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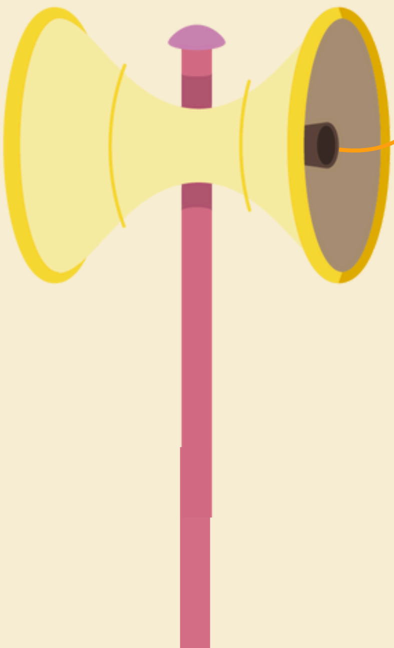

Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP)

for Riverine Flood

Numan, Adamawa NIGERIA

WAHAFA ANTICIPATE AND ACT

CONTENT

01 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives a description of this AAP, covering the contents of the plan and explaining how the AAP is aligned with the organizational or government strategies, priorities, contingency plans for DRR, existing DRR and AHA.

02 RISK ANALYSIS

This chapter provides information on the hazard occurrence, rationalizing why this hazard is important to take anticipatory action for.

03 TRIGGER MODEL

This chapter provides summary information on the trigger model, including who is responsible for monitoring the triggers.

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This chapter provides summary information on the identification and prioritization of anticipatory actions and their Theories of Change.

05 OPERATIONALIZATION

This chapter specifies who takes what actions during to monitor the trigger model.

Summary

Hazard	Riverine floods
Country State Local Government Area Communities	Nigeria Adamawa Numan Imburu (Imburu, Zagun, Ngbalang, Luran, Hayin Gada)
Validity Period	WAHAFA Fuel until April 2026
Impacts to be addressed by anticipatory action(s)	1. Food insecurity (as a result of destruction of farm lands) 2. Contamination of water and outbreak of diseases (due to lack of safe drinking water)
Anticipatory action(s)	Phase 1: Readiness activities 1. Enlightenment/Mass Mobilization Awareness on Flood 2. Prepare cash framework agreements 3. Prepare vendor framework agreements for water treatment tablets/chlorine and ORS, rain boots, hand gloves, wheelbarrow, rake, protective jackets, nose masks 4. See Readiness activities in Annex 6.2 Phase 2: Anticipatory actions 1. Procurement and distribution of water treatment tablets/chlorine, ORS. 2. Desilting of drainages (and procurement of tools). 3. Multipurpose cash assistance.
No. of people to be reached	• 1,775 households (10,650 people); • 32,000 will benefit from the awareness creation activities
AAP budget	172.800,60 €
Trigger model indicators for model used for early warning (and lead time)	• NiMet's Seasonal Climate Prediction Tool (3 months); • NiHSA river water level measuring stations & information on dam opening (3-5 days)
Time frame of implementation of anticipatory action(s)	Phase 1: 3 months Phase 2: 5 days
Focal point for this AAP	Director of Program, CRUDAN
Governmental coordinating agencies	State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)
Last updated	2025-05-26

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. Overview

This AAP was developed to define how the risk of floods will be managed in an anticipatory approach, from risk analysis to the implementation of anticipatory actions. This AAP can be used in a variety of ways such as documenting information and procedures established to guarantee timely delivery of anticipatory actions based on early warnings for Flood in Numan LGA, Adamawa State. This AAP can also be used as a reference document to provide insights on any AHA-related documents and to support communications, advocacy, and resource mobilization efforts. In the ideal situation, this AAP should be updated yearly or after every activation.

Since 2012, Adamawa State has been one of the most affected states by flooding. In 2022, an estimated 260,000 people were potentially exposed to floods, and around 1,000 km^2 of land was submerged across the state (https://unosat.org/products/3418). According to the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), 25 people were reportedly dead, 58 were critically injured, 131,638 individuals were displaced, and 153 communities in 18 Local Government Areas (LGAs) were submerged in the 2022 flooding. Makama A and Namtari wards in Yola-South local government area, Borrong, Mbula, Dilli, and Dwam wards in Demsa local government area, Bare, Imburu, and Kodomti wards in Numan local government area, and Gundu ward in Shelleng local government areas have very high Population Percentage Exposure of 50% - 100%.(https://doi.org/10.30574/wjarr.2023.19.1.1298).

The Flood Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP) for Numan Local Government Area (LGA) in Adamawa State, Nigeria, is a strategic and proactive initiative aimed at mitigating the adverse effects of flooding exceeding regular seasonal flooding on vulnerable populations. This plan targets primarily rural communities within Numan LGA, with an estimated population of approximately 15,000 individuals, many of whom rely on agriculture and livelihoods adversely affected by flood events.

Hazard risk profile:

Numan LGA is prone to seasonal flooding, primarily due to heavy rainfall during the wet season (from June to October) and the overflow of the rivers Benue and Gongola.

Expected impacts:

The region's topography and inadequate drainage systems exacerbate the impact of floodwaters, potentially leading to loss of lives, displacement, damage to infrastructure, and significant economic disruption. The anticipated impacts of flooding include the destruction of homes, disruption in agricultural activities, and potential outbreaks of waterborne diseases due to contaminated water sources. Vulnerable groups, including women, children, and the elderly, face heightened risks during flood events.

Forecast data and trigger thresholds:

The AAP relies on hydrological data, particularly from the Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMet) and the Nigeria Hydrological Services Agency (NiHSA). Key trigger thresholds include NiMet’s Seasonal Climate Prediction Tool (above average rainfall forecasted for June-October with a 3 months lead time), as well as the NiHSA river water level measuring station at Numan (above 4 meters in June-September) AND information on the opening of Kiri or Lagdo dams with a 5 days lead time)

Anticipatory Actions:

Key actions outlined in the AAP include:

Phase 1: Readiness activities (see annex 6.2), incl.

1. Enlightenment/Mass Mobilization Awareness on Flood
2. Prepare cash framework agreements
3. Prepare vendor framework agreements: procurement of water treatment tablets/chlorine and ORS, rain boots, hand gloves, wheelbarrow, rake, protective jackets, nose masks
4. See Readiness activities in Annex 6.2

Phase 2: Anticipatory actions

1. Procuring and distribution of water treatment tablets/chlorine, ORS.
2. Desilting of drainages.
3. Multipurpose cash assistance.

Strategic positioning:

The AAP is closely tied to Nigeria's national policies on disaster risk management, which emphasize proactive measures for disaster preparedness, response, and prevention. The strategy aligns with the Katsina State Government's commitment to DRR, ensuring that local initiatives resonate with national objectives, thereby promoting a unified approach to disaster management. This AAP also aligns with CRUDAN’s strategic focus on Conflict Transformation and Disaster Response to catalyze an improved environment through the formulation, Review, and Implementation of Policies on Disaster Risk Reduction.

