

6 MONTHS OPERATION UPDATE

Nigeria | Floods



Pictorial view of NRCS volunteers during a floods impact assessment in Lokoja, Kogi state Nigeria. Picture credits Balade/IFRC

<p>Emergency appeal No: MDRNG034 Emergency appeal launched: 21/10/2022. Operational Strategy published: 28/12/2022</p>	<p>Glide No: XX-2014-123456-XXX</p>
<p>Operation update: 6 Months Update Date of issue: 25/09/2023</p>	<p>The timeframe covered by this update: From 03/01/2023 – 31/07/2023</p>
<p>Revised Operation timeframe: 14 months 22/10/2022 - 31/12/2023</p>	<p>Number of people being assisted: 500,000 people (833.333 Households)</p>
<p>Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 13,000,000 (CHF11 million through the IFRC Secretariat)</p>	<p>DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 245,622</p>

To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 11,000,000, is 29 per cent funded. NRCS is focusing in providing recovery assistance and scale up readiness for the incoming 2023 flood season. For that reason, an extension of the appeal until the end of the year is sought.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

The 2022 Nigeria floods is believed to be the worst flood the country has experienced in at least a decade, with a widespread impact in 33 of the country's 36 states damaged homes, and infrastructure, destroying farmland and displacing people from their communities. According to reports as of October 8, 2022, about 2.8 million individuals were impacted by the flood, at least 6,123 lives were lost, and more than 2,500 people sustained injuries. An estimated two million people fled while others were evacuated from high-risk locations, taking just what they could carry with them and ended up in extremely poor conditions with inadequate safeguards, exposing them to protection concerns. After several months, a high number among those affected are still in need of food, shelter, water, sanitation, and support to rebuild their livelihoods.

The medium-term impact includes the risks of epidemics (Nigeria has already experienced a spike in cholera this year), respiratory diseases, malnutrition, and protection. Furthermore, the country went through economic hurdles, due to the massive losses in trade, food production, and livelihoods, which have impacted the most vulnerable parts of the population, of which 19.4 million are already experiencing one of the most severe food insecurity crises in Africa.

In addition to the above, the prospect of an intense *El Nino* looms over Nigeria, with mixed forecasts of a drier than usual season at start, but with potential for torrential rains as we move towards the end of the rainy season. For that purpose, there is a need to reinstate NRCS readiness to act in advance of this hazard, taking early actions to reduce the impact of this event.

Severity of humanitarian conditions

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

The country was affected in multiple ways. Notably goods, such as food and fuel, could not reach their destinations, as trucks and trains were stuck for weeks, resulting into market supply disruption that had a greater impact on the already high rate of inflation (22.22%). Currently, people in the affected communities are still finding it difficult to maintain their livelihoods, as they are in the process of recovering their farms, livestock, and shops.

Impact on physical and mental well-being.

High-intensity rainfall in regions with poor drainage led to flash floods, particularly in urban areas. In addition, heavy rainfall led to high water levels in dams, necessitating the release of water downstream. The strength of these events have impacted many lives and injured thousands of people. Poor sanitation increased the risk of contamination of water for domestic use. Cases of diarrhea are rife among populations using such highly contaminated waters. In the BAY (Borno, Adamawa and Yobe) states of Nigeria spikes in cholera have been observed. Furthermore, cases of respiratory diseases are on the rise, including an outbreak of Diphtheria. The public health system, especially in the rural areas has been severely affected, and is unable to provide care to the ill. Obviously, for those that have not yet recovered their shelter and livelihoods, mental health well-being is an issue.

Risks & vulnerabilities

The [Nigeria Hydrological Services Agency \(NIHSA\)](#) 2023 Annual Flood Outlook (AFO), predicted that 199 Local Government Areas (LGAs) are at high risk from July to September, and 72 LGAs in the months of October and November. States located along the coast are at high risk of coastal flooding due to rise in sea level and tidal surge, which can negatively impact agriculture. Owing to poor drainage systems, cities may experience flash and urban floods.

Summary of response

National Society response capacity

▪ National Society Capacity and Ongoing Response

The Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) has branches in all 36 states and the Federal capital territory (FCT) with more than 800,000 volunteers across the country. Across the country, 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 a hygiene promotion service to displaced people living in camps and other settlements.

Since August 2022, the NRCS has implemented early actions and readiness under a DREF operation (anticipatory pillar). A DREF grant of CHF 245,622 has covered early action in 3 states (Cross River, Jigawa, Kebbi), and response activities in two states (Cross River and Jigawa). The early action activities include training of volunteers on disaster management, first aid, psychosocial first aid, Community Engagement & Accountability (CEA), Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA). Community engagement meetings with stakeholders and NRCS branches have been conducted. In Cross River and Jigawa, the NRCS identified beneficiaries (1,000 households), who received cash assistance of NGN 31,500 apiece.

The NRCS is also responding to the food insecurity crisis in the North-West and North-Central states of the country, under the IFRC's Africa Regional [Africa Hunger Crisis Appeal](#). The planned activities under this 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 Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) paid through financial service providers.

The International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) is collaborating with the NRCS and authorities in the state Ministries of Health in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe States to respond to the ongoing cholera outbreak and is monitoring the situation in other parts of the country.

The IFRC is supporting NRCS to respond to the countries' Diphtheria outbreak, which has peaked in July and August 2023, with funding from the DREF. Activities consist of community engagement and health prevention, as well as support to the government's vaccination campaign.

▪ Capacity and Response at National Level

The National Emergency Management Agency coordinates emergencies at national level while the State Emergency Management Agencies at the states level. There is close collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social development and the Federal Ministry of Health. 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.

International capacity and response

▪ Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

IFRC Membership

The IFRC secretariat has an established delegation in Abuja, Nigeria, providing support to NRCS in preparedness, response, and longer-term programmes. In recent years, the IFRC supported the NRCS in rolling out a country-wide response to COVID-19, as well as other epidemics, such as cholera. Furthermore, since 2021 the IFRC is 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, allowing the National Society to conduct the necessary readiness activities. In this response, the IFRC will continue to provide technical and operational coordination to the NRCS through its operations team.

The IFRC secretariat will ensure a coordinated Federation-wide approach for this flood response. The British Red Cross (BRC) is in-country and integrated under the IFRC secretariat, providing technical support in different sectoral areas, while the Italian Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross are also closely coordinating their support for the NRCS with the IFRC. Existing membership coordination mechanisms will be used to coordinate the Federation-wide approach.

ICRC

The ICRC has an office in Abuja and is operational in armed conflict and other Situations of Violence (OSV) affected areas of the country. It also has sub delegations in Port Harcourt, Maiduguri, Jos, and Yola. Regular movement coordination meetings are ongoing as part of movement coordination mechanism, ensuring a coordinated movement approach to support the NRCS in preparedness, readiness, and response efforts. 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 partners activities in the targeted states, 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.

▪ 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, The Northeast Coordination Forum, The Northwest Coordination Forum, and Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) are the coordination mechanisms that are available to support the operation. The National Emergency Management Agency coordinates emergencies at national level while the State Emergency Management Agencies at the state level. There is close collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social development and the Federal Ministry of Health.

NRCS Response Activities

At the onset of the flooding, 5,000 volunteers were drafted across the country to the affected communities where the impact of the flooding was severe. The volunteers provided support to the communities through provision of Psychosocial first aid to victims of flooding, First Aid provision and Search and Rescue by Emergency First Aid Teams (EFAT). As part of Restoring Family Links (RFL) activities and at the sensitization stage, messages were spread to create awareness among local communities of potential risks that the floods could have in leading to family separation and means to ensure that precautions are taken beforehand. NRCS also supported with the management of IDP camps in the Central and Southern states of Nigeria, i.e., Cross River, Anambra, Delta, Bayelsa, Kogi State during the heat of the flooding.

The NRCS implemented emergency response activities in Anambra, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Jigawa, Kogi, Lagos, Niger, and Taraba state. Due to the funding limitations, NRCS decided to focus its activities on cash and voucher assistance, in-kind food, and Non-Food Items (NFI) distribution. Clear criteria for selection and registration of beneficiaries was set in place with the support of IFRC teams. The NRCS also supported the efforts of the National Emergency Management Agencies through their state bodies (SEMA) in the distribution of items to the most affected persons within the communities. Below is a summary of activities to date (further details in the sectors' page):

- Initially 500 households were targeted for multipurpose cash transfers in Cross River state of which 486 received the sum of fifty thousand (50,000) naira to meet basic household needs as part of the **Anticipatory Action DREF**.

- 900 households received in-kind food and NFI in Delta and Kogi state (450 in each state). The food and NFI included Rice 25kg, Garri 25Kg, Beans 30Kg, Red oil (4 litres), and a 25 litres Jerrican each.
- 10,087 additional households received cash assistance in eight (8) states of Anambra, Bayelsa, Cross River, Jigawa, Kogi, Lagos, Niger, and Taraba. The NRCS was able to test-run its prepaid cards in Anambra and Niger states, and it was successful.
- The NRCS have registered an additional 4,500 beneficiaries for cash distribution in Benue, Delta, and Taraba state (1,500 households in each state), and 2,500 households in Anambra and Niger states (1,250 each). The total of 7,000 households have received cash assistance in the month of August 2023. Funds have been transferred to the FSP and prepaid cards have been produced for the states mentioned.
- Mapping of water points for rehabilitation has been conducted in 4 states (Anambra, Delta, Jigawa, and Kogi). The Surge WASH officer on deployment worked with the NRCS counterpart and selected 180 volunteers (45 per state) who were trained in WaSH facility assessment/mapping and rehabilitation.
- The procurement of 8,000 WaSH items including buckets, jerricans and aqua tabs was done and prepositioned in the four states for distribution.

