

OPERATION UPDATE #3

Nigeria | Floods

<p>Emergency appeal №: MDRNG041 Emergency appeal launched: 13/09/2024 Operational Strategy published: 10/12/2024</p>	<p>Glide №: FL-2024-000159-NGA</p>
<p>Operation update #3 Date of issue: 02/11/2025</p>	<p>Timeframe covered by this update: From 13/09/2024 to 31/08/2025 (exceptional OU)</p>
<p>Operation timeframe: 19 months 13/09/2024 to 31/03/2026</p>	<p>Number of people being assisted: 400,000 People</p>
<p>Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 5 million through the IFRC Secretariat Emergency Appeal CHF 10 million Federation-wide</p>	<p>DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 1,250,000</p>



An arial view of the destruction caused by the flood in Mokwa, Niger State Nigeria. Picture credits/NRCS

To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 10 million Federation-wide, is 47 per cent funded. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the National Societies in the region, with the support of the IFRC, to continue providing humanitarian assistance and protection to people affected by the floods. Also, the NS is requesting for an extension of this operation for 3 additional months (new end date will now be March 2026). This extension will help complete delayed activities and also include the support to the new flooding season as we observe some flooding episode happening these recent weeks and the risk remain extremely high in Nigeria. Also note that some ongoing discussions with partners have shown some appetite to fund the ongoing flooding.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

The late 2024 floods and mid-2025 floods in Nigeria have caused significant devastating effects in the country necessitating heightened humanitarian intervention. Flash floods occurred in May 2025 in Mokwa Niger State, Nigeria the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) in the lead addressing the need of affected communities. The floods destroyed homes, livelihoods and social amenities, including roads, bridges and schools. On 29 May 2025, Mokwa—a market town in Niger State, Nigeria—was struck by catastrophic flooding triggered by intense predawn rainfall. The Mokwa floods, left at least 200 people dead according to authorities. Many people, among them children, were reportedly missing. More than 3,000 people were displaced, according to the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). This includes over 1,600 children under the age of 12 and about 380 lactating mothers, according to UNICEF. The flooding affected key roads and bridges, disrupting transport and economic activity. Mokwa is a transit hub, linking traders from southern Nigeria with food producers in the north. The town plays a strategic role in regional commerce and transportation. Priority humanitarian needs include emergency shelter, clean water and sanitation hygiene and psychosocial support for children and other vulnerable people (OCHA, 2 Jun 2025).

Currently, there has been enhanced rainfall in the country. As of 19 October 2025, NEMA had issued flood warnings due to heavy rains and dams having been filled with impending release of excess water, which will likely cause floods in downstream communities. There have been floods in several states, namely; Adamawa, Anambra, Borno, Gombe, Kaduna, Kebbi, Kwara, Ondo, Sokoto and Zamfara.

The 2024 floods had devastating impact on communities in Nigeria due to heavy rains in 31 out of 37 states in the country. The country had episodes of extended rainfall between July and October of that year. Consequently, a dam burst in Borno state exacerbated the already dire situation by causing massive havoc and destruction in Maiduguri metropolitan area and its environs. Maiduguri itself host several IDPs because of continuing insurgency in the state, therefore worsening the already dire situation to communities in the affected areas. Coincidentally, due to heavy rainfall in Cameroon, the authorities released water from Lagdo dam leading to further flooding in Nigeria to states that are downstream along Niger River upon merging with Benue River. The flooding led to infrastructural destruction like bridges, roads, markets, schools and hospitals. In communities, people lost their homes, household items and livelihoods while leading to displacements and deaths.

The Nigeria Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) reported that over 1.3 million people were affected by floods, over 720,000 were displaced and over 2,800 were injured, while 320 people lost their lives. Houses damaged stood at over 119,000 and over 194,000 hectares of productive farms were destroyed. Affected people lost their homes, stored food, farm produce and are lacking water while facing great limitation in accessing health services. Displaced persons in camps are facing a mirage of protection challenges couple with uncertainty because of impromptu closure of camps with no alternative shelters.

During the reporting period, IFRC and its RCRC partners have reached more than 313,455 people with at least one form of humanitarian assistance. This includes support to 45,833 people with health services, 84,000 people with multipurpose emergency cash assistance (MPCA), and 183,622 people through WASH intervention.