Main Actors and Responsibilities:

The implementation of this plan involves collaboration among multiple stakeholders, including:

- **Local Government Authorities**: The LGA serves as a Lead in coordinating DRR activities in the local Government Area with the Vice-Chairperson serving as the Chairman of the Local Emergency Management Agency.
- **Government Ministries and Agencies**: Execute rapid response actions and provide emergency services, especially the Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ASEMA).
- **Numan Anticipatory Action Committee (NAAC)**: Facilitate community awareness and preparedness training. The hazard data will be monitored by the Numan Anticipatory Action Committee in partnership with the NIHSA staff at Numan responsible for monitoring the water levels.
- **International NGOs**: Support with funding, technical assistance, and capacity building

CRUDAN

CRUDAN (Christian Rural and Urban Development Association of Nigeria) is a faith based national non-governmental organization established in 1992. CRUDAN is involved in development and humanitarian relief and supports rural communities to achieve sustainable development. CRUDAN has served in the Northwest and Northeast of Nigeria for over 15 years in governance, food security and livelihood programming, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) interventions, and community capacity development initiatives.

Over the years, CRUDAN has successfully reached over 1,500,000 direct beneficiaries in the last 29 years and has established mechanisms to build on these gains for maximum impact. CRUDAN has been involved in Humanitarian assistance in Northeast Nigeria (Borno State) over the last 7 years, delivering Food and non-food items aimed at alleviating the sufferings and strengthening the livelihood of the people. CRUDAN has been involved in the Peacebuilding project in Plateau state (Bukuru community of Jos South), North Central Nigeria, where it has helped form and strengthen various community structures for early warning and conflict prevention. CRUDAN has also implemented projects across Nigeria on Economic and Environmental Sustainability, supporting youths to transform waste to wealth. Currently, CRUDAN is working with Katsina state to strengthen the capacity of agencies to have a gender-responsive budgeting process. This is running alongside a livelihood and child labour project in Kaduna state, Northwest Nigeria where actions are taken to eliminate child labour in the Ginger value chain among Ginger producing communities in LGAs of southern Kaduna.

CRUDAN has been in partnership with Oxfam in Nigeria since 2016. This partnership has birthed this project titled Early Warning & Response Mechanisms (SEWaRM) on Anticipatory Humanitarian Action with support from Welthungerhilfe (WAHAFA).

OXFAM

Oxfam has worked to address poverty and inequality in Nigeria since the 1960s. Under the last country strategy, 12 projects were implemented in 11 states, working with over 40 local implementing partners. Work focused on building sustainable livelihoods for the poor, transforming attitudes about women’s rights and roles, increasing active citizenship and the accountability of the public and private sectors, and saving lives.

Oxfam’s Approach in Nigeria:

Oxfam in Nigeria aims to be a powerful agent for change by collaborating with diverse organizations to leverage complementary skills and experiences, ultimately driving greater collective impact. Central to our mission is the commitment to women's rights, guided by feminist leadership principles that acknowledge power dynamics. We actively support and promote women leaders, especially young women, while fostering an inclusive culture that encourages everyone to voice their opinions. Additionally, we prioritize using evidence and data to inform our programming and influence policymakers, ensuring that our initiatives are effective and impactful.

As we transition to an influencing model, Oxfam in Nigeria will reduce direct programming and focus on building new skills to enhance our capacity. The safety and security of our staff and the communities we support remain paramount; we will implement measures to manage risks and have emergency procedures in place. While we will cease delivering humanitarian work as a core program, we will respond to emergencies in existing areas and work to strengthen community resilience through early warning systems and disaster preparedness strategies.

Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMet)

The Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMet) plays a crucial role in information sharing on drought in Baure, Katsina State, by providing timely weather forecasts, seasonal rainfall predictions, and early warning alerts on extreme weather events. Through its climate monitoring and forecasting systems, NiMet generates and disseminates critical meteorological data to stakeholders, including government agencies, humanitarian organizations, and local communities, to enhance preparedness and mitigate drought risks.

Nigeria Hydrological Services Agency (NIHSA)

The Nigeria Hydrological Services Agency (NIHSA) is responsible for monitoring and sharing real-time hydrological data, including river water levels and flow rates, to support flood early warning systems in Numan. NIHSA staff at the Numan station are tasked with consistently measuring and reporting water levels, analyzing trends, and issuing timely alerts to relevant authorities and the public to facilitate proactive flood response and disaster risk reduction efforts.

1.2. Budget

Implementer	Activities	Sum
CRUDAN	Enlightenment/Mass Mobilization Awareness on Flood	**1.575,76 €**
	Identification/Registration of Beneficiaries	**1.121,21 €**
	Desilting of Drainages	**6.212,12 €**
	Coordination Meetings	**409,09 €**
Oxfam	Multipurpose Cash Assistance	**113.909,17 €**
CRUDAN	Procuring & distribution of Water Treatment Tablets, ORS	**5.454,55 €**
	Coordination Meetings	**409,09 €**
Oxfam	Trigger Assessment	**3.030,30 €**
	Monitoring and Evaluation	**2.848,48 €**
CRUDAN & Oxfam	Personnel and Other Expenses	**37.830,83**
		172.800,60 €

1.3. AAP Validation

1. AAP Endorsement

The Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP) for the WAHAFA project was developed and endorsed through a series of collaborative virtual meetings involving key project stakeholders:

- **Participants**: Government Ministries (Environment, Water resources, Agriculture), NAAC (Numan Anticipatory Action Committee), CRUDAN, Oxfam in Nigeria, Oxfam in Germany, and Welthungerhilfe.
- **Process**: Between July and December 2024, several consultative online sessions were held to co-create, review, and align on the Anticipatory Action Plan, which outlined the triggers, early actions, coordination, and accountability structures for the project.
- **Formal symbolic Endorsement**: The AAP will be formally endorsed during a virtual high-level AAP Validation meeting on an agreed date, where the final version will be unanimously approved by partners. Each partner will publicly reaffirm their commitment to early action, collaboration, and timely response to forecasted hazards as defined in the AAP.

2. Community Feedback Meetings

2.1 Methodology

Community Feedback Meetings were conducted in June 2024 in the target communities of Numan LGA (Adamawa State). CRUDAN field teams facilitated the sessions, which employed participatory methods including community dialogues, focus group discussions, and key informant interviews to solicit feedback on the draft Anticipatory Action Plan.

2.2 Feedback Received

Key feedback from the communities is:

- The need for clear, advance communication of forecast-based triggers and early actions.

2.3 Integration of Feedback into AAP

Community feedback led to:

- Adjusting trigger thresholds to align with community risk perceptions and historical hazard patterns.
- Ensuring that anticipatory actions directly address the priority needs identified by community members.

2 Risk Analysis

2.1. Hazard overview and target locations

Due to its geographic and ecological characteristics, Nigeria is highly exposed and vulnerable to climate change impacts. Situated in West Africa, the country experiences a range of natural hazards, including severe flooding, droughts, desertification, and coastal erosion, compounded by conflict. According to the INFORM Risk Index (2024, v. 0.6.9), Nigeria ranks 19th out of 191 countries in terms of risk, considering its significant exposure to climate-related risks, vulnerability and limited coping capacity. Additionally, the ND-GAIN Index (2021) highlights Nigeria as one of the most climate-vulnerable nations globally, emphasizing the country's susceptibility to the adverse effects of climate change and the challenges in building resilience.