In all the above activities, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) activities were mainstreamed with trained volunteers. The NRCS developed sensitization materials on the flood prevention and early warning signals, and trained beneficiaries on PGI.

Activities to be completed.

- Procurement of additional 4,000 WaSH NFI;
- Contracting of contractors for the rehabilitation of 50 water points in the selected states is complete with the procurement of spare parts initiated.
- An international procurement for 1000 shelter kits and 1000 tarpaulins is ongoing with expected delivery in the month September 2023.
- Contractors have been identified to undertake rehabilitation of 100 damaged shelters in Delta state.

Media Stories carried in line with NRCS Flood Response include:

- <https://punchng.com/red-cross-donates-n25m-to-criver-flood-victims/>
- <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2022/12/nigerian-red-cross-commences-distribution-of-food-items-to-flood-victims-in-kogi/>
- <https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/more-news/561603-red-cross-seeks-help-for-flood-victims-in-edo.html?tztc=1>
- https://von.gov.ng/_trashed-8/
- <https://guardian.ng/news/flooding-red-cross-begins-relief-materials-distribution-to-1-350-victims-in-kogi/>
- https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MNld0VVI-dSILgwBVvnpWUwp_MGjLsFn/view?usp=share_link
- https://drive.google.com/file/d/10hXgvkv1K1BTopdAGnUCM3Y8mZCSjbGJ/view?usp=share_link
- https://drive.google.com/file/d/1g_EGnnMLfgllwPhHvnA8mf4BFS_wYpaj/view?usp=share_link

- https://drive.google.com/file/d/1n01Jiwsey0CoKhFQTjrd62ivs4KYelYF/view?usp=share_link

Needs Analysis

As the floods receded, affected populations worry about returning to their homes and rebuilding their damaged shelters and restarting their livelihoods. In most areas where the multisectoral needs assessment was conducted by the NRCS, people reported having basic needs and livelihood activities as top priority. This is followed by the need to be assisted in rebuilding their homes and having access to good water, sanitation, and hygiene materials. In some communities, the population solicited for assistance in the rehabilitation of non-functioning water points and the provision of boreholes where there was none. Observed also, is the need for protection against water borne diseases and vectors as many affected persons complained of increase in the rate of malaria and skin infections.

Operational Risk Assessment

The 2023 general elections in Nigeria imposed a barrier to program implementation. Pre-election violence and demonstrations were witnessed in some parts of the country, that was of great concern for programme implementation. Security reports also highlighted areas of high risk and advised for caution and vigilance. To react to the trending situation, the IFRC/NRCS and BRC agreed to conduct activities based on priority in the first two weeks of February, and to suspend other activities till the elections are over by the third week of March 2023. Activities resumed towards the end of March 2023. Cash distribution activities resumed in Anambra, Bayelsa, Cross River, Kogi, Niger, Lagos, and Taraba states. The FSPs are also able to disburse cash (directly) and by use of prepaid cards to the project participants.

In addition, the apex bank (Central Bank of Nigeria) redesigned the Nigerian currency and issued a policy on the withdrawal of same by private and corporate organisations that places a limit on withdrawals. The old currency was swapped with the new ones on the 10 of February 2023. Limited amounts of the new cash were made available to the banks for dispensing. This whole scenario tremendously affected business and economic activities and generated chaos in the country with demonstrations in many places. The financial service providers (FSPs) were largely affected as they could no longer withdraw more than 5 million naira in a week. The implication of this on IFRC/NRCS operation was huge as the FSPs could not afford enough cash to support CVA and other activities.

To mitigate the challenges posed by the new Central Bank of Nigeria policy, IFRC/NRCS held meetings with the financial service providers (United Bank for Africa and First Bank of Nigeria) and agreed to introduce electronic transfers where beneficiaries will be issued prepaid cards, and of which the transfers will be initiated centrally by the financial service providers. To ensure efficient encashment activities, the FSPs also agreed to mobilize their case agents in the distribution locations.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Changes and Amendments

The Floods Operation was significantly impacted by major political and economic challenges in the country. These major shifts created a situation where humanitarian services delivery across the country was hampered. Of particular importance were the change in monetary policy by the Central Bank of Nigeria with the introduction of new Naira notes and short deadlines for members of the public to deposit old notes. This situation created was further exacerbated by the lack of new notes in circulation. The introduction of the cashless policy accompanied by stringent withdrawal limits for the business and individuals further created bottlenecks for ongoing cash transfer programmes, since more than 60% of the Flood operation is mainly focused on cash operations. The Presidential and Governorate

elections, which would see a change in the Presidency and Government also created a cautionary environment that reduced operational capacity, especially towards the elections.

Given the above, some activities were delayed, especially those related with rehabilitation and international procurements.

As Nigeria is amidst the rainy season, and the projections that the situation could become dire towards September to November (after a drier than usual start of season), there is also a need to upgrade readiness and maintain operational capacity. Therefore, the decision to extend the Flood operation until the December 2023.

Other changes in the operation are noted below:

- Food items were procured and distributed in Delta and Kogi state because markets were not functioning at the onset of the flooding and access to food items was difficult.
- Funds earmarked for shelter activities are channelled into procurement of shelter kits and tarpaulins as part of prepositioning towards 2023 floods anticipatory action. Delta state is the only state selected to benefit from shelter intervention among the four states initially selected. Also, NRCS will not conduct rehabilitation of shelters that are on water ways or flooded areas as these are in the areas which will likely be impacted by predicted 2023 floods.
- The procurement of 5 water purification kits was halted due to the cumbersome nature of the procurement and the consideration that the kit can only be maximally utilised at the time of displacement where IDP are dwelling in camps.
- There is a pressing demand from the Kogi state chapter of the NRCS to procure flying boats for floods operation in the state. The process for the procurement of 2 boats have been initiated and can be absorbed through savings from the water purification kits.
- The introduction of electronic payment via the use of prepaid cards was made. This is a solution to the cash crunch situation imposed by the CBN policy.

Update on the Strategy

A major change was made to accommodate the response activities in Delta and Kogi state where it was difficult for affected persons and communities to access food and non-food commodities because of the impact of the floods on the market. The markets were flooded, roads and bridges were washed away making food availability and access more difficult in the localities. The NRCS decided to distribute in-kind in Delta and Kogi as against the initial plan to distribute cash in the two states, thanks to a donation of 50 million naira from the Major Oil Marketers Organisation of Nigeria (MOMAN) and a donation of 30 tons of beans from the ICRC. The items distributed include rice 25kg, beans 30kg, garri 25kg, red oil 4 litres, and one 25 litres jerrican. The items were procured by the donation from MOMAN and ICRC.

Additionally, the NRCS distributed 50,000 naira in cash in Cross River state as opposed to the anticipated distribution of 31,500 naira in three tranches. This means that the next cash transfer amount will be 44,500 naira, to be distributed in one tranche amounting to a total of 94,500 naira per household in two tranches. The reason is to enable households to be able to provide more basic needs at the point where the impact of the floods was overwhelming, the balance of 3 tranches will be provided in the next tranche. Due to paucity of funds, the three tranches initially planned was reviewed to two tranches making it possible for beneficiaries to receive NGN 61,000 each. A top up of NGN 11,000 was done for 500 beneficiaries in Cross River state and each of the beneficiaries received the total sum of NGN61,000 in two separate tranches.

As the impact of the floods increases, the NRCS reviewed and updated the list of the targeted states and the activities to be implemented in the states. Two additional states (Bauchi and Oyo) were included to the initial 18 making a total of 20 flood affected states. The activities are prioritised in this order:

Multipurpose Cash Transfer (MPCT): MPCT is being implemented in 11 states - Adamawa, Anambra, Bayelsa, Borno, Cross River, Imo, Jigawa, Katsina, Lagos, Niger, and Oyo. A total of 14,850 beneficiaries targeted in the 11 states (1,350 per state).

In-Kind Food Aid and NFI: Nine (9) states were selected to benefit from in-kind food aid and NFI. A total of 12,150 households have benefited from this intervention (1,350 per state). The states include: - Akwa Ibom, Bauchi, Benue, Delta, Kebbi, Kogi, Taraba, Rivers, Yobe.

Shelter: Six (6) states have been selected for the provision of shelter for completely damaged houses. 1,800 households will benefit from this (300 per state). These states are Anambra, Kebbi, Niger, Oyo, Rivers, and Taraba. Currently, shelter renovation activity is ongoing in Delta state, talks have been held, and commitments made with the Delta state government who pledge to construct heavy drainages in selected areas to divert the floods. 100 households have been selected to benefit from the shelter renovation in Delta state and this includes severely damaged and partially damaged houses. The Delta state branch of the NRCS have submitted quotations from the contractors who were selected to conduct the rehabilitation work. Furthermore, funds meant for the rehabilitation of shelters were diverted to the procurement of shelter kits that will be used as prepositioning materials for anticipatory action towards the 2023 floods.


