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DREF final report

Nigeria: Plane crash

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation n° MDRNG013
GLIDE no: AC-2012-000097-NGA
22 January, 2013

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross Red Crescent response to emergencies. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

Summary: CHF 212,942 was allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 14 June, 2012 to support the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) in delivering immediate assistance to some 150 households affected on the ground by the airplane crash in Lagos, assessing the needs of the affected population, and providing psychosocial support (PSS) to the affected families. Additionally, the DREF contributed to replenish disaster preparedness stocks for the Lagos NRCS branch.

The NRCS immediately mobilized 170 volunteers that undertook search and rescue activities, first aid services and evacuation of injured people to hospitals. The volunteers were also involved in dead body identification and management.

The DREF operation enabled the NRCS to provide immediate assistance to 150 vulnerable and displaced families due to the airplane crash. The families had been evacuated by the government to a centre for the displaced where they were provided with basic household items (kitchen sets, mattresses, buckets etc) and clothing, distributed by the NRCS volunteers. Furthermore, the 150 displaced families received water purification tablets that reduced the risks of water related diseases. NRCS volunteers also assisted with cleaning up and disinfecting the airplane crash impact area, which enabled the families to move back home as well as reducing the health risk caused by contamination from the crash.

A PSS program was implemented which was initiated with an in-depth assessment that was used to design the support intervention for affected persons. In total, 150 families and 76 volunteers and staff benefitted from the PSS programme, which helped them to deal with their traumatic experiences. The PSS programme was implemented with the support from two regional deployed PSS delegates, with technical support from the IFRC Technical Psychosocial Programme (PSP) Reference Centre in Copenhagen.

The PSS programme also provided a platform for the operational and technical collaboration between the NRCS and the Psychology Department of the University of Lagos, which enabled a longer duration for the intervention for psychological healing for the 150 families beyond the time frame of the DREF (four months



Volunteers of the Nigerian Red Cross Society, Lagos Branch with other responders during the emergency operation at the Dana Air crash site on 3rd June, 2012 in Lagos. Photo: NRCS

follow up). The cooperation will be developed further in future. Other lessons were learned on how NRCS's PSS programming can be used both for affected populations as well as to support staff and volunteers. NRCS should investigate the possibilities of recruiting volunteers with PSS expertise.

The major donors and partners of the DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the USA, as well as DG ECHO, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) the Medtronic, Z Zurich and Coca Cola Foundations and other corporate and private donors. Details of DREF contributions can be found on: http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MAA00010_2012.pdf. The IFRC, on behalf of Nigerian Red Cross Society, would like to extend thanks to all partners for their generous contributions.

[<click here for the final financial report; or here to view contact details>](#)

The situation

On 3 June 2012, a Dana passenger plane en-route Abuja to Lagos crashed into a densely populated residential area at Iju-Ishaga, Ifako-Ijaye LGA in Lagos. A total of 153 people including the cabin crew were on board the McDonnell Douglas MD-83 plane, with none surviving the accident.

Rescue teams from the Nigerian Red Cross, National Emergency Management Agency, Lagos State Emergency Management Agency, Federal and State Fire Services, Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps, Nigerian Army, Aviation Authorities (NCAA, NAMA), Nigeria Police and other organizations worked together to evacuate the dead bodies and search for survivors. The remains of the 157 persons were recovered from the ruins of the crash: 90 males, 45 females, 10 children and 9 unidentified bodies. In addition to the 153 deceased from aboard the plane, four persons on the ground died when the plane crashed.

The crash also caused significant damage on the ground. A full assessment was carried out and it was estimated that up to a 1000 people were displaced due to loss of houses and infrastructure on the ground. The Lagos state government set up an evacuation centre/IDP camp for the displaced in an existing structure at Agbowa in Epe (more than 100km from the incident area). Due to the distance from peoples' original location, very few of the displaced moved to this location. The government then moved the evacuation centre/IDP camp to a Transit Home for Domestic Violence at Ipaja in Lagos.

The Dana airplane crash happened during a time of insecurity in the country due to continued attacks from the Boko Haram militia group which began its violence activities in 2009. Over 1,500 persons have been killed, more than 2,000 injured, and around a million displaced or relocated in the affected states by the violence. From April 2012, there was an increase in attacks targeting churches.

The NRCS volunteers have consistently assisted authorities in the recovery of bodies, first aid and basic medical services of injured. Furthermore, the volunteers have provided support to affected communities. In recent times, NRCS has noted a decrease in volunteer numbers which is believed to be directly related to their experiences due to the nature of emergency operation in Nigeria.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The NRCS Headquarters and the Lagos State branch immediately mobilized 170 volunteers to respond to the plane crash emergency.

