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## Humanitarian Response Dashboard Report



This document is consolidated and developed by the Directorate of Humanitarian and Social Affairs under the Department of Human Development and Social Affairs (DHSA) on behalf of the ECOWAS Commission and Member States. It provides a shared understanding of the situation, including key humanitarian and counter-terrorism needs, the estimated number of people affected and targeted for needs assistance. It represents consolidated evidence-based needs and helps inform joint strategic response planning.

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#### **Cover photo:**

##### **KANIFING MUNICIPAL COUNCIL/KMC, GAMBIA**

A beneficiary who has met the selection criteria and completed the verification process receives cash support. The funds are intended to help address immediate needs such as food and other essentials for their family during this challenging time.

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# ACRONYMS

|                |                                                    |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <b>CBNAT</b>   | Community-Based Nutrition and Agriculture Training |
| <b>CVA</b>     | Cash and Voucher Assistance                        |
| <b>DHDSA</b>   | Department of Human Development and Social Affairs |
| <b>DRR</b>     | Disaster Risk Reduction                            |
| <b>ECOWAS</b>  | Economic Community of West African States          |
| <b>FCFA</b>    | African Financial Community franc                  |
| <b>FSP</b>     | Financial Service Provider                         |
| <b>GAFNA</b>   | Gambia Food Nutrition Association                  |
| <b>HH</b>      | Household                                          |
| <b>HIS</b>     | Human Interest Story                               |
| <b>HRP</b>     | Humanitarian Response Plan                         |
| <b>HTR</b>     | Hard-to-Reach                                      |
| <b>IDP</b>     | Internally Displaced Person                        |
| <b>INGO</b>    | International Non-Governmental Organization        |
| <b>M&amp;E</b> | Monitoring & Evaluation                            |
| <b>NaNA</b>    | National Nutrition Agency                          |
| <b>NBR</b>     | North Bank Region                                  |
| <b>NCPA</b>    | National Civil Protection Agency                   |
| <b>NFI</b>     | Non-Food Item                                      |
| <b>NGO</b>     | Non-Governmental Organization                      |
| <b>NNGO</b>    | National Non-Governmental Organization             |
| <b>PWD</b>     | Persons with Disability                            |
| <b>UN</b>      | United Nations                                     |
| <b>WASH</b>    | Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene                     |
| <b>WFP</b>     | World Food Programme                               |

# RESPONSE SUMMARY

In response to the 2023 - 2024 flood, food, and nutrition crisis that affected 15 ECOWAS member states and impacted over 9.28 million people, ECOWAS led a well-coordinated, region-wide humanitarian intervention.

Through this collective effort, the regional

response reached 81% of its targeted population, assisting 900,000 out of the 1.12 million individuals identified for support. Backed by a US\$10.22 million funding package, 79% of available resources were successfully disbursed across 11 member states, ensuring that vital assistance reached those most affected.

## Crisis Scale & Response Overview



This large-scale response was made possible through the collaboration of 22 key partners, reflecting a strong sense of regional solidarity and shared responsibility in tackling climate-induced humanitarian crises. The intervention not only addressed immediate food and nutrition needs but also reinforced the critical role of joint action in building resilience across the region.

## Key Interventions & Achievements

### Flood Response

Eleven countries successfully carried out flood response interventions, employing diverse strategies suited to their specific contexts. Several countries notably exceeded their targets, reflecting strong operational capacity

and effective community engagement.

### Outstanding Achievements:

- **Guinea-Bissau:** Reached 385% of target beneficiaries
- **The Gambia:** Achieved 161% coverage, primarily through efficient cash transfer programs
- **Côte d'Ivoire:** Surpassed targets with 149% coverage.
- **Guinea:** Reached 112% of its planned beneficiaries.
- **Cape Verde:** Exceeded expectations with 102% target coverage.

### Steady Progress Despite Constraints:

- Togo, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, and Ghana reached between 47% and 100% of their intended beneficiaries, despite resource and logistical challenges.

- Benin: Reached 73% of its target population with comprehensive support.

The flood interventions integrated cash-based assistance empowering households to make critical spending decisions with the distribution of essential in-kind supplies, such as:

- Food items.
- Cooking utensils.
- Hygiene kits.
- WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) infrastructure rehabilitation.

