



A Red Cross volunteer visits a flood-affected community in Borno approximately two weeks after the disaster. Many homes remain submerged, leaving many families displaced. (Photo credit: NRCS)

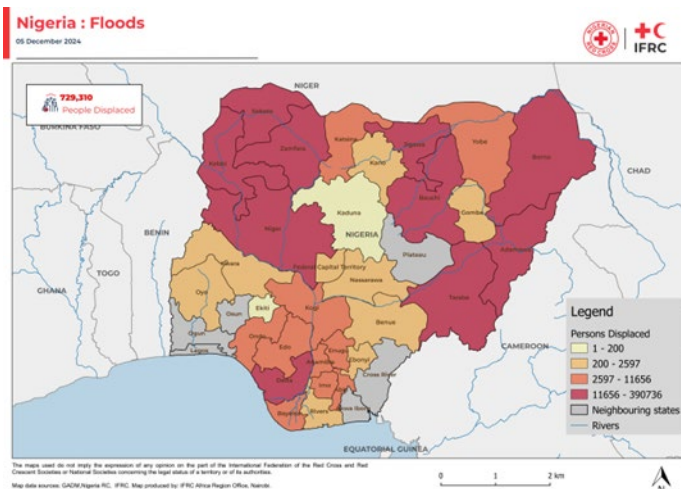
Appeal No: MDRNG041	To be assisted: 400,000 people	Appeal launched: 13/09/2024
Glide No: XX-2014-123456-XXX	DREF allocated: CHF 1,000,000	Disaster Categorisation: Orange
Operation start date: 04/09/2024	Operation end date: 31/08/2025	

IFRC Secretariat Funding requirement: CHF 5 million
Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 10 million

TIMELINE

- September 2024:** Exceptionally heavy rainfall across the country leads to widespread floods. Additionally, the collapse of the Alua dam in Maiduguri further worsens the situation.
- September 2024:** The Nigerian Red Cross Society requests international support to respond to the needs of communities affected by the floods.
- September 2024:** The IFRC allocates CHF 231,293 from the [Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#), which was increased to **CHF 1,000,000** in September to reflect the increased severity and impact of the floods.
- September 2024:** The IFRC issues an Emergency Appeal for CHF 10 million to support 400,000 people.
- October 2024:** The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), in collaboration with various UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the Red Cross movement and state governments, conducted joint floods assessments in 19 riverine states and states neighbouring them across Nigeria to inform the flood response
- November 2024:** Southern states in Nigeria experience flooding as water released in Cameroon Dam to river Benue merges with Niger river leading to exceptional high volumes of water downstream. Joint assessment in the remaining floods affected states initiated. WASH ERU deployed.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT



Source: IFRC.

Nigeria has been impacted by devastating floods that have severely affecting multiple states, marking a significant escalation compared to previous years and underscoring a growing humanitarian crisis. The scale of the destruction is unprecedented, further exacerbating an already challenging economic and security (in some states) situation.

Between July and October 2024, 34 states across the country experienced exceptionally high rainfall, compounded by the collapse of the Alau Dam in the Maiduguri area of Borno State, worsening an already critical humanitarian situation. Furthermore, release of water from Lagdo dam in Cameroon has exacerbated the situation leading to additional displacement and destruction in riverine states down south of the country. The widespread flooding has led to bridge collapses, school closures, and restricted access to hospitals and markets. The resulting devastation has caused extensive damage to homes, infrastructure, crops, and shelters, critically disrupting livelihoods and displacing thousands of households.

According to the Nigeria Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and UNOCHA, Nigeria is facing a major humanitarian crisis due to flooding, affecting 34 states and 211 local government areas. Over 4 million people have been affected, with more than 300 lives lost and over 2,854 injured. Over 729,000

people were displaced during the floods across the country, bringing with them only light belongings, and now living in deplorable conditions, with insufficient safeguards and exposed to heightened protection risks.

Roughly over 300,000 people lived in collective shelters or internally displaced persons (IDP) camps, hosted by relatives, in places of worship or schools, or temporarily in higher grounds within their communities. Authorities have already closed some of the temporary camps and set timelines for the remaining few. Households whose home were swept away are still seeking shelter in open grounds are exposed to effects of element. Over 194,637 hectares of cultivated farmland were affected by the floods, foreshadowing severe humanitarian consequences.

The floods have washed away entire villages and settlements, especially in rural and peri-urban areas where houses were largely 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 exacerbated by the floods, further worsened 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, maintaining proper hygiene has 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). According to WHO, as of 27th October 2024, Nigeria reported 17,139 suspected cholera cases, including 603 deaths (case fatality rate of 3.5 per cent) across 36 states. A sharp rise in case was recorded soon after floods impacted the nation, standing at 220% in suspected cases so far recorded in the year, while fatality rate has risen to over 106 per cent deaths compared to the same period in 2023.