WaSH – The rehabilitation of water points will be done in all the shelter states except River's state. 200 damaged water points are targeted for repairs. The KIT 5 water treatment equipment will be stationed in Kogi state and will be moved to the location where it is most needed.

The IFRC trained 16 staff of the NRCS from four branches on WaSH facility mapping and rehabilitation. The trained staff include 4 National Disaster Response Team (NDRT), 4 PMER personnels, 4 WaSH focal points, and 4 Health Coordinators. The trained staff have cascaded the training to 72 volunteers (18 per state) in Anambra, Delta, Kogi, and Jigawa state. The trained NRCS staff and volunteers worked together to identify WaSH facilities, conduct technical assessments of the water points, and submitted budgets for rehabilitation. The NRCS and IFRC procurement units jointly supported with the identification of contractors through a bid process. The procurement of materials is ongoing, and the rehabilitation will follow thereafter.

The NRCS could not continue with the deployment of KIT 5 water purification equipment because of the delays encountered during implementation coupled with the fact that displaced persons who were in camps have returned into the communities. The best use of the kit is in areas where displaced persons are clustered.

DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

Strategic Sectors of Intervention

 Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Female > 18:	Female < 18:
	Male > 18:	Male < 18:

Objective: *Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions*

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	% of target population living in transitional shelter that is safe and enables essential household and livelihoods activities to be undertaken with dignity	ND	90%
	# of staff and volunteers who completed training in emergency shelter and emergency household items	88	270
	# of houses rehabilitated	0	500
	# of households provided with one-off conditional cash/for purchase of NFIs	0	4,500
	# of households reached with shelter materials to enable them to erect temporary shelters	0	1,800

The NRCS had selected six states to benefit from shelter intervention which will be targeted at two sets of participants. The beneficiaries with severely damaged houses will be assisted with the sum of 200,000 naira while those with moderately destroyed houses will benefit from shelter materials not more than 150,000 naira based on the level of impact. The selected states include Anambra, Bayelsa, Cross Rivers, Delta, Jigawa and Kogi states.

After a feasibility review was conducted, the NRCS resolved to conduct shelter activities in one of the selected states (Delta). 100 beneficiaries will be supported to have their damaged shelters rehabilitated. The beneficiaries were Identified, and the rehabilitation work will be conducted based on the level of damage on the shelters.

1,000 Shelter tool kits and Tarpaulin packs are being procured to support 1,000 households for immediate and anticipatory response for the 2023 Floods. The tool kits and tarpaulins will be delivered in September 2023



Livelihoods

Female > 18:	Female < 18:
Male > 18:	Male < 18:


Objective: *Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore, and strengthen their livelihoods*

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	# of volunteers trained in VSLA methodology, financial literacy, and business development plans	-	270
	# of self-help groups trained in VSLA methodology, financial literacy, and business development plans	-	90

900 beneficiaries in Delta and Kogi states benefited from in-kind food aid. The launch of the activity was conducted by the President of the Nigerian Red Cross Society in Delta state, and the Secretary General of the Nigerian Red Cross in Kogi state. The ceremony was largely attended by the representatives of the National Emergency Management Committee (NEMA), State Emergency Management Committee (SEMA), local government officials, media crew and community people.

900 households were targeted and all of them were present and received their food parcels. The food parcels were courtesy of a donation from the ICRC of 30MT of beans and N50 million by the Major Oil Marketers Organisation of Nigeria (MOMAN) which was used to purchase the balance of food items to make a full food basket. The Universal Parcel Service (UPS) also contributed to logistics, and they conveyed the items to the destinations (Delta and Kogi state) for distribution as part of support to the Floods operation.

The training of volunteers on VSLA methodology and financial literacy, and the formation of self-help groups will happen as more funding is received and will be reported subsequently.

 Multi-purpose Cash		Female > 18: 257	Female < 18:
		Male > 18: 229	Male < 18:
Objective:	<i>Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of households that received cash for basic needs after being identified and processed for transfer	9,637	18,360
	# of volunteers trained on cash redemption procedures	240	540
	% households receiving cash from RCRC that were satisfied with assistance provided	98%	80%

A total of 9,637 households were reached with Multi-Purpose Cash (MPC) grants in Cross River, Bayelsa, Niger, Kogi, Taraba, Anambra, Jigawa, and Lagos states (*see table 1*). However, due to paucity of funds, the three tranches for the first batch of beneficiaries in Cross River state has been reviewed to two tranches. The Multi-Purpose Cash assistance is meant to support households to provide for their daily needs and livelihood. Community engagement and accountability activities will be done to remind communities of the agreed disbursement and the balance remaining.

Table 1: Breakdown of cash distribution in targeted states.

State	Target (HHs)	Actual	Amount per Beneficiary	Outstanding Tranches
Anambra	1500	250	30,500	1
Bayelsa (UNICEF support)	3,500	3,381	30,000	0
Cross River	500		50,000	1
		500	11,000	
	1,000	1,000	30,500	
Jigawa	1,500	500	30,500	1
Kogi	1,500	1,050	30,500	0
Lagos	1,206	1,206	31,500	0
Niger	1500	250	30,500	1
Taraba	1,500	1,500	30,500	1
	13,706	9,637		

Beneficiaries have been selected, registered in some outstanding targeted states (*see table 2*), and will receive cash assistance in the month of August 2023.

Table 2: Showing registered beneficiaries for cash distribution.

State	Target Beneficiaries
Anambra	1,250
	1,500

Benue	
Delta	1,500
Niger	1,250
Taraba	1,500
Jigawa	1000
Total	8,000

Post Distribution Monitoring

Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) assessment for the floods multi-purpose cash assistance was conducted in Bayelsa state within the timeframe of 5 to 12 of July 2023. The post Distribution monitoring survey was designed to assess if the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) multi-purpose cash assistance was effective and the extent to which the proposed cash modality and community engagement were relevant and appropriate in responding to the presented risks for the vulnerable households (project coherence/ community participation). Additionally, the PDM assessed the degree to which gender and community engagement strategies were effective in reaching differential results for women, men, girls, and boys in flood risk vulnerable populations (gender and inclusion component). Lastly, the PDM highlighted the implementation lessons and recommendations for improving the design of the flood response using humanitarian cash transfer (way forward). The core findings from the PDM were mostly based on a quantitative survey of 400 households. The sample size was randomly drawn from the 3,496 registered cash transfer beneficiaries in the targeted communities of Bayelsa state (see table 3 below). The exercise was conducted by trained Nigeria Red Cross volunteers who explained the purpose of the survey, the time required to complete it, asked for informed consent from the participants and collected households' data using data collection tool that was developed in collaboration with UNICEF. Pre-testing of the interview guide was done, and adjustments were made after validation. The process verified beneficiaries' experience, action taken, and associated impact of cash transfers. Data was collected electronically using Kobo Collect software installed on mobile phones.

Table 3: Breakdown of sample size and number of respondents by LGAs and communities.

POST DISTRIBUTION MONITORING SAMPLE SIZE

LGA	Community	Number of Respondent			
		Male	Female	People With Disability	
				Male	Female
Yenagoa	Biseni	20	20	11	15
	Tombia	18	22	6	3
Sagabama	Adagbabiri	11	30	5	31
	Tungbo	11	29	5	4
Kolga	Kaiama	19	25	2	1
	Odi	11	29	8	3
Ogbia	Emeyal	11	29	1	9
	Otuobhi	13	27	1	1
Southern Ijaw	Amassoma	18	22	5	4
	Oporoma	13	27	3	6
				47	77
		145	260	124	
Total		405			

Demographic report from the PDM indicated that, about 79% of beneficiaries who participated in the survey were the heads of household while 21% were member representative of the households that benefited from the cash assistance (see figure 1). They were almost evenly disaggregated by gender, showing that 64% of the beneficiaries were female and 36% were male. This also shows that the number of homes led by women in the sample was much greater than the proportion of households headed by men.

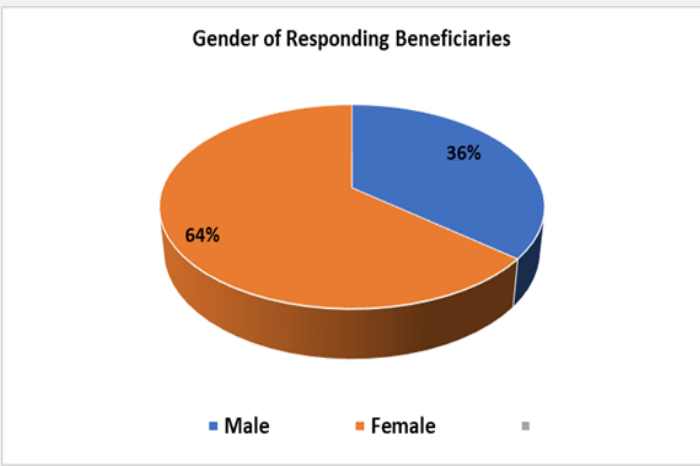
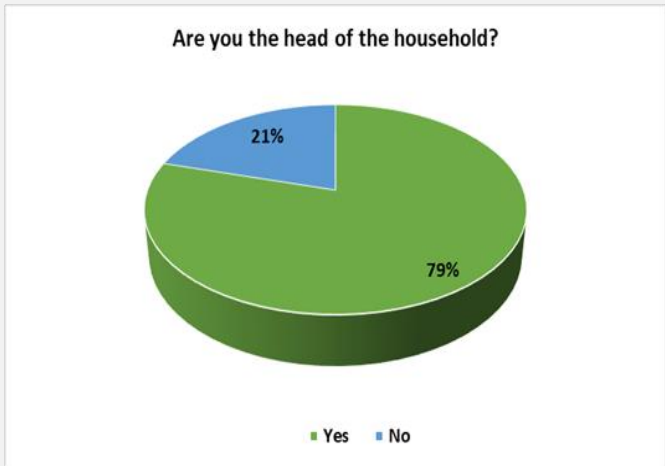


Figure 1: Showing % head of households that responded to the survey disaggregated by gender.

