

SIMPLIFIED EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL

Nigeria | Drought



Land Area in Jigawa State gripped by relentless drought

sEAP No: EAP2025NG02	Total Budget CHF 220,000	Readiness: CHF 78,337	Prepositioning: CHF 53,100	Early Action: CHF 75,136
People to be assisted: 3,224	sEAP approved: 09/10/2026	sEAP timeframe: 2 Years	sEAP lead time: 90 days	Operational timeframe: 3 months
Prioritized geographical areas: Kano State, Yobe State, Jigawa State, Gombe State.				

RISK ANALYSIS AND EARLY ACTION SELECTION

Prioritized hazard and its historical impact.

Nigeria is experiencing ecological disasters exacerbated by Climate Change with negative impacts on the welfare of millions of people. Drought and Desertification is one of the ecological disasters currently plaguing the country with a negative impact on ecosystem functions, reduce social, political and economic stability and can increase vulnerability to other natural disasters, such as heat waves and floods. The impact and incidence of droughts differ over space and time. While it is

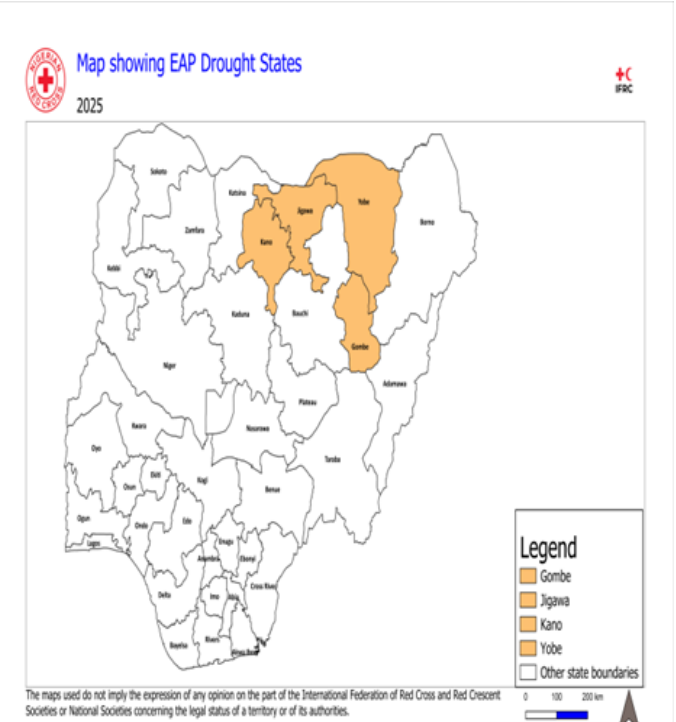


Figure 1. Map of Nigeria showing selected States Nigeria in 1883, 1903/1905, 1913/1915, 1923/1924, 1942/1944, 1954/1956, 1972/1973, 1982/1983 and 1991/1995 (FME- NDP, 2018). The impacts of drought can be extremely severe for the most vulnerable groups in the society (women, children and aged). The impacts may be grouped into Physical and ecological impacts; and socio-economic impacts Since the 1970s, the term ‘the Sahel’ has been used as indicating those parts of West Africa where drought was followed by famine and where such a disaster could happen

incontrovertible that droughts occur over the entire Nigerian littoral, the degree of vulnerability differs with the semi-arid regions in the north being more vulnerable to drought than the more humid regions in the south. Drought impacts on lives and livelihoods are more severe in the northern part of the country, spreading across the frontline states; Adamawa, Borno, Bauchi, Gombe, Jigawa, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi. Sokoto, Yobe and Zamfara. The droughts in Nigeria have a 30 year and 10-year cycle. The 30-year cycle droughts are usually regional, while the 10-year drought cycles are usually localized. Drought has occurred in