## Food & Nutrition Response

Five countries implemented nutrition-focused interventions targeting the most vulnerable groups, including children under five, pregnant women, and lactating mothers, especially in flood-affected regions.

High-Impact Nutrition Outcomes:

- **Cabo Verde and Liberia:** Achieved 100% of their nutrition targets through the strategic distribution of fortified infant cereals and comprehensive nutrition education programs.
- **The Gambia:** Reached 53% of its target population by combining cash transfers with social behaviour change communication initiatives.
- **Togo:** Attained 27% coverage through targeted food kit distributions, fertilizer, seeds and malnutrition prevention training.
- **Sierra Leone:** Complemented food distributions with community-level education on nutrition-sensitive agriculture.

In total, these nutrition interventions targeted approximately 70,000 individuals, addressing both immediate food security concerns and

long-term nutrition outcomes.

## Cash & Voucher Assistance

The Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) program has recorded a significant impact across participating member states, reaching a total of 45,399 households through adaptable financial support mechanisms designed to meet urgent needs while promoting economic resilience.

Country-Level Reach:

- **Nigeria:** 21,000 households
- **Liberia:** 10,000 households
- **Sierra Leone:** 5,957 households
- **Côte d'Ivoire:** 3,585 households
- **The Gambia:** 3,140 households
- **Togo:** 1,717 households

A combination of mobile money platforms, cash cards, and direct cash transfers facilitated the delivery of assistance, contributing to a reported 70.6% beneficiary satisfaction rate. Beyond immediate relief, these interventions injected purchasing power into local markets, supporting household priorities including food, shelter, and livelihood recovery efforts.

## Challenges & Solutions

### Key Challenges Identified

- Logistical barriers during the rainy season and difficult terrain.
- Security concerns in cash distribution areas.
- Limited resources relative to the scale of need.
- Delays in proposal submissions (affecting 4 countries).

## Adaptive Solutions:

- Engagement of localized delivery partners and pre-positioning of essential supplies to mitigate access challenges.
- Transition to mobile money and electronic payment modalities to enhance security and efficiency.
- Strengthened collaboration with community-based organizations to improve outreach and acceptance.
- Flexibility in delivery approaches to accommodate country-specific regulatory environments.

# REPORT METHODOLOGY

The ECOWAS Humanitarian Response Dashboard report presents data and insights derived from final implementation reports submitted by Member States following the completion of their humanitarian interventions in response to the 2023 - 2024 flood, food, and nutrition crisis.

## Data Source and Collection Approach

Data for this report was collected directly from the field by each participating Member State during the execution of their funded interventions. The collection process was guided by each country's existing Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems, which varied in format and sophistication.

To promote a branded consistency, ECOWAS provided a standardized reporting template that outlined the structure and content required for final reports. This template emphasized:

- Disaggregation of data by age, sex, and disability.
- Inclusion of human-interest stories (HIS) and qualitative reflections to capture the human impact.

While ECOWAS did not enforce a uniform digital monitoring and evaluation (M&E) platform, the structured template ensured that key information was consistently reported across Member States.

Additionally, the ECOWAS Humanitarian Affairs Directorate conducted independent monitoring visits and spot checks to validate reported activities and outputs, providing an added layer of verification to ensure alignment between reported achievements and actual implementation on the ground.

## Reporting Framework

Originally, Member States were encouraged to submit monthly progress reports. However, due to delays experienced during project implementation, reporting was consolidated into two key phases:

- **Intermediate Report:** Submitted towards the end of project activities for internal validation and feedback by ECOWAS.
- **Final Report:** Submitted upon project completion, incorporating validated data and revisions based on ECOWAS feedback.

The report included:

- Quantitative outputs (e.g., number of beneficiaries reached, funds utilized).
- Geographic and demographic disaggregation of results.
- Sector-specific achievements.
- Human interest stories and testimonials to provide qualitative insights.

## Data Validation and Quality Assurance

ECOWAS applied a structured quality review process to ensure data accuracy and completeness.

This process included:

- Verifying fund utilization against official disbursement records

- Cross-checking reported results with signed implementation agreements
- Validating activity locations and outputs through ECOWAS field observations
- Bilateral follow-ups with Member State focal points to resolve discrepancies or data gaps

The review process ensured that reported figures (such as targets, actual reach, and financial utilization) were consistent and aligned with both project agreements and field realities.

