



Community people during the presentation of 10 rehabilitated dispensing units water facility at Ugweku, Ugheli South LGA, Delta state. Picture credits Gabriel/IFRC

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| Emergency appeal №: MDRNG034 Emergency appeal launched: 21/10/2022. Operational Strategy published: 28/12/2022 | Glide №: XX-2014-123456-XXX |
| Operation update: Date of issue: 26/09/2023 | The timeframe covered by this update: From 13/12/2022 – 31/12/2023 |
| Final report: Date of issue: 06/11/2025 | The timeframe covered by this report: From 13/12/2022 – 31/10/2023 |
| Revised Operation timeframe: 14 months 22/10/2022 - 31/12/2023 | Number of people being assisted: 500,000 people (833.333 Households) |
| Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 13,000,000 (CHF11 million through the IFRC Secretariat) | DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 245,622 |

Total amount raised is CHF 3,081,125, representing 28% of the EA's ask of CHF 11,000,000, indicating that 72% of the appeal was unfunded. However, NRCS was able to utilise the amount raised to meet objectives of the EA by focussing on the key sectors, including multipurpose cash grants, WASH, and shelter.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

The **2022 Nigeria floods** affected many parts of the country. From the Federal Government Data, the floods had displaced over 1.4 million people, killed over 603 people, and injured more than 2,400 people as of October 2022. About 82,035 houses had been damaged, and 332,327 hectares of land had also been affected.

While Nigeria typically experiences seasonal flooding, this flood was the worst in the country since the 2012 floods.

As of October 2022, over 200,000 homes were completely or partially destroyed by the floods. On 7 October 2022, a boat carrying people fleeing the floods capsized on the Niger River, causing 76 deaths.

The flooding was caused by heavy rainfall and climate change as well as the release of water from the [Lagdo Dam](#) in neighbouring Cameroon, which began on 13 September, 2022. Flooding, which affected Nigeria, Niger, Chad, and the surrounding region, began in the early summer of 2022 and ended in October.

The floods impacted 33 of the country's 36 states damaging homes and infrastructure, destroying farmlands 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 603 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 included epidemics, 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.

Severity of humanitarian conditions

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 severe impact on the already high rate of inflation (22.22%). 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 impacted many lives and injured thousands of people. Poor sanitation increased the risk of contamination of water for domestic use. Cases of diarrhea were rife among populations using the highly contaminated waters.

Risks & vulnerabilities

The [Nigeria Hydrological Services Agency \(NIHSA\)](#) 2023 Annual Flood Outlook (AFO), predicted that 199 Local Government Areas (LGAs) were at high risk from July to September 2023, and 72 LGAs in the months of October and November. States located along the coast were also noted to be 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 flashes and urban floods. These risks as predicted were noted in the predicted rain of 2023 and were continuously monitored. However, the flooding was not as significant as that experienced in 2022 due to the La Nina effect affecting West Africa.

Summary of response

▪ National Society Capacity

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. The NRCS mobilised over 5,000 volunteers and 514 staff who actively supported State Emergency Management Agencies in evacuation, camp management, and relief. Volunteers also provided psychosocial support, first aid, and 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 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 1,000 beneficiaries' households, who received cash assistance of NGN 31,500 per household.

▪ Capacity and Response at National Level

The National Emergency Management Agency coordinates emergencies at national level while the State Emergency Management Agencies coordinate at the states level. The operation collaborated closely with NEMA/SEMA, 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 was a primary national partner for responding to disasters across the country and facilitates disaster preparedness activities. The NRCS lead the implementation of all activities supported by this Emergency Appeal, which were 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. In anticipation of floods, Anticipatory Action (AA) DREF was released, allowing the National Society to conduct the necessary readiness activities. In this response, the IFRC continued to provide technical and operational coordination to the NRCS through its operations team.

The IFRC secretariat ensured a coordinated Federation-wide approach for this flood response. The British Red Cross (BRC) integrated under the IFRC secretariat in-country, provided technical support in different sectoral areas and through its crisis modifier provided financial support to the operation focusing on CVA and NFIs for people affected by the floods and increasing the DM capacity to respond through the training of volunteers in DRR and EFAT. The Italian Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross also closely coordinated their support for the NRCS with the IFRC. Existing membership coordination mechanisms were utilised 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 Maiduguri, Kano, and Yola in Northeast Nigeria. Regular movement coordination meetings were organized as part of movement coordination mechanism, ensuring a coordinated movement approach to support the NRCS in preparedness, readiness, and response efforts. The ICRC supported 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, established a management committee to help in coordinating the efforts of movement partners towards an effective response to flood emergencies nationwide.

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 included family separation and 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 National Society collected initial data which helped to provide information to the humanitarian community on the challenges of the floods in the hard-to-reach areas. The data collected was later harmonized with the figures produced by government and other the humanitarian actors on ground in collaboration with NEMA and IOM.

The NRCS implemented emergency response activities in Anambra, Bayelsa, Bauchi, Cross River, Delta, Jigawa, Kogi, Lagos, Niger, and Taraba state. Due to funding limitations, NRCS decided to focus its activities on cash and voucher assistance, in-kind food, and non-food items (NFI) distribution and shelter rehabilitation. Clear criteria for selection and registration of beneficiaries were set with the support of IFRC teams. The NRCS also supported the efforts of the National Emergency Management Agency through the state bodies (SEMA) in the distribution of relief items to the most affected persons within the communities. Below is a summary of key activities:

- 486 HHs in Cross River state received the sum of fifty thousand naira (NGN 50,000) as part of the Anticipatory Action DREF, while another 1,000 HHs received sixty-one thousand naira (NGN 61,000) in two tranches to meet basic household needs.
- 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 25 litres jerrican.
- 16,584 HHs received cash assistance in ten (10) states - Anambra, Bayelsa, Benue, Cross River, Delta, Jigawa, Kogi, Lagos, Niger, and Taraba. The NRCS was able to successfully test-run the use of prepaid cards in Anambra, Benue, Delta, Jigawa and Niger states.
- The NRCS registered a total of 16,706 HHs for Cash assistance and 16,584 were assisted with two tranches of cash support.
- Water points rehabilitation was conducted in 4 states (Anambra, Delta, Jigawa, and Kogi). The Surge WASH officer on deployment worked with the NRCS and helped in the selection of 180 volunteers (45 per state) who were trained in WaSH facility assessment/mapping and rehabilitation.
- WASH facility mapping was used to help select the water points that needed rehabilitation across the states. Selection of water points helped in defining the work that was required per waterpoint.
- The WASH facility mapping was adapted to also focus and help in the selection of households that required rehabilitation. 154 HHs received support to rehabilitate their houses.
- Procurement and distribution of 12,000 WASH items including buckets, jerricans and aqua tabs was done in four states (Anambra, Delta, Jigawa, and Kogi).
- Procurement of 5 water purification kits was completed, and the items distributed to their needed locations.
- 1,000 shelter tool kits and 2,000 tarpaulins were procured to support 1,000HHs. These were prepositioned in the NS warehouse to support subsequent floods disasters as may be needed.

Media stories featured on the Flood Response include:

<https://punchng.com/red-cross-donates-n25m-to-cr-river-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-dSILgwBVnpWUwp_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/1n01Jiwsey0CoKhFQTjrd62ivs4KYeIYF/view?usp=share_link

Needs Analysis

During the onset and after the floods, affected people's priority needs were identified as shelter, WASH and basic needs such as food and multi-purpose cash which the project supported. The operation was able to meet the needs of the affected populations. These needs were identified through rapid assessments conducted by the RC Branches in the affected communities. These needs were collated through joint assessment conducted with NEMA and IOM. The post distribution monitoring (PDM) assessment shows that most of the people who received multipurpose cash assistance used it to provide basic needs of their households. WASH and Shelter Facility mapping was conducted to ascertain the wash and shelters that needed rehabilitation. WASH facility rehabilitation brought about massive impact in the reduction of waterborne diseases and associated risks with contaminated water. The PDM assessment also indicated how satisfied the community people were with the level of shelter rehabilitation activities conducted. Hygiene promotion and sensitization activities were recorded to have achieved a change in the attitude of community persons towards waste disposal and environmental sanitation.