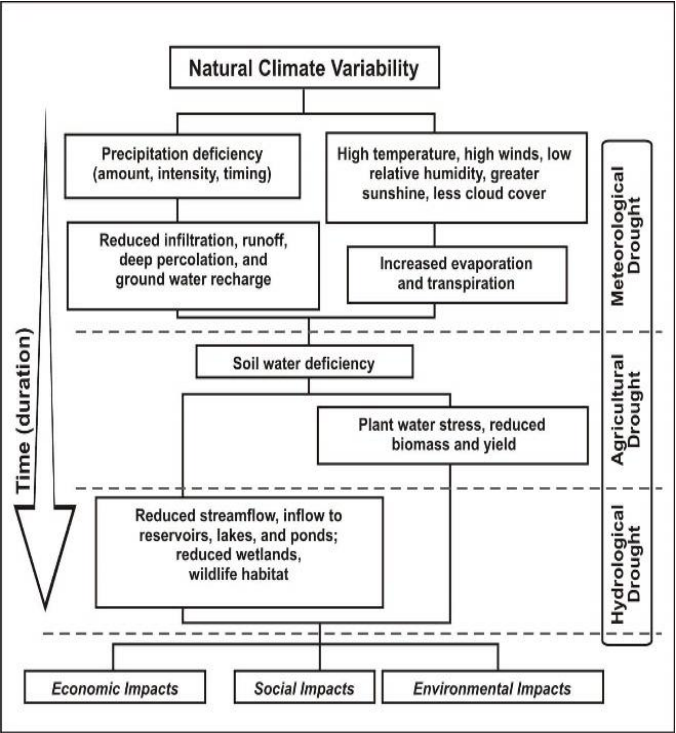


Figure 2. Typology of Drought

again. Drought is also precipitated with the issues of shortage of water and drying up of Nigeria's climate has shown a very rapid variability in recent decades, particularly in the Sahel region (Ogunrinde et al. 2019). Drought events in this region are becoming more frequent due to increase in the evaporative demand of the climate, and this is very evident in the last few decades (Ogunrinde et al. 2020d). The long-term drought events in the Sahel region of Nigeria (SRN) started around the 1970s and have since become a recurring decadal event and there

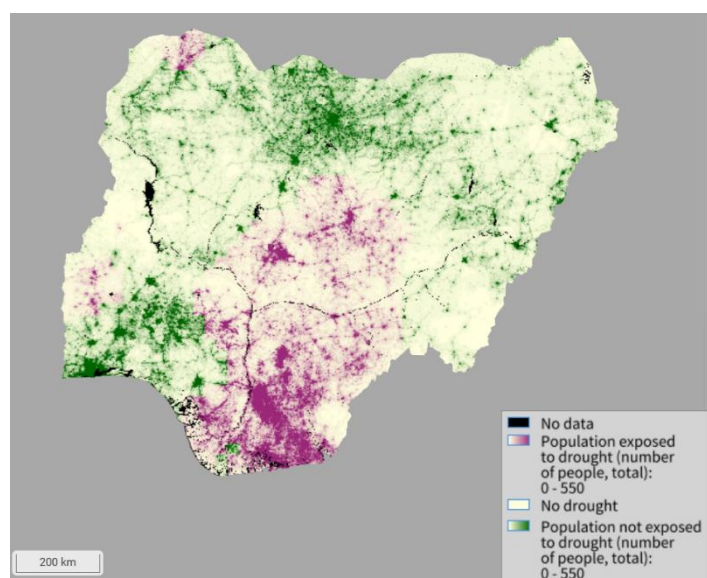


Figure 3. Proportion of Total Population Exposed to Drought (2016-2019), (UNCCD, 2023)

are projections of it becoming more intense and frequent as the twenty-first century progress (Ogunrinde et al. 2020d; Brooks 2004; Agnew and Chappell 1999). Several studies on drought show that there has been an increase in the occurrence of extreme weather events, such as decrease in precipitation in the range of about 3–4% per decade from the mid to the end of the twentieth century. Notably, as a result of the reduction in precipitation, some monumental drought events were recorded between 1971 and 1972, 1983 and 1984, 1993, 2007, and 2011. According to the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (2022), Nigeria ranks 154th place out of 185 countries reflects high vulnerability to climate change and extremely low readiness – 14th-worst in the world, to confront the threat. In Nigeria, the direct and indirect impacts of droughts have been very enormous with respect to environmental degradation, large scale crop failure and loss of livestock, as well as human displacement and migration, diseases outbreak and death. The cumulative effects of drought gave been expressed in increasing levels of poverty and environmental degradation which will retard the country's ability to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (FME NDP, 2018). Droughts exacerbate poverty, undermine economic development, and can lead to conflicts over scarce resources. Droughts accelerate desertification and soil degradation, making land unsuitable for agriculture and grazing.