There are still glaring needs within affected communities that require humanitarian intervention. A significant number of people are still unable to afford decent shelter and are living in the open while exposed to harmful effects of elements. Affected farmers need assistance restart their farming ventures. Communicable disease like cholera outbreak was reported in the floods affected states. As of December 2024, a total of 24,674 suspected cases including 725 deaths (CFR 2.9%) have been reported from 37 states.

Summary of response

New floods event in 2025

The rainy season has reached its peak in the country with reports from NEMA indicating impending dams' operations. All the major dams in the country along the Benue and Niger rivers are full. Excess water needs to be released so that the structural integrity of the dams is not compromised which will lead to catastrophic effect in riverine communities. Rain is set to continue till mi-October. Some states have already been impacted by floods including Adamawa, Anambra, Bauchi, Borno, FCT, Gombe, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Kwara, Nasarawa, Niger, Ondo, Plateau, Sokoto Taraba, Yobe and Zamfara states. Over 28'000 people have been impacted by floods with 10,000 people displaced, property destroyed, farmlands damaged, and 21 fatalities reported according to NRCS.

The WFP through its advance disaster analysis & mapping (ADAM) on Nigeria's floods impact, released on 22 September 2025, an estimated 695,354 individuals have been impacted by the current 2025 floods with 1,081,680 hectares of land inundated including 264,965 hectares of farmland. The NRCS is undertaking search and rescue operations, risk communication and community engagement (RCCE), prepositioning of NFIs, activation of early action protocol, hygiene promotion, RFL services and health promotion as well as joint assessments with other stakeholders in the field.

Past events

As of June 2025, the NRCS has reached more than 313,455 people with at least one form of humanitarian assistance. This includes support to 45,833 people with health services, 84,000 people with multipurpose emergency cash assistance (MPCA), and 183,622 people through WASH intervention (with the support from the WSR ERU).

Strategic Response	#Persons Reached
Multipurpose Cash Grant	84,000
Health Services	45,833
WASH	183,622
Total	313,455

Multipurpose Cash Grant (MPCG)

NRCS implements its MPCG programme in line with cash working group recommendations and standards. NRCS is an active member of cash working group in the country. The Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) in the country has been set at Naira 77,000 and NRCS has adopted it. The only exception was in Borno, where the state authorities had set the MPCG amount at 100,000 because of complexities in the area. Humanitarian workers validated the same and adopted it. The rest of the country works the national MEB. Through the MPCG intervention NRCS reached 87,000 people directly.

To mitigate risks associated with cash, NRCS undertook a multi-layered process. Initially, staff and volunteers were deployed to undertake registration at village level, the data is then validated at NRCS state branches. The branches would then notify DM department in HQ of completion of registration within the state. The IT unit granted designated DM officer access to the data, who is in charge of undertaking another verification exercise. Additionally, once the DM

team in HQ has finished their review, they notify the IFRC operations docket of the completeness of the exercise. Due to the magnitude of the cash intervention, designated IFRC staff undertook another layer of verification, and called the registered people to verify the details provided during registration. Any discrepancies were highlighted, and the person needed to be further verified.

Given the large number of affected populations registered not able to be reached on phone, a decision was made to deploy both IFRC and NRCS HQ staff to undertake physical verification at community level. Once this was completed, the data was shared with FSP for the production of cashing cards. When the FSP completed production, they shared the list of produced cards for verification by the designated DM staff, who would compare this with the earlier list shared with the bank. Once clear, a distribution date was agreed upon with the FSP and communicated to targeted households. Consideration was given to the days when recipients were most likely to be available, and the exercise was conducted over a three-day period to ensure that anyone absent for any reason could still receive information on extended distribution dates and collect their cashing cards.

Health and WASH

Due to cholera outbreak in the states affected by floods, NRCS collaborated with the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control and the National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA), to roll out its Cholera intervention through the Flood emergency appeal, targeting 8 States, with 2 additional States of Kaduna and Sokoto focusing on ORP set up to support targeted health facilities in the Re-hydration of suspected cases of Cholera and referral to Cholera treatment centers. Other States targeted included Adamawa, Borno, Bayelsa, Oyo, Zamfara, Kebbi, Jigawa and Yobe. The NRCS focused on the following objectives: Coordination, Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE), active case search and media engagements. A total of 313,455 people were reached through RCCE.