The NRCS volunteers undertook search and rescue activities, first aid services and evacuation of injured people to hospitals as well as identification and management of bodies.

An important component of the intervention involved providing psychosocial support to affected persons, their families and friends. As part of this, the NRCS volunteers were also involved in collecting personal items for the families of the deceased at the disaster site, which proved important and valuable to the grieving families.

In addition to psychosocial support, a full assessment of the needs of those displaced by the plane crash was performed; where 150 most vulnerable and displaced families were identified for assistance. Non food items (NFIs) kits were distributed to these families. Hygiene promotion and health education were also performed in the affected area to decrease risks of disease outbreak.

During the emergency intervention, NRCS noticed that its volunteers were severely distressed by their experience of the airplane crash disaster, with their number dropping from 70 to 35 between 4 and 5 June 2012.

In order to ensure continued PSS support to the effected population and also meet the PSS needs of volunteers and staff, two regional psychosocial specialists were deployed from the IFRC Psychosocial Reference Centre roster. This deployment aimed to accomplish the following:

- Identify PSS needs among the affected families of the plane crash disaster following assessment of the impact of the crash on the community and the longer-term PSS needs.
- Establishing and implementing PSS activities (trainings, workshops and direct PSS) to staff and volunteers involved in the initial response.
- Conduct PS training to staff and volunteers to enhance the capacity of NRCS for PSS emergency first aid services and PSS programming given the ongoing needs related to armed violence in the country.

NRCS prepared for activities related to restoring family links (RFL), however in the end there were no need for RFL activities during the emergency intervention.

Achievements against outcomes

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)
Outcome: 150 most affected households have received specific quantity and quality of non-food items based on the assessment and selection criteria from Red Cross.
Outputs (expected results) and activities planned:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a comprehensive needs assessment in the target communities; • Develop an effective Plan of Action based on needs assessment • Procure and distribute non-food items that are needed based on the needs assessment; • Mobilize and brief 20 Red Cross volunteers on registration and distribution strategies of the Red Cross • Control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user; • Establishment of audit trail; • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide report on distribution of relief items;

Achievements:

- A beneficiary needs assessment was carried out
- A Plan of Action developed
- NFIs were procured and distributed to 150 vulnerable displaced households
- NRCS volunteers were mobilized for the relief distribution.
- Monitoring was carried out of procurement, transport, distribution of items, and activities.

Immediately after the airplane crash, the Nigerian Red Cross carried out an assessment, mobilized resources and did a non-food items (NFI) relief distribution reaching a total of 150 households. The items included mattresses, kitchen sets, buckets, new clothing, blankets, and jerry cans.

The non-food items were distributed to the targeted 150 vulnerable families staying at the evacuation centre/IDP camp. The items provided which included mattresses, cooking utensils among others enhanced their living conditions while enabling them cope better with the situation. These families had not received any assistance prior the NRCS NFI distribution.

Emergency Health: Psychosocial support services
Outcome: 150 most vulnerable families in the affected communities are provided with psychosocial support services.
Outputs (expected results) and activities planned:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a PS needs assessment in the target communities • Provide PSS to the affected communities • Develop a plan of action if further on-going support is recommended from the assessment
Outcome 2: Staff and volunteers involved in the initial response are provided with direct psychosocial support
Outputs (expected results) and activities planned:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychological first aid and supportive communication to affected staff and volunteers

Outcome 3: 30 staff and volunteers have increased PSS capacity to respond to the current and future emergencies.
Outputs (expected results) and activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The training will be based on IFRC Psychosocial Centre PS training materials. The capacity in following key areas will be acquired • PS in emergencies and crisis events, community based PSS, stress and coping, PFA and Supportive communication, Children, supporting volunteers and staff etc. • To acquire additional skills, tools and techniques in trauma and bereavement counselling • To clearly understand and differentiate between mourning and bereavement cycles and develop corresponding methods to address them • To identify and develop means and steps of the victims integration and life after trauma • To define and develop tools for rebuilding physical, emotional and philosophical intelligence • To enable victims to live a more productive and untarnished life
Outcome 4: A feedback workshop ensuring cohesiveness of various sectors.
Outputs (expected results) and activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting and discussions with the teams • Appreciation for participation • Documenting best practices • Presentation of letters of commendations to all the volunteers who carried out the operations
Outcome 5: Medical supplies that were used in the initial response to the crash site are replenished at branch level to ensure effective first aid can be provided in the future
Outputs (expected results) and activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of medical needs based on most likely disaster scenarios in the area • Procurement and provision of medical supplies and support for the branch • Approval system for the usage of medical supplies are put in place