Operational Risk Assessment

The 2023 general elections in Nigeria imposed a barrier to programme implementation. The pre-election violence and demonstrations witnessed in some parts of the country was of great concern to the implementation. Security reports highlighted areas of high risk and advised for caution and vigilance. In reacting to the situation, 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 were 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 in May and June 2024. The FSPs were able to disburse cash directly to the project participants and through the use of prepaid cards as well.

The Apex Bank (Central Bank of Nigeria) redesigned the Nigerian currency and issued a new cashless policy with implications on the withdrawal of cash by private and corporate organisations that placed a limit on withdrawals. The old currency was swapped with the new ones on the 10th 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. A new cash policy also created a situation of potential risk as access to money was really difficult with withdrawal limits set for individuals and organisations. 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 the operation was huge as the FSPs could not afford enough cash to support the CVA activities.

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

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Changes and Amendments

The floods operation was significantly impacted by major political and economic policy shifts and 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 was further exacerbated by the lack of new notes in circulation. The introduction of the cashless policy accompanied by stringent withdrawal limits for businesses and individuals further created bottlenecks for ongoing and planned cash transfer programmes, since more than 60% of the flood operation was focused mainly on cash.

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 presidential and gubernatorial elections, which would see a change in the presidency and the states also created a cautionary environment that reduced operational capacity, especially towards the elections.

Given the above, some activities were delayed, especially those related with cash distributions, WASH facility and shelter rehabilitation, and international procurements.

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

Other changes in the operation are:

- Funds earmarked for shelter activities were channelled into procurement of shelter kits and tarpaulins as part of prepositioning towards 2023 floods anticipatory action. Delta and Anambra states were the only states among the initial four states selected for shelter intervention. Also, NRCS would not conduct rehabilitation of shelters that were on water ways or flooded areas as these were in the areas which would likely be impacted by predicted 2023 floods.
- There was 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 was completed and the costs absorbed through savings from the water purification kits.
- The introduction of electronic payment via the use of prepaid cards was made as a solution to the difficulties imposed by the cashless policy imposed by the Central Bank.

Update on the Strategy

In-kind distribution in Delta and Kogi states facilitated by the 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 included rice 25kg, beans 30kg, garri 25kg, red oil 4 litres, and one 25 litres jerrican for storing water.

Additionally, the NRCS distributed 50,000-naira cash in Cross River state as opposed to the anticipated distribution of 31,500 naira in three tranches. The reason was to enable households provide more basic needs at the point where the impact of the floods was overwhelming. 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 total of 500 beneficiaries in Cross River state each received the total sum of NGN61,000 in two separate tranches. Same was done in Kogi state where the HHs who received NGN50,000 were given a top-up of NGN11,000 to complete for 2 tranches.

As the impact of the floods increased, 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 were prioritised in this order:

Multipurpose Cash Transfer (MPCT): Eleven (11) states - Adamawa, Anambra, Bayelsa, Borno, Cross River, Imo, Jigawa, Kogi, Lagos, Niger, and Oyo were selected to benefit from the MPCT. Eventually, cash distribution activities were conducted in 11 with Benue, Delta, Kogi, Taraba replacing Borno, Adamawa (Northeast), and Oyo State in southwest Nigeria. Oyo state was left out due to earmarking of funds by partners to specific states, whilst Adamawa and Borno were supported through ICRC programming in the BAY states. A total of 11 states were eventually covered by the MPCT.

In-Kind Food Aid and Non-Food Items (NFI): Nine (9) states were selected to benefit from in-kind food aid and NFI. The states are Akwa Ibom, Bauchi, Benue, Delta, Kebbi, Kogi, Taraba, Rivers, Yobe. However, food distribution took place in only two states (Delta and Kogi), while the NFI were distributed in five states (Anambra, Cross River, Delta, Kogi, and Jigawa).

Shelter: Shelter activities were implemented in Delta and Anambra states. 154 HHs were selected for shelter assistance (Anambra 51, Delta 103). The Delta state government committed to constructing heavy drainages in selected areas to divert the floods. The renovation work was targeted at severely damaged and partially damaged houses. Contractors were selected from quotations received by both the Anambra and Delta state branches of the NRCS to carry out the rehabilitation work. IFRC supported the procurement process of materials to support the rehabilitation of shelters.

WaSH – The rehabilitation of water points was conducted in Anambra, Delta, Jigawa, and Kogi states. 200 damaged water points were targeted and repaired. 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 personnel, 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 was done by the NRCS supported by the IFRC procurement unit and the rehabilitation work was completed successfully.

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 had 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: | <i>Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</i> | | |
| Key indicators: | Indicator | Actual | Target |
| | % of target population living in transitional shelter that is safe and enables essential household and livelihoods activities to be undertaken with dignity | 154 – 100 | 90 |
| | # of staff and volunteers who completed training in emergency shelter and emergency household items | 88 | 270 |
| | # of houses rehabilitated | 154 | 150 |
| | # 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 | 1,000 | 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 two of the selected states (Delta and Anambra). 154 household beneficiaries were supported to have their damaged shelters rehabilitated. The beneficiaries were Identified, and the rehabilitation work was conducted based on the level of damage on the shelters.

One thousand (1,000) Shelter tool kits and tarpaulin packs were procured to support 1,000 households for immediate and anticipatory response for the 2023 Floods. The tool kits and tarpaulins were 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 Village Service and Loans Association (VLSA) methodology, financial literacy, and business development plans | 0 | 270 |
| | # of self-help groups trained in VSLA methodology, financial literacy, and business development plans | 0 | 90 |

A total of 900 beneficiaries in Delta and Kogi states benefited from in-kind food aid. The food parcels were 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 by supporting with their trucks at no cost, as they conveyed the items to the destinations (Delta and Kogi state) for distribution as their support to the flood's operation.

The training of volunteers on VSLA methodology and financial literacy, and the formation of self-help groups was not conducted because the project could not raise enough funds to implement the livelihood activities.



Multi-purpose Cash

Female > 18: **257**

Female < 18:

Male > 18: **229**

Male < 18:

Objective: *Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs*

| | Indicator | Actual | Target |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Key indicators: | # of households that received cash for basic needs after being identified and processed for transfer | 16,312 | 18,360 |
| | # of volunteers trained on cash redemption procedures | 450 | 540 |
| | % households receiving cash from RCRC that were satisfied with assistance provided | 98 | 80 |

A total of 16,312 households were reached with Multi-Purpose Cash (MPC) grants in Anambra, Bayelsa, Benue, Cross River, Delta, Jigawa, Kogi, Niger, Lagos, and Taraba states (see table 1). Multi-Purpose Cash assistance was meant to support households to provide for their daily needs and livelihood. Forty-five (45) volunteers including NRCS staff members were trained in 10 states to provide support during the cash transfer activities.