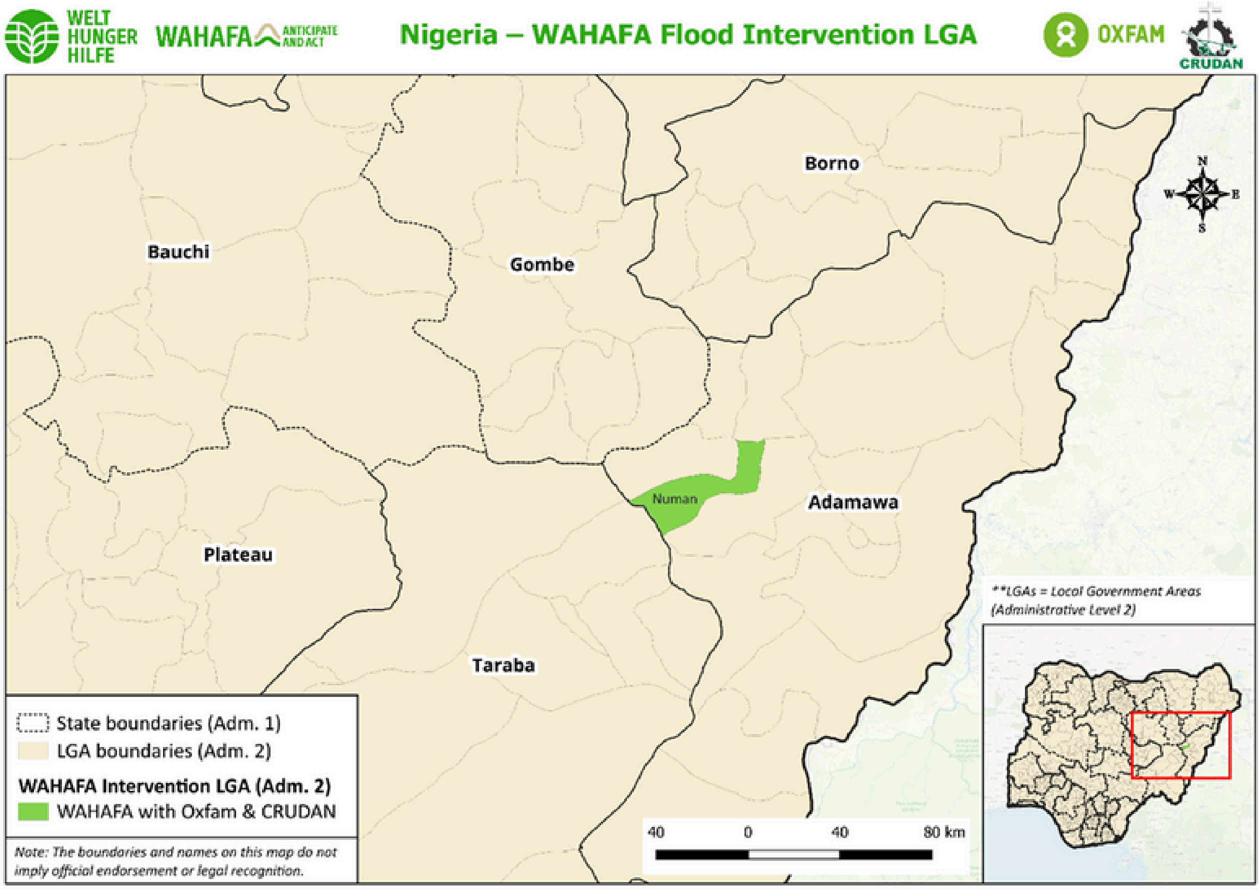


Figure 1. WAHAFA Flood Intervention LGA, Numan, Adamawa State

In Numan LGA, Adamawa State (Figure 1), several types of floods can occur, influenced by the region's geographical, climatic, and meteorological conditions. Riverine floods are a frequently occurring hazard, with severe floods occurring approximately every 2 years. Floods can have devastating consequences for communities and households. The different types of floods in Numan include:

Types of Floods

- **Riverine Flooding** occurs when rivers overflow their banks due to excessive rainfall or upstream water flow. Given Numan's proximity to the Benue and Gongola River systems, seasonal rains can lead to swollen rivers that flood the surrounding areas. This type of flood often coincides with heavy rains upstream, resulting in delayed impacts downstream.
- **Flash Floods** are sudden and intense floods that occur within a short period, usually within six hours of heavy rainfall. These floods can happen in Numan due to localized storms or heavy downpours, leading to rapid accumulation of water in low-lying areas and causing immediate hazards to life and property.
- **Urban Flooding** happens when urban areas are unable to absorb heavy rainfall due to insufficient drainage systems. In Numan, as the population grows and urbanization increases, areas with inadequate drainage may experience pooling of rainwater, leading to the inundation of roads and residential areas. This is often exacerbated by blockages in drainage systems due to debris or poor management.
- **Pluvial Flooding**, or **surface water flooding**, occurs when heavy rainfall creates excess runoff that overwhelms the land's ability to absorb water. In Numan, this is particularly relevant during intense rain events where natural and man-made drainage cannot keep up with the volume of water, causing pooling in various areas.
- **Groundwater Flooding** can occur after prolonged periods of heavy rainfall, where the water table rises and saturates the ground, causing water to seep into basements, farmland, and other low-lying areas. This can lead to flooding even in the absence of surface water, impacting agricultural activities and possibly leading to crop failure.

The selection of riverine flood hazards in Numan LGA, Adamawa State, is based on a comprehensive understanding of the region's environmental, socio-economic, and climatic conditions. The following factors underscore the rationale for prioritizing flood hazards in the AAP:

- Historical Prevalence of Flooding: Numan LGA has a documented history of seasonal flooding, especially during the rainy season. Major flood events occurred in 2012 and 2022. The 2012 flood lasted from late July to October, while the 2022 flood spanned two months, from early August to early October. These floods have caused significant disruptions to livelihoods, damaged infrastructure, and displaced communities. As a result, prioritizing flood hazard management is crucial to strengthen community preparedness and response.
- Impact on Vulnerable Populations: The local population, especially those engaged in agriculture and fishing, is highly vulnerable to flooding. Given that flood events can devastate crops, disrupt food security, and lead to economic decline, addressing flood hazards is crucial for safeguarding the livelihoods and overall well-being of these communities.
- Geographical and Hydrological Factors: The region’s topography and proximity to major water bodies, the rivers Benue and Gongola and the Kiri dam, which increase susceptibility to flooding from heavy rainfall and overflow of rivers. Understanding these geographical risks provides a basis for targeting anticipatory actions effectively.

- Climate Change Considerations: The increasing unpredictability of weather patterns due to climate change exacerbates flood risks in the region. The Flood Anticipatory Action Plan acknowledges these changes and aims to implement anticipatory actions that are informed by the latest climate projections, ensuring communities are better equipped to cope with increasing flood frequency and intensity.
- Integration with Disaster Risk Reduction Frameworks: Flood hazards are often prioritized in local and national disaster risk reduction strategies. By aligning with these frameworks, the FAAP not only adheres to established priorities but also facilitates access to resources and collaborations with key stakeholders working to mitigate flood risks.