To support the response to the floods in Azare, Bauchi State, a WASH Emergency Response Unit (ERU) was deployed. The WASH ERU set as a standalone unit undertaking comprehensive WASH interventions in targeted areas. The focus was not only on hardware and software but also on setting up community structures to better manage water systems. 44,593 people were reached with access to improved water sources, while 96,622 people were reached through hygiene promotion activities. 207 boreholes were repaired and handpumps retrofitted, whereas 22 elevated aprons were constructed and 25 water management committees were formed. To ensure the sustainability of the intervention, 20 NRCS volunteers were trained on handpump repair or maintenance and borehole flushing. The trained team would be able to assist their communities in the maintenance of their water systems with the skills gained, bearing in mind that volunteers are part of these same communities.

There are gaps in communities. Most people still lack clean drinking water, contamination of water points and / or destruction with limited rehabilitation having taken place, and cholera risk is prevalent due to water contamination, poor hygiene and sanitation. Livelihood options, some farmlands have been wiped out and produce loss.

Needs analysis

Health and WASH

New Flood Event (2025). Following the catastrophic destruction caused by the Mokwa floods, critical health needs in the affected communities are still largely unmet. Water systems in affected communities were severely damaged or destroyed, and water sources were contaminated. While the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) provided support through the repair of some water systems, decontamination of wells and boreholes, distribution of WASH consumables (such as Aqua Tabs), and hygiene promotion activities, significant needs remain unmet.

The full restoration of water systems has not been achieved, partly due to the scale of the needs and restrictions placed on communities returning to their settlements, as many of these are located on riparian land. As a result,

communities continue to look to humanitarian actors for further support. Waterborne and communicable diseases are still at high risk in affected communities. Though NRCS has deployed and activated ORPs in Mokwa, other health interventions are still needed due to limited health structure functionality in the area.

As many families have been affected by the floods—losing their homes, livelihoods, and loved ones, with some individuals still missing—the need for psychosocial support in the affected communities remains critical. The provision of dignity kits remains vital in order to support the health, hygiene, and dignity of women of reproductive age.

Shelter

New Flood Event (2025). With over 500 households had their homes impacted by the floods and faced consequent restrictions by authorities to return to their original settlements due to proximity to or location along riparian channels; many affected people still lack access to decent accommodation. With the onset of the rainy season, the temporary shelter solutions currently being provided leave affected individuals vulnerable to harsh weather conditions. Addressing long-term shelter needs remains a critical priority.



Flooded homes, Adamawa. Courtesy NRCS

Food Security, Cash, and Livelihood

New Flood Event (2025). The latest floods happened as farmers were tending to their crops that are at maturity stage. The floods have leveled down their farms leading widespread losses of crops communities not only lost their farm produce but also their stored harvest, thereby wiping out their sustenance for the year and beyond. Destitution is now a reality for households who initially were able to meet their needs through their production processes.



Flooded farms, Adamawa. Courtesy NRCS.

PGI and CEA

New Flood Event (2025). The disaster heightened the risks of SGBV and survival coping mechanisms that people, especially women and girls, may be exposed to. The destruction of schools and community-based education facilities has disrupted children's education, emphasizing the need to provide safe spaces for their learning. Protection support, especially for vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities, is essential for ensuring the well-being and safety of the affected population.

Preparedness and Local Response Capacity

The floods highlight the critical need to invest in both institutional and community preparedness to ensure a sufficient level of readiness for future disasters. Therefore, in addition to addressing the immediate, medium-term and recovery needs of affected communities, it is essential to allocate a portion of the resources obtained for the operation to enhance community preparedness and response capacity. This proactive approach will help mitigate the impact of future disasters and enable communities to respond effectively and efficiently during crises.

Strengthening the capacity of local actors to prepare, respond and recover from events promotes ownership through engaging communities to act as agents in their own response and recovery. Furthermore, it advances and reinforces community resilience by preparing for anticipated threats, adapting to changing conditions, and rapidly recovering from disruptions. Preparedness, a fundamental tenet of disaster risk management, is championed by the IFRC through the support provided to National Societies to continually improve their local preparedness and response capacity, ultimately preventing and reducing the impacts of disasters on communities.

Operational risk assessment

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
1. Risks associated with community-based cash and/or in-kind distribution activities	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Establish proper community engagement and accountability mechanisms from the assessment phase. ✓ Put in place crowd control mechanisms, including gender-segregated queuing structures outside of the distribution centers.