The age disaggregation of the respondents shows that 28% are 70 years or older, while 22% of the responding beneficiaries falls within the age range of 46 and 59 years. Furthermore, higher percentage of household members are married (44%), 10% of the member of the households had never been married, other participants either gave no response or are either separated (divorced) while 35% of the recipients surveyed identified as widows, demonstrating the reach of the needy within the communities (See figure 2).

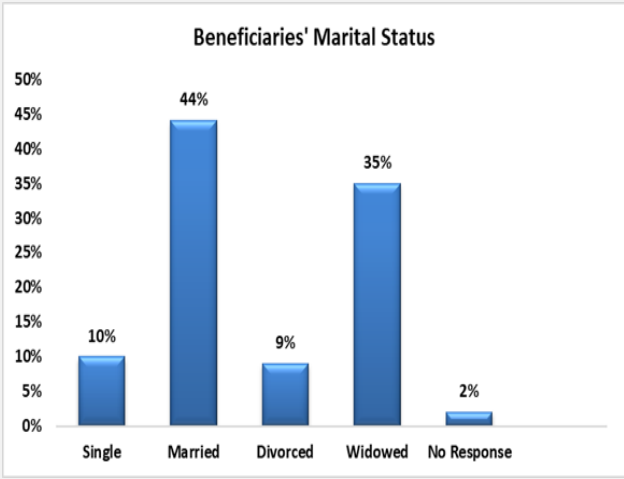
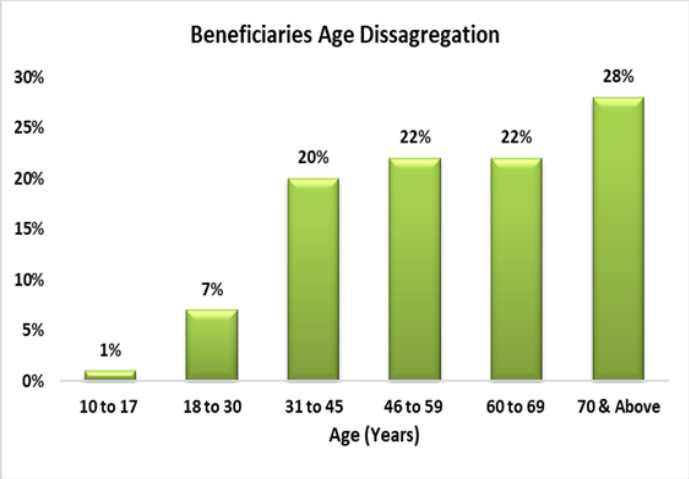


Figure 2: Showing the marital status and Age disaggregation of respondents.

The cash distribution in Bayelsa state took place in settings deemed safe for both the beneficiaries and the staff doing the distribution. Distance to the distribution site was not much of a challenge with 60% of the respondent affirming that they spent less than an hour to get to the cash distribution site. On the cash assistance, 99% of those sampled from list of beneficiary households confirmed that they had received cash assistance. However, about 85% said they did not save a part of the money they received while only 6% said they were able to save less than 10, 000 of what they received (see figure 3). When asked how much they received from the Multi-Purpose Cash assistance in Bayelsa state, all the respondent confirmed that they received a total amount of 30,000 naira each with 54% of the respondent admitting that they received cash from the Nigerian Red Cross, while 46% admitted that they are aware that they received cash from UNICEF. Almost all the respondents said they got the cash assistant in the month of June 2023.

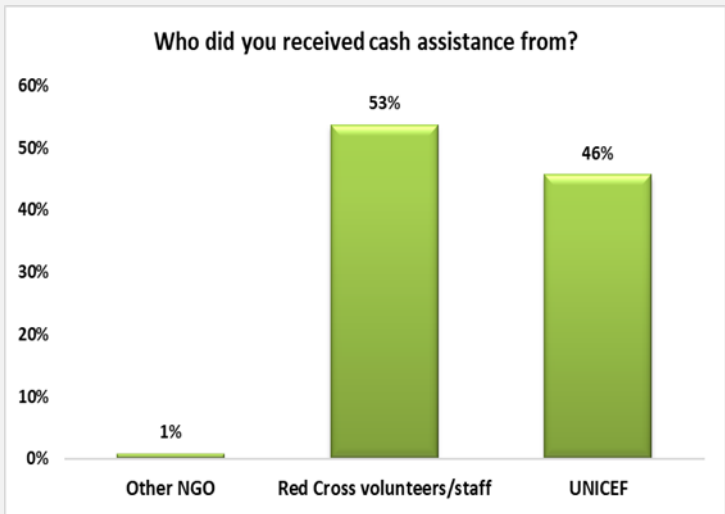
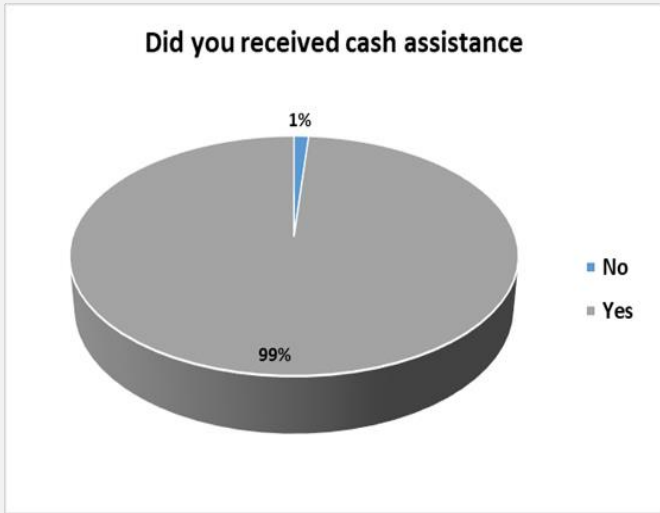


Figure 3: Larger percentage of those who received cash assistance said they got it from Red Cross and UNICEF shown in the chart above.

It was crucial to know the impact of the cash assistance on the market system of communities that benefited from the cash assistance in Bayelsa state. Results of the survey's post-market analysis showed that the cash transfer had no impact on the rise in commodities prices.