Table 1: Key Event and Impact across Nigeria

Year	Key Events	States Affected	Primary Impacts
2005–07	Onset of dry spells	Yobe, Kano, Katsina	Crop stress, low yields
2009–11	Severe drought	Yobe, Borno, Sokoto	Crop failure, livestock death
2015–16	Prolonged dry season + conflict	Borno, Yobe, Jigawa	Displacement, water scarcity
2018	Desertification	Yobe, Jigawa	Vegetation loss, migration
2020–21	COVID + dry spell	Gombe, Kano, Yobe	Disrupted farming, high food prices
2022	Floods, inflation, global economic crisis (Ukraine/Russia war)	Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Benue, Taraba, Cross river and Yobe state	high food and commodity prices including fuel, food insecurity
2022–23	Water scarcity and degradation	Sokoto, Katsina, Zamfara, Kebbi, Jigawa, Kano, Borno, Yobe, Gombe, Bauchi, and Adamawa	Malnutrition, displacement
2024	Late rains & flash drought	Kano, Jigawa	Agricultural losses
2025	Predicted dry spell	Northern belt	Risk of worsening drought

Explain which risks have been selected for this protocol and why

Nigeria's varied geography, which includes tropical rainforests in the south and desert zones in the north, means that different regions will react differently to the effects of climate change (Akinsanola and Ogunjobi, 2014). The impact of drought in Nigeria has been significant, particularly in the northern regions, where climatic variability, reliance on rain-fed agriculture and Land degradation compound vulnerability. These regions already have low levels of biological productivity, organic matter and aggregate stability. Their vegetation and plant covers are relatively sparse, and soils are relatively more susceptible to accelerated erosion by water and wind. Drought in the Sudano-Sahelian region of Nigeria (within which Kano, Gombe, Yobe and Jigawa states are located) is a recurrent feature of the

climate. Inhabitants of this environment have lived with it for centuries. Severe droughts in this area are characterized by their multifaceted effects on water resources, food systems and the agrarian rural economy (Usman et. Al 2024). Apart from its temporal variability, drought in this area is also highly variable. According to Integrated Drought Management Programme, people at risk and at loss in the Sudano-Sahelian region are more than 19 million and 17 million respectively.

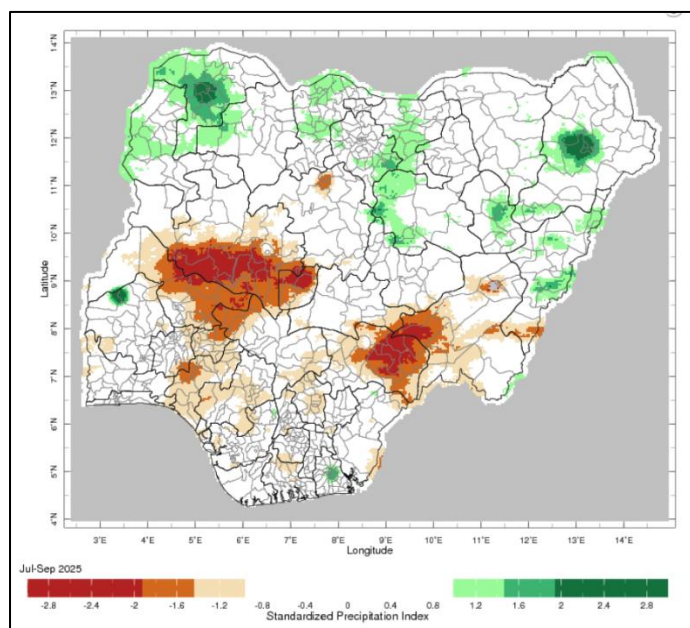
Table 2. Summary for Land Area Under Drought

	Total Area under Drought (km ²)	Proportion of Land under Drought (%)
2000	451,395	50.2
2001	466,033	51.8
2002	431,327	47.9
2003	351,357	39.0
2004	481,734	53.5
2005	480,599	53.4
2006	266,165	29.6
2007	289,417	32.2
2008	277,778	30.9
2009	221,307	24.6
2010	191,782	21.3
2011	543,910	60.4
2012	116,877	13.0
2013	776,681	86.3
2014	558,018	62.0
2015	738,819	82.1