Table 1: Breakdown of cash distribution in targeted states.

| State | LGAs | Target (HHs) | Actual | Male | Female |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Anambra | Ogbaru, Anambra west and Ayamelum | 1,500 | 1,500 | 530 | 970 |
| Cross River | Abi, Ikom, Etung | 1,500 | 1,500 | 396 | 1,104 |
| Delta | Isoko south, Ndokwa, Ughelli south | 1,500 | 1,496 | 370 | 1,126 |
| Jigawa | Malam Madori, Dutse, Gori | 1,500 | 1,500 | 755 | 745 |
| Kogi | Ibaji, Lokoja, Kogi | 1,500 | 1,499 | 617 | 882 |
| Benue | Makurdi, Apa, Agatu | 1500 | 1,487 | 571 | 916 |
| Taraba | Lau, Karim Lamido, Ibbi | 1,500 | 1,500 | 887 | 613 |
| Bayelsa | Kolga, Sagbama, Yenogoa, Southern Ijaw, Ogbia | 3,500 | 3,381 | 1,042 | 2,339 |
| Lagos and Imo (BRC) | Odo Ogun, Agboyin 1, Agboyin 2, Agboyin 3 | 1,206 | 1,199 | 385 | 814 |
| Niger | Lavun, Shiroro, Wushishi | 1,250 | 1,250 | 595 | 655 |
| Total | | 16,456 | 16,312 | 6,148 | 10,164 |
| | | | | | |

The cash distributions were made with support from USAID BHA, Swiss Government, UNICEF, American Red Cross, and British Red Cross who had specific funds earmarked for cash distributions and livelihoods.

Post Distribution Monitoring

Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) assessment for the floods multi-purpose cash assistance was conducted in Bayelsa state from 5 to 12 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 cash modality and community engagement deployed 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 lessons and recommendations for improving the design of the cash transfer intervention aspect of a flood response going forward.

The core findings from the PDM were mostly based on the 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. The exercise was conducted by trained Nigerian Red Cross volunteers who obtained consent from the participants and collected households' data using data collection tool 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. Some findings of the PDM are as follows:

- 79% of beneficiaries who participated in the PDM survey were heads of households while 21% were representatives of their households (*see figure 1*).
- 64% of the beneficiaries were female and 36% were male.
- This also shows that the number of households led by women in the sample was greater than the proportion of households headed by men.

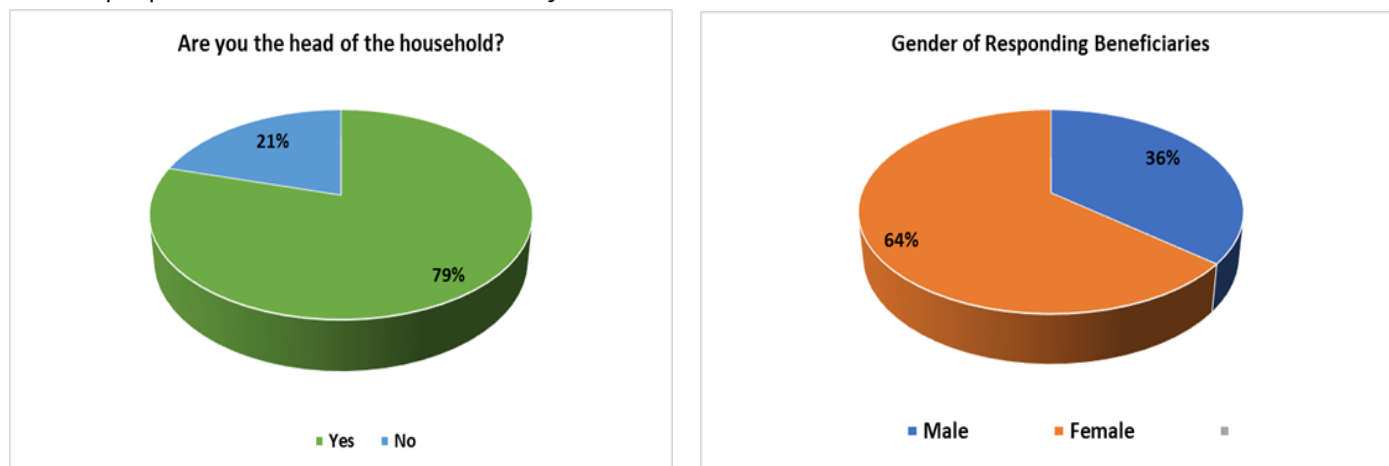


Figure 1: Distribution of respondents by headship of household and gender.

The age disaggregation of the respondents shows that 28% are 70 years and older, while 22% of the sampled beneficiaries falls within the age range of 46 and 59 years. Furthermore, higher percentage of household members are married (44%), 10% had never been married, while other participants either gave no response or are separated (divorced). Furthermore, 35% of the recipients surveyed identified as widows. The distribution demonstrates the coverage of the various segments of those who are in need within the communities (*See figure 2*).

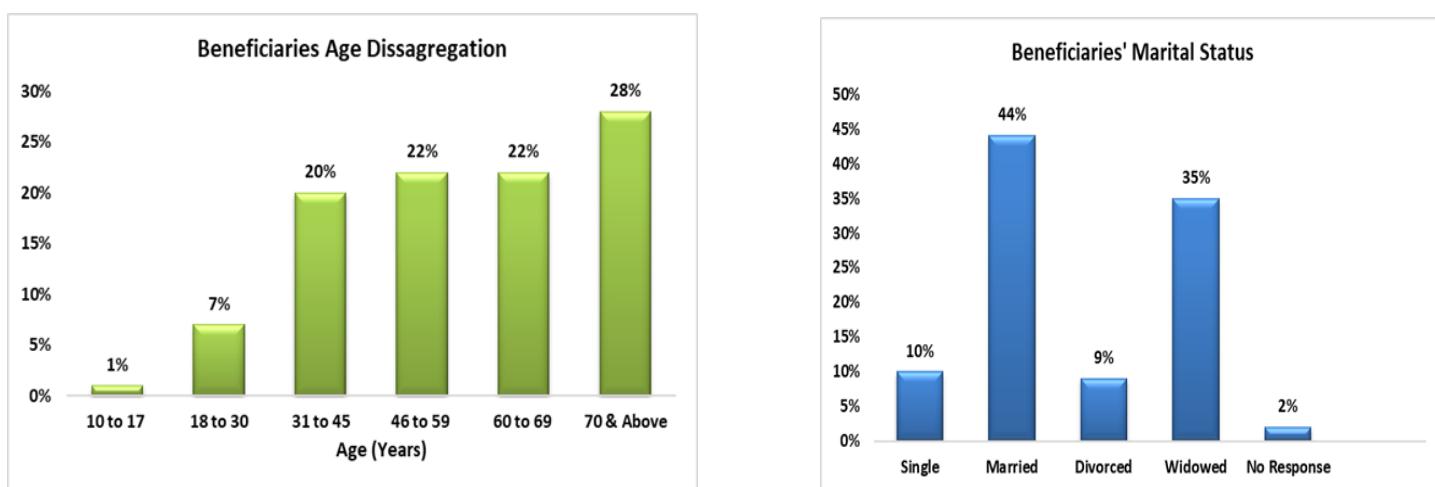


Figure 2: Age and marital status disaggregation of respondents.

The cash distribution in Bayelsa state took place in settings deemed safe for the beneficiaries and staff. Distance to the distribution site was not much of a challenge with 60% of the respondents 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 the 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 naira of what they received (see figure 3). When asked how much they received from the Multi-Purpose Cash assistance in Bayelsa state, all the respondents confirmed that they received a total amount of 30,000 naira each with 54% of the respondents indicating they received the cash from the Nigerian Red Cross, while 46% indicated that the cash they received was from UNICEF. Almost all the respondents said they got the cash assistance in the month of June 2023.