Severity of the humanitarian conditions

1. Impact on accessibility, availability, quality, use, and awareness of goods and services

The country has been affected in multiple ways. Goods, such as food and fuel, cannot reach their destinations, since roads have been cut off and bridges swept away in some areas, rivers surged thus hampering water transport. This market supply disruption will have an even greater impact on the already high rate of inflation (23 per cent). People are unable to pursue their livelihoods, having lost access to their farms, livestock, and shops, or in some cases, these have been completely swept away by the floods. Access to education and health services has also been severely constrained, as many schools and health centres are either unusable or being used as temporary shelters.

2. Impact on physical and mental well-being

The magnitude of this flood is unprecedented, affecting over four million people. Those who have been displaced; living in camps, with host families or in temporary settlements are having to adjust to new, unfamiliar ways of life. These temporary settlements are always crowded, leaving little space and privacy/dignity.

Children who would normally be in school are idle, with little engagement, making them more vulnerable to abuse.

Households that have lost their homes and belongings are now struggling to meet basic needs, while those who lost their livelihoods face uncertainty on how to recover. Some may be burdened with loans, exposing them further to potential default, thus increasing the strain on their mental well-being.

Marginalised groups, such as women, widows, and child-headed households, are under immense pressure, as access to resources is already limited due to their status. The displacement and destruction caused by the floods further compound their challenges, exposing them to greater risks of exploitation and severely impacting their mental well-being.

3. Risks and vulnerabilities

The 2024 Annual Flood Outlook (AFO) released by the Nigeria Hydrological Services Agency (NIHSA) in April 2024 predicted that 148 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in 31 states are at high risk of flooding, while 249 LGAs in 35 states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) face a moderate flood risk. The affected states include Adamawa, Akwa-Ibom, Anambra, Bauchi, Bayelsa, Benue, Borno, Cross-River, Delta, Ebonyi, Edo, Imo, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano,

Katsina, Kebbi, Kogi, Kwara, Lagos, Nasarawa, Niger, Ogun, Ondo, Osun, Oyo, Plateau, Rivers, Sokoto, Taraba, and Yobe. Cross border dam water release from Cameroon caused further displacements to riverine states from Kogi in northcentral all the way down to the Atlantic Ocean, causing unprecedented and unexpected extended flooding.

CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

1. National Society response capacity

1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response

The Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) has branches in all 36 states and the FCT, with more than 800,000 volunteers across the country. In the current flood emergency, the NRCS has mobilised over 5,000 volunteers and 514 staff who are actively supporting State Emergency Management Agencies in evacuation, camp management, and relief (where applicable). Volunteers have also provided psychosocial support, first aid, and hygiene promotion services to displaced people living in camps and other settlements.

Furthermore, the NRCS has 60 NDRTs trained 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. The teams are usually on standby and ready to be deployed in case of any emergencies.

Since August 2024, the NRCS has conducted needs assessments across 29 states, participated in multi-sectoral assessments, deployed seven NDRTs for Maiduguri floods intervention, worked in six IDP camps, set up an Emergency Operation Centre (EOC), served 3,500 households with food items, provided cash, and constructed 12 boreholes in six states.

- **NRCS provided Lifeline Support to Vulnerable Communities:** In response to the pressing needs of vulnerable populations across Nigeria, several humanitarian initiatives were launched to provide essential support. These initiatives, funded by the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) through the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Alleviation, have aimed at alleviating suffering in the affected regions.
- **NRCS Targeted Cash Assistance in Northeastern and North Central Nigeria** through the simplified Early Action Protocol DREF (sEAP): In the northeastern state of Adamawa, a sEAP DREF-funded project has provided multipurpose cash assistance to 1,500 households. This vital support has enabled families to meet their immediate needs for food, shelter, healthcare, and other essentials. Similarly, through the same sEAP DREF initiative, Nasarawa State in north central Nigeria reached 1,500 households with life-saving cash transfers. A total of 3,000 households were supported through the sEAP DREF.
- **NRCS provided a Wider Reach in Northwestern Nigeria:** Expanding its reach in the northwestern region, the Shock Response Social Protection (SRSP) project being implemented has provided critical assistance to 5,000 households in Jigawa state. These cash transfers have empowered vulnerable individuals to cope with the challenges they face and rebuild their lives.