(Adopted from UNCCD 2023)

The impacts of Drought are extremely serious particularly for the most vulnerable groups, Women and children, because during emergencies men often migrate to the cities in search of support and better living conditions for their families. Women are faced with the responsibility of providing water, Energy, Food and rearing of domestic animals. Agricultural production is reduced in periods of drought, majority of the populations in the drought prone areas are peasant farmers, living on marginal lands in rural areas and practicing rain fed agriculture. Drought threatens agricultural production on these marginal lands, exacerbating poverty and undermining economic development.

The drying up of rivers, ponds and other water bodies resulted in increased aridity of the area with accompanying hard socio-economic conditions on the inhabitants of the affected communities.



In 2009, Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMet) moved from annual SPI to monthly production of Flood and Drought Monitoring Bulletin as a standard drought monitoring tool in line with World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The bulletin is one of the Agency's important early warning tools which provide adequate information in line with different types of droughts. These are 1-Month (meteorological and agricultural drought), 3-Month (meteorological and agricultural drought), 6-Month (groundwater drought), 12-Month (stream-flow and lake storage drought).

Describe the selected early actions and explain how they will address the risks and lead to the intended outcome

The work on the early actions began with an Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (EVCA), and Multisectoral Assessment conducted by dedicated staff and volunteers that produced a long list of drought actions after consulting sampled communities in Jigawa, Kano, Gombe and Yobe. The TWG, comprising Government in situations and key stakeholders, prioritized the listed actions linked with the prioritized impacts. These listed early actions sought to respond to the prioritized impacts, to address the needs emanating from the impacts once the trigger is reached. Details of the prioritized early actions against the said impacts are detailed below:

Priority Impact 1: Water Scarcity

Water sources: In many places, droughts cause critical shortages of water for drinking, domestic use and for livestock. Even during drought events, it is rare to find that budgets for developing water resources are diverted from normal government plans to repair boreholes and other water facilities as their budgeting is tied to one review per year. Assessments of water facilities needing repair and other WASH

will be done as readiness activities at least a month before the season. The feasibility will include community acceptance and market assessments to determine if WASH items and water vending services can be purchased from the local markets. The readiness phase will also include advocacy to the communities on water harvesting, water conservation and installation of mass water storage tanks will be done prioritizing where rainfall water harvesting is possible such as schools leveraging on rooftops. This will be done in close collaboration with communities at risk. The aim will be to take advantage of and provide storage of below average rainwater; the tanks will be linked to water sources such as boreholes to complement storage for drier periods. Skillful forecasts will be used to trigger and rehabilitate different water sources in these areas. This shall be done in partnership with the local government, and other agencies.

Proposed Early Actions:

1. Sensitization of community on hygiene practices in relation to drought
2. Distribution of water containers and purification materials
3. Emergency water chlorination
4. Rehabilitation of faulty boreholes and repairs.

Priority Impact 2: Lack of Pasture

Fodder interventions: Some experiences in distributing fodder/feed to livestock have demonstrated reasonable results, although there is also experience of projects which have been too short-term to sustain animals through a drought and so the overall impact has been minimal. It is, however, important to use as long a range forecast as is available to plan how long livestock keepers will need a fodder supply.

Livestock markets: One of the greatest economic impacts of droughts is asset depletion caused by a combination of livestock mortality and excess sales of livestock, made worse by a collapse in the price of animals. In some areas, the market for livestock collapses completely, and livestock owners are left unable to sell their animals at all, due to malnourishment. In some cases, it has been enough to facilitate better connections between traders operating nationally and local livestock markets. In some states or regions, there are (commercial) ranching or fattening stations which can absorb many animals for a short period, if the constraints to this happening naturally through normal market forces can be identified and addressed. Quality Fodder with a shelf life of at least 2years will be procured, prestored and stored properly in identified fattening stations. Advocacy on pasture management, fodder preservation, packaging and destocking will also be carried out in selected communities.