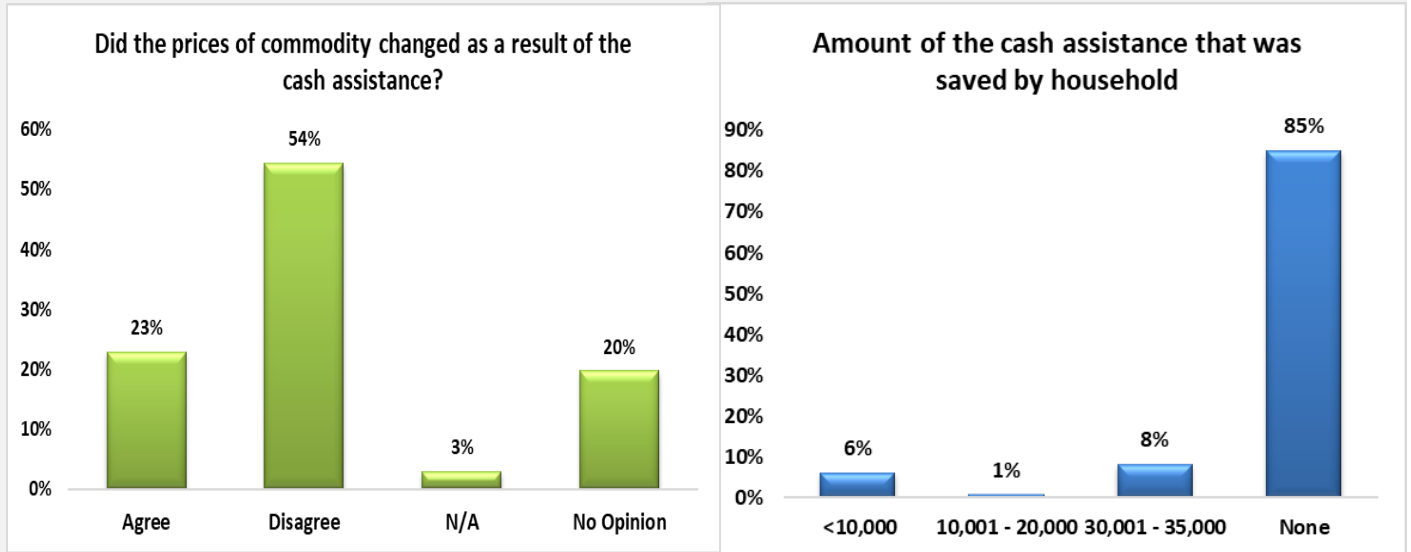
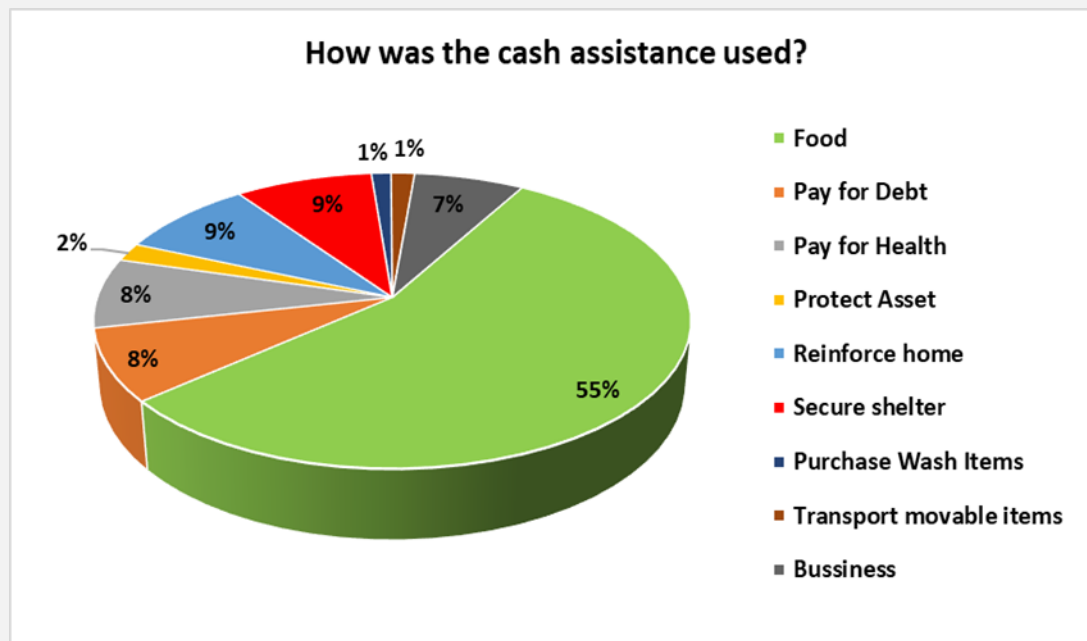


Figure 4: Significant number of the respondent Disagreed that prices of commodity has changed because of the cash transfer with higher percentage indicating they utilized all the cash they received.

In terms of the expenditure pattern, about 55% of the beneficiaries indicated that purchase of the food items was their top priority, and this was followed by securing of shelter (9%), reinforcement of home (9%), paying for health (8%), paying for debt (8%), and engaging in business (7%).



Showing the expenditure pattern of the beneficiaries



Health & Care

(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)

Female > 18:

Female < 18:

Male > 18:

Male < 18:

Objective:

Strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community level interventions and health system strengthening

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

of volunteers trained on Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) and PFA support

418

810

of beneficiaries reached through ECV and PFA support

7,234

50,000

of people reached through hygiene promotion campaigns

2,000

500,000

of people provided with PSS

4,910

0

The NRCS Provided first aid to 1,006 persons and psychosocial support to 4,910 affected persons within 8 divisions in Cross River state and 12 divisions in Jigawa state.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Female > 18:

Female < 18:

Male > 18:

Male < 18:

Objective:

Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness of the communities during relief and recovery phases of the Emergency Operation, through community and organizational interventions

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

Access to water, sanitation and hygiene services for people affected by the flooding.

680,500

500,000

of households reached through WASH assistance

680,500

83,333

% of target population who state they are satisfied with their access to water and sanitation facilities

ND

80%

% of target population that has access to sufficient safe water that meets Sphere and WHO standards of quantity and quality	80%	80%
# of volunteers trained on WaSH	72	810
# of rehabilitated water points	6	200

900 households received a 25 liters water storage container each in Delta and Kogi state. A WASH assessment was conducted in 8 states to ascertain the WASH needs and entry points. Key findings on WaSH from the multisectoral needs assessment are highlighted below. The most pressing ones are:

- Most of the respondents from Anambra, Delta, Kogi and Niger said their main source of drinking water is from river, stream, and pond while respondents from Bayelsa, Bauchi, Jigawa and Lagos said their main source of water is boreholes, with few of the respondents across the 8 states who said their major source of water is from well.
- Significant number of the respondent from Anambra, Delta, Kogi and Niger use open defecation as their means of toilet while Jigawa and Bauchi use pit latrines and Lagos and Bayelsa water closet as their means of toilets.
- Most of the respondents across the 8 states said that females in their households have not been provided with sanitary pads with Bayelsa and Delta having the highest with over 90% and Jigawa the lowest having 63%.

The activities on WASH have been planned to happen in the next reporting period. The WASH surge officer has been deployed and has since held a planning meeting with NRCS NDRT team and branch offices in 4 selected states (Bayelsa, Delta, Kogi, and Jigawa). Training is planned to start on Monday 20th – 22nd of February for 12 NDRT members who will cascade the training down in the states.

A comprehensive report on WASH indicators will be presented in the next reporting period.


Procurement of 8,000 WaSH NFIs including 8,000 buckets, 8,000 jerricans and 8,000 aqua tabs have been completed. The items have been kept in NRCS warehouses in Anambra, Delta, Jigawa, and Kogi state for distribution. A request for the procurement of additional 4,000 NFIs has been raised and procurement is ongoing and will be distributed along with the 8,000 once the process is completed.

World Water Day

As Nigeria commemorates world water day in 2023, the Nigerian Red Cross Society joined the fight for clean water access for healthy living and the prevention of water-borne diseases. According to the World Health Organization, more than 2.2 billion people worldwide lack access to safe drinking water, which is a major factor in the spread of waterborne illnesses such as cholera, typhoid, and diarrhoea. Some of the activities that were conducted in Kogi,

Delta, Anambra, Jigawa and Cross River states to mark the world water day included rehabilitation of water points, sensitization on hygiene promotion, and rehabilitation and cleaning of school latrine.

- Over 4 million people (680,500HHs) were reached with the WASH messages, and on what role they can play in their communities in improving access to safe water and sanitation facilities.
- The debates aroused in the radio shows, school quizzes and participatory community engagement sessions were clear evidence that WASH needs are and require consented efforts to have them addressed.
- Over 7,000 people had access to safe water through the launch.
- 400 students had the privilege of access to a hygienic toilet facility through the restoration of 4 water systems comprising 2 semi-reticulated with 6 distribution points each (solar-powered) and 2 hand pumps.
- A toilet block of 6 compartments was restored and in the other 2 schools, their toilets were cleaned and put back to use.
- The relationship between Red Cross and Local Government Authorities as well as WASH regulatory institutions was renewed. Duty bearers were reminded of their responsibilities while stakeholders were called to duty. The profile of the Red Cross in the WASH Sector was recognized and the flood WASH component was successfully launched. Volunteers were positioned in the communities, networks were established, and community support was ensured.

 Protection, Gender, and Inclusion		Female > 18:	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:
Objective:	<i>Communities identify the needs of the most at risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	% of target population reached with PGI/SGBV awareness	12%	80%
	% of staff and volunteers oriented on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)	100%	100%
	# of safe spaces created for access for women and girls	0	54

12% of the population have been reached with awareness of PGI and SGBV and these are households receiving cash support.

100% of staff and volunteers in the operation were trained in PSEA and in particular volunteers working with communities as part of their code of conduct sign the PSEA and receive a PSEA booklet to guide how they relate in the communities. The beneficiaries are also given the same awareness during the distribution activities and toll-free lines are made available to them to report any misconduct.

The NRCS held a planning meeting with the Cross River state branch and conducted a training thereafter.

A total of 45 Volunteers from the 3 LGAs (Abi, Etung, Ikom) 15 per LGA (29 males and 16 females) were trained on.

- 1) Protection and Gender Inclusion (PGI).
- 2) Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV).
- 3) Child protection in emergency.

The main objective of the PGI, SGBV and Child protection training for the volunteers is to.

- Refresh the volunteer's knowledge on the NRCS code of conduct.
- Ensure inclusiveness especially for Persons with disability and other vulnerable groups.
- Prioritize vulnerable affected population irrespective of their gender roles.
- Sensitization to reduce the risk of flooding and promote hygiene.
- Provide recommendations to inform programme decisions and performance.
- Build community resilience against flooding in the next rainy season 2023.
- Promote and create visibility of NRCS activities.

Based on the high number of affected populations in some LGAs, the sharing of the beneficiaries across the 3 LGAs differs. Abi had the highest number of population and highest number of affected persons. Therefore, Abi had 200 Beneficiaries', while 150 Beneficiaries' for Ikom and 150 Beneficiaries' for Etung.