- **NRCS rolling out MPCG to 19 floods affected states in the country:** To cushion communities from the adverse effects of floods while targeting the most vulnerable, NRCS has rolled out MPCG in the 19 states targeting 12,400 households while targeting an additional 3,000HHs with farming background whose farms were impacted by floods, with conditional cash to procure inputs in restart their livelihoods.
- **NRCS scales up cholera response:** NRCS has deployed cholera response teams to three heavily impacted states in the northeast of the country, namely Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY). 500 volunteers have been mobilised supported by NDRT teams from HQ are undertaking RCCE withing communities while some are attending to mild cases in mobile ORS set up within the states. Additional teams are being set up to be deployed to other affected state, not reached by other partners. Hygiene promotion is also being undertaken in cholera-stricken states. Volunteers are moving house-to-house, public spaces and schools spreading key messages to in targeted areas.
- **Enhance cholera response capacity:** NRCS is procuring both cholera and mobile CTC unit that will be deployed to complement MOH's response. These investments will ensure that NRCS does not run out of supplies during current response, while replenishing the stock already used from its buffer. The CTC unit will be a big boast for the country's response capacity to emergency health situations, more so outbreaks in hard to reach areas that face underinvestment in health infrastructure.
- **Warehousing capacity enhancement:** NRCS is expanding and evenly distributing its warehousing capacity through the purchase of 3 rub halls that would see it have increased storage space for emergency humanitarian supplies.
- **WASH ERU Deployment:** following rapid assessment from wash ERU team member in Bauchi state, needs were found to be exceptionally high thereby recommending for deployment. A team has been deployed to assist in WASH hardware and software intervention in Bauchi state.
- **NRCS expanded a Regional Collaboration for Humanitarian Relief:** Recognising the interconnected nature of crises in the region, a collaborative effort was launched between ECOWAS and a range of stakeholders. This initiative has provided assistance to communities in Adamawa, Kebbi, Oyo, Kebbi, Kogi, Rivers, and Anambra states. While specific details on the number of households reached are not yet available, this regional collaboration underscores the importance of coordinated humanitarian response.
- **National task force on Floods:** NRCS is a member of the taskforce on and actively engaged in shaping flood response in the country. The taskforce recommended that a unified assessment across the country be carried by select members tapping on NRCS's volunteer network across the country.

These initiatives have served as a lifeline for countless individuals and families in Nigeria, providing them with the means to survive and recover from adversity. By addressing immediate needs and empowering vulnerable communities, these humanitarian efforts have demonstrated the positive impact of collective action in times of crisis.

1.2 Capacity and response at the national level

The Government of Nigeria has a well-established response coordination mechanism, comprised of:

- **National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA):** NEMA is the primary federal agency responsible for disaster management in Nigeria. It coordinates disaster response efforts, including preparedness, mitigation, and recovery.
- **State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs):** Each state in Nigeria has its own emergency management agency that works together with NEMA to address local emergencies and crises.

The Nigerian government collaborates with humanitarian stakeholders, such as the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, in the design of their response plans. These plans serve to coordinate assistance and ensure that

partners are operating efficiently. The NRCS participates in coordination forums at different levels and reports on the activities performed and populations reached, contributing to the government-led response system.

2. International capacity and response

2.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

IFRC membership

The IFRC secretariat has an established delegation in Abuja, Nigeria, providing support to the NRCS in preparedness, response, and longer-term programmes. In recent years, the IFRC has supported the NRCS in rolling out a country-wide response to COVID-19, as well as other epidemics, such as cholera and Mpox, among others. Furthermore, since 2021, the IFRC has been supporting the scale-up of the response to the food insecurity crisis, focusing on the North-West and North-Central regions of Nigeria, under the IFRC Africa Regional Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal. In anticipation of these floods, a DREF was released and later scaled-up, allowing the National Society to respond to the needs of affected communities. 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 Participating National Societies (PNSs).

The British Red Cross is present in the country and supports the NRCS's Disaster Management (DM) Programme which aims to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities in five states in Nigeria through a community-based disaster risk reduction approach. The programme also includes a Food Security and Livelihood, and WASH components. Beyond building community resilience, the DM programme also focuses on strengthening the capacity of the National Society particularly at the branch level, to deliver services across the disaster management cycle with an emphasis on strong information management, asset and fleet management, CEA, and safeguarding approaches.

The Norwegian Red Cross is also present in the country, assisting the NRCS in strengthening its health programme and capacity in the country. Additionally, Norcross is helping NRCS branches in six of the most volatile states. At the onset of the floods, the Norwegian Red Cross supported the NRCS in undertaking rapid assessments alongside the ICRC and also provided financial assistance to the flood-affected population through multi-purpose cash, health screening, hygiene promotion, and the distribution of mosquito nets and hygiene kits while scaling-up Health Integrated Community Case Management (ICCM) in flood-affected areas. Both PNSs participate in in-country membership and Movement coordination.

ICRC

The ICRC operates in conflict and violence-affected areas of Nigeria, with sub-delegations in Maiduguri, Damaturu, and Mubi. Working closely with the NRCS, it aims to enhance emergency response capacities through Emergency First Aid Teams (EFAT), restore family links, and implement joint activities outlined in its nine Operational Coordination Agreements. Regular coordination meetings ensure a unified approach across Movement partners, particularly in flood response efforts.

Key Support Areas:

WATHAB:

The ICRC provides hygiene promotion, distributes aqua tabs and chlorine powder, and offers training for NRCS volunteers. Additionally, it plans to distribute essential household items, construct latrines, and support water access and purification initiatives in partnership with the Borno State Ministry of Water Resources. In

collaboration with the NRCS, it will be conducting hygiene promotion awareness sessions in Borno and Adamawa.

Economic Security:

A total of 6,200 flood-affected families will receive household items, and 5,000 families will benefit from cash assistance in Borno and Adamawa. The ICRC also supports farming households and implements cash-for-work activities.