Proposed early actions to mitigate against this impact include:

1. Distribution of fodders to registered beneficiaries

Priority Impact 3: Improved Crop Yield and livelihood Support

Access to agricultural inputs: Input support; Drought tolerant seeds

Very few potential actions which can be implemented before a shock suggest themselves to help crop farmers facing drought. One of the most significant is to ensure that farmers have the information that they need and to ensure that they have access to planting material for drought-tolerant crops. The cost of purchasing such planting material is rarely likely to be the key constraint for farmers—very few kilograms of seeds for crops such as millet, maize, guinea corn and sorghum are needed by smallholder farmers, and vegetative planting material for sweet potato, a key short-term crop, is rarely expensive and frequently freely exchanged. Institutional procurement procedures, Anticipatory Action SoPs and pre-agreements with suppliers done after validation of the EAP, will enable timely procurement and distribution of seeds. The problem experienced by communities has been that seeds are not available in adequate quantities, that the quality of the seeds available is poor, or that farmers are not given adequate information to be able to make a properly informed choice. This EAP will address this by having clauses in the framework agreements clauses and prequalified supplies on quality assurance of the seeds having a shelf life of two (2) years to be distributed. Coordination and collaboration mechanisms between governments and aid agencies will ensure that the right seed types, in the right contexts, to the right targets are distributed in a timely manner based on the early warning information and advisory. Drought place burden on women to survive and to care for their families especially in female headed household.

Proposed Early actions to this impact include:

1. Dissemination of early warning information
2. Distribution of drought resistance seeds according to seasonal calendar
3. Distribution of farm tools
4. Multi-purpose cash distribution for livelihood support.

Procurement and distribution of drought tolerant seeds in the context of this EAP will be done as prepositioning and early action activities respectively. This will be enabled by framework agreements, prequalification of supplies and institutionalization of EAP SoPs.

The Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) component will be implemented through an MOU with the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) or relevant institutions in the selected States. Extension agents from respective MOA will serve as facilitators of the Farmers Field Schools (FFS). Extension agents will be engaged and trained through participatory learning that integrates CSA principles into routine advisory services. CSA and Nature-based Solutions (NbS) will be embedded within the FFS focusing on productivity improvement, climate resilience, and sustainable resource management. Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) training will include composting, mulching, water harvesting techniques, and soil and nutrient conservation practices, strengthening ecosystem-based adaptation while enhancing farm-level productivity and resilience. This will build long-term resilience of drought-prone communities against climate variability. Demonstration sites for FFS will be established in each target community to serve as practical learning platforms, Land will be allocated by either the Local Government Authority (LGA) or the host community under an agreement defining roles, responsibilities, and duration.

Multipurpose cash transfers for basic needs are part of the strategy for the protection of the livelihoods of families vulnerable to drought. It provides for 1 cash transfer for 200 families at N60,000 each across the selected communities based on identified criteria, this will be distributed equally for both farmers and herders. The families receiving this transfer are expected to use the amount for the purchase of basic needs, such as food, hygiene, cleaning, household items and other necessities that they consider urgent to prepare for the drought period.

Early actions were selected based on an assessment of the most pressing drought-related risks in the target communities specifically crop failure, food insecurity, and low awareness of drought preparedness measures. The selection process prioritized actions that are feasible, timely, and have a direct impact on reducing vulnerability before the peak of the drought season. Supplying drought-tolerant seeds ahead of the planting season helps ensure that households can maintain food production even with limited rainfall. This reduces the likelihood of hunger, loss of income, and dependency on food aid.