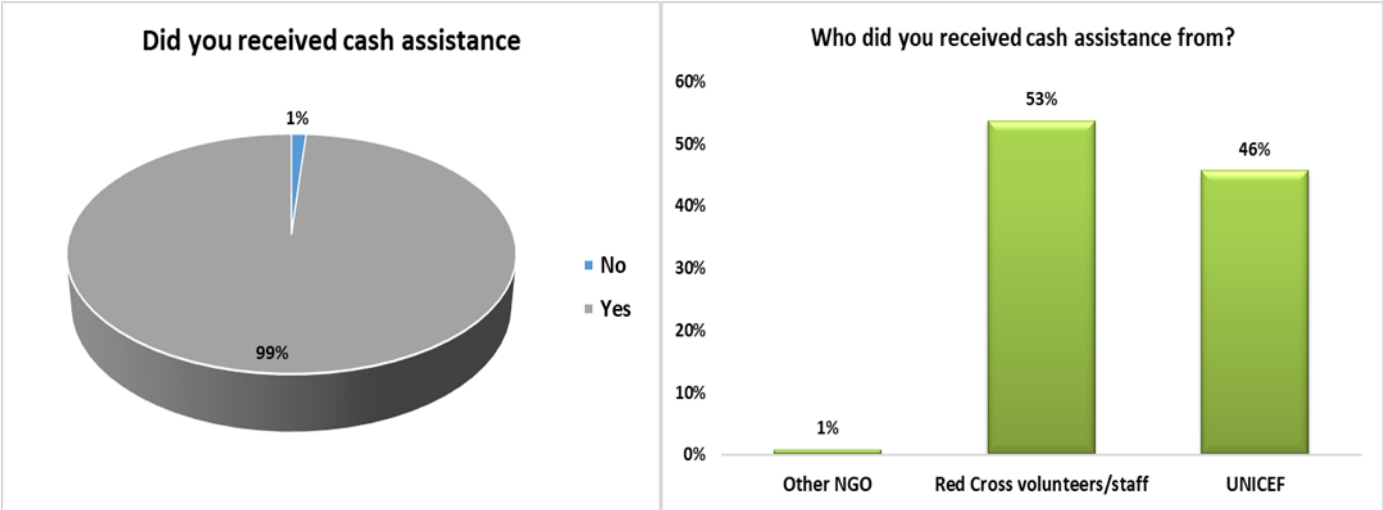


Figure 3: Larger percentage of those who received cash assistance said they got it from Red Cross and UNICEF as shown in the chart above.

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 did not lead to a rise in commodities prices in the local market.

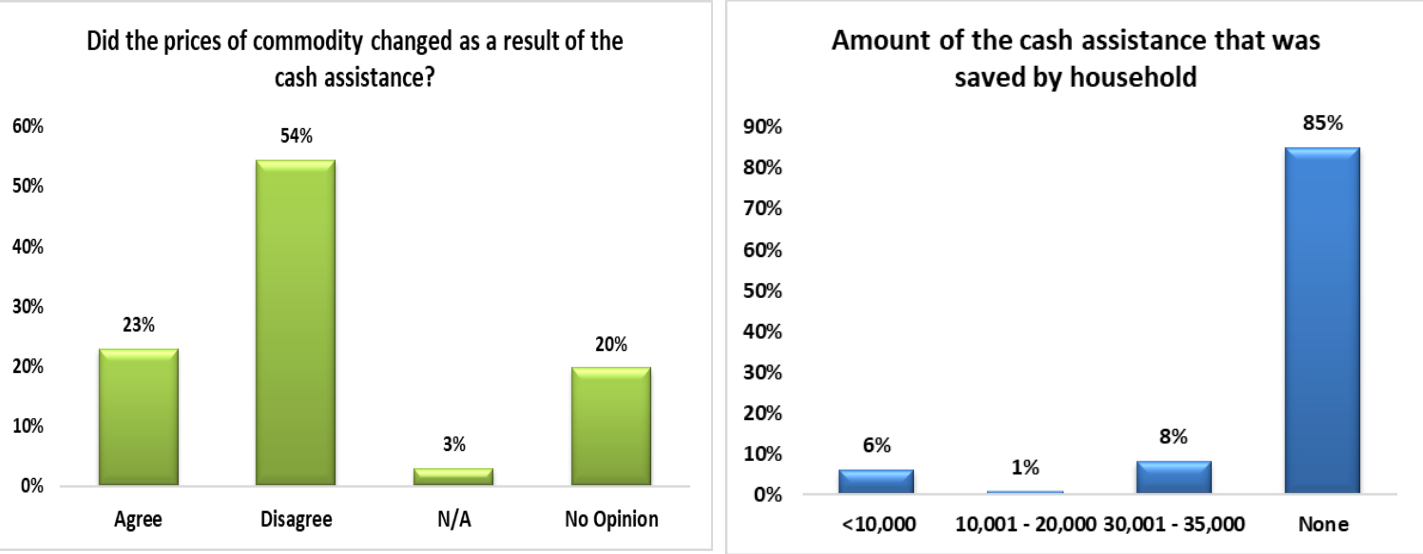


Figure 4: Significant number of the respondents disagreed with the prices of commodities changed because of the cash with higher percentage indicating they utilized all the cash they received.

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

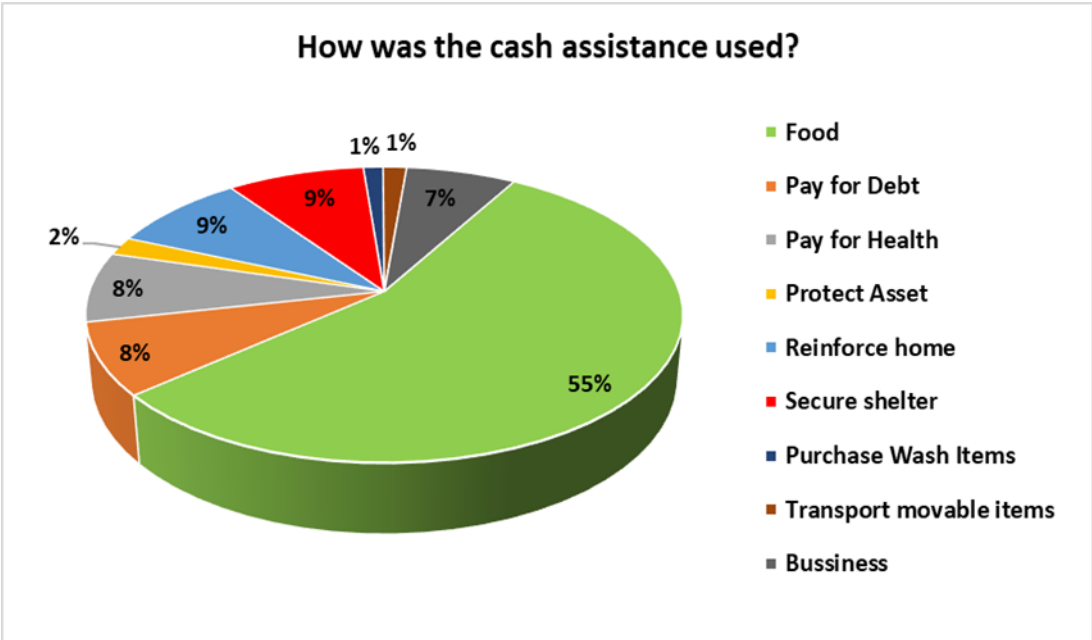


Figure 5: Use of cash assistance

On safety and protection of targeted beneficiaries during the cash distribution in Bayelsa state, about 97% of the respondents said they felt safe at the distribution site while about 1% admitted they didn't feel safe while others weren't sure if they felt safe at the distribution site. 1% didn't feel safe due to the potential of some rowdy community members in one location. The situation in the communities was addressed through community engagement.