## Content Review and Publishing

After compiling static dashboard data and country-specific summaries, Member States were invited to participate in review meetings organized by ECOWAS to validate their respective figures and narratives.

Feedback from these sessions was incorporated to ensure accuracy and reflect actual implementation experiences.

Only after all data was confirmed and validated did ECOWAS proceed with the development of static dashboard visualizations, layouts, and publication.



SITUATION OVERVIEW

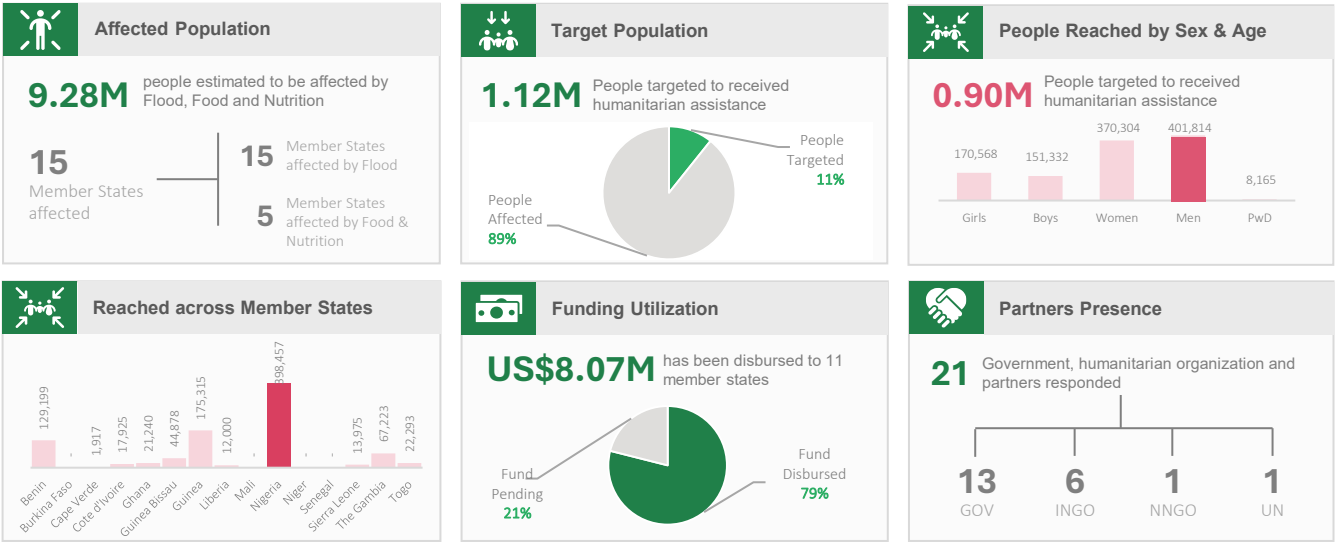
The 2023 - 2024 humanitarian response to the flood, food, and nutrition crisis across the ECOWAS region underscores the collective resolve, coordination, and adaptability of Member States in the face of large-scale, climate-induced emergencies. With 15 Member States affected and over 9.28 million people impacted, the crisis presented a formidable challenge. Yet, through a unified regional approach and strategic prioritization, ECOWAS and its partners mobilized to reach 1.12 million of the most vulnerable individuals across the region.

The response was multisectoral, focusing on food security, nutrition, WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene), cash transfer and early recovery, with interventions designed to stabilize affected communities, restore livelihoods, and protect public health. Particular attention was given to vulnerable groups, women, children, persons with disabilities, and those in remote or underserved areas, ensuring a response that was both inclusive and equitable.

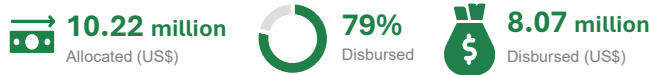
Over 81% of the targeted population, approximately 0.90 million people, have already received assistance, signaling notable progress despite operational and logistical challenges. Out of the US\$10.22 million allocated, US\$8.07 million (79%) has been disbursed and utilized in humanitarian operations across the region. Eleven (11) Member States received funding, and several, including Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, and Guinea, reported full or near-full utilization of funds, achieving strong outreach through both cash-based and in-kind assistance. These interventions ranged from cash transfers and food distributions to nutrition support, agricultural recovery inputs, and WASH facility rehabilitation, tailored to the context and needs of each country.

