establishing protection mechanisms, such
	as the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), as well as safeguarding
	and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) referral mechanisms.
	Community Engagement and Accountability
4MN	• All sectors will include the IFRC's community engagement and accountability
(B)	standards, and social science tools to convey an appropriate design of the
	response and promote ownership on the part of the affected population.
	Through community engagement and awareness, the operation will work to build
	climate-resilient safety nets that ensure sustained protection as communities
	face ongoing floods.
	Beyond face-to-face interactions, digital platforms and early warning systems will
	be leveraged to provide timely information and collect feedback. This approach
~ -	will ensure the relevance and effectiveness of the assistance while promoting
	local adaptation strategies to mitigate future flood risks.
	• Participatory feedback mechanisms and structured community groups will be
	established.
	Disaster Risk Reduction
	• To enhance climate resilience in the emergency flood response, the operation will
	prioritise community engagement by integrating local knowledge and addressing
	immediate needs throughout the entire appeal.

•	In recognising the growing vulnerabilities caused by climate change, the
	operation will integrate climate resilience and adaptation into its protection strategies.

# **Enabling approaches**

The sectors outlined above will be supported and enhanced by the following enabling approaches:

Coordination and Doute evaluation
<ul> <li>Coordination and Partnerships</li> <li>Maintain a coordination platform between the IFRC, NRCS, NEMA, and other relevant stakeholders to discuss activities and outputs.</li> <li>Internal coordination with branches to keep them informed and involved on the planned operation and mapping of partners conducting similar interventions to avoid any duplication of target locations.</li> <li>Continuous support for partner mapping to coordinate similar interventions and prevent duplication of efforts in target locations.</li> <li>Ensure coordination, membership, and participation in the cholera Emergency Operations Centre at both national and state levels, as activated by the government.</li> <li>Collaboration and networking with other technical working groups involved in the response.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Secretariat Services</li> <li>Key areas of support to the NRCS include planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER) and information management, logistics, security, risk management, and operations coordination. This will be achieved through the IFRC secretariat cluster team present in Abuja, which can be strengthened through the IFRC surge roster, if needed.</li> <li>The IFRC secretariat will ensure a coordinated and effective Federation-wide approach.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>National Society Strengthening</li> <li>The operation will invest in and support the strengthening of the National Society's systems and structure at all levels. This support will help bridge gaps related to financial management, logistics, HR management, ICT, database management, and volunteer management systems. This operation will work in overcoming the gaps identified in the 18 implementation branches and contribute to branch development in the geographic areas of the operation by providing basic infrastructure.</li> <li>Strengthen the risk management framework of the operation, covering National Society capacities (at the headquarters and branch level).</li> <li>The NRCS trained 60 NDRT's in disaster risk reduction (DRR), WASH, shelter, and safe and dignified burials (SDBs), as well as other cross-cutting sectors (CVA, PGI) to boost their response capacity to emergencies. To enhance the NDRT's functioning and retention of skills, the operation will support the deployment of NDRT members and the training of 37 disaster management coordinators (DMCs) from the 37 branches in DRR, assessment and response analysis, income-generating activities, WASH, shelter, and health.</li> </ul>

The planned response reflects the current situation and is based on information available at the time of this Emergency Appeal launch. Details of the operation will be updated through the Operational Strategy to be released in the upcoming days, which will also provide further details on the Federation-

wide approach which includes the response activities of all contributing Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and the Federation-wide funding requirement.

After 31 August 2025, response activities to this disaster will continue under the <u>IFRC Network Nigeria</u> <u>Country Plan for 2025</u>. The IFRC Network Country Plans show an integrated view of the ongoing emergency responses and longer-term programming tailored to the needs in the country, as well as a Federation-wide view of the country's actions. This aims to streamline activities under one plan, while still ensuring that the needs of those affected by the disaster are met in an accountable and transparent way. Information will be shared in due course, should there be a need for an extension of the crisis-specific response beyond the above-mentioned timeframe.

# **RED CROSS RED CRESCENT FOOTPRINT IN COUNTRY**

# Core areas of operation Image: Core areas of operation Im

The NRCS has branches in all 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) with more than 800,000 volunteers across the country. The National Society has logistics, human resources, and technical capacities to continue to deliver humanitarian assistance including food and livelihood assistance in the Northwest and Central states. The pool of community volunteers in the regions is highly familiar with the local context and has been trained to respond effectively.