EARLY ACTION INTERVENTION

<u>Overall objective of the intervention</u>	To reduce the impact of meteorological drought on vulnerable communities of Gombe, Yobe, Jigawa and Kano State.
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<u>Potential geographical high-risk areas that the simplified EAP would target</u>	According to the general annual drought outlooks for Nigeria, the highly probable drought risk states include Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Jigawa, Kano, Yobe, Kebbi, Sokoto, and Zamfara. However, the potential geographical areas targeted by this simplified EAP are 1. Kano State 2. Yobe State 3. Jigawa State 4. Gombe State Empirical data shows that the level of drought in the highly probable drought risks areas between the months of April and November is high in terms of impact on the population, including agriculture, livelihood and livestock, infrastructure and the environment. Based on this, the EAP will seek to target the high-risk areas listed above.										
<u>Who will be assisted through this operation and what criteria will be used for their selection?</u>	1. Subsistence Farmers, farmers in drought prone community 2. Livestock farmers and herders whose main source of livelihood is affected by drought 3. Most vulnerable households particularly those who can no longer afford to purchase adequate food due to the sharp increase in market prices. • The Aged (60 and above) • Pregnant or lactating women • Female/child headed households • Poor and most impoverished households based on income • Sick and bedridden. • HHs with Persons with Disabilities. • HHs with children (Less than 15 years)										
<u>Trigger(s) statement</u>	The activation for northern Nigeria is done if the below two conditions on rainfall forecasts initialized in June for the JAS season are concomitantly met: -NiMet's most likely forecast category being 'below normal,' AND -ECMWF-SEAS assigning at least a 40% probability to a 'below normal' rainfall outcome. In southern Nigeria, the sEAP is activated if the two conditions are concomitantly met: -ECMWF-SEAS's March forecast shows at least a 40% probability of 'below normal' rain in the upcoming AMJ season. -NiMet data confirms that both the AMJ and SON seasons in the previous year had below-normal rainfall. Forecast Menu <table><tr><td>Early Warning system</td><td>Source</td><td>Lead time</td><td>Skill assessment</td><td>comment</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Early Warning system	Source	Lead time	Skill assessment	comment					
Early Warning system	Source	Lead time	Skill assessment	comment							

	ECMWF SEAS5 seasonal Forecast	ECMWF Seasonal forecast system https://www.ecmwf.int/	1 month	Assessed for different seasons Nigerian MAM, AMJ, MJJ, JJA, JAS, ASO, and SON	A seasonal forecast is produced each month. The forecasts have an initial date of the 1st of each month and run for 7 months. Forecast data and products are released at 12Z UTC on a specific day of the month. For SEAS5, this is the 5th. While SEAS5 is expected to be operational from 1 Nov 2017, forecasts for 1 Jan 2017 through to 1 Oct 2017 have also been completed and archived for reference.
	Seasonal rainfall Forecast. ACMAD	ACMAD Climate Prediction and Applications https://acmad.org/	1 month	ACMAD Probabilities forecast	
	Probabilistic Seasonal rainfall Forecast and	NiMet https://nimet.gov.ng/scp	1 month		Seasonal Climate Prediction, AgroMet Early Warning System, Hydro Meteorology quarterly bulletin,
	SPI Seasonal and Monthly	NiMeT			
<u>Trigger threshold justification</u>	Who	Support	What	How	When
	NiMET	NiHSA, NEMA, NARSDA	Monitors drought forecasts using SPI, supported by information from NiHSA and NARSDA	Provides weekly and monthly emails monitoring the forecast sources	From January
	NRCS NHQ	NRCS Branch volunteers, IFRC	Continue to work with community	simplified checklist to track key indicators	From January

			members and state actors for readiness activities	aligned with the trigger thresholds. Weekly or monthly updates will be shared with the NHQ for follow-up and support.	
	NiMET	NRCS, NiHSA, NEMA, NARSDA and	Confirms that trigger is reached Agreed interventions by agencies can commence immediately	Communicates status of trigger to the group through email. A WhatsApp Group is also used to facilitate communication. The communication includes an intervention map.	As triggers are reached
	NRCS	IFRC and key stakeholders	NRCS and IFRC project team may call for a meeting. Invitees include representatives of the NRCS, NiHSA, NEMA, NARSDA and NiMET, immediately after the trigger is reached to discuss next steps	This meeting is to discuss the situation, including coordination of actions with government efforts. NARSDA will produce a drought extent analysis map for the identified states and communities.	As applicable
<u>Next steps – For National Societies that intend to develop a full EAP (Optional)</u> The NRCS team will draw on lessons learned from the activation of the sEAP on drought to further refine the triggers and early action activities to be incorporated into the development of a drought EAP to be funded by DREF. NRCS has extensive operational experience across Nigeria, with active branch-level programming in Yobe, Kano, Jigawa and Gombe States. In these states, NRCS has implemented projects focused on social protection, malnutrition, locally led climate adaptation for drought, and environmental management. Building on lessons learned from the implementation of the scaling-up locally led actions climate change adaptation project with a focus on drought in Jigawa State, NRCS developed a concept note for a pilot project that is currently being implemented in four (4) LGAs in Jigawa State. NRCS works in close partnership with government ministries, departments and agencies at various levels in the implementation of its programmes. Leveraging these existing relationships, NRCS will formalize collaboration with the Ministries of Agriculture through an MoU to work with extension officers and facilitate access to drought-resistant seedlings and engaged with extension agents as facilitators for the FFS. NRCS recently received in 2026 an additional land area allocated by the LGA leadership for land restoration and sustainable land use practices in addition to over 40hactares allocated last year by LGAs and Community on the LLA project in 2024 in Jigawa State. In addition, NRCS has signed contracts with Financial Service Providers and has extensive experience in multipurpose cash distributions across several states in Nigeria, including Kano, Yobe and Jigawa. Lessons learned from these interventions will be applied to strengthen cash delivery mechanisms and enhance post-distribution monitoring.					