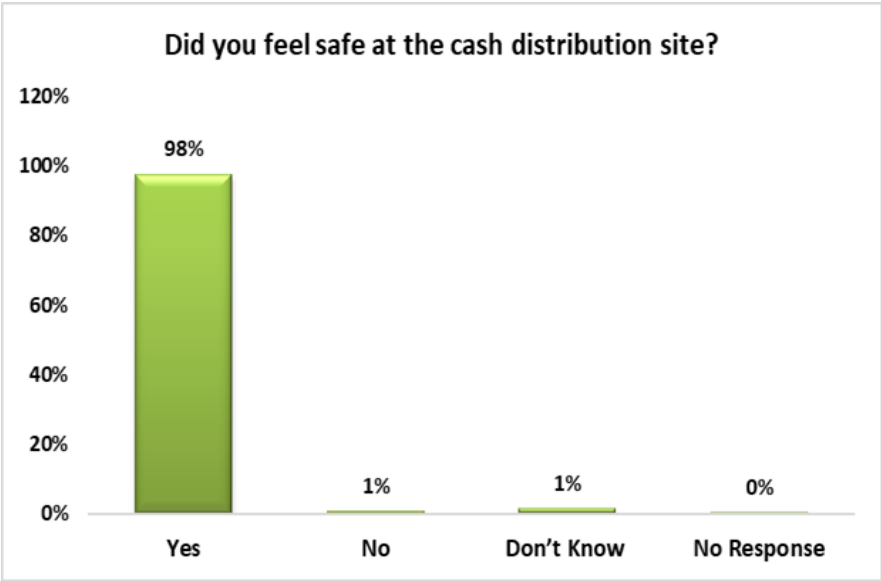


Figure 6: Showing beneficiaries expression on level of safety at the cash distribution site.



Health & Care

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

Female > 18:

Female < 18:

Male > 18:

Male < 18:

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Objective: | <i>Strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community level interventions and health system strengthening</i> | | |
| Key indicators: | Indicator | Actual | Target |
| | # of volunteers trained on Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) and PFA support | 418 | 810 |
| | # of people reached through hygiene promotion campaigns | 3,605,100 | 500,000 |
| | # of people provided with PSS | 4,910 | 0 |
| | # of people reached with first aid | 1,006 | 0 |

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

Health and hygiene promotion became the focus of the intervention during the period when the country was going through the Cashless policy review. Communities were reached through radio shows and door-to-door initiatives trying to prevent diarrheal and waterborne diseases. health and hygiene messaging were also shared during the distribution of WASH NFIs and on World Water Day commemoration through radio programmes. Total reach was over 3.6million people.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Female > 18:

Female < 18:

Male > 18:

Male < 18:

| | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Objective: | <i>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</i> | | |
| Key indicators: | Indicator | Actual | Target |
| | Access sanitation and hygiene services for people affected by the flooding. | 3,605,100 people | 500,000 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|
| # of households reached through WASH assistance | 12,000 HHs (72,000 people) | 83,333 |
| % of target population who state they are satisfied with their access to water and sanitation facilities | Unknown | 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 | 400 | 200 |

Some 3,000 households received one 25-liter water storage container each in Delta and Kogi state. A WASH assessment was conducted in 8 states (Anambra, Delta, Kogi, Niger, Lagos, Bauchi, Jigawa, and Bayelsa) to ascertain the WASH needs and entry points. Key findings on WASH from the multisectoral needs assessment are highlighted below:

- From the respondents, the main source of drinking water in Anambra, Delta, Kogi and Niger was river, stream, and pond, while in Bayelsa, Bauchi, Jigawa and Lagos, the main source of water is borehole, with few of the respondents across the 8 states saying their major source of water was from the well.
- Significant number of the respondents from Anambra, Delta, Kogi and Niger practiced open defecation while Jigawa and Bauchi used pit latrines; Lagos and Bayelsa used water closet as their means of toilets.
- Most females in the households surveyed across the 8 states lacked sanitary pads, ranging from 90% of females in Bayelsa and Delta to 63% in Jigawa.

The WASH activities were completed successfully in Anambra, Delta, Jigawa and Kogi states. Table 2 provides a summary of water facilities rehabilitated in the four states.

Table 2: Summary of rehabilitated water facilities

| Branch | Communities | Solar pumps | Mono pumps | AC pumps | Water Dispensing points | Remarks |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Anambra | 6 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 68 | Completed |
| Delta | 5 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 244 | Completed |
| Jigawa | 20 | 46 | 4 | 3 | 63 | Completed |
| Kogi | 9 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 25 | Completed |
| Total | 40 | 65 | 15 | 6 | 400 | Completed |

Anambra

Water facility rehabilitation was conducted in 6 communities (Ossamala, Obeawe, Umueze Anam, Nmiata Anam, Enugu out, Eziagulu Atu). Three mono pumps were repaired in Bodala (2) and Nmiata Anam (1). One solar pump was repaired in Ossamala, two in Enugu out, and one in Eziagulu otu. 68 water dispensing points were repaired

in Ossamala (12), Obeawe (15), Umueze Anam (6), Nmiata Anam (1), Bodala (2), Enigu out (8), and Eziagulu Atu (24). Other rehabilitation activities conducted in the state include digging a new borehole in Ossamala community with a fresh solar pumping machine as well as panels, replacement of vandalized underground water pump with 2.5hp AC pump and donation of new power generator. Also, missing solar panels were replaced and water points and sumo were rehabilitated.

Delta

Water facilities rehabilitation was conducted in five communities (Igweku, Ughelli Aviara, Araya, Ivrogbo Irri, Ossomala) in Delta state. A total of eleven solar pumps were repaired in Ivrogbo Irri (5), Araya (5) and Ossamala 1. Two mono pumps were repaired in Ivrogbo Irri (1), and Ughelli Aviara (1). 244 water dispensing points were repaired in Igweku (8), Ughelli Aviara (30), Araya (5) and one major community borehole in Ivrogbo Irri resulting to the functioning of over 200 water points in the community. The NRCS also donated generators in addition to a brand new 2.5hp AC underground sumo at Igweku. At Ughelli Aviara, the facility was without a borehole. The borehole dug many years ago collapsed due to the heavy flood that affected the areas, so a new borehole was dug, and a new solar water pump was installed with the capacity to power water to the dispensing points across the community.

Jigawa

Forty-four (44) mono pumps were repaired in twenty (20) communities in Jigawa state. The communities are Guri (1), Kofar Fada (2), Gidan Bulamar Guri (2), Nasarawa (2), Bakir Kasuwa (2), Duriya (1), Barebari (2), Tudun Wada (2), Kamfala (2), Dunari (2), Kafin Jiba (3), Marabisawa (4), Jidawa (3), Zobiya (3), Hammayayi (2), Madobi (2), Yamiga (2), Fagoji (3), and Jigawar Tsada (2).

Kogi

Nine (9) communities in Kogi state (Eggan, Kinami, Budan, Ukwo, Odaki, Kelebe, Odogwu, Unale and Itoduma) benefited from the rehabilitation of water facilities. Mono pumps were completely replaced in Eggan (2), Kinami (1), Ukwo (1), Odogwu (1), Odaki (1), and Unale (1). Full rehabilitation of solar boreholes was conducted in Kinami (1), Budan (1), Ukwo (1), Kelebe (1), and Itoduma (1). 25 water dispensing units were constructed in Budan (9), Ukwo (6) Kelebe (3), Kinami (1), Odaki (1), Odogwu (1), Unale (1), and Itoduma (3).

Procurement of WASH NFIs including 12,000 buckets, 12,000 jerricans and 12,000 aqua tabs was completed. The items were distributed to beneficiaries in Anambra, Delta, Jigawa, and Kogi states.