Health:

The ICRC supports the NRCS with search and rescue, and medical evacuations, and provides PPE, body bags, and contingency medical stocks. Psychosocial support was given to 103 Ministry of Health and NRCS staff, while a two-week health campaign will reach 40,000 people across eight LGAs.

The ICRC will also support five primary healthcare centres and five mobile clinics in Maiduguri for two months, benefiting 40,000 individuals with medical supplies, nutritional aid, and psychosocial support. Two referral hospitals will receive medical supplies, and a physical rehabilitation centre will be renovated.

2.2 International Humanitarian Stakeholder capacity and response

The Interagency Emergency Preparedness and Working Group, the National Humanitarian Coordination Technical Working Group, the National Cash Working Group, various regional coordination forums in the country, and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) are the key coordination mechanisms supporting this operation. The National Emergency Management Agency oversees emergencies at the national level, while State Emergency Management Agencies manage it at the state level. This effort is closely coordinated with the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management, and Social Development, and the Federal Ministry of Health.

3. Gaps in the response

According to the [OCHA](#), the needs identified are as follows:

- **Shelter, housing, and settlements.** Flooding has forced 1.1 million people to flee their homes, adding to the already high levels of displacement in the country. Over 300,000 homes have been destroyed or damaged, creating a shelter crisis for hundreds of thousands of people. Temporary shelters are needed during the emergency response phase, while transitional shelter will be required during the recovery phase.
- **Livelihoods.** The flooding has damaged more than 164,000 hectares of farmland just before the harvests, and at a time when 32 million people in the country are facing severe food insecurity. The damage to staple foods and crops has taken away both essential food sources and vital means of livelihood. Many people are experiencing severe food insecurity in some states, with more than half a million children threatened by severe acute malnutrition. Some vulnerable groups are also at risk of resorting to negative coping mechanism to bridge the gap in food availability. Vulnerable people will need immediate humanitarian assistance to survive. Some fisherfolks reported to have lost their gear, thus requiring to be supported to regain their trade. OCHA has noted increased attack on farmers particularly in Borno, further driving more people out of farms, leading to loss of livelihood thereby creating a doubly tragedy in limiting food availability and income loss.
- **Health.** The devastating floods have exacerbated the risk of cholera spread, which has already claimed more than 603 lives and affected over 17,000 people across 36 states in the country since January 2024 according to Nigerian CDC. OCHA has reported an alarming rise in malnutrition cases in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states following floods with more than half a million children under five admitted and/or treated for acute malnutrition. The increasing burden of acute malnutrition is attributed to a combination of factors, including the surge of cholera cases following the floods and a high incidence of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), high food inflation, the lean season, a lack of sustainable livelihood opportunities and armed conflict. Funding constraints among nutrition partners have also hindered the response. Some communities reported the lack of health facilities within reasonable distances from their villages, calling for scheduled health outreaches.

- **WASH.** Water infrastructure has been severely impacted across the country. Extraction, distribution and storage systems were swept away. Additionally, ground water sources have been contaminated while sanitation facilities were destroyed thus exacerbating contamination, couple with open defecation consequently. All these have increased the risk of spread and rise in waterborne disease, more so cholera outbreak that has significantly risen.

OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

Security

- Prevailing insecurity may restrict access to the targeted population, limiting their ability to engage in livelihood activities. In turn, this limits livelihood options promoted by the appeal and necessitates the identification of alternative activities to support their needs.
- NRCS and IFRC security units will work with Nigerian government security operatives and other humanitarian security agencies, such as UNDSS and the International NGO Safety Organisation (INSO) to continuously provide security updates and advice to team members.
- The security risk register has been updated and mitigatory measures have been identified and implemented.

Capacity

- Scaling-up and strengthening support to the National Society in terms of human resources will be essential, especially in Operations, WASH, Shelter, IM, PMER, CEA, and PGI.
- Strengthening the shelter component of the National Society and the delegation is crucial. While the National Society has a shelter focal point, they also support other key sector sectors and may be overwhelmed. Additionally, there is no shelter focal point within the cluster.
- A continuous capacity gap analysis will be conducted to identify areas of need that can be filled at the national level or through the surge mechanism.

Accessibility

- Physical access is a challenge due to damage to, and/or poor infrastructure in the country.
- Damage to critical infrastructure such as roads, water sources, and power supply systems continue to pose further challenges to the restoration of normal services, healthcare, and education facilities.

FEDERATION-WIDE APPROACH

The Emergency Appeal is part of a **Federation-wide approach**, based on the response priorities of the Operating National Society and in consultation with all Federation members contributing to the response. The approach, reflected in this Operational Strategy, will ensure linkages between all response activities (including bilateral activities and activities funded domestically) and will assist in leveraging the capacities of all members of the IFRC network in the country to maximise the collective humanitarian impact.

The Federation-wide funding requirement for this Emergency Appeal comprises all support and funding to be channelled to the Operating National Society in the response to the emergency event. This includes the Operating National Society's domestic fundraising ask, the fundraising ask of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and the funding ask of the IFRC secretariat.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Vision

To enable 400,000 people affected by the floods to meet their basic humanitarian needs, support the recovery in a safe and dignified manner, and strengthen their resilience to future shocks.