PLANNED INTERVENTION

	<u>Livelihoods</u>	Budget	42,993
		No. people targeted	784
Indicator:	Number of people reached with livelihood intervention in the targeted States		
Readiness activities:	1. Community engagement with selected communities. 2. Engagement with the Ministry of Agriculture 3. Training in climate smart agriculture and nature-based solutions 4. Registration of Beneficiary (herders and farmers) 5. Identification and mapping of commercial ranching and/or fattening stations. 6. Engage and establish agreement with extensionist for CSA training to farmers 7. Selection of land area as a demonstration site for farmer's field school 8. Establishment of famer's field school in selected communities		
Prepositioning activities:	1. Procurement and prepositioning of fodders in fattening stations for livestock 2. Procurement of drought resistance seeds and farm tools for food production and agreement with suppliers		
Prioritized Early Actions:	1. Distribution of drought resistance seeds according to seasonal calendar 2. Distribution of farm tools 3. Distribution of fodders to registered beneficiaries		

	<u>Multi-purpose Cash</u>	Budget	16,299
		No. people targeted	200
Indicator:		Target:	Registered 200 beneficiaries across the selected communities

Readiness activities:	1. Training of volunteers in CVA 2. Engagement/agreement with financial Service provider 3. Awareness-raising workshop for beneficiaries on the use of cash transfer. 4. Beneficiary registration for multipurpose cash
Prepositioning activities:	
Prioritized Early Actions:	1. Multi-purpose cash distribution for registered beneficiaries. 2. Verification of beneficiaries for multi-purpose cash 3. Post distribution monitoring

	<u>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</u>	Budget	45,518	
		No. people targeted	540	
Indicator:	Number of people reached WASH interventions in targeted communities		Target:	Volunteers and beneficiaries across the selected communities
Readiness activities:		1. Training of volunteers on health and hygiene promotion		
Pre-positioning activities:		1. Procurement of water storage containers and purification material		
Prioritized Early Actions:		1. Distribution of water containers and purification materials 2. Emergency water chlorination 3. Identification of faulty borehole for repairs 4. Rehabilitation of faulty boreholes, procurement of parts and repairs 5. Sensitization of community on hygiene practices in relation to drought.		

	<u>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</u>	Budget	17,242	
		No. people targeted	450	
Indicator:	Number of people of reached with PGI intervention in targeted communities		Target:	Beneficiaries across the selected communities
Readiness activities:		1. Awareness and sensitization on PGI		

	2. Refresher training for volunteers on PGI minimum standard
Prepositioning activities:	1. Development and procurement of IEC materials
Prioritized Early Actions:	1. Distribution of IEC materials and creating awareness

	<u>Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery</u>	Budget	6,560	
		No. people targeted	650	
Indicator:	Number of people reached with risk reduction and/or climate adaptation interventions in targeted States		Target:	Beneficiaries across the selected communities
Readiness activities:		1. Training in Early Warning Systems 2. Establishment of community based early warning committee 3. Develop communication plan		
Prepositioning activities:				
Prioritized Early Actions:		1. Dissemination of early warning information		

	Community Engagement and Accountability	Budget	7,917	
		People targeted	200	
Indicator:	Number of people reached with community engagement and accountability interventions in targeted States		Target:	Community leaders and beneficiaries across the selected communities
Readiness activities:		1. Involve community leaders in building key messages 2. Context analysis and identification of key actors in the communities. 3. Establish a mechanism for participation and accountability. 1.		
Prepositioning activities:		1. Volunteer bibs, t-shirts and visibility materials.		