The topography of the area leads to the following stream of water: from the Kiri dam, the water first gets to Luran, then the Numan river gauge station. Luran is lower than Numan.

2.2. Impact analysis

Impacts, Cascading and Compounding Hazards Associated with Flooding
In addition to direct flooding, the AAP acknowledges the potential for cascading hazards that can compound the impacts of flood events. These include:

1. **Waterborne Diseases**: Floodwaters often lead to the contamination of drinking water sources, creating a high risk for outbreaks of waterborne diseases such as cholera, dysentery, and typhoid. The AAP incorporates disease prevention measures to mitigate health risks during and after flooding events.
2. **Displacement and Shelter Needs**: Flooding can result in significant displacements, leading to overcrowding in temporary shelters. This situation can create challenges such as inadequate sanitation, food security issues, and heightened vulnerability to violence and exploitation.
3. **Infrastructure Failure**: The burden of floodwaters may overwhelm local infrastructure, including roads and bridges, leading to infrastructure failure. This can disrupt transportation and supply chains, hindering rescue and relief efforts post-flood.
4. **Economic Disruption**: Flooding can severely impact agricultural productivity, leading to immediate economic losses for farmers. Beyond the immediate aftermath, stakeholders may face longer-term economic challenges due to damaged livelihoods, leading to increased poverty levels in affected communities.

The targeted areas were identified by a set of criteria including historical flood events, number of people affected by floods previously and community capacity for flood early warning monitoring based on the vulnerability risk assessment conducted. For most river basins in Numan, there are no flood forecasting and early warning system apart from the one at Numan bridge which has a water gauge station. Communities maintain their own river gauges through observation and other activities in the rivers like leaves flooding on the water with foam, the level of water at riverbank etc. Seasonal climate outlooks and monthly forecasts are issued by the national meteorological agency, helping to identify whether above normal rainfall is anticipated over the coming months.
The project targets specific communities at most-risk areas, including Imburu, Zagun, Luran, Ngbalang and Hayin Gada in Imburu district of Numan LGA. The risk analysis carried out as part of the WAHAFA project made it possible to draw up a flood risk profile for these regions, detailed in the vulnerability section below.

In our areas of intervention, in the rural communities of Imburu, Zagun, Luran, Ngbalang and Hayin Gada in Imburu district of Numan LGA, rainfall occurs frequently, however, due to climate change, its on-set has become unpredictable. Additional consequences can include displacement, loss of property (such as homes and valuables) and livelihoods (such as businesses and farmlands), and damage to infrastructure such as schools, roads and bridges.
Flooding often occurs during the rainy season, which coincides with the main agricultural season (Figure 2).

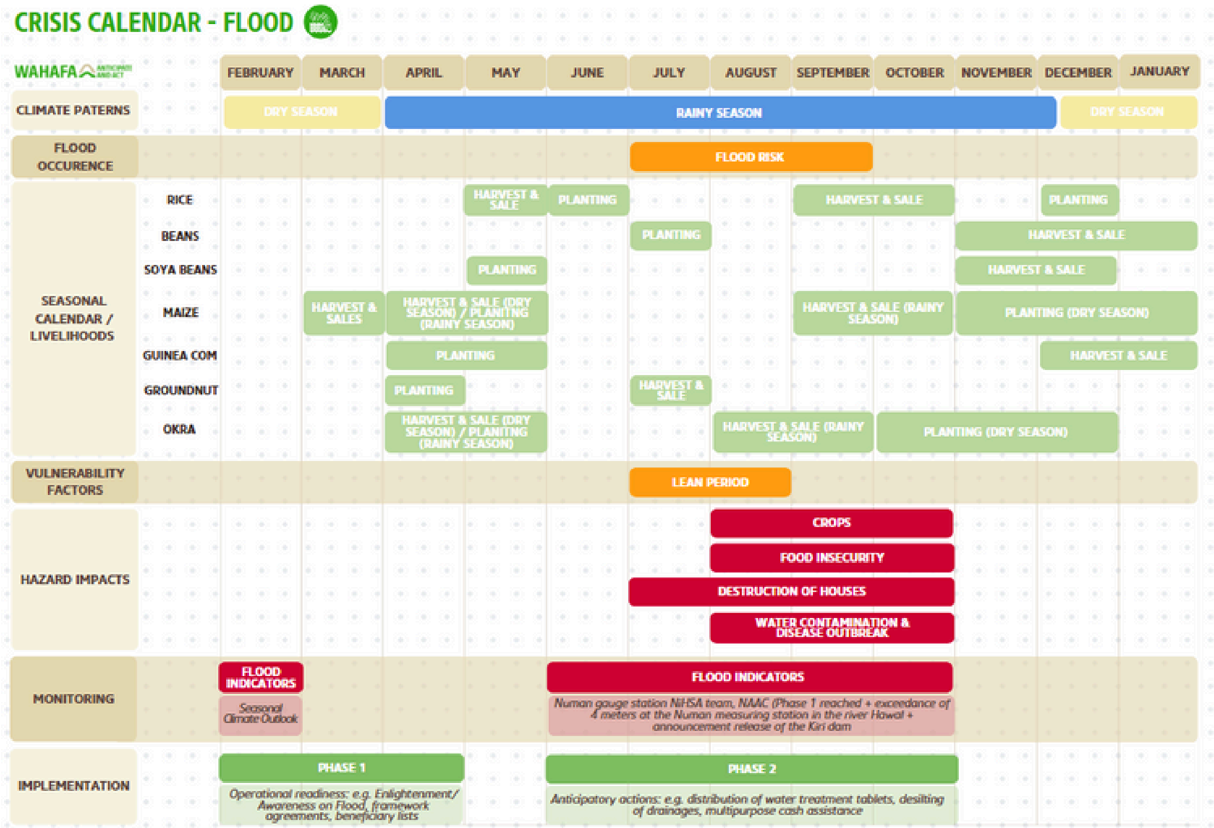


Figure 2. Seasonal calendar showing peak flood risk in relation to livelihood activities

2.3 Vulnerability and Capacities

The population groups exposed to the risk of flooding depends on their geographical location. In fact, the populations at risk are particularly those living in remote villages bordered by a river or watercourse. In more detail, these population groups are as follows:

- **Farmers** growing crops on flood plains are often severely affected by flooding, as their crops may be damaged or destroyed. Farmland can become waterlogged, making it impossible to grow crops for some time, affecting farmers' incomes.
- **Fishing communities** that depend on riverine areas can be seriously affected by flooding, as it can disrupt fish stocks and destroy fishing equipment.