2. Risk of outbreak such as AWD due to limited access to water, unsafe sanitation practices and disrupted health services.	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Train volunteers and mobilize for health promotion services. ✓ Integrate cholera response to the program in high-risk area and undertake hygiene promotion during relief distribution
3. Situations of violence in target States/LGAs that impact on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access • Safety of staff and volunteers • Supply chain 	Medium	Medium	<p>The IFRC security plans apply to all IFRC staff throughout the operation. To mitigate the risk, NRCS and IFRC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Updated security plan ✓ A security officer is positioned in the field to provide advice and support. The security focal person conducted an area-specific risk assessment for any operational area should any IFRC personnel deploy there. ✓ Engaged local volunteers and community leaders at all stages of service delivery. ✓ Provided security briefing to staff and volunteers travelling to the field. ✓ Disseminate the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in target area.
4. New flooding events impacting recovering communities	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Utilize current early action projects in flood affected communities in publicizing key messages and activating early action protocols. ✓ Activate standby response team and preposition emergency relief items

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

Nigerian Red Cross Society will undertake response activities in the locations currently impacted by floods and those recovering from last year's floods, as per the Operational Strategy. The NRCS would seek to have these operations extended to 31st of March 2026 to allow responding to ongoing floods emergency.

The summary below reflects the response to the current floods that have impacted several states in the country.

This strategy will focus on the following areas:

- Healthy wellbeing of affected population
- Epidemics and outbreaks management
- Safe and dignified shelter for displaced families.
- Restoration of access to clean water and sanitation.
- Improved food security and livelihoods.
- Enhanced community resilience to disasters.
- Strengthened community-based capacity for disaster preparedness and response.
- Enhance capacity of the National Society to respond to disasters.

This proposal focuses on a phased approach while integrating immediate relief, intermediate recovery, and long-term sustainable development, with the following objectives:

Immediate Relief and Humanitarian Assistance (Ongoing):

- Provision of clean water, cash, food, Non-Food Items (NFIs).
- Scaling-up of hygiene promotion and WASH interventions.
- Provision of psychosocial support, particularly for vulnerable groups.

Intermediate Recovery

- Restoration of clean water access (water sources repair/restoration).
- Repair of damaged latrines and drainage systems.
- Improved disaster preparedness measures in schools.
- Consideration of temporary settlements with adequate WASH and shelter.
- Short-term livelihoods support (conditional cash/food vouchers).
- Community-based disaster risk reduction (DRR) awareness campaigns and basic emergency response training.


Long-Term Recovery and Sustainable Planning (integrated response)

- Provision of permanent, safe, and dignified housing solutions for displaced populations, utilizing climate-resilient construction.
- Urban and environmental planning, including stormwater management (diversion channels, green buffer zones, rain gardens).
- Investment in and integration of early warning systems.
- Policy recommendations for improved disaster risk management, land use regulations, and climate adaptation.
- Community empowerment and participation in recovery governance.
- Build strong network within the humanitarian community in the country.
- Skills training, livelihood restoration schemes, and long-term health support.
- Rebuilding and fortification of schools and healthcare facilities to serve as safe shelters.
- Strengthen the capacity of NRCS to predict, respond and cope with shock in and around communities across the country.
- Enhance auxiliary role to authorities in responding to shocks in the country.

These activities will be implemented in coordination and collaboration involving local authorities, relevant state and federal ministries & departments, community leaders and other humanitarian partners on the ground.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

 Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Female > 18: 6,000	Female < 18: 12,000
	Male > 18: 4,000	Male < 18: 8,000

Objective: *Provide emergency and transitional shelter support to the most vulnerable households affected by the floods.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
		# of shelter tool kits prepositioned	1,500
	# of artisans trained on safe shelter and building back better	0	500
	# of houses rehabilitated	0	1,000
	# of households provided with one-off conditional cash/for the purchase of essential household items	0	1,000
	# of households reached with shelter materials enabling them to construct temporary shelters	0	5,000
	# of tarpaulins distributed	100	500



"I feel better after receiving these items from the Red Cross. If only I could use them in my personal space"-Aisha Yusuf. Courtesy NRCS

The NRCS managed to distribute tarpaulins to 100 HHs affected by the floods in 2025. This would assist them in constructing temporary shelters during the emergency phase as resources are sought to address long-term shelter needs. Each household was allocated two tarpaulins, one shelter toolkit, five blankets and three mats. The items would enable them to be safe from effects of elements resulting from harsh weather and prepare to address the shelter recovery phase with available toolkits. The remaining household will receive assistance in due course.