Also, FGD was conducted in all the LGAs mentioned above. 10 FGD sessions were conducted in each of the three LGAs and Youth, aged, market leader, village head religious leader was interviewed. A total number of 450 beneficiaries were selected based on the set criteria such as the age group, men, women, People with Disability PWD, vulnerable Widows, Child headed household etc.

Key Message Booklet

Protection Gender Inclusion and Sexual and Gender Based Violence key messages was developed for volunteers as a pocket guide. The booklet was distributed to each of the trained volunteers to carry along when going to the field to so it can serve as a reminder on how to address, respond and refer to the PGI focal point. A total of 200 copies of the pocket guide was produced and distributed to volunteers and branch staff.

The NRCS is engaging with the communities on the creation of safe spaces, this is dependent on the availability of funds, and this will be reported subsequently.

Post Distribution Monitoring Analysis on Protection and Safety Risks

On the analysis of protection of targeted beneficiaries' safety and protection during the cash distribution in Bayelsa state, about 97% of the respondents said they felt safe at the distribution site while about 2% admitted they didn't feel safe while others weren't sure if they felt safe at the distribution site.

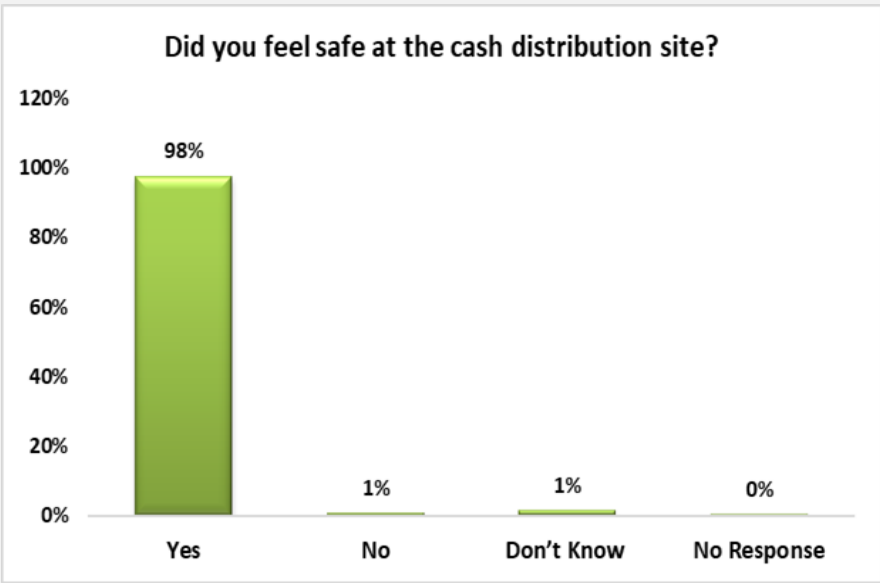


Figure 5: Showing beneficiaries expression on level of safety at the distribution site.



Community Accountability Engagement and

Female > 18:	Female < 18:
Male > 18:	Male < 18:

Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	% of staff and volunteers working on the operation who have been trained on community engagement and accountability	100%	80%

% of queries/feedback received through the feedback mechanisms established that were responded to and feedback loop closed	100%	80%
% of sampled community members who say they are satisfied with the support received from RCRC.	98%	80%

The Community Engagement and Accountability activities included meeting with community leaders that were listed as their trusted means of communication from the assessment that was conducted before now. 90 volunteers were trained in Cross Rivers, Delta and Kogi states on how to engage with communities. A three-man community resilience committee (CRC) was constituted in 3 communities in each state to mobilize the most vulnerable beneficiaries and inform them of the distribution day and sites. The selection of the distribution location and time was decided jointly with the community members. The CRC was briefed of the project objectives and the need to sensitize their community members against indulging in giving kickbacks to anyone including Red Cross staff/volunteers.

The NRCS Toll-free lines were called out and distributed to members of the communities and the beneficiaries so that they can use it for complaints and feedback. However, calls were not received as it was a festive/holiday period when the office had gone on break but some appreciative messages were recorded on video and in the NRCS archives. The exercise had one of the best press coverages. Specifically, 10 print media including national newspapers such as News Agency of Nigeria (NAN), Punch, Vanguard, and the Guardian made reports of the exercise while 7 broadcast houses such as Nigerian Television Authority (NTA), TVC, Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN) and other local stations aired the story.

Calls were not received as activities were conducted during the festive/holiday period when the office had gone on break, but some appreciative messages were recorded on video and in the NRCS archives.

Below are links to some of the stories and posts on the NRCS Social media handles.

Nigerian Red Cross Society - YouTube

<https://realnewsmagazine.net/flood-relief-nrcs-commences-distribution-of-n25m-to-500-households-in-c-river/>

<https://youtu.be/jZgBS94En8w>

<https://www.vanguardngr.com/2022/12/nigerian-red-cross-commences-distribution-of-food-items-to-flood-victims-in-kogi/>

<https://punchng.com/delta-red-cross-distributes-foodstuffs-to-1350-households/?amp>

<https://dailytrust.com/flood-1350-victims-get-red-cross-palliatives>

<https://apnewsng.com/red-cross-launches-intervention-for-delta-flood-victims/>

<https://promptnewsng.com/?p=246112>

<https://vitalnewsng.com/nrcs-flags-off-distribution-of-n50-mln-relief-items-to-flood-victims-in-kogi/>

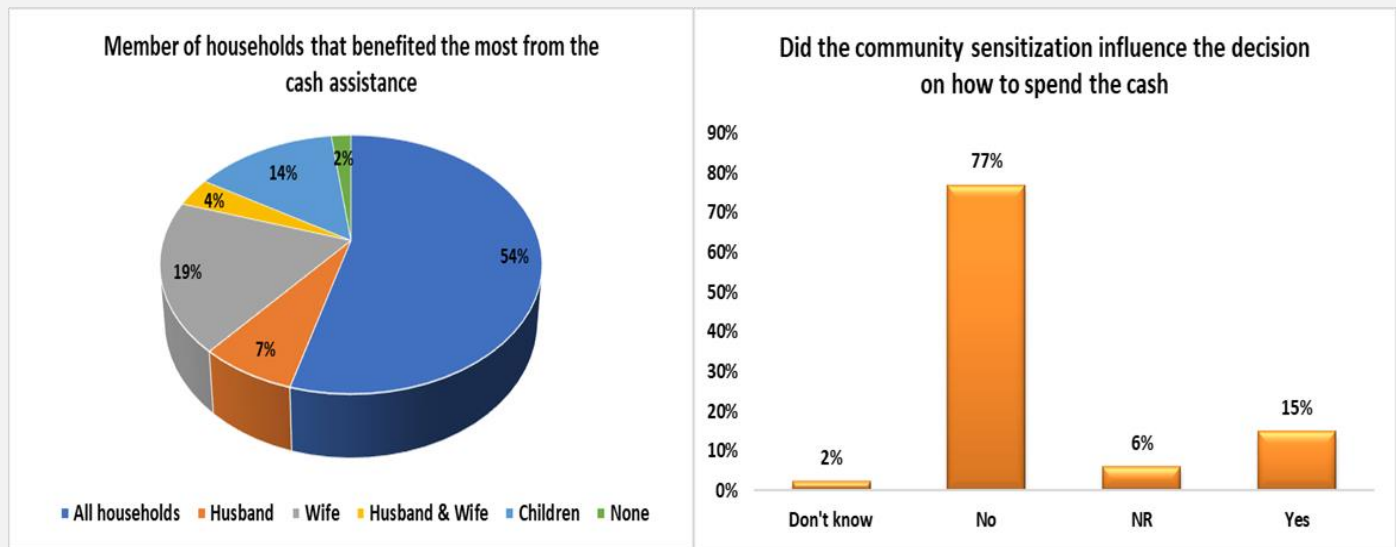
<https://guardian.ng/news/flooding-red-cross-begins-relief-materials-distribution-to-1-350-victims-in-kogi>

<https://guardian.ng/news/flooding-red-cross-begins-relief-materials-distribution-to-1-350-victims-in-kogi>

<https://www.newsden.com.ng/news/red-cross-begins-2022-flood-intervention-for-1-350-households/>

Post Distribution Monitoring Survey

The Post Distribution Monitoring analysis of information dissemination and community engagement for the cash distribution conducted at Bayelsa state indicated that, the community sensitization was satisfactory and was adequate for them to understand the programme and did not influence their decision on how to spend their money. The findings also revealed that the purchase made with the cash assistance benefited all members of the household, especially women and children. However, a significant percentage (61) said that the notice period prior to the cash distribution was not enough because some of them could not plan better to come out to collect their cash. Significant number of the surveyed recipients (61%) said that the notice period prior to the cash distribution was not enough, with 23% saying that the notice period was enough.



Showing 6: Showing that higher percentage of households benefitted from the cash assistance with indication that the community sensitization process didn't influence their decisions on their cash spending.