Anticipated climate-related risks and adjustments in the operation

Floods and reduced access: Continued rainfall is likely, which could extend or increase displacement and create access challenges to the affected areas. The NRCS and IFRC will work with partners in defining an access strategy based on different scenarios, while utilising the range of available resources at the disposal of the humanitarian community.

Lack of funding presents a significant risk and could lead to a reduction in scale with a corresponding prioritisation of areas and activities. In the event of reduced funding, the response will prioritise multipurpose cash and the provision of safe drinking water while maintaining support for WASH and health promotion activities.

Targeting

1. People to be assisted

Data from NRCS rapid assessments conducted by volunteers in 31 branches across the country revealed that three million people so far have been affected by the floods, with more than 650,000 displaced, and 400,000 living in collective shelters, IDP camps, hosted by other communities or living in open safe grounds. A total of 211 LGAs across 31 states are impacted, with over 194,637 hectares of farmland destroyed by the floods, foreshadowing grave humanitarian consequences.

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 and transitional 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 as prevention and monitoring of protection risks.

The Emergency Appeal will cover 19 of the 31 flood-affected states and the FCT in Nigeria. Within each state, the NRCS will prioritise the most affected areas, acknowledging that the flood situation will continue to evolve. The states targeted in this appeal include Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, Bauchi, Sokoto, Kebbi, Jigawa, Zamfara, Kogi, Niger, Benue, Enugu, Anambra, Imo, Lagos, Ondo, Bayelsa, Oyo, Delta states, and the FCT. The prioritisation of the intervention areas is based on the magnitude of the impact of the floods, and the number of partners present in the areas, attempting to fill the gaps in services where they are most acute.

A total of 14,000 household (HHs) will be reached with multipurpose cash transfers in 19 states. Secondary assessments from other partners will be used as a basis. Note: In-kind food support may also be considered to supplement potential donations from local fundraising efforts. However, when multi-purpose cash is provided, in-kind food support will not be offered. The shelter response will target 5,000 HHs in 10 states with transitional shelter support, while 5,000 HHs will receive essential household items. A total of 12,000 HHs whose farms were impacted by floods will be supported with conditional cash grants to procure agricultural inputs. Health and care services will reach 67,000 HHs across 19 states and the FCT, while 30,000 HHs will be targeted with water sanitation and hygiene services.


2. Considerations for protection, gender, and inclusion, and community engagement and accountability

The inclusion of households in the targeting process will be based on meeting vulnerability criteria, prioritising people whose homes have been destroyed, people living in IDP camps with insufficient assistance, child-headed households, households headed by women and the elderly, or households whose members have completely lost their livelihoods. Activities will also address the specific needs of the elderly, children (especially those that


are unaccompanied), people with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, and marginalised groups such as refugees and undocumented migrants.

PLANNED OPERATIONS

INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE


	Shelter, Housing, and Settlements	Female > 18: 6,000	Female < 18: 12,000	CHF 929,000
		Male > 18: 4,000	Male < 18: 8,000	Total target: 30,000 people
Objective:		Provide emergency and transitional shelter support to the most vulnerable households affected by the floods.		
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment, selection, and registration of shelter and essential household items for the target population. • Distribution of emergency shelter kits to 5,000 HHs. • Shelter rehabilitation assistance to 1,000 HHs whose houses were destroyed/damaged by floods. • Procurement, distribution, and replenishment of basic household items to 5,000 households. • Procurement and distribution of shelter materials. • Procurement and distribution of shelter toolkits. • Post-distribution monitoring of shelter and distributed essential household items. • Train artisans on safe shelter and building back better. 		

	Livelihoods	Female > 18: 14,400	Female < 18: 28,800	CHF 356,000
		Male > 18: 9,600	Male < 18: 19,200	Total target: 72,000 people
Objective:		Support livelihood and food security recovery efforts for 12,000 households, among the most vulnerable groups affected by the floods.		
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection and registration of targeted farming households whose farms were destroyed. • Distribution of seeds and inputs (in-kind or cash). • Post-distribution monitoring of targeted households. • Develop links with local authorities to provide technical support to farmers. • Train volunteers on shelter and cash and voucher assistance (CVA). 		


	Multi-purpose Cash	Female > 18: 16,800	Female < 18: 33,600	CHF 808,000
		Male > 18: 11,200	Male < 18: 22,400	Total target: 84,000 people
Objective:		Provide multi-purpose cash grants to 14,000 households directly affected by the floods in targeted communities.		
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train volunteers on how to register the targeted population using Kobo collect. • Community entry and sensitisation on CVA targeting and registration. • Conduct market assessments. • Target, select, and register the targeted population. • Cash distribution and cash collection in select areas. • Conduct post-distribution monitoring. 		