The shelter tool kits prepositioned in Mokwa, which was recently impacted by floods. The kit contains: nails, binding, wire, measuring tape, shears, claw hammer, stitching needle, handsaw, hoe and shovel. These are tools necessary for household when rebuilding their homes and with proper training can avail income generation opportunities to owners. NRCS plans to distribute them to affected communities to enable them to rebuild their homes.



Livelihoods

Female > 18:
14,400

Female < 18:
28,800

Male > 18:
9,600

Male < 18:
19,200

Objective:

Support livelihood and food security recovery efforts for 14,000 households, among the most vulnerable groups affected by the floods.

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

of farmers who received conditional cash for seeds and inputs

0

2,000



Multi-purpose Cash

Female > 18:
24,990

Female < 18: **49,980**

Male > 18: **24,010**

Male < 18: **48,020**

Objective:

Provide multi-purpose cash grants to 14,000 households directly affected by the floods in targeted communities.

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

households that received MPCG

14,000

24,500

volunteers trained on CVA procedures

785

1,000

% households receiving cash from the RCRC were satisfied with the assistance provided


96

85

NRCS managed to complete distribution of MPCG targeting 14,000 households (84,000 people) across 16 states in the country that were impacted by floods. Though PDMs have not been completed in all the states, 3 states have had their PDMs completed, while plans are underway to complete the remaining ones. The results for the 3 states completed are:

- The Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) assessment was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of the distribution of cash assistance, and non-food Items that was provided to beneficiaries in Anambra, Delta, and Kogi states. The intervention funded through the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) combines multipurpose cash assistance for 3,300 households, WASH interventions to reduce waterborne disease risks and PGI activities to support vulnerable groups, while integrating a crisis modifier approach for proactive disaster preparedness. Each household received 77,000 Naira and non-food Items (20-liter jerry cans, buckets, and aquatabs) to meet their urgent need such as Food shelter and other essential items.

- A total of 381 (Anambra-115, Delta-156, Kogi-110) respondents were interviewed in three states across 9 LGAs to assess the distribution process, utilization of items, beneficiary satisfaction, and the overall impact of the items. A structured questionnaire was also administered to randomly selected 354 respondents across the three states, Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe, to capture their experiences. Data was collected by trained community-based volunteers using mobile data collection tools, ensuring accuracy and efficiency. The assessment focused on key indicators such as timeliness of distribution, accessibility of distribution points, proper utilization of items, and overall satisfaction with the assistance received.
- The Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey covered 381 respondents across three states, with the highest number from Delta's Isoko South (98 respondents, 25.7%), while Kogi and Anambra had more evenly distributed responses. Women comprised 59% of respondents, with most (39%) aged 60 and above. Men accounted for 41%, with 51% in the 60+ age group. About 15% of respondents reported having a disability, while 85% belonged to the host community. Most respondents (79%) were household heads, giving them significant influence over household economic decisions. All respondents confirmed receiving cash assistance of N77,000. Cash assistance had a mostly positive or neutral effect on local markets, with 88.7% reporting no significant price changes. Only 10% observed a slight price increase in goods, while 1.3% noticed a decline. The majority of respondents (99.7%) received their items on time, and 99.5% found the distribution points accessible. While 75.3% understood the selection criteria, nearly half (49.2%) believed some vulnerable groups were excluded. Awareness of complaint and feedback mechanisms was high, with 94% knowing how to report issues. However, only 34% used these mechanisms. Among those who did, 94% were satisfied with the response received. There were minimal reports of conflicts arising from cash or item distribution, with only 3.1% experiencing disagreements within their households. Most respondents (96.6%) stated there were no conflicts in their communities regarding the assistance. Economic outcomes varied, with 33.6% investing in productive assets, 20.7% saving, and 40.9% engaging in both activities. Challenges included minor difficulties with ATM cash withdrawals, but the overall response to the assistance program was positive.

	Health & Care <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i>	Female > 18: 80,400	Female < 18: 159,600
		Male > 18: 53,600	Male < 18: 106,400
Objective:		<i>Reduce the immediate health risks of 67,000 households affected by the floods.</i>	
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of laboratory confirmed cases of Cholera identified by RC Volunteers	6,049	10,000
	# of suspected Cholera cases and other waterborne diseases referred to DSNO	45,833	60,000
	# of ORP set up	4	4

# of people treated at the ORP station	42,900	60,000
# of alerts submitted to MOH through the DSNO	11,386	15,000
# of people provided with PFA	22,074	30,000
# of alerts raised by RCRC verified as confirmed cases by NCDC and MOH	32,781	50,000
# of PPE procured for the operation	490	900
# Back Sprayers Procured	30	60

The NRCS has been collaborating with the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control and the National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA), in undertaking the Cholera intervention in targeting 8 States, with 2 additional States of Kaduna and Sokoto focusing on ORP set up to support targeted health facilities in the Re-hydration of suspected cases of Cholera and referral to Cholera treatment centers. Other States are Adamawa, Borno, Bayelsa, Oyo, Zamfara, Kebbi, Jigawa and Yobe. During the reporting period NRC has collaborated with key personnel at State Ministry of Health on the following objectives: Coordination, Risk communication and community engagement, active case search and media engagements.