The response was strengthened by the collaboration of 21 partners, comprising national governments, government agencies, I/NGOs, and UN agencies, who played critical roles in service delivery, coordination, and monitoring. Their involvement ensured alignment across sectors and improved the reach and consistency of interventions.

KEY FIGURES



FUNDING OVERVIEW



PEOPLE REACHED



|                | Allocated (US\$) | Funded (US\$) | Unmet (US\$) |                | Target  | Reached | Gap     |
|----------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Benin          | 646,463.00       | 646,463.00    | 0.00         | Benin          | 177,463 | 129,199 | 48,264  |
| Burkina Faso * | 301,390.00       | -             | 301,390.00   | Burkina Faso * | 4,270   | -       | 4,270   |
| Cabo Verde     | 837,852.00       | 770,143.00    | 0.00         | Cabo Verde     | 1,895   | 1,917   | -       |
| Côte d'Ivoire  | 331,857.00       | 331,857.00    | 0.00         | Côte d'Ivoire  | 12,000  | 17,925  | -       |
| Ghana          | 315,896.00       | 315,871.00    | 25.00        | Ghana          | 21,242  | 21,240  | 2       |
| Guinea Bissau  | 670,902.00       | 670,902.00    | 0.00         | Guinea Bissau  | 11,650  | 44,878  | -       |
| Guinea         | 499,390.00       | 499,390.00    | 0.00         | Guinea         | 156,954 | 175,315 | -       |
| Liberia        | 791,682.00       | 791,682.00    | 0.00         | Liberia        | 12,000  | 12,000  | -       |
| Mali *         | 886,898.00       | -             | 886,898.00   | Mali *         | 139,840 | -       | 139,840 |
| Nigeria        | 906,205.00       | 906,205.00    | 0.00         | Nigeria        | 443,657 | 398,457 | 45,200  |
| Niger *        | 545,472.00       | -             | 545,472.00   | Niger *        | 3,900   | -       | 3,900   |
| Senegal *      | 419,240.00       | -             | 419,240.00   | Senegal *      | 15,015  | -       | 15,015  |
| Sierra Leone   | 1,041,936.00     | 1,041,936.00  | 0.00         | Sierra Leone   | 17,325  | 13,975  | 3,350   |
| The Gambia     | 954,833.00       | 954,833.00    | 0.00         | The Gambia     | 73,308  | 67,223  | 6,085   |
| Togo           | 1,073,778        | 1,073,778.00  | 0.00         | Togo           | 25,685  | 22,293  | 3,392   |

\* No grant disbursed to these member states

# OVERVIEW

## Funding Utilization

Funding played a very important role in determining the scope and success of these interventions. A total of US\$8.4 million was allocated for the flood response, of which 74% was disbursed, amounting to approximately US\$6.25 million received across participating countries.

Member States such as Benin, Cabo Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, The Gambia, and Togo reported 100% utilization of their respective allocations. This demonstrates strong financial absorption and efficient resource utilization in the implementation of flood response efforts.

However, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, and Senegal did not receive disbursements due to delays in the submission of required proposal and relevant documentations, resulting in

their combined allocations remaining unutilized.