HEALTH AND CARE INCLUDING WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)

(MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT/COMMUNITY HEALTH)


	Health and Care <i>(Mental Health and Psychosocial Support/Community Health/Medical Services)</i>	Female > 18: 80,400	Female < 18: 159,600	CHF 450,000
		Male > 18: 53,600	Male < 18: 106,400	Total target: 400,000 people
Objective:		Reduce the immediate health risks of 67,000 households affected by the floods.		
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train Health Action Teams on Emergency Preparedness and Response in community modules. • Train volunteers on Emergency Preparedness and Response. • Train volunteers on community-based surveillance and psychological first aid (PFA). • Produce a community case definition booklet for case identification and reporting. • Support the Disease Surveillance and Notification Officer (DSNO)'s investigation and monitoring. • Provision of epidemic surveillance and PFA at the camps and community level. • Establish community oral rehydration points. • Undertake mental health and psychosocial support to affected communities and responders. • Carry out community-based surveillance. • Establish emergency mobile cholera treatment centres to be deployed to areas with outbreaks. 		

- Train and deploy Red Cross volunteers and NDRT teams.
- Conduct monitoring visits in intervention areas.
- Procure and distribute information, education, and communication (IEC) materials.
- Procure and distribute tools and equipment for data collection, storage, and dissemination.

 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Female > 18: 36,000	Female < 18: 72,000	CHF 607,000
	Male > 18: 24,000	Male < 18: 48,000	Total target: 180,000 people
Objective:	Reduce health risks and improve access to safe water and dignity in flood-affected, community-led areas.		
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hygiene promotion and health education (based on ECV training) interventions focusing on preventing priority WASH diseases (cholera, typhoid, and other waterborne diseases) in flood conditions. • Support households and communities with water treatment for safe drinking. • Procure, distribute, and replenish WASH purification consumables. • Procure and distribute dignity kits to affected women and girls. • Rehabilitate strategic community water points. • Conduct disinfection of cholera affected households. • Conduct water infrastructure assessments. • Establish WASH committees in select affected areas. • Produce IEC materials for Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) awareness, disease prevention, and early diagnosis. • Conduct road shows and mass campaigns to create awareness on disease prevention and treatments. • Engage school children on child hygiene and sanitation transformation. • Conduct disinfection of cholera affected households using disinfectants, back sprayers, and PPE. • Ensure adequate coordination with all actors to avoid duplication of efforts. 		

PROTECTION AND PREVENTION


(PROTECTION, GENDER, AND INCLUSION (PGI), COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CEA), MIGRATION, RISK REDUCTION, CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND RECOVERY, ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, EDUCATION)

 Protection, Gender, and Inclusion	Female > 18: 72,000	Female < 18: 144,000	CHF 6,000
	Male > 18: 48,000	Male < 18: 96,000	Total target: 360,000 people

Objective:	Promote and mainstream gender and diversity in the operations and ensure that safeguarding policies are in place while responding to the needs of flood-affected communities.
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and prioritise needs based on vulnerabilities and capacities. • Train volunteers on the DAPS framework, PSEA, and PGI. • Print and distribute fliers/posters for CEA feedback mechanisms and SGBV referral pathways. • Include a PGI lens in the selection criteria for vulnerable populations. • Create safe spaces and access for women and girls. • Sensitise community members, community leaders, and stakeholders on prevention and response to SGBV in target communities. • Establish referral pathways for sensitive cases and to close the feedback loop.


 Community Engagement and Accountability	Female > 18: 72,000	Female < 18: 144,000	CHF 38,000
	Male > 18: 48,000	Male < 18: 9,6000	Total target: 360,000 people

Objective	Ensure that people and communities are heard and participate throughout the programme cycle.
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct community entry and advocacy. • Organise CEA training/workshops for volunteers. • Include CEA in initial assessments. • Establish or strengthen existing feedback systems to collect, review, and respond to the concerns of communities. • Widely advertise communication channels. • Create awareness through preferred communication channels. • Conduct participatory approaches with affected persons and stakeholders to co-create adaptative strategies and recovery. • Document case studies. • Measure how communities trust RCRC services.

 Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery	Female > 18: 1,200	Female < 18: 2,400	CHF 210,000
	Male > 18: 800	Male < 18: 1,600	Total target: 6,000 people
Objective:	Promote resilience building through risk reduction and climate change adaptation and mitigation in affected communities.		
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy NDRTs to support the worst affected states. 		

- Train volunteers in DRR approaches that can be passed on to community members.
- Support operationalisation of the EOC.
- Procure rescue boats for the worst flood-affected states.
- Procure vehicles for the flood response.
- Encourage sustainable land use practices through the adoption of climate smart agriculture and agro-forestry.
- Engage in collaborative efforts (stakeholders).
- Track risk events.
- Conduct refresher training of field-based staff.