Prioritized Early Actions:	1. Community participatory documentation process 2. Activate mechanism for participation and accountability.
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ENABLING APPROACHES

	Secretariat services	Budget	59,442	
		No. People targeted	300	
Indicator:			Target:	IFRC support team and key stakeholders
Readiness activities:	1. Staff Salary Support 2. Monitoring Cost			
Prepositioning activities:	1. Communications			
Prioritized Early Actions:	Monitoring visits			

	National Society Strengthening	Budget	22,646	
		People targeted	200	
Indicator:			Target:	25 Volunteers across the selected branches and NRCS staff
Readiness activities:	1. Annual online refresher training for Staff and Volunteers on planned intervention including selection criteria, transfer levels. 2. Project Officer Salary 3. Volunteer Incentive 4. Vehicle Hire 5. Monitoring cost for BS/DMC/PMER			
Prepositioning activities:	1. Communication (branch and NHQ) 2. Admin Cost			
Prioritized Early Actions:	1. Volunteer Insurance 2. Lessons learnt workshop 3. Vehicle Hire			

		4. Volunteer Incentive	
	Partnership and Coordination	Budget	1,382
		People targeted	100
Indicator:		Target:	Key stakeholders in national, state and local levels of government MDAs and other local stakeholders
Readiness activities:	1. Stakeholder engagement with NiMET, NEMA, NASRDA and NIHSA.		
Prepositioning activities:			
Prioritized Early Actions:	1. Monitoring and Coordination with key partners on the EAP intervention		

CONDITIONS TO DELIVER THE EARLY ACTION

<u>Experience and/or capacity to implement the early actions.</u> <i>Assumptions or minimum conditions needed to deliver on the early actions (including issues to be resolved)</i>	NRCS has a strong presence and effective capacity in implementing relief activities in the 36 states of the federation including the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). The NRCS with over 800,000 volunteers and presence in the 774 local government areas of the country has shown capacities in Community Early Warning Early Action and response activities particularly using CVA as a modality for Anticipatory Action. Also, NRCS has implemented the “Scaling Up Locally-Led Adaptation and Transforming Humanitarian Responses to Climate Change” in Jigawa State. The project aimed to address climate-related risks and vulnerabilities through locally led adaptation strategies. The project introduces a holistic approach to drive transformational change within Nigeria Red Cross Society (NRCS) institutional set-up, programs, and operations, making them 'climate-smart' while scaling up proven, evidence-based climate change adaptation efforts.
<u>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners.</u>	The Red Cross Climate Centre provided technical support in the development of this protocol. IFRC Abuja cluster office provided guidance and support in all sections of the protocol.

<u>Governmental / other agencies consulted/involved on this simplified EAP</u>	Also, the development of this drought sEAP was made possible with contribution from key government stakeholders and NGOs, working in areas of disaster management and ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction, during a workshop where contribution was made to each of the section as required. Building on previous engagement and collaboration with key Government MDAs the following MDAs were consulted – NiMET, NARSDA, NEMA, NiHSA, and FMoE, department of desertification, drought and land degradation. NiMET will support with the trigger monitoring, NiHSA and NEMA will support as regards the early warning information with collaboration with NRASDA for Drought maps with relevant indices. Federal Ministry of Agriculture will support extension workers in respected target communities, and coordinates with other department and agencies for improved drought resilient seeds and fodder for fattening stations.
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BUDGET

Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this simplified EAP please contact:

- **National Society Contact:** Benson Agbro, Director Disaster Management, Benson.agbro@redcrossnigeria.org, +234 802 301 5887
- **IFRC Project Manager:** Patience Adaje, Senior Officer Nature-based Solutions, patience.adaje@ifrc.org, +2349088394416
- **IFRC Geneva focal point:** Malika Noisette, DREF Senior Officer, malika.noisette@ifrc.org