World Water Day

As Nigeria commemorated the 2023 world water day, 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 conducted in Kogi, Delta, Anambra, Jigawa and Cross River states to mark the world water day include i) rehabilitation of water points, ii) hygiene promotion, and iii) rehabilitation and cleaning of school latrine. Through these activities:

- Approx. 3.6 million people (666,500HHs) were reached with WASH messages, and the role the people could play in their communities in improving access to safe water and sanitation. The debates that the sensitisations generated during the radio shows, school quizzes and participatory community engagement sessions were clear evidence that WASH needs require deliberate efforts to have them addressed.
- Over 7,000 HHs (42,000) people have 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 water systems with 6 distribution points each (solar powered) and 2 hand pumps in Delta State
- A toilet block of 6 compartments was restored and in the other 2 schools, their toilets were cleaned and put back to use in Kogi State.
- 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:

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

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

% of target population reached with PGI/SGBV awareness

43

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

- 43% of affected population have been reached with awareness on PGI and SGBV and these are households receiving cash support.
- 450 staff and volunteers (100 percent) in the operation were trained in PSEA, and volunteers working with communities signed the PSEA and received a PSEA booklet to guide on how they relate in the communities. The beneficiaries were also provided with the same awareness messages during the distribution activities and toll-free lines were 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 3 LGAs (Abi, Etung, Ikom) - 15 per LGA (29 males and 16 females) - were trained in the first batch, while another 405 were trained subsequently in nine states. The training covered the following areas:

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

The main objectives of the PGI, SGBV and child protection training for the volunteers were to:

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

Key Message Booklet

Protection Gender Inclusion and Sexual and Gender Based Violence key messages were developed for volunteers as a pocket guide. The booklets were distributed to the trained volunteers to remind them in the field how to address, respond and refer cases to the PGI focal point. A total of 200 copies of the pocket guide were produced and distributed to volunteers and branch staff.

Because of paucity of funds, safe spaces were not created during the project implementation.



Community Engagement and Accountability

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 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 meetings with community leaders. The PDM survey listed community leaders as trusted means of communication before now. 90 volunteers in Cross Rivers, Delta and Kogi states were trained 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 distribution locations and times were decided jointly with the community members. The CRC was briefed on 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 could use them for complaints and feedback.

The relief distribution 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/>

Analysis of information from the Post Distribution Monitoring for the cash distribution in Bayelsa state indicated that the community sensitization 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 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; and 23% said that the notice period was enough.

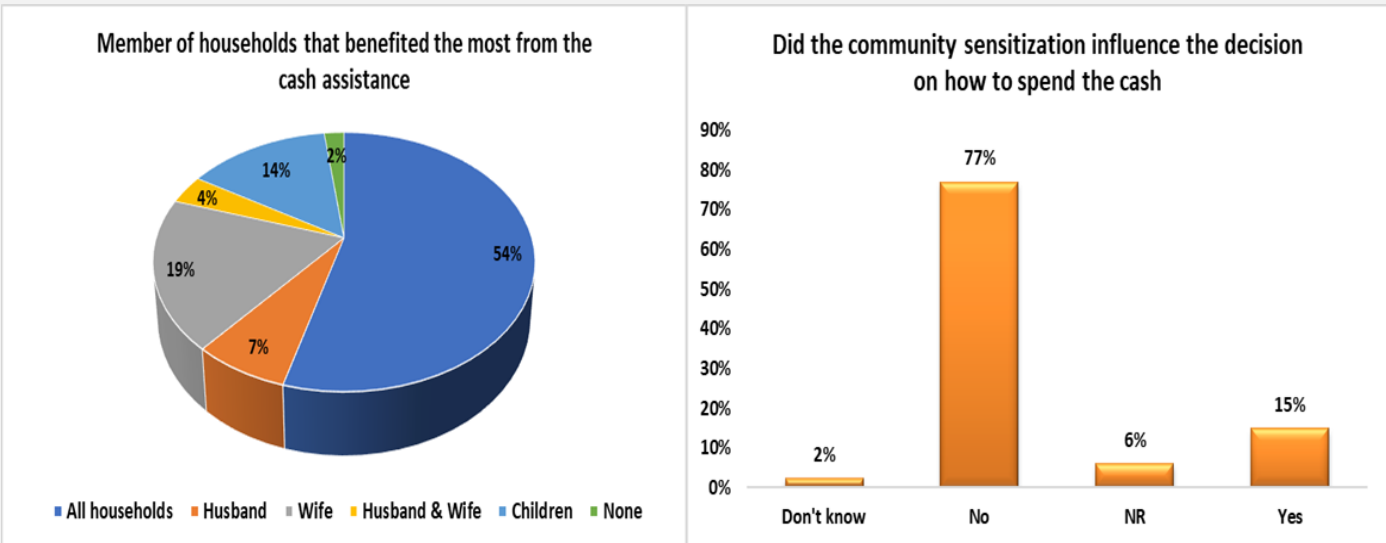


Figure 7: Showing that higher percentage of households benefitted from the cash assistance with indication that the community sensitization process didn't influence their decisions on their cash spending.

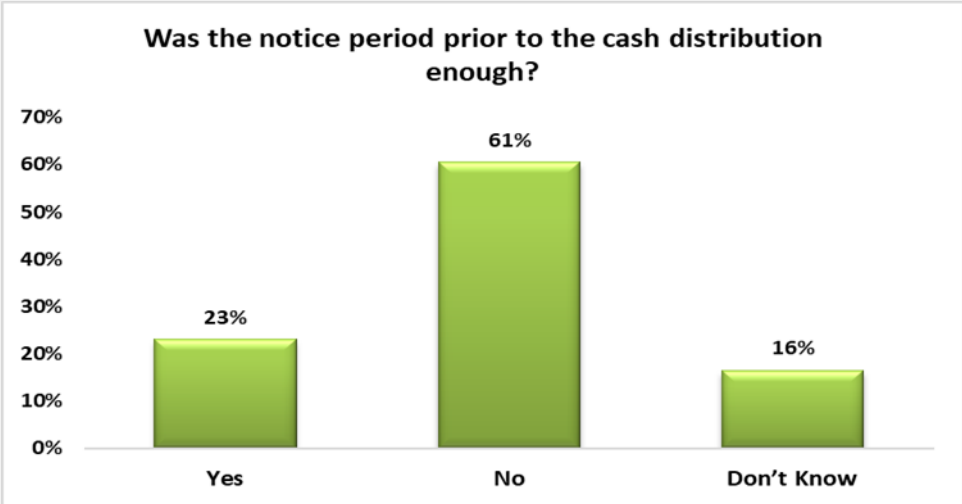


Figure 8: Participants response on cash distribution notice.

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. About 63% of the respondents reported being very satisfied while 35% admitted being moderately satisfied with the cash assistance. Two per cent was not satisfied.