Enabling approaches

 National Society Strengthening	Female > 18: 40,200	Female < 18: 199,800	CHF 916,000
	Male > 18: 26,800	Male < 18: 133,200	Total target: 400,000 people
Objective:	Ensure the NRCS is prepared to respond effectively to emerging crises and execute their auxiliary role to the public authorities in disaster risk management within the country.		
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity strengthening of NRCS branch health and disaster management officers. • Strengthen the NRCS's supply chain management and warehousing capacity. • Rapid deployment of the NDRT to provide leadership and operational support at the branch level. • Support the National Society in addressing self-assessed gaps to strengthen its mandate and capabilities for emergency response and disaster preparedness. • Enhance the financial management capacity of NRCS branches in the target states. • Improve PMER/IM capacity at both the national and branch levels. • Provide IT/information management support. • Provide leadership and strategic planning training to senior management and branch managers to enhance their ability to lead localised flood response efforts, focusing on resource mobilisation, decision-making, and coordination with local authorities. • Ensure volunteer insurance and support. • Procure three vehicles to enhance mobility for the flood response effort. 		



Coordination and Partnerships

Female > 18: **10**

Female < 18: **NA**

CHF 79,000

Male > 18: **15**

Male < 18: **NA**

Total target: 25

Objective:

Provide technical and operational complementarity among the IFRC's membership and ICRC and ensure that Movement cooperation is enhanced through cooperation with external partners.

Priority Actions:

Membership Coordination

- Consolidate and harmonise the multilateral and bilateral support provided to the NRCS through a Federation-wide approach.
- Apply Federation-wide planning, monitoring, and reporting with the NRCS in the lead, with the IFRC providing strategic coordination support.
- Hold coordination meetings for in-country RCRC partners.
- Organise virtual coordination meetings for RCRC partners supporting the operation but with no in-country presence.
- Ensure continued engagement through a dedicated coordinator for Membership Coordination.

Engagement with external partners


- Represent the IFRC network at various external forums involving other stakeholders (authorities, donor community, humanitarian community), including the potential deployment of a liaison officer to ensure that representation is adequate.
- Accompany and support the NRCS in enhancing dialogue with the government and other relevant stakeholders.

Movement Cooperation

- Promote a Movement-wide approach, as well as support to the NRCS, wherever possible.

Communications

- Develop key messages for the Flood Appeal.
- Conduct five audiovisual missions to the affected states across geopolitical zones during the disaster, response, and post-response.
- Produce communication assets, including photo and video stories to be shared on social media, web articles, factsheets, and case study documents.

 IFRC Secretariat Services	Female > 18: 40,200	Female < 18: 199,800	CHF 603,000
	Male > 18: 26,800	Male < 18: 133,200	Total target: 400,000
Objective:	Ensure the IFRC operates as one organisation, delivering what it promises to the NRCS and volunteers while leveraging the strengths of the communities being served, achieving maximum impact with efficiency.		
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the in-country structure responsible for the operations. • Train staff on fire prevention and combat. • Conduct monitoring visits. • Provide communications support that enhances engagement. • Provide support for resource mobilisation. • Recruit and deploy key staff needed to support operations in the country: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Programme Coordinator ○ IM Delegate ○ PMER Officer 		

Risk management

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
Insecurity and conflicts	High	High	Security and risk management measures should be implemented to ensure that staff and volunteers are not subjected to increased risk because of insecurity and local conflicts in some affected areas. The current context should be assessed to gain a clear understanding of the situation before accessing communities.
Cross-border dam water release. Authorities in Cameroon plan to release water from the Alua dam. Communities along the Benue river are at risk due to rising water levels, which are expected to cause further displacement of people.	High	High	The NRCS will continue monitoring the situation and be ready to scale-up. The number of people in need may increase, necessitating new funding to provide the necessary support.
Cholera outbreaks in flood-affected states	High	High	The NRCS adopted measures to ensure the continued sensitisation of communities on waterborne diseases. There is a planned response in states affected by cholera.
Lack of funding	Medium	Medium	Build a prioritisation of activities by location. Ensure, using CEA, that the Movement can communicate with

			communities on any prioritisation/ targeting required.
Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)	High	High	<p>Congested conditions in temporary shelters (community and school halls) increase the likelihood of SGBV as privacy and security is compromised.</p> <p>Measures will be put in place to ensure that staff and volunteers adhere to the “Do no harm” principle while working with affected populations. Additionally, awareness raising will be conducted in affected communities to prevent SGBV, and referral pathways will be mapped and communicated for survivors to access support.</p>
Reduced access due to infrastructure damage may lead to higher operational costs or delays in delivering assistance to targeted communities.	High	Medium	Seek alternative routes and means to reach affected communities.