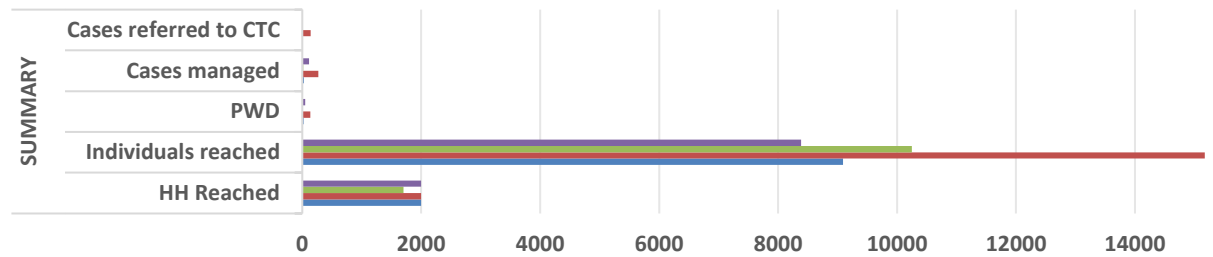
1. Coordination

The NRCS is an active member of the emergency task - force set up by the ministry of health which is the coordinating partner for Cholera response activities in Nigeria. NRCS being a major partner in the Cholera task force and continuously works with key stakeholders such as the community leaders, Traditional birth attendants, drug vendors, spiritual leaders, Women leaders and school proprietors throughout the project/response cycle.

ORP Deployment. A total of 4 ORPs were deployed to support the government in curtailing the surge of outbreak of Cholera in selected States of Kaduna, Kebbi, Oyo and Sokoto starting with training of health care professionals which included nurses and CHEWs of designated treatment centers. The deployment also involved supporting the government with essential commodities which are needed for the operation of the ORP. Such commodities are PPEs, oral rehydration solution, data tools and the ORP kit.

Training of health care workers on the set up and manning of the ORPs. Following the publication of Cholera sitrep of proposed States and stakeholders' consultation, a training was held for 40 community health workers comprising of 4 Nurses, 4 CHEWs, 4 recorders, 4 Logisticians, 4 cleaners and 20 community mobilizers, drawn from the States ministry of health including NRCS branch Staff, Branch communications officer, Health officer, PMER and the Branch secretaries.

Manning ORPs set up at designated States. The ORP was manned for 4 weeks between November and December 2024 in the 4 target States. Total of 21,058 male and 20,802 female from ages 3 years and above were reached with Cholera key messages, 478 male and 344 female showing symptoms of Cholera were referred to ORP.



	SUMMARY				
	HH Reached	Individuals reached	PWD	Cases managed	Cases referred to
Sokoto	2000	8388	50	113	5
Oyo	1701	10,250	3	15	5
Kebbi	2000	15173	135	268	143
Kaduna	2000	9089	23	26	5

1-month Oral re-hydration point data report from Kaduna, Kebbi, Oyo and Sokoto States



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Female > 18:
36,000

Female < 18: **72,000**

Male > 18:
24,000

Male < 18: **48,000**


Objective:

Reduce health risks and improve access to safe water and dignity in flood-affected, community-led areas.