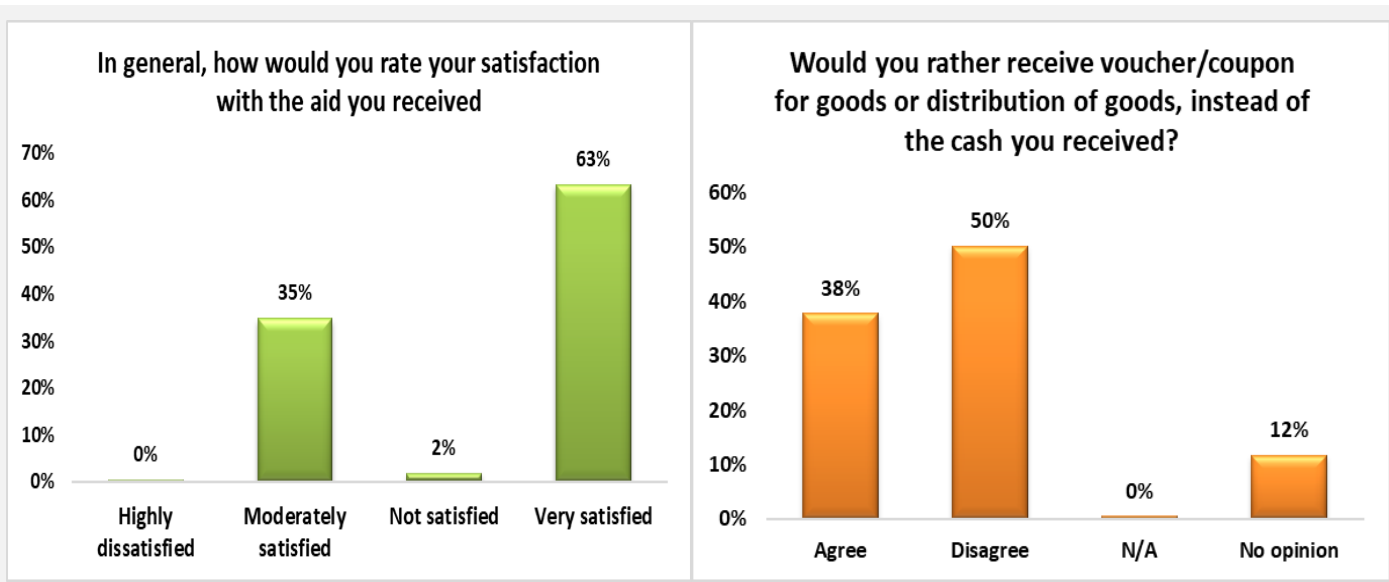


Figure 9: Beneficiaries overall satisfaction and preference for cash.

On whether the beneficiaries would prefer voucher or non-cash assistance to cash, 50% of the respondents indicated they would prefer cash, 38% would prefer voucher or goods; 12% was indifferent.

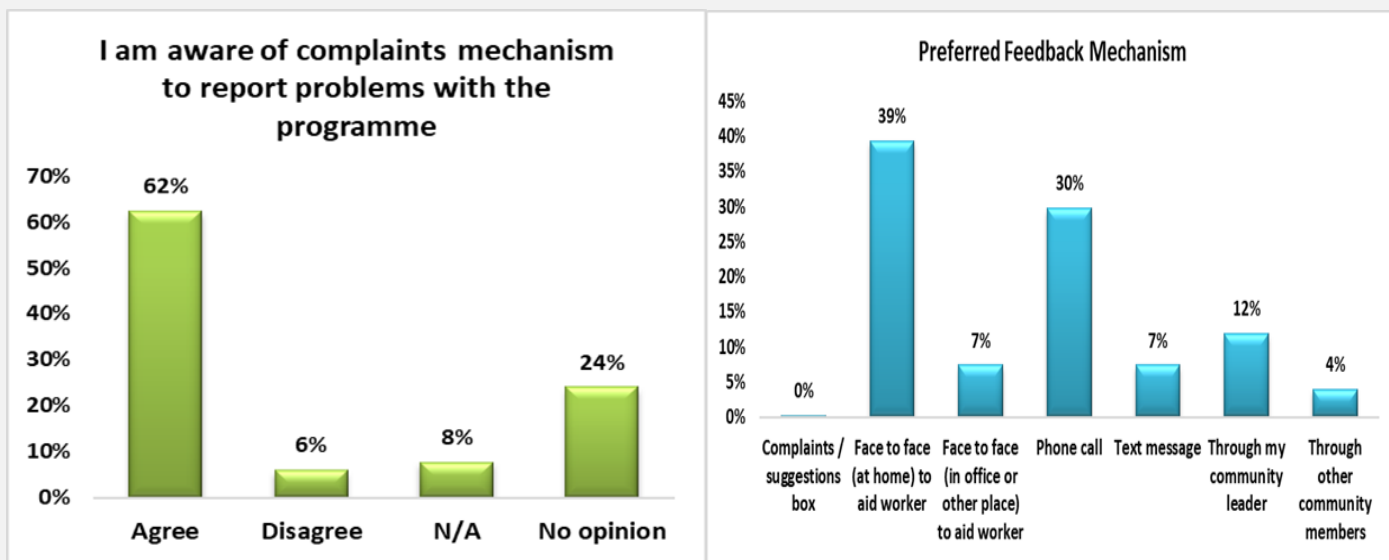


Figure 10: Showing beneficiaries response to feedback mechanisms.

It is remarkable that about 62% of the respondents in Bayelsa state indicated that they were aware of ways to report issues related to the cash assistance. About 39% of the respondents indicated that they preferred face to face communication with the aid workers (Red Cross volunteers/staff) as opposed to the other channels of communication.



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) | 868 | 810 |
| | # of community resilience committees established | 24 | 270 |

The key highlights are:

- PPEs for volunteers and staff were procured as part of prepositioned items.
- National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs) were activated and 4 NDRTs were deployed to various states to support WASH activities.
- Emergency first aid teams were deployed in Cross River, Jigawa and Kebbi states.
- The 37 NRCS branches have been engaged in rapid needs assessments of affected communities and have created a dashboard that's being updated.
- Planned training of volunteers in DRR approaches that could be cascaded to community members.
- Community Resilience Committees (CRCs) have been developed in all the communities where project implementation was 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. 868 volunteers were trained through the appeal in DRR approaches including (EVC and PFA).

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 participants evacuated their communities during the flooding event with most of the respondents indicating that they had to move away from their homes for a period of three to four months. Some of the respondents affected by the flood moved to houses of relatives, schools, and places of worship as temporary shelters.

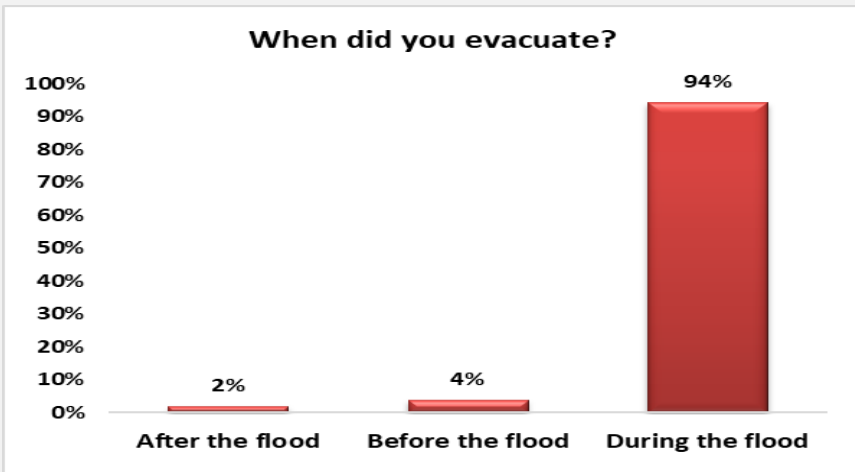


Figure 11: Showing participants response to early warnings of floods in Bayelsa state.

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 affected their houses while 20% said the flood affected their farmland.