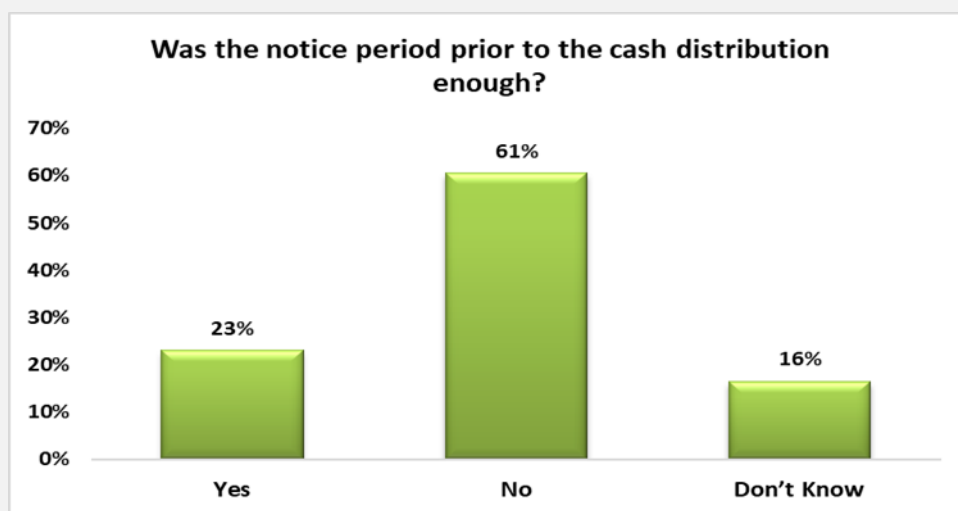


Figure 7: Participants admitting they were informed on a short notice period.

Beneficiaries' satisfaction regarding the Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance was evaluated on a Likert scale. Respondents were given four response categories ranging from highly dissatisfied to very satisfied. Highest level

of satisfaction with the cash assistance was found with about 63% of respondents admitting being very satisfied while 35% admitting being moderately satisfied with the cash assistance.

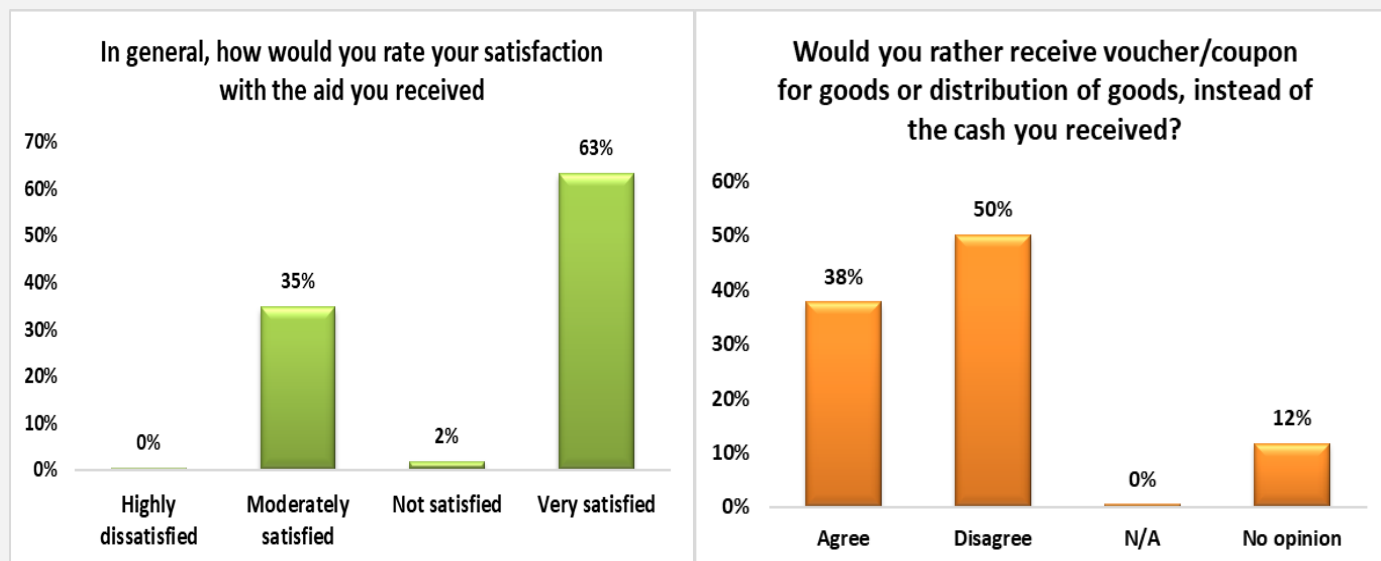


Figure 8: Showing beneficiaries overall satisfaction and preference for cash.

It was quite remarkable that about 62% of the respondents in Bayelsa state indicated that they are aware of ways to report issues related to the cash assistance. About 39% of the respondent indicated that they prefer direct communication with the Red Cross staff.

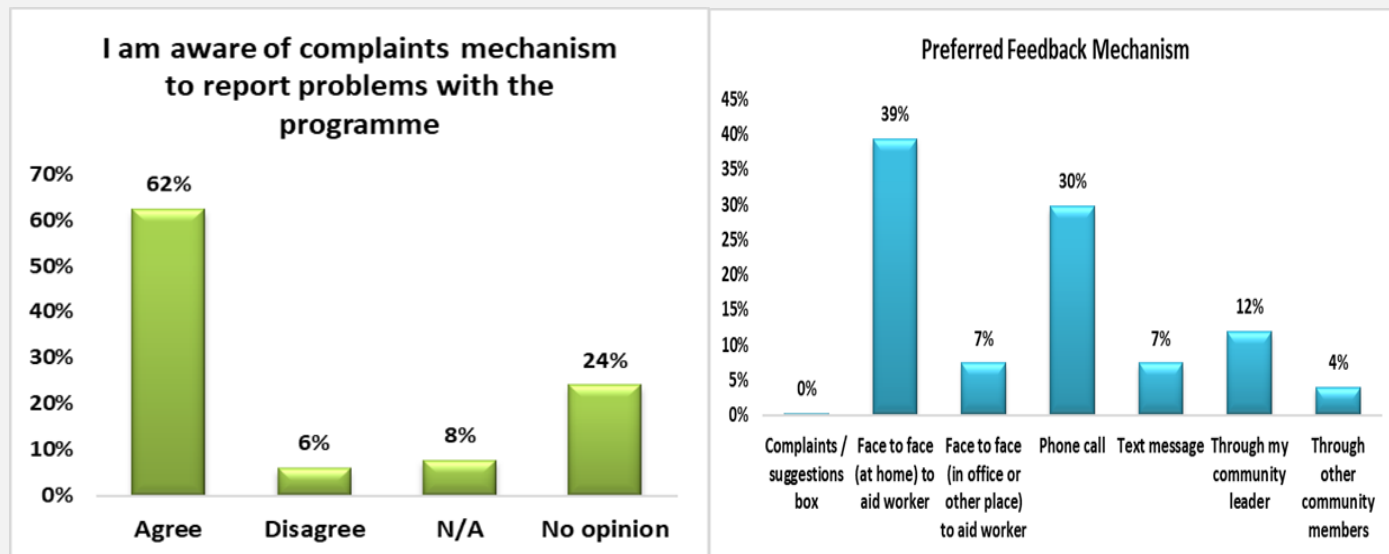


Figure 9: Showing beneficiaries response to feedback mechanisms.



Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery

Female > 18:

Female < 18:

Male > 18:

Male < 18:

Objective:

Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of volunteers trained in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	5,000	810
	# of community resilience committees established	24	270

- PPEs for volunteers and staff were procured as part of prepositioned items.
- National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs) were activated and 4 were deployed to various states to support WASH sector.
- Emergency first aid teams have been deployed in Cross River, Jigawa and Kebbi states.
- The 37 branches of the NRCS have been engaged in rapid needs assessments of affected communities and have created a dashboard that is being updated.
- Planning for training of volunteers in DRR approaches that can be cascaded to community members.
- Community Resilience Committees (CRCs) have been developed in all the communities where project implementation is being currently carried out.
- started preparedness and readiness activities since the floods began.
- Across Nigeria, the NRCS has mobilized over **5,000** trained volunteers and **514** staff who are actively supporting State Emergency Management Agencies in evacuation, camp management, and relief activities.

Across Nigeria, the NRCS has mobilized over **5,000 trained** volunteers and **514** staff who are actively supporting State Emergency Management Agencies in evacuation, camp management, and relief activities. The planning for DRR training is ongoing and will be reported subsequently.

Analysis on Early Action and Preparedness

An assessment of early action and preparedness was conducted in selected communities of Bayelsa state to illustrate how community members received and acted on the 2022 flood early warning information. Few numbers (4%) of the survey participants indicated they evacuated their communities before the floods while majority (94%) of the participant evacuated their communities during the flooding event with most of the respondent indicating

that they had to move away from their homes for the period of three to four months. Other respondent that was affected by the flood moved to houses of relatives, schools, and places of worships as temporary shelters.