Most riverine communities are affected by some degree of flooding on an annual basis. However, there are certain communities that are particularly exposed in terms of the height of flood waters, population exposure and extent of agriculture. The flood risk assessment for the intervention areas is summarized in the Flood Risk Assessment Report.
Focus Group Discussions and Household interviews with communities identified several vulnerabilities that mean people experience more severe impacts from floods. Specific groups at risk of more severe impacts include:

- **Elderly people** are less able to move from their homes when floodwaters rise, leading to an increased risk of mortality. They are also less likely to have carried out flood mitigation measures on their homes, e.g. Reinforcing houses with waterproof materials (Tar and cement)
- **Children under 5** are more likely to contract water-borne diseases after floods.
- **Critically ill people/PWD** are less able to move from their homes due to their health challenges.
- **Pregnant and lactating mothers** are less able to move from their homes when floodwaters rise. Their babies are more likely to contract water-borne diseases after floods.

Focus groups and household interviews identified barriers to early warning communication. The expected severity of flood impact depends on several factors, such as the lack of communication and information accessibility, which can significantly hinder people's ability to prepare for and respond to potential floods. Here are some of the key barriers identified through focus groups that affect early warning communications regarding floods:

- **Timing of Alerts**: Warnings issued too late or too early can cause individuals to miss critical preparation opportunities. Timing is crucial for effective communication.
- **Reliability**: Ensuring that warnings can be depended upon as predictable.
- **Accessibility**: Making information accessible to all community members, particularly vulnerable populations.

3 Trigger Model

3.1. Trigger Statements

If the below trigger conditions are met the system is activated and funds are released:

Phase 1:

The Phase 1 AAP will be triggered when NiMet and NiHSA issue the annual climate outlook in the beginning of the year (usually February), indicating above-normal rainfall in Numan LGA (average rainfall from previous years is 948mm) during the months of June to October.

This allows for a lead time of 3 months.

Phase 2:

The AAP will be triggered when the following indicators are reaching their thresholds:

1. The Phase 1 trigger was reached and readiness activities were indeed implemented.

AND

2. There is an exceedance of 4 meters at the Numan measuring station in the river Hawal. The Numan station is located here; 9°28'30.2"N 12°02'12.0"E and will be monitored from June to October by the Numan Anticipatory Action Committee through the Chairman in partnership with the NIHSA staff primarily tasked with monitoring the water level. This water level will also be determined by the water release from the Kiri dam once it exceeds its threshold. The NAAC will inform CRUDAN via the NAAC WhatsApp platform. The Kiri dam management confirmed to call the WAHAFA team, which will ensure to receive the information.

AND

3. The Kiri dam management team OR the Lagdo dam announce a release of the dam in the upcoming days.

This allows for a lead time of 5 days.

The triggers and their sources were decided in consultation with various stakeholders, including community members, local government agencies Numan Anticipatory Action Committee, State Ministries of Agriculture, Water resources, Environment, Budget and planning, State Emergency Management Agency, Food security sector, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector, Nigerian Metrological Agency (NiMet), Nigeria Hydrological Services Agency (NiHSA), and traditional leaders. NiMet and NiHSA are the main agencies used in determining the trigger indicators and threshold for this EAP. This collaborative approach ensures that the triggers for flood response are comprehensive, culturally relevant, and effectively tailored to the specific needs and characteristics of the community considering seasonal calendars (Table 1). The indicators identified for monitoring were considered to have high reliability based on a combination of historical data, scientific analysis, stakeholder input, and field validation. The reliability of these indicators is crucial for ensuring a timely and effective Anticipatory Action before flood.

Table 1. Summary of indicators and thresholds used in this AAP.

	Indicator	Location(s)	Sources / model output	Lead-time	Monitoring period	Trigger threshold
Phase 1	Seasonal climate outlook	Numan LGA	NiMet	3-6 months	published in February	Above normal rainfall
Phase 2	Flood gauge	Numan	Numan gauge station NiHSA team, NAAC	Est. 5 days	June-August, daily	> 4m

3.2. Stop Mechanism

Forecasting the timing, intensity and amount of rainfall alongside the potential timing of peak river flood waters can be challenging. Example scenarios that could result in stopping anticipatory actions include:

- Set threshold gauge reading does not result in a flood materializing.
- Flash or river flooding occurs that limits the ability of CRUDAN/OXFAM to access flood-affected areas to implement anticipatory actions

Any anticipatory actions implemented prior to the stop mechanism being enacted were based on a ‘no regrets’ principle. This means that even if Phase II actions have commenced, these actions will still benefit the most vulnerable households. However, halting of activities will be decided by the Oxfam Project Coordinator in partnership with the CRUDAN Director of Programs.

The stop mechanism will be activated when:

- Floods impede access to an extent that safe implementation of anticipatory actions is not possible.
- Phase 1: NiMET issues a new forecast which indicates that rainfall is anticipated to see below normal or normal rainfall.
- Phase 2: If the dam management teams communicate that the dam water will not be released after all or if the water level decreases below 4 meters within the 5 days after the trigger was reached, activities which have not started yet will be stopped.

4 Anticipatory Actions

4.1. Identification & prioritization

A four-day engagement in October 2024 brought together various stakeholders, including community members and representatives from the FSL and WASH clusters, to identify flood impacts, coping strategies, and early warning mechanisms. Through group work and interactive discussions, participants developed a seasonal calendar highlighting rainfall patterns, planting cycles, major crops, and flood-related impacts.
On the second day, findings were validated, and impact prioritization was conducted. Communities identified seven key flood impacts, with destruction of farm produce, destruction of houses, and water contamination/outbreak of diseases emerging as top priorities through a voting process.

The third day focused on action prioritization, including a field visit to the River Benue to assess water level measurement equipment. Participants analyzed flood triggers and collaborated with experts to identify mitigation measures.

Key anticipatory actions aiming to prevent prioritized impacts included:

1. **Food Insecurity**: Early harvest, evacuation of farm produce, food storage, distribution, and cash assistance.
2. **Destruction of houses**: Moving valuables to higher ground, drainage desilting, reinforcing houses, tent construction, and cash/voucher distribution.
3. **Water contamination and disease outbreak**: Water quality monitoring, distribution of treatment tablets, sanitation infrastructure, and hygiene promotion.

The process strengthened community preparedness by aligning actions with flood risks and reinforcing early warning systems. The following actions were prioritized from several suggestions, based on appropriateness, timeliness, the capacity (technical/logistical) of WAHAFA organizations, available budget, probability of adverse effects (do no harm) feasibility within the window of opportunity:

4.2. Anticipatory actions and their Theories of Change

In Phase 1, readiness activities will be implemented. Their theories of change are described below. Beyond those specific readiness activities, other operational activities are described in more detail in Annex 6.2.