The NRCS is also responding to the food insecurity crisis in the northwest and north-central states of the country, under the IFRC's Africa Regional Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal. The planned activities under this new Emergency Appeal for the flood response will be complementary to the food insecurity response in certain states. Similar intervention modalities will be adopted, such as the multi-purpose cash assistance paid through financial service providers.

### **IFRC Membership coordination**

**Nigerian Red Cross Society** 

The IFRC secretariat has an established delegation in Abuja, Nigeria, providing support to its member National Society (NRCS) in preparedness, response, and longer-term programmes.

The IFRC secretariat will ensure a coordinated, Federation-wide approach to the flood response. The British Red Cross (BRC) and Norwegian Red Cross (NRC) are offering technical support across various sectors, while the Italian Red Cross is coordinating its efforts remotely with the IFRC. Existing Membership coordination mechanisms will be used to support the Federation-wide approach.

In this response, the IFRC will continue to provide technical and operational coordination to the NRCS through its operations team. As an auxiliary to the public authorities, the NRCS is a primary national partner for responding to disasters across the country and facilitates disaster preparedness activities.

The NRCS will lead the implementation of all activities supported by this Emergency Appeal, which will be implemented with the support and coordination of the IFRC and other IFRC members. The NRCS has established a ten member Floods Management Committee to coordinate the efforts of Movement partners for an effective nationwide flood response.

### **Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination**

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has an office in Abuja and is operational in armed conflict and other situations of violence with sub-delegations in Port Harcourt, Maiduguri, Jos, and Yola. Regular Movement coordination meetings are ongoing as part of the Movement Coordination mechanism, ensuring a unified response. The ICRC is supporting the NRCS in reinforcing its emergency response through emergency first aid teams (EFAT) and restoring family links.

To reaffirm coordination and complementarity of partner activities in the targeted states, the NRCS, together with the IFRC, ICRC, and BRC, have established a management committee to help in coordinating the efforts of Movement partners towards an effective response to the flood emergencies nationwide.

### **External coordination**

At the national level, the NRCS will work with the National Emergency Management Agency to coordinate emergencies while State Emergency Management Agencies will handle coordination at the state level. The Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management, and Social Development, through its agency (NEMA), along with other philanthropic and charitable organisations (including individuals and religious bodies) have been providing relief materials to affected communities, including foodstuffs, household items, shelter, and evaluation and medical services, among others.

Both the IFRC secretariat and NRCS are active in national level humanitarian coordination platforms, including the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and various clusters and sector working groups.

# **Contact information**

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

### At the Nigerian Red Cross Society:

- Secretary General: Abubakar Kende; email: secgen@redcrossnigeria.org, phone: +234 803 959 5095
- Director Disaster Management: Benson Agbro; email: <u>benson.agbro@redcrossnigeria.org</u>, phone: +234 802 301 5887

### At the IFRC Abuja Cluster Delegation:

- Head of IFRC Abuja Country Cluster Delegation: Bhupinder Tomar; email: <u>bhupinder.tomar@ifrc.org</u>
- **Operations Manager Abuja Country Cluster Delegation:** Hopewell Munyari; email: hopewell.munyari@ifrc.org, phone: +2348184392859

### At the IFRC Regional Disaster, Climate, and Crisis Unit:

- Regional Head of Health and Disaster, Climate and Crisis Unit: ai Pierre Kremer; email: pierre.kremer@ifrc.org, phone: +254 (0) 669 678254
- Strategic Lead, Preparedness & Response; Health and Disaster, Climate, and Crisis Unit: Rui Oliveira; email: <u>rui.oliveira@ifrc.org</u>, phone: +254 780 422 276

### For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

• **Head of Regional Strategic Engagement and Partnerships**: Louise Daintrey-Hall; email <u>louise.daintrey@ifrc.org</u>, phone +254 110 843 978

### For In-Kind donations and Mobilisation table support:

• **IFRC Regional Logistics Unit:** Allan Kilaka Masavah, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit; email: <u>allan.masavah@ifrc.org</u>, phone: +254 20 2835000

### For Performance and Accountability support:

 Regional Head, PMER and Quality Assurance: Beatrice Okeyo; email: <u>beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org</u>, phone: +254 732 404022

### Reference

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• Link to IFRC Emergency landing page