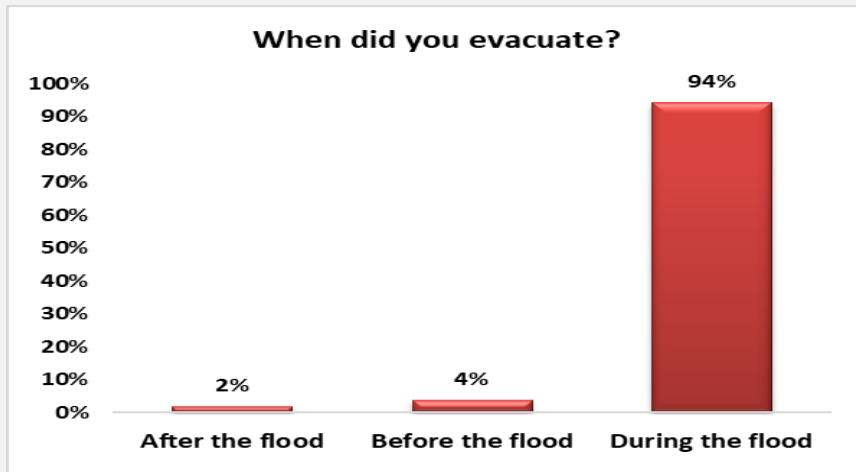


Figure 10: Showing participants response to early warnings of floods in Bayelsa state.

The survey results also revealed that the flood was more severe in September, with 100% of those polled reporting that the flood affected their entire households. In terms of the flood's impact on communities, 77% of the beneficiaries interviewed stated the flood mostly affected their houses while 20% said the flood affected their farmland.

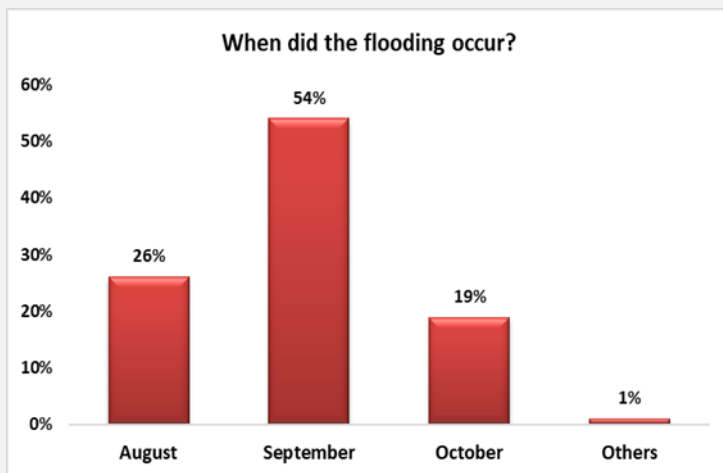


Figure 11: Time of flooding in Bayelsa state

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective: <i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of volunteers trained on PGI	45	80
	# of vehicles procured	3	2
	# of NRCS staff cost covered	8	8
	# of volunteers insured	750	750

- A total of 45 Volunteers were trained on Protection and Gender Inclusion PGI; Sexual and Gender Based Violence SGBV; Child protection in an emergency.
- Volunteers were drafted at the onset of the flooding across the country to the affected communities where the impact of the flooding was severe. The volunteers provided support the communities through provision of Psychosocial first aid to victims of flooding, First Aid provision and Search and Rescue by Emergency First Aid Teams (EFAT).
- NRCS also supported with the management of IDP camps in Delta State during the heat of the flooding.
- PPE Materials (rainboots, helmets and raincoats) has been procured for volunteers and staff engaged on the Appeal to support their work.
- The British Red Cross supported the floods operation with 3 vehicles to be stationed in Imo, Lagos and FCT. The vehicles (2 Toyota Land cruisers and 1 Hi ace Bus) were procured and delivered to the NRCS in July 2023.
- The appeal covers for salaries of NRCS dedicated staff supporting the project implementation.
- NRCS volunteers and staff were trained in WASH, DRR, shelter and CEA.
- National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs) will be activated and deployed to support in the worst affected states.
-



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of external partnerships supporting the National Society in the response	6	5
	# of regular coordination mechanisms with all Movement partners	10	4
	# of Volunteers working on the project with health, accident, and death compensation	750	810

The IFRC and the NRCS have actively engaged with other actors and donors in coordination meetings. The movement partners floods management coordination meeting is made up of the ICRC, IFRC, BRC and NRCS and is held every Friday of the week. Seven (7) men committee was elected to coordinate the forum and meetings are centered on the role of partners in managing the 2022 floods.

The Nigeria INGO forum is largely attended by donors and other aid actors in-country. The IFRC/NRCS is equally represented in the forum. The NRCS with support from the IFRC, made a presentation on her activities and the efforts of the government in curtailing the impact of the floods. At the forum, the IFRC solicited funds and more support from partners as well.

IFRC/NRCS have been coordinating with OCHA in the areas of resource mobilization to support the floods appeal. Other coordination platforms attended by the IFRC/NRCS are the Northwest partners coordination forum, cash working group (CWG), and the food security sector working group (FSSWG).

The NRCS/IFRCS is working closely with the following external partners:

- US Government (USAID BHA) which has provided USD1.75million to the appeal to support 5 states (Kogi, Delta, Anambra, Jigawa and Cross River).
- DG ECHO managed to replenish the DREF for the Flood response.
- Swiss Government which has provided CHF750,000 which is to be utilized for shelter, WASH, and multipurpose cash in identified states.
- UNICEF which is focused on Cash Distribution in Bayelsa state targeting 3,500 Beneficiaries.
- IOM conducting joint needs assessments for IDPs.
- UN OCHA and INGO Forum in terms of coordination and response updates.



Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of updated security assessments by state	12	18

Human Resources

The IFRC Abuja Delegation Staff continues to provide technical support to the National Society Staff in terms of project management, health, logistics, finance, security, and other sectors. A WASH surge has been deployed to the cluster to support with the WASH aspects of the appeal while building the NS capacity in WASH.

Planning Monitoring and Evaluation

The PMER team has supported the NRCS with Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting activities, including the floods assessment, which informed on some of the multisectoral needs of affected persons in affected communities. The Cluster team is actively supporting the tracking of activities against stated sectoral indicators.

Communications

The Cluster communications team also continues to provide support on content creation, compilation of lessons learnt and gathering of community stories on the flooding and Red Cross intervention. Audio Visual missions have been conducted to gather content and several media advocacies are ongoing to support resource mobilization on the appeal.

Security assessment was conducted at Anambra, Benue, and Delta states within the time frame of January to July 2023. The assessment was conducted in the states by a joint action of the NRCS and IFRC security focal persons with the security team constantly monitoring and providing updates on security issues as project activities are ongoing. Currently, IFRC the security focal point has been given the approval to conduct security assessment in Kogi, Cross River, Taraba and Jigawa states which is expected to be done within the time frame of August to September 2023.

FUNDING

Funds received so far amount to 28% of the funding requirement of CHF11 million. The EA have received contributions amounting to **CHF 3,366,545** from eight donors including *the American Red Cross, the British Red Cross, the Hong Kong Red Cross, Japan Red cross, Red Cross of Monaco, DG ECHO, USAID BHA, and the Swiss government.*

A summary of the contributions received so far is as shown in the table below:

MDRNG034 - Nigeria - Floods

APPEAL LAUNCH DATE: 24-Oct-2022

TIMEFRAME: 28-Jul-2022 to 31-Oct-2023

LOCATION: Nigeria

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS:	11,000,000
RECEIVED TO DATE:	3,056,277
APPEAL COVERAGE TO DATE:	28%

	Cash contributions	Inkind Goods & Transport	Inkind Personnel	Other Income	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					11,000,000
FUNDING					
Opening Balance					
Income					
American Red Cross	472,025				472,025
British Red Cross	163,907				163,907
European Commission - DG ECHO	75,042				75,042
Hong Kong Red Cross, Branch of the Red Cross Society of China	23,453				23,453
Japanese Red Cross Society	35,091				35,091
Red Cross of Monaco	14,934				14,934
Swiss Government	750,000				750,000
United States Government - USAID	1,521,826				1,521,826
Total Income	3,056,277				3,056,277
TOTAL FUNDING					3,056,277
COVERAGE					28%

Contact Information

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

At Nigeria Red Cross Society

- **Secretary General:** Abubakar Kende, e-mail: secgen@redcrossnigeria.org, phone: +234 803 959 5095
- **Director, Disaster Management,** Benson Agbro, Director, e-mail: benson.agbro@redcrossnigeria.org, phone: +234 802 301 5997

In IFRC Abuja Cluster Delegation:

- **Head of IFRC Abuja Country Cluster Delegation,** Bhupinder Tomar, email: bhupinder.tomar@ifrc.org
- **Snr. Officer, Disaster Management** - Abuja Country Cluster Delegation: Gabriel Nashon, email: gabriel.nashon@ifrc.org +2349034003577

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **Head of Regional Strategic Engagement and Partnerships:** Louise Daintrey-Hall; Phone +254 110 843 978; Email louise.daintrey@ifrc.org

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **IFRC Regional Logistics Unit:** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org; phone: +254 733 888 022

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

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa** Beatrice Atieno OKEYO, Head of PMER & QA, beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org, Phone: +254 721 486953

Reference documents



Click here for:

- 1 Previous Appeals and updates
[IFRC GO - Nigeria: Floods - 2022](#)
- 2 Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)
[IFRC GO - Nigeria: Floods - 2022](#)

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter, and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate, and always promote 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.