Indicator	Actual	Target
# of hygiene promotion sessions conducted in communities	1,647	3,000
# of households supported with water treatment for safe drinking.	10,372	20,000
# of volunteers mobilized, trained on RCCE and deployed to communities	1,500	3,000
# of radio jingles aired	1040	3,000

# of IEC Materials published	76,000	120,000
# of WASH purification consumables procured, distributed, and replenished - Aqua tab sachets	6,700	10,000
# of dignity kits distributed	1300	3,000
# of community water points rehabilitated	214	500
# of community water points disinfected	214	500
# of WASH committees established in select affected areas	51	100
# of schools engaged on child hygiene and sanitation transformation	227	500
# of states that receive IPC support for vaccinators and health workers (facemasks, gloves, gowns, etc.)	8	10
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	# of states that receive IPC support for vaccinators and health workers (facemasks, gloves, gowns, etc.)	8	10
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 Protection, Gender and Inclusion	Female > 18: 72,000	Female < 18: 144,000
	Male > 18: 48,000	Male < 18: 96,000

Objective: *Promote and mainstream gender and diversity in the operations and ensure that safeguarding policies are in place while responding to the needs of flood-affected communities.*

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	# of people reached with PGI/SGBV awareness	14,000	24,500
	# of staff and volunteers oriented on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)	1,608	2,000
	# of women and girls who receive dignity kits	1,300	2,000



Yusuf Musa, a cripple, was rescued with his children by neighbors with a rope when the flood took over their house. His wife only rushed to save his blind-aged mother, Photo/NRCS

- Production and distribution of 900 PGI Pocket Message Guides for volunteers that served as a quick reference while equipping them with essential guidelines on protection principles and inclusion best practices. It also provided concise, practical guidance on safeguarding vulnerable individuals, preventing and responding to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), and ensuring Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) in all humanitarian activities.
- Volunteers were equipped with knowledge on NRCS emergency contacts and reporting mechanisms that were vital to be disseminated to communities.
- All the people served were reached with key messages on PSEA and referral channels clearly stipulated for them.
- Additionally, some 1,300 women and girls of reproductive age were reached with re-usable dignity kits. They were taken through how to use and clean the items as well as proper storage.



Community Engagement and Accountability

Objective: <i>Ensure that people and communities are heard and participate throughout the programme cycle.</i>			
	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	% of staff and volunteers working on the operation who have been briefed on CEA		100
	% of feedback received and responded to		90
	# of consultations with communities for list finalization 6	3	6
	# of people reached with CEA messages	14,000	24,500

A total of 14,000 individuals who received cash and WASH support were directly engaged and sensitized to the objectives of the programme, selection criteria, expected benefits, and feedback mechanism. They were also consulted on the design of the programme to ensure that their aspiration and local knowledge is captured in the programme. House-to-house visits, focused group discussion and open community meetings were the models adopted in engaging them in the programme to ensure that their aspiration and local knowledge is captured in the programme.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective:			
	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	# of NDRTs deployed to flood-affected areas	2	40
	# of volunteers insured	3,000	5,000
	# of rub halls installed	4	7

Volunteers and staff in targeted states were trained on CEA, PGI, response tools as well as first aid. This enables volunteers to be equipped with holistic approaches in this operation. Additionally, this appeal ensured that volunteers were insured, thereby mitigating any risks to harm that might inadvertently come their way. The NRCS Emergency Operation Center (EOC) has been key in collecting and distributing data from affected areas. Two NDRT members were deployed in two flooded states to complement the capacities existing there and assist in response particularly targeting and registration of communities to receive assistance from NRCS. Developing NRCS warehousing capacity: The IFRC has procured 4 rub halls for installation in four states to serve as hubs in future responses. Emergency response stock and kits will be prepositioned there to ensure a timely response in case of an emergency humanitarian situation.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:			
	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	# of external partnerships supporting the National Society in the response	5	20
	# of regular coordination mechanisms with all Movement partners	2	8
	Movement-wide coordination mechanism	Yes	Yes
	Coordination with external stakeholders	Yes	Yes

A partners' call was organized in September 2024, with the objective of offering firsthand insights into the extent of the flood's impact, the scope of the disaster, and the urgent humanitarian needs on the ground. Representatives from the IFRC Secretariat and different PNS participated in the meeting demonstrating a collective determination to address the immense challenges posed by the floods and support the affected communities.

NRCS maintains a close working relationship with national and state authorities and coordinates its responses with both NEMA and SEMA. This is in line with its auxiliary role in complimenting authorities while responding to imperative humanitarian needs in the country.

Additionally, NRCS is a member of the country humanitarian team where IFRC is a member too. This is a platform that brings together all humanitarian actors and coordinates their responses in the country to avoid duplicity while enhancing not only efficiency but also strategic resource allocation and one humanitarian voice.



Secretariat Services

Objective:			
	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	# of IFRC monitoring visits	1	5
	# of IFRC technical support missions to support CVA, PGI and Shelter trainings	1	3
	# of Lessons learned workshop conducted	0	1

The IFRC operations manager is responsible for the appeal and is the focal person with the NS in operationalizing this response. Additionally, a team comprising of communications, PMER, CEA & PGI, health and security officers are also assisting the NS with the response.