PHASE 1: Readiness activities

1 Enlightenment/Mass Mobilization Awareness on Flood

Who	CRUDAN
When	This must be done 1-2 months before the onset of the rainy season,
What	A multi-channel communication strategy designed to reach a wide audience and ensure that all stakeholders are informed of the potential risks. This dissemination of information aims to facilitate timely decision-making and appropriate preparedness actions. The following components may be included in the information dissemination process: 1.Community Meetings: Organizing town halls or community meetings to present the flood risk information (based on the forecast of above average rainfall) and engage with residents. The NAAC will organize and host these meetings, which can provide a platform for questions, discussions, and sharing best practices on flood preparedness. 2.Collaborations with Local Agencies: Partnering with local government agencies, local NGOs, traders and farmers associations and community organizations to distribute information to their networks. These partnerships can enhance outreach, especially to vulnerable populations who may be more affected by floods. 3.Informational Materials: CRUDAN with the support of Oxfam will create brochures, pamphlets, and fact sheets that outline the enhanced flood risk, safety tips, and resources available for residents. These materials can be distributed at local community centers, schools, and businesses. 4.Training and Workshops: CRUDAN in partnership with NAAC can conduct training sessions and workshops aimed at educating families, businesses, and officials about disaster preparedness in the face of flooding.
Why	• With this activity, we want to prevent that communities are not aware of the flood risk and mitigation measures to prevent the loss of lives and, when possible, the destruction of livelihoods, and damage to infrastructure. • This must be done 1-2 months before the onset of the rainy season, early enough to allow people to prepare themselves and their houses for the floods, even if they do not receive any additional support through this AAP. The sessions, information materials, etc. will reach more people than only those most vulnerable and we aim to encourage passing on knowledge and sharing information with other community members.

Why	• Other conditions for its success are that communities trust early warning messages and that sufficient resources (financial, material, and human) are available to implement awareness and readiness activities effectively.

By implementing mass mobilization and enlightenment efforts, vulnerable households are informed about impending floods. As a result, community members are equipped with the necessary information to take preventive actions, because of an improved awareness and understanding of flood risks and mitigation measures, ultimately reducing losses and enhancing preparedness.

2 Prepare cash framework agreements

Who	CRUDAN - Oxfam in synergy with the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock Development and the BAAC.
When	between March-May
What	A formal arrangement between CRUDAN and financial service provider, that outlines the terms and conditions for delivering cash assistance to beneficiaries.
Why	• With this activity, we want to prevent delays and risks in the delivery of cash assistance during the implementation of the Anticipatory Actions. • We assume that if we establish a Cash Framework Agreement with pre-identified and vetted financial service providers, then cash assistance can be delivered more rapidly and effectively to targeted AA beneficiaries. • This can be successful if there is a reliable network of financial service providers in Adamawa state with adequate digital infrastructure and limited bureaucratic processes for service delivery.

3 Prepare vendor framework agreements

water treatment tablets/chlorine and ORS, rain boots, hand gloves, wheel-barrow, rake, protective jackets, nose masks

Who	CRUDAN
When	between March-May
What	A formal arrangement between CRUDAN and vendors that the tools can be procured and distributed within 2 days once the trigger is reached
Why	• With this activity, we want to prevent delays in getting water treatment tablets/chlorine and ORS essential farming inputs to communities, which can result in poor harvests/food insecurity and affected livelihoods.

Why	• We assume that if we put in place vendor framework agreements with trusted suppliers for the items listed above, then we will be able to quickly and reliably provide farmers with the right materials at the right time. • This can be successful if the suppliers are prequalified, committed, and available when needed and are willing to deliver the products at agreeable prices.

4 Identification/registration of beneficiaries for phase 2.

Who	CRUDAN - will identify and register the beneficiaries for the multipurpose cash assistance
When	July
What	Identification/registration of beneficiaries for phase 2. Once the Phase 1 anticipatory action plan is activated, CRUDAN/OXFAM in partnership with NAAC will identify at-risk households, using an agreed criteria including female-headed households, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and internally displaced persons. Digital tools like KOBOCollect are used to register beneficiaries, capturing relevant biodata and contact information.

Why	With this activity, we want to prevent wrong targeting and ensure most vulnerable are reached
	• We assume that if we do Identification/registration of beneficiaries , then Vulnerable households access humanitarian services to mitigate the impacts of flood.
	• This can be successful if:
	  ◦ Households and local leaders will actively participate in data collection and registration
	  ◦ Vulnerable groups (PWDs, elderly, women, etc.) will be properly identified and prioritized.
	  ◦ The AAP Custodian will effectively coordinate the identification and registration process so it is inclusive and transparent.
	  ◦ Adequate resources will be mobilized for early registration and subsequent response.
	  ◦ Flood impacts will not exceed the expected threshold of beneficiaries identified.

If Phase 2 is triggered, anticipatory actions will be implemented. Their theories of change are described below.

Phase 2: Anticipatory Actions

1 Procurement and distribution of water treatment tablets/chlorine, and ORS.

Who	CRUDAN will procure and distribute the items to selected households
When	Upon triggering between June and October, 1 day after the trigger is reached
What	Distribution of water treatment tablets/chlorine and ORS • Oxfam-CRUDAN will procure and distribute the items when the phase 2 AAP is triggered
Why	• With this activity, we want to prevent that contaminated water leads to an outbreak of diseases (due to lack of safe drinking water). • By ensuring that 1,775 vulnerable households receive these supplies before flooding when the trigger for the items' distribution is reached, communities can maintain access to clean water, proper sanitation, and hygiene. Health risks associated with flooding are mitigated by timely availability of life-saving water treatment tablets, oral rehydration salts (ORS). This leads to improved health outcomes by reducing the risks of waterborne diseases and promoting safe hygiene practices (through the distribution itself), ultimately mitigating morbidity and mortality associated with flooding.

2 Desilting of drainages (procurement of rain boots, hand gloves, wheelbarrow, rake, protective jackets, nose mask)

Who	CRUDAN will procure; and CRUDAN in partnership with NAAC will be responsible for distributing the tools; NAAC will be responsible to overlook the work and mobilize community members who will desilt the drainages
When	When the trigger is reached between July-September
What	Distribution of materials for desilting of drainages and clearance of drainage channels (within 5 days) Open questions: • Will this be done by community members? Yes, they receive cash for work or other allowances (food, refreshments, cash for transportation)? If yes, this needs to be added to the budget • Is this the issue that drainages are not desilted because of a lack of these tools? Yes, The NAAC will lead on this activity. If there is a trigger again 2-3 years later, we would not need to distribute the same tools again.
Why	• With this activity, we want to prevent the likelihood of flooding due to improved drainage capacity

Why

- We assume that if we desilt drainages, then we reduce impact of flood and better protection of lives, properties and livelihood.
- This can be successful if:
    - Sufficient resources (financial, material, and human) are available to implement awareness and readiness activities effectively.
    - Residents are willing to participate in desilting activities and adopt sustainable waste management practices.
    - Sufficient resources are available to carry out the activities and sustain the effort.
    - Local authorities provide the necessary support, including waste disposal logistics and policy enforcement on drainage maintenance

3 Multipurpose cash assistance

Who

CRUDAN will be responsible for distributing the cash

When

When the trigger is reached, July-October

What

For the cash distribution modality, prepaid cards or electronic vouchers are used, facilitated by a licensed Financial Service Provider (FSP). This approach ensures secure, traceable, and dignified cash delivery, particularly in semi-urban or urban settings with functioning financial infrastructure. The cash amount provided is based on the full Expenditure Basket of N208,182.09 per household for the Northeast region, intended to cover basic food and protection needs. Prior to distribution, community sensitization is carried out through community meetings and use of posters, and the establishment of accountability and feedback mechanisms. On distribution day, prepaid cards or vouchers are verified using beneficiary IDs, and community implementation committee are present to ensure a safe and orderly process. After distribution, post-distribution monitoring is conducted within two to four weeks to evaluate beneficiary satisfaction, utilization of the cash, and any challenges faced. A feedback and complaint mechanism, including help desks and hotline numbers, is also maintained to ensure accountability and continuous improvement of the process.