Quality and accountability

The PMER unit of the NRCS, with support from the IFRC Abuja Delegation PMER, will conduct regular and rigorous monitoring of the appeal to ensure that response activities are conducted efficiently and effectively. Monitoring activities will be conducted with the support of the headquarters and branch response teams. The PMER will ensure the quality of assessments, monitor selection of the targeted population, distribution of items to households, cash assistance, health and hygiene promotion activities, and conduct post-distribution monitoring of the distributed items and cash. Shelter assistance will be closely monitored to ensure the quality of support to the targeted population. The entire operation will be monitored and reported on timely basis by the different units and levels of the NRCS. A lessons learned workshop will be conducted at the end of the operation to document lessons, and in particular, to review and analyse the key interventions of the response, identify challenges, areas for improvement, and best practices through the insights of participants on the strategic and operational coordination of the appeal/response, and to generate actionable recommendations for improving preparedness, response, and long-term resilience, including specific interventions that address identified gaps in the operation. The appeal will also incorporate the lessons learned workshop, post-distribution monitoring, and final reports of previous flood appeals (DREF and Emergency Appeal) in Nigeria to ensure that the gaps noticed during previous appeals are avoided. The PMER unit is proposing an internal post-implementation review or evaluation to **strengthen** the learning component of the appeal.

Shelter, Housing, and Settlements: Provide emergency and transitional shelter support to the most vulnerable households affected by the floods.	% of the targeted population living in safe transitional shelters that support essential household and livelihood activities with dignity	7.5%
	# of artisans trained on safe shelter and building back better	500

	# of houses rehabilitated	1,000
	# of households provided with one-off conditional cash/for the purchase of essential household items	1,000
	# of households reached with shelter materials enabling them to construct temporary shelters	5,000
Livelihoods: Support recovery efforts in livelihoods and food security for 6,000 households (among the most vulnerable groups) affected by floods.	# of HHs reached with livelihood assistance	12,000
Multi-purpose Cash: Provide multi-purpose cash grants to 14,000 households directly affected by the floods in targeted communities.	# of households that received cash for basic needs after being identified and processed for transfers	14,000
	# of volunteers trained on cash redemption procedures	500
	% of households receiving cash from the RCRC that were satisfied with the assistance provided	85%
Health and Care: Reduce the immediate health risks of 67,000 households affected by the floods.	# of volunteers trained in Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) and PFA support	1,200
	# of people reached through ECV and PFA support	60,000
	# of people reached through hygiene promotion campaigns	400,000
	# of people provided with PSS	60,000
WASH: Reduce health risks and improve access to safe water and dignity in community-led flood-affected areas.	# of households reached through WASH assistance	10,000
	% of the targeted population who state they are satisfied with their access to water and sanitation facilities	85%
	% of the targeted population with access to sufficient safe water that meet Sphere and WHO standards on quantity and quality	10,000
	# of volunteers trained on WASH	1,200
	# of rehabilitated water points	120
PGI: Promote and mainstream gender and diversity in the operations and ensure that safeguarding policies are in place while responding to the needs of flood-affected communities.	% of the targeted population reached with PGI/SGBV awareness	90%
	% of staff and volunteers oriented on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)	100%
	# of women and girls who receive dignity kits	10,000
	# of safe spaces created providing access to women and girls	5
CEA: Ensure that people and communities are heard and participate in the programme cycle.	% of staff and volunteers working on the operation who have been trained on CEA	100%
	% of queries/feedback received through the established feedback mechanisms that were responded to and that closed the feedback loop	100%
	% of sampled community members who say they are satisfied with the support received from the RCRC	85%
Risk Reduction: Promote resilience building through risk reduction and climate change adaptation and mitigation in affected communities.	# of volunteers trained in DRR	100
	# of community resilience committees established	10
National Society Strengthening:	# of NDRTs deployed to flood-affected areas	40

Ensure the NRCS is prepared to respond effectively to emerging crises and execute their auxiliary role to the public authorities in disaster risk management within the country.	# of branch officers and volunteers trained in emergency response	2,500
	# of branches implementing the new inventory management system	10
	% of self-assessed gaps addressed with documented action plans	80%
	# of financial management workshops conducted	3
	# of volunteers insured	3,000
	# of senior management and branch managers trained in resource mobilisation, leadership, and strategic planning	65
	# of PMER/IM training sessions conducted for national and branch staff	3
Coordination and Partnerships: Provide technical and operational complementarity among the IFRC's membership and ICRC and ensure Movement cooperation is enhanced through cooperation with external partners.	# of external partnerships supporting the National Society in the response	20
	# of regular coordination mechanisms with all Movement partners	8
IFRC Secretariat Services: Ensure the IFRC operates as one organisation, delivering what it promises to the NRCS and volunteers while leveraging the strengths of the communities being served, achieving maximum impact with efficiency.	# of updated security assessments by the state	4

FUNDING REQUIREMENT

Federation-wide funding requirement*



**For more information on Federation-wide funding requirement, refer to the section: Federation-wide Approach*

Breakdown of the IFRC secretariat funding requirement

OPERATING STRATEGY

MDRNG041 - NIGERIA - Floods Operation

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Planned Operations	3,404,000
Shelter and Basic Household Items	929,000
Livelihoods	356,000
Multi-purpose Cash	808,000
Health	450,000
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	607,000
Protection, Gender, and Inclusion,	6,000
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery	210,000
Community Engagement and Accountability	38,000
Enabling Approaches	1,598,000
Coordination and Partnerships	79,000
Secretariat Services	603,000
National Society Strengthening	916,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	5,002,000

All amounts in Swiss francs (CHF)

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

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Reference



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- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)