IFRC staff were deployed to various states to support the response and ensure that humanitarian standards are adhered to during response. They also provided specific sectoral training to the branches visited.

Logistics and supply chain management teams of NRCS and IFRC are supporting the operation to ensure timely and efficient mobilization of relief supplies to the affected areas. The IFRC provides complimentary procurement capacity to NRCS, more so for international procurement and other bulky in-country needs. IFRC also supports in-country PNS in procuring items.

D. FUNDING

In addition to the support provided by Movement partners in-country and other non-RCRC partners, the NRCS response is mainly resourced via the IFRC Emergency Appeal with a funding requirement of CHF 5 million (Secretariat). To date, CHF 2.27 million has been obtained towards the Secretariat Funding ask, translating into 45.4% EA coverage. More details on the contributions to the EA can be found in the table below.

Figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRNG041 - Nigeria - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 03 Sep 2024 to 31 Dec 2025; appeal launch date: 18 Sep 2024

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	263,687				263,687		
DREF Response Pillar				250,000	250,000		
European Commission - DG ECHO	612,997				612,997		
Japanese Red Cross Society	28,432				28,432		
Norwegian Red Cross	186,722				186,722		
On Line donations	750				750		
Red Cross of Monaco	18,799				18,799		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	115,067				115,067		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	349,099				349,099		
The OPEC Fund for International Development	439,512				439,512		
Total Contributions and Other Income	2,015,065	0	0	250,000	2,265,065	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					2,265,065	0	

Contact information

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

At the Nigerian Red Cross Society:

- **Secretary General:** Abubakar Kende; email: secgen@redcrossnigeria.org, phone: +234 803 959 5095
- **Operational coordination:** Benson Agbro, Director, disaster Management benson.agbro@redcrossnigeria.org, phone+2348023015887

At the IFRC:

- **Head of IFRC Abuja Country Cluster Delegation:** Ghulam Muhammad Awan; email: ghulam.awan@ifrc.org +234 8 160 956 661
- **Operations: Operations Manager, Abuja Country Cluster Delegation:** Farukh Keter; email: farukh.keter@ifrc.org, phone: +234 9 088 394 403

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

- **Regional Head of Health and Disaster, Climate and Crisis Unit:** Matthew Croucher; email: matthew.croucher@ifrc.org
- **Strategic Lead, Preparedness & Response; Health and Disaster, Climate, and Crisis Unit:** Rui Oliveira; email: rui.oliveira@ifrc.org, phone: +254 780 422 276

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

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

For In-Kind donations and mobilization table support:

- **IFRC Regional GHS&SCM Unit:** Allan Kilaka Masavah, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit; email: allan.masavah@ifrc.org, phone: +254 202 835 000

For Performance and Accountability support:

- **Regional Head, PMER and Quality Assurance:** Beatrice Okeyo; email: beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org, phone: +254 732 404 022

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Operational Updates #1 & #2

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 promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

Operational Strategy

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/09-2025/09	Operation	MDRNG041
Budget Timeframe	2024/09-2025/09	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 14 Nov 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRNG041 - Nigeria - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 03 Sep 2024 to 31 Dec 2025; appeal launch date: 18 Sep 2024

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Total Funding Requirements	5,000,000
Donor Response* as per 14 Nov 2025	2,265,065
Appeal Coverage	45.30%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches	Op Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	110,000	40,230	69,770
PO02 - Livelihoods	0	0	0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	0	242,896	-242,896
PO04 - Health	120,951	5,329	115,622
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	87,818	34,299	53,519
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0	0	0
PO07 - Education	0	0	0
PO08 - Migration	0	0	0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	3,134,002	1,716,339	1,417,663
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	0	0	0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0
Planned Operations Total	3,452,771	2,039,094	1,413,677
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	23,802	37,542	-13,740
EA02 - Secretariat Services	282,162	-141,559	423,721
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	47,000	1,190	45,810
Enabling Approaches Total	352,963	-102,827	455,790
Grand Total	3,805,734	1,936,267	1,869,467

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2025/09

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	2,265,065
Expenditure	-1,936,267
Closing Balance	328,798
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	328,798

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	2,250,000	Reimbursed :	2,000,000	Outstanding :	250,000
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Operational Strategy

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
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