Achievements:

- A psychosocial needs assessment was conducted in the affected community.
- PSS were provided to 150 affected and traumatized families.
- 30 NRCS volunteers undertook a PSS basic training course, thus have increased capacity to perform PSS interventions.
- 35 Psychology students trained in Red Cross principles and mandate and PSS methodology, and engaged as NRCS volunteers in supporting the affected families.
- PSS support was provided to 76 NRCS staff and volunteers involved in the airplane crash incident as well as other traumatizing response operations.
- Agreement made for including debriefing session for NRCS staff and volunteers.
- First aid services were provided at the disaster site by NRCS.
- Medical supplies were replenished.
- Development and enhancement of cooperation with specialized academics and professional in the field of psychology and PSS programmes, including University of Lagos and IFRC PSS technical reference centre in Copenhagen.

With support from two regionally deployed PSS delegates sent by the IFRC Technical PSP Reference Centre roster, the NRCS conducted a Psychosocial needs assessment. The findings from the assessment indicated that 92% of the 154 affected families participating in the assessment were traumatized. As a response to these findings a psychosocial programme component was developed as part of the DREF operation.

The NRCS implemented the psychosocial support programme targeting not only the affected families from the plane crash, but also to the Nigerian Red Cross volunteers and staff involved in challenging relief operations.

During a four weeks period, the psychosocial symptoms of 150 traumatized families were managed with support from the two regionally deployed PSS delegates. Technical support was also provided from the IFRC technical PSP Reference Centre in Copenhagen. Apart from Red Cross volunteers, 35 masters students including lecturers from the Psychology Department at the University of Lagos participated in the PSS, making field visits and follow up to the families, during the extended timeframe of the additional two months after the end of the DREF operation (in total four months of PSS intervention). These students were trained on the Red Cross principles and mandate, PSS methodology and participated in the field work as part of the NRCS PSS. Thus the programme also provided a platform to expand cooperation with academics and professionals within the field of PSS, and engage more specialized volunteers.

The NRCS volunteers were also involved in collecting personal items for the families of the deceased at the disaster site, as part of the PSS activities, which proved important and valuable for the grieving families.

The large number of volunteers dropped out from emergency response activities (half of volunteers resigned within two days of the emergency), clearly indicated to NRCS the importance of including staff and volunteers in the PSS programme. In recent months, the NRCS volunteers have been involved in several emergency response operations involving human casualties and tragedies, including responding to the consequences of terror attacks and violence. A total of 76 NRCS volunteers took part in PSS technical debriefing, which provided an opportunity to ventilate and share their experiences. Subsequently, the staff and volunteers were provided with support to deal with their experiences.

Out of the 76 volunteers, 30 volunteers and staff from 17 branches (of which the majority had experience in emergency response following Boko Haram related attacks in the northern part of Nigeria) were debriefed during a three day PSS training, while 46 volunteers participated in PSS technical debrief sessions outside the training event.

Through the debriefing session, the two PSS delegates helped participants to process their experiences. Majority of those who received psychosocial support were reportedly able to cope with their experiences without negative impact on their normal life.

NRCS concluded, based on their experience from the PSS programme, that after every emergency response programme, debriefing sessions for staff and volunteers should be conducted, as well as other ways of supporting each other after a response.

The NRCS has compiled the findings from the PSS assessment and will produce a separate report that will be available with the NS.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Outcome: Reduced risks of waterborne diseases through hygiene promotion, health education and water purification, disinfection in affected areas.

Outputs (expected results) and activities planned:

- Assess damage to infrastructure with a focus on water and sanitation needs
- Mobilize and train 20 Red Cross volunteers in hygiene and health promotion;
- Procure 40 first aid kits and provide first aid services in the affected areas.
- Sensitize the target communities on good hygiene and health practices;
- Identification of suitable disinfectants to assist in smell reduction and disease prevention in the affected area
- Procurement of disinfecting agents
- Fumigation of site and environment for increased pests related to infrastructure destruction
- Provision of solvent for the fumigating volunteers
- Evaluation of the exercise and reporting on the exercise

Achievements:

- Water purification tablets were distributed to 150 affected and vulnerable families
- The site of the air plane crash was fumigated and disinfected.

The water purification chemical distributed to 150 affected families, ensured availability of safe drinking water at household level, thereby reducing the risk for waterborne diseases.

The airplane crash impact sites were fumigated and disinfected, reducing the environmental risks while enabling families to move back home. Most families returned to their homes and could thus be included in the four months psychological healing process initiative implemented by NRCS in cooperation with the University of Lagos masters programme students.