Why

- We assume that if we do Multipurpose cash assistance, then increased household preparedness for floods through early harvesting and timely relocation.
- This can be successful if:
    - Cash assistance will be used for intended flood mitigation purposes rather than for non-priority expenses.
    - Cash basket per household is sufficient to carry out priority tasks.

Why	◦ The AAP Custodian effectively coordinates the disbursement of cash and is prepared to quickly address community-cash-transfers related challenges. ◦ Coordination among local authorities, NGOs, and community leaders ensures effective targeting and cash delivery.

5 Operationalization

The Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP) operationalization process involved systematic steps that CRUDAN/OXFAM took to prepare for potential crises. The Numan Anticipatory Action Committee (NAAC) across all intervention areas was established. The NAAC consists of 15 members, drawn in consultation with the communities' representatives, from various sectors and representing diverse community groups, including:

1. Community leaders- 2
2. Religious leaders- 1
3. Women representative- 1
4. Youth representative- 1 (Female)
5. Farmers' representative- 1 (1 crop farmer)
6. Businessmen and women- 1 (Woman)
7. Community members from different professions (Health, Education, Craftsmen)- 3
8. Persons With Disability- 2 (1 Male, 1 Female)
9. Local Government Area (LGA) representatives- 2
10. Representatives from NGOs/CBOs- 1

Their continued engagement can be guaranteed even outside the monitoring period of the AAP before and during the rainy season because they have signed commitment forms to this end, and they are consciously aware of their responsibilities. A WhatsApp group has been formed, and discussions are ongoing towards sustainability. This committee plays a crucial role in the overall flood AA strategy and is instrumental in various aspects of flood management. Here are some key functions and benefits associated with the Numan anticipatory action committee:

1 Early Warning and Information Dissemination:

- Monitor local weather forecasts, flood risk assessments which include rainfall monitoring and assessing the volume of water in the Kiri and Lagdo dams, and early warning systems.
- Ensure timely dissemination of flood warnings and preparedness information to all community members, and the Trigger monitoring working group.

2 Preparedness Planning:

- Be actively involved in the implementation of Early Action Protocols in Numan LGA.

3 Coordination and Communication:

- Act as a liaison between the community, local government, Oxfam, CRUDAN and potentially other humanitarian organizations, and other stakeholders in matters related to flood preparedness and response.
- Convene regular meetings to assess risks, review plans, and coordinate actions.

4 Trigger of Anticipatory Actions:

- Collaborate with all relevant stakeholders to Trigger anticipatory actions (e.g., pre-positioning of resources) based on early warning information.
- Ensure that vulnerable groups, including the elderly, persons with disabilities, and children, are prioritized.
- Mobilize volunteers to assist in anticipatory action before forecasted flood impacts.

5 Post-Flood Recovery and Learning:

- Support relevant stakeholders in post-flood recovery efforts, including community clean-up, damage assessments, and livelihood restoration.
- Lead post-flood meetings to capture lessons learned and adjust anticipatory action plans for future events.

5.1. Trigger monitoring guidelines

The roles and responsibilities to be taken during the monitoring period for both phases will be shared between the organization implementing the AAP, in this case CRUDAN/OXFAM, and the local authorities in the areas potentially affected by a flood (Table 3).

Phase 1 trigger

CRUDAN will ensure to receive the information about the annual seasonal outlook from NiMet as soon as it is released. When Phase 1 trigger thresholds are met (i.e., prediction of above average rainfall between June-October), the Numan Anticipatory Action Committee will share information on enhanced flood risk in the form of announcements in community meetings.

When Phase 1 trigger thresholds are met, CRUDAN/Oxfam will also inform the NAAC. The NAAC will start sharing information on enhanced flood risk in the form of announcements in community meetings after the trigger.

Phase 2 trigger

Between June and October, NAAC and NiHSA staff on the ground will monitor the water level at the Numan station. When the threshold water levels are reached (> 4 meters), they will contact the dam management teams (Kiri dam and Lagdo dam) to enquire if the dams will be released. If this is the case, the CRUDAN team via WhatsApp or call (assuming that there is an ongoing conversation/ communication). CRUDAN will notify Oxfam Nigeria and WHH. Moreover, the Lagdo dam management team has committed to informing the NAAC should they plan to open the dam.

5.2. Organizational preparedness / readiness

Implementation of Interventions:

- CRUDAN/OXFAM will monitor the trigger for phase 1 and NAAC will monitor the triggers for phase 2. (Please see corresponding chapter)
- Once trigger thresholds are met, the financial flow process (as described below) is triggered. Simultaneously, Oxfam will inform the global WAHAFA team and Oxfam Germany via email that a trigger is potentially reached (wahafa@welthungerhilfe.de), including any updates for the AAP (budget, timelines, actions, if necessary), a suggested timeline and budget. After written confirmation from the global WAHAFA team and Oxfam Germany that the trigger was indeed reached and how much funding is available, the implementation can start immediately.
- Oxfam Nigeria and CRUDAN are responsible for communication with stakeholders Government, community, and other relevant actors. CRUDAN is responsible for the implementation.
- In Phase 1, Oxfam Nigeria and CRUDAN will pre-agree vendor framework agreements (for tools to clean the drainage channels) as well as cash framework agreements.

5.2. Anticipatory actions implementation step by step

Readiness Activity 1: Enlightenment / Mass Mobilization Awareness on Flood

Week (after trigger)	Action to be taken	Support Task	Responsible	Level of Implementation
1	Develop flood awareness messages and materials	Translate messages into local languages	Communication Officer	HO
2	Disseminate messages via radio, town criers, and flyers	Coordinate with community leaders and radio stations	Field Officer	Community

These campaigns aim to educate communities about the potential dangers of floods, including the specific risks in their area. This involves explaining the causes of floods, the potential impacts (damage to property, loss of life, health risks), and the importance of being prepared. This will be done through design, printing, distribution of posters and fliers, community awareness using public address systems.
Target Group(s)/Area(s): Community members across the 5 communities most at-risk of flooding in Numan LGA

Anticipatory Action 1: Distribution of Water Treatment Tablets/Chlorine, ORS

Week (after trigger)	Action to be taken	Support Task	Responsible	Level of Implementation
1	Distribution of Water Treatment Tablets/Chlorine, ORS	Verify stock and quality	Logistics Officer	HO
2	Arrange logistics with warehouse staff	Arrange logistics with warehouse staff	Logistics Assistant	Regional
3	Distribute items to targeted households	Prepare beneficiary list and delivery plan	Health Officer	Community
4	Provide orientation on item usage	Conduct demonstrations during distribution	Health Officer	Community