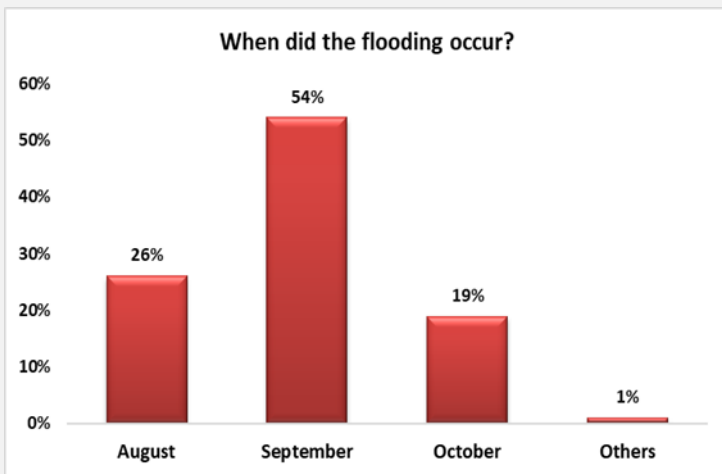


Figure 12: Time of flooding in Bayelsa state

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 |

- 45 volunteers were trained on Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), and Child protection in 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 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).
- NRCS also supported managing IDP camps in Delta State during the flooding.
- PPEs (rainboots, helmets and raincoats) were procured for volunteers and staff engaged on the flood appeal to support their work.
- The British Red Cross supported the floods operation with 3 vehicles stationed in Imo, Lagos and FCT. The vehicles (2 Toyota Land Cruisers and 1 Hiace Bus) were procured and delivered to the NRCS in July 2023.
- The appeal covered salaries of 8 NRCS dedicated staff supporting the project implementation.
- NRCS volunteers and staff were trained in WASH, DRR, shelter and CEA.



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 | 750 |

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

The Nigeria INGO forum was largely attended by donors and other aid actors in-country. The IFRC/NRCS were equally represented in the forum. The NRCS, with support from the IFRC, made a presentation on activities on the ground and 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 on resource mobilization to support the flood appeal. Joint presentations were made on lessons learnt.

OCHA, with support from IFRC and UNICEF, organized a training for SEMAs and NEMA with 74 officials representing the 37 State Emergency Management Authorities and NEMA attending. NRCS facilitated 3 modules of the training on DRR, Volunteering and Emergency Response and Needs assessments. IFRC through the appeal covered travel costs of the representatives.

Other coordination platforms attended by the IFRC/NRCS were the Northwest partners coordination forum, cash working group (CWG), and the food security sector working group (FSSWG).

The NRCS/IFRC worked closely with the following external partners:

- US Government (USAID BHA) which provided USD1.75million to the appeal.
- DG ECHO which replenished the DREF for the Flood response.
- Swiss Government which provided CHF750,000 unearmarked funding which was utilized for shelter, WASH, and multipurpose cash activities in identified states.
- UNICEF which focused on Cash Distribution in Bayelsa state targeting 3,500 beneficiaries.
- IOM which conducted joint needs assessments for IDPs and tracked number of affected people
- 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 provided technical support to the National Society staff in terms of project management, health, logistics, finance, security, and other sectors. A WASH surge was deployed to the cluster to support the WASH aspects of the appeal while building the NS capacity in WASH.

Planning Monitoring and Evaluation

The PMER team supported the NRCS with planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, including the floods assessment, which informed on some of the multisectoral needs of affected persons in affected communities. The cluster team was 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 were conducted to gather content and several media advocacies to support resource mobilization on the appeal were carried out.

Security Risk Assessments

Security assessments were conducted in Anambra, Benue, and Delta states between January and July 2023. The assessments were conducted in the states through 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 were ongoing.

FUNDING

The Emergency Appeal (EA) received contributions amounting to CHF 3,182,889.28 from eight donors including *the American Red Cross, the British Red Cross, DG ECHO, the Hong Kong Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, the Swiss Government, USAID BHA, online donations, and the DREF loan of CHF 245,622*. The funds received is 28% of the funding requirement of CHF 11 million. 97% (CHF 2,766,468) of the total net income of CHF 2.937,267.28 (less DREF loan repaid) was spent. A balance of 3% (CHF120,057.72) remains. Out of the balance, CHF56,288.03 is British Red Cross (BRC) earmarked funds which will be transferred to the Cluster DM programme to support NRCS DM programmes supported by BRC in the Unified Plan. Barring no objections from the other donors within 90 days of publishing this report, the remaining balance in the appeal will be moved to Nigeria DM to support NRCS DM programmes. The financial report is annexed to the report.

Contact Information

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

At Nigeria Red Cross Society

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- **Director, Disaster Management,** Benson Agbro, Director, e-mail: benson.agbro@redcrossnigeria.org, phone: +234 802 301 5997

In IFRC Abuja Cluster Delegation:

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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 to 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.

Operational Strategy

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

| Selected Parameters | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2022/7-2025/10 | Operation | MDRNG034 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2022/7-2023/12 | Budget | APPROVED |

Prepared on 16 Dec 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRNG034 - Nigeria - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 28 Jul 2022 to 31 Dec 2023; appeal launch date: 24 Oct 2022

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

| | |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Total Funding Requirements | 11,000,000 |
| Donor Response* as per 16 Dec 2025 | 2,766,468 |
| Appeal Coverage | 25.15% |

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

| Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches | Op Budget | Expenditure | Variance |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PO02 - Livelihoods | 0 | 374,783 | -374,783 |
| PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PO04 - Health | 189,132 | 38,701 | 150,431 |
| PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 158,311 | 49,832 | 108,479 |
| PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion | 2,241 | 104,849 | -102,608 |
| PO07 - Education | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PO08 - Migration | 0 | 7,551 | -7,551 |
| PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery | 1,861,255 | 1,120,394 | 740,861 |
| PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability | 4,033 | 0 | 4,033 |
| PO11 - Environmental Sustainability | 0 | 9,810 | -9,810 |
| Planned Operations Total | 2,214,972 | 1,705,919 | 509,053 |
| EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships | 62,011 | 95,794 | -33,783 |
| EA02 - Secretariat Services | 277,814 | 311,367 | -33,553 |
| EA03 - National Society Strengthening | 712,929 | 533,238 | 179,691 |
| Enabling Approaches Total | 1,052,754 | 940,398 | 112,355 |
| Grand Total | 3,267,726 | 2,646,317 | 621,409 |

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2025/10

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Opening Balance | 0 |
| Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.) | 2,766,468 |
| Expenditure | -2,646,317 |
| Closing Balance | 120,151 |
| Deferred Income | 0 |
| Funds Available | 120,151 |

IV. DREF Loan

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|---------|--------------|---------|----------------------|----------|
| * not included in Donor Response | Loan : | 107,392 | Reimbursed : | 107,392 | Outstanding : | 0 |
|----------------------------------|--------|---------|--------------|---------|----------------------|----------|

Operational Strategy

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

| Selected Parameters | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2022/7-2025/10 | Operation | MDRNG034 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2022/7-2023/12 | Budget | APPROVED |

Prepared on 16 Dec 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRNG034 - Nigeria - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 28 Jul 2022 to 31 Dec 2023; appeal launch date: 24 Oct 2022

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

| Opening Balance | | | | | | | 0 |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|---|
| Income Type | Cash | InKind Goods | InKind Personnel | Other Income | TOTAL | Deferred Income | |
| American Red Cross | 477,200 | | | | 477,200 | | |
| British Red Cross | 107,736 | | | | 107,736 | | |
| European Commission - DG ECHO | 75,042 | | | | 75,042 | | |
| Hong Kong Red Cross, Branch of the Red Cross Socie | 23,453 | | | | 23,453 | | |
| Japanese Red Cross Society | 35,091 | | | | 35,091 | | |
| On Line donations | 207 | | | | 207 | | |
| Red Cross of Monaco | 14,934 | | | | 14,934 | | |
| Swiss Government | 750,000 | | | | 750,000 | | |
| United States Government - USAID | 1,282,807 | | | | 1,282,807 | 0 | |
| Total Contributions and Other Income | 2,766,468 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,766,468 | 0 | |
| Total Income and Deferred Income | | | | | 2,766,468 | 0 | |