Restoring Family Links

Outcome: To ensure recovery and reunification of separated missing family.

Outputs (expected results) and activities planned:

- Provision of NRCS volunteers to carry out tracing and family reunification activities

- Orientation of the volunteers who will carry out tracing and family reunification activities
- Registration of missing persons
- Dispatch and delivery of messages
- Registration of recovered missing persons.

Achievements:

In total, 157 people lost their lives in the airplane crash disaster, 153 passengers and crew from the airplane and four persons from the residential areas at the crash site. The assessments and surveys carried out by the NRCS, which were also triangulated with other major responders and survivors at the impact areas confirmed that there were no missing persons. As a result, this activity was never carried out hence the fund allocated to Restoring Family Link was left untouched.

Cooperation and Partnerships

During the DREF operation, the technical and operation cooperation with the Psychology Department at the University of Lagos, were strengthened in terms of bilateral collaboration in mainstreaming psychosocial support in emergency operations. Meetings had been held with the Dean of Faculty for Social Sciences and the Head of Department for Psychology and masters programme students involved in programme activities. There is a great interest for all partners to continue the collaboration in future interventions and programmes.

The cooperation with the IFRC PSS technical reference centre in Copenhagen has proved crucial for the implementation of the PSS programme component, and NRCS is interested in further cooperation and capacity building.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) supported NRCS to perform a comprehensive psychosocial mapping and assessment with 10 NRCS branches. The assessment was carried out by a consultant contracted by ICRC for two months. NRCS intends to expand this to the other 27 branches, prioritizing the branches where staff and volunteers have experiences from previous emergency operations. The ICRC support was developed in cooperation with NRCS and IFRC in relation to this DREF operation.

Lessons learned

The conclusions and recommendations below were made by NRCS during lesson learned discussions:

The PSS programme component of the DREF operation proved to be crucially important to not only assisting the traumatized families from the plane crash, but also revealing long lasting traumas experienced by staff and volunteers involved in certain types of emergency interventions. It also enabled a new understanding of how NRCS's PSS programming can be used in emergency response as well as to support staff and volunteers. NRCS should investigate the possibilities of recruiting volunteers with expertise that could be used in PSS programming, such as persons with counselling skills.

Further cooperation should be undertaken with the IFRC experts from the PSS Technical Reference Centre in Copenhagen and the IFRC secretariat on PSS mapping, assessments, programming etc. NRCS intends to carry out a comprehensive psychosocial mapping throughout the country, with support from IFRC. The experience from the assessment carried out by ICRC was very positive, and NRCS intends to expand similar assessments to the remaining 27 branches and areas covered by their programmes.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.



MDRNG013 - Nigeria - Plane Crash

Appeal Launch Date: 14 jun 12

Appeal Timeframe: 14 jun 12 to 14 aug 12

Final Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/6-2012/11
Budget Timeframe	2012/6-2012/8
Appeal	MDRNG013
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget	212,942					212,942	
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>	203,740					203,740	
C4. Other Income	203,740					203,740	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	203,740					203,740	
D. Total Funding = B +C	203,740					203,740	
Coverage = D/A	96%					96%	

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
C. Income	203,740					203,740	
E. Expenditure	-203,740					-203,740	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	0					0	

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		212,942					212,942	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Clothing & Textiles	48,421	47,960				47,960	460	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	13,863	13,715				13,715	149	
Medical & First Aid	9,524	10,137				10,137	-613	
Teaching Materials	2,857	2,664				2,664	193	
Utensils & Tools	13,202	13,062				13,062	140	
Total Relief items, Construction, Su	87,866	87,538				87,538	328	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring	3,257	3,758				3,758	-501	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	9,286	9,471				9,471	-185	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	12,543	13,229				13,229	-686	
Personnel								
International Staff	12,900	6,695				6,695	6,205	
National Staff	8,667	5,832				5,832	2,835	
National Society Staff	9,616	9,775				9,775	-159	
Volunteers	12,020	13,586				13,586	-1,566	
Total Personnel	43,203	35,888				35,888	7,315	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	44,738	43,927				43,927	810	
Total Workshops & Training	44,738	43,927				43,927	810	
General Expenditure								
Information & Public Relations	5,787	6,527				6,527	-740	
Office Costs	952						952	
Communications	952	678				678	274	
Financial Charges	2,000	1,388				1,388	612	
Other General Expenses	1,905	2,131				2,131	-226	
Total General Expenditure	11,596	10,723				10,723	873	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	12,996	12,435				12,435	562	
Total Indirect Costs	12,996	12,435				12,435	562	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	212,942	203,740				203,740	9,202	
VARIANCE (C - D)		9,202				9,202		