Anticipatory Action 2: Desilting of Drainages

Week (after trigger)	Action to be taken	Support Task	Responsible	Level of Implementation
1	Procure tools from vendors with pre-agreed frameworks	Verify that items are in stock and have the required quality	Logistics Officer	HO
2	Identify blocked drainage channels	Engage local leaders to mobilize volunteers	WASH Officer	Community
3	Desilt priority drainage channels	Provide tools and supervise work	Field Officer	Community

Anticipatory Action 3: Multipurpose Cash Assistance (Anticipatory Cash)

Week (after trigger)	Action to be taken	Support Task	Responsible	Level of Implementation
1	Organise Set-up	Anticipatory Cash Provider	HoP (CRUDAN)	HO
2	Implement targeting strategy	Update the distribution plan based on the latest location and population figures in impact forecasts	MEAL Officer	Regional
3	Finalize distribution list	Coordinate with community focal points	MEAL Officer	Regional
4	Disburse funds and monitor usage	Activate helpdesk and feedback channels	Field Officer	Community

5.4. Selection strategy for population(s) at risk

The Anticipatory Action Plan intends to cover the most vulnerable and a targeted approach was used to identify the households most at risk of flood. The targeting strategy/approach to identify the households most at risk of flood in Numan will consider geographical factors such as elevation (areas below 170 meters above sea level) and proximity to water bodies like the Benue River, Gongola etc. and other flood-prone areas. Vulnerability markers such as socio-economic status (households with limited resources), access to information (lack of early warning systems), and health/demographic factors (elderly, children, pregnant women, and those with chronic illnesses) will be included. For household-level criteria, this will focus on housing quality; structures prone to water damage and livelihood dependence e.g. agricultural households, especially those farming flood-prone crops.

As there is no database of social protection systems In Numan, social protection mechanisms will support vulnerable populations during emergencies by using existing databases from previous assessments to identify at-risk households, engaging local leaders and community members for community-based targeting, and conducting rapid needs assessments pre- flood events.

1,775 households (10,650 people) will be targeted, based on the analysis of particularly vulnerable groups (including those households with most children, pregnant women, elderly people, etc.). This is not everyone in the communities. This is the estimated number of the most vulnerable households to flooding. This number will benefit directly from fuel activities listed above. However, everyone in the communities (estimated at about 32,000 according to data from the Primary Healthcare in Numan) will benefit from the awareness creation activities.

Timing of the selection: Immediately after the activation of the Phase 1 Trigger.

5.5. Implementation MEAL

- Oxfam will monitor the implementation process in real time to adapt to varying needs and challenges.
- Oxfam will collect data on both the impact of the interventions and the overall effectiveness of the anticipatory action approach and evaluate the effectiveness of the anticipatory actions taken against established benchmarks.

Feedback and Learning:
- CRUDAN will gather feedback from affected communities and stakeholders on the response process, including what goes well and what can be improved.
- Oxfam will document lessons learned and best practices to inform future anticipatory action strategies and improve overall operational effectiveness.

Therefore, the following MEAL products have been prepared to be implementable in case of a trigger:
1. AAP Monitoring Form (see annex 6.1)
2. Trigger Evaluation, based on this template: WAHAFA Trigger Evaluation Guideline and Template.docx.
3. Baseline, Post-Distribution Monitoring and Endline surveys adapted to the specific prioritized anticipatory actions

MEAL Components: The Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) framework is integral to the EAP, encompassing:
- **Monitoring**: Ongoing activities of the AAP will be monitored by the project MEAL Officer at CRUDAN and the MELSA Officer at Oxfam.
- **Evaluation**: Post-flood assessments and trigger evaluation to measure the effectiveness of anticipatory actions and triggers.
- **Accountability**: Feedback mechanisms have been established by Oxfam in the build phase to ensure community voices inform ongoing improvements.
- **Learning**: Documenting lessons learned to enhance future anticipatory actions and disaster resilience efforts.

5.6. Financial flow process

CRUDAN will access funding through Oxfam in Nigeria and Oxfam Germany by following a structured process that ensures alignment with WAHAFA Fuel objectives. For both phase 1 and phase 2 respectively, the process begins with CRUDAN formally writing to Oxfam in Nigeria (within 24 hours of trigger activation) notifying them that the thresholds for trigger activations have been reached and there is a need to follow up with WHH to release funding for the pre-agreed activities outlined in the AAP and the associated log frame. This proposal is reviewed by Oxfam in Nigeria to assess feasibility and compliance. Once approved, it is forwarded to Oxfam Germany for further review and final approval (within 72 hours). The request is then forwarded to WHH. Feedback, if provided, is addressed by CRUDAN before receiving approval. A formal funding agreement is then signed, specifying the project details, fund disbursement schedule, and reporting obligations.

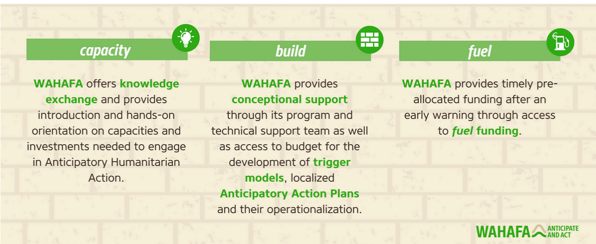
After the agreement is finalized, Oxfam Germany disburses the funds to Oxfam Nigeria, which then transfers the allocated amount to CRUDAN's designated Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP) custodian account. CRUDAN implements the approved activities, providing regular updates and detailed financial and narrative reports to Oxfam Nigeria and Germany. Monitoring, evaluation, and audits are conducted to ensure accountability and effective fund utilization. Feedback from the funding cycle is documented to refine future engagements and enhance the overall effectiveness of anticipatory humanitarian actions. This applies to Phase 1 and 2 activities.

There are no other funding mechanisms that will be used to fund anticipatory actions or expected contributions.

WAHAFA

Welthungerhilfe (WHH) coordinates and implements the WAHAFA (Welthungerhilfe Anticipatory Humanitarian Action Facility), a three-year program funded by the German Federal Foreign Office, which provides WHH Country Offices, German NGOs and their local partner organizations in Sub-Saharan Africa with the opportunity to implement their own AHA sub-projects in partnership with Welthungerhilfe. WAHAFA aims to identify and analyze hazard risks, support the development of AHA mechanisms, and secure funding to implement these mechanisms.
Through these sub-projects, WAHAFA supports access to essential key pillars of AHA:

WAHAFA ANTICIPATE AND ACT



How we work

WAHAFA places people, including communities, local stakeholders, and LHPs, at the forefront of efforts. To achieve this, WAHAFA has developed an AAP Custodianship approach, encouraging German NGOs to collaborate with LHPs. The LHPs take a leading role in developing the AAPs by contributing its unique skills and knowledge to the process. The custodian engages with actors at various levels, from community members to local and national governments.
WAHAFA ensures contextualized AAP development by providing guidance for community-based approaches. Involving a LHPs or CBOs as the custodian, in collaboration with stakeholders at different levels, creates a space for local actors to participate in designing processes and desired outcomes. This approach helps ensure that AAPs include anticipatory actions that are meaningful, relevant to the local context, and garner high acceptance and buy-in from people at all levels. Ultimately, this makes the entire process more sustainable and aligned with the needs of populations at risk from hazards.

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Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP)

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