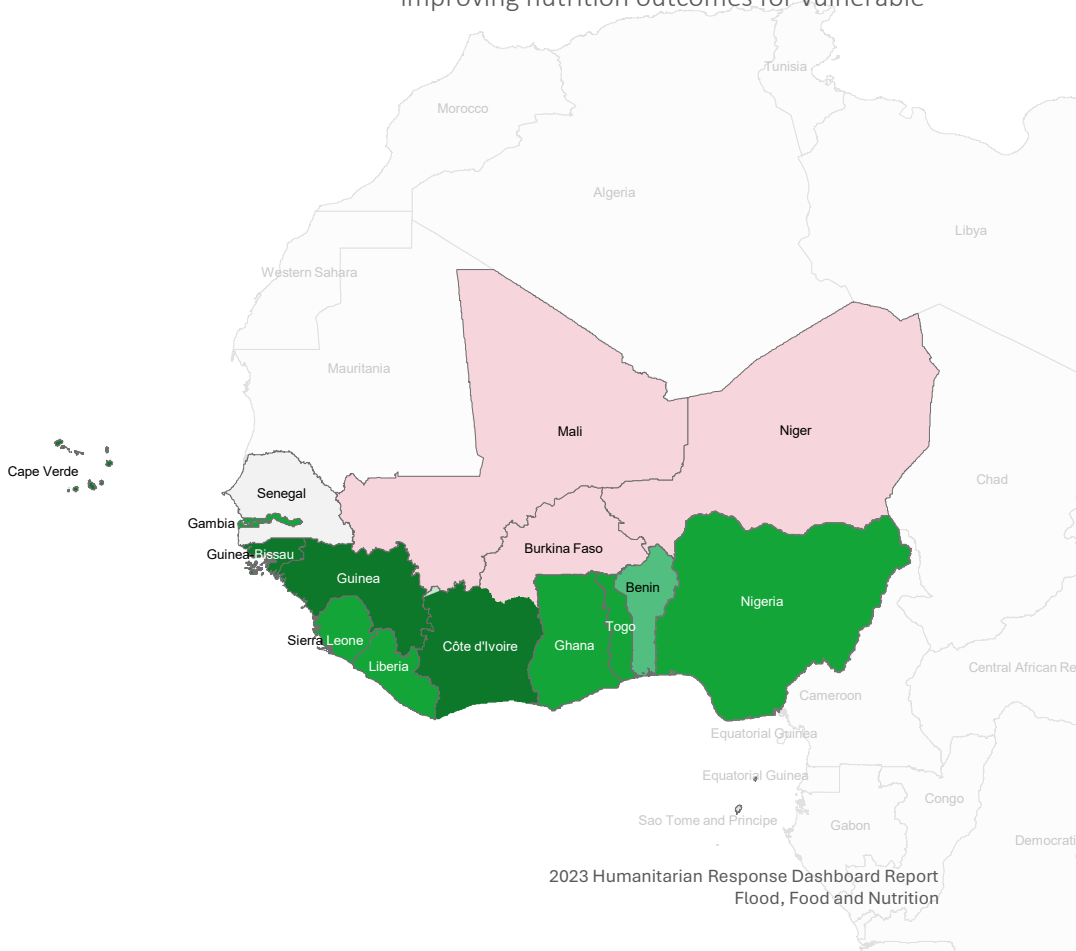
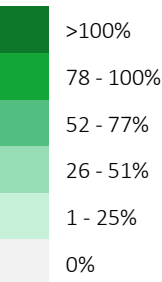
For the food and nutrition response, a total of US\$1.82 million was allocated, with 100% disbursed.

With all member states namely; Cabo Verde, Liberia, Sierra Leone, The Gambia, and Togo reported 100% disbursement and utilization, indicating strong alignment between funding and activity implementation in the food security and nutrition sector.

## Response Overview

The 2022 flood and food insecurity crisis triggered a regional response by ECOWAS aimed at addressing both emergency relief and critical nutritional needs. The food and nutrition component of the intervention targeted approximately 70,000 individuals across flood-affected regions, focusing on improving nutrition outcomes for vulnerable

### Percentage of People Reached



populations, particularly children under five and pregnant or lactating women.

Five (5) countries submitted food and nutrition implementation data: Cape Verde, Liberia, Sierra Leone, The Gambia, and Togo. Among these, Cape Verde and Liberia achieved 100% of their respective targets, reaching 1,000 and 2,000 beneficiaries. Sierra Leone reached 68%, Togo 82%, and The Gambia 53% of their targets. These interventions included distribution of fortified food, nutrition education, and hygiene promotion.

For the flood response, Eleven (11) countries reported implementation progress: Benin, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, The Gambia, and Togo. Notably, countries such as Côte d'Ivoire (149%), Guinea-Bissau (385%), Guinea (112%), Cape Verde (102%), and The Gambia (161%) surpassed their planned targets. Others, including Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Nigeria (90%), Togo (92%), and Benin (73%), demonstrated effective outreach despite resource limitations. In contrast, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, and Senegal did not implement flood response activities due to unsubmitted proposals and were therefore not funded.

While these results reflect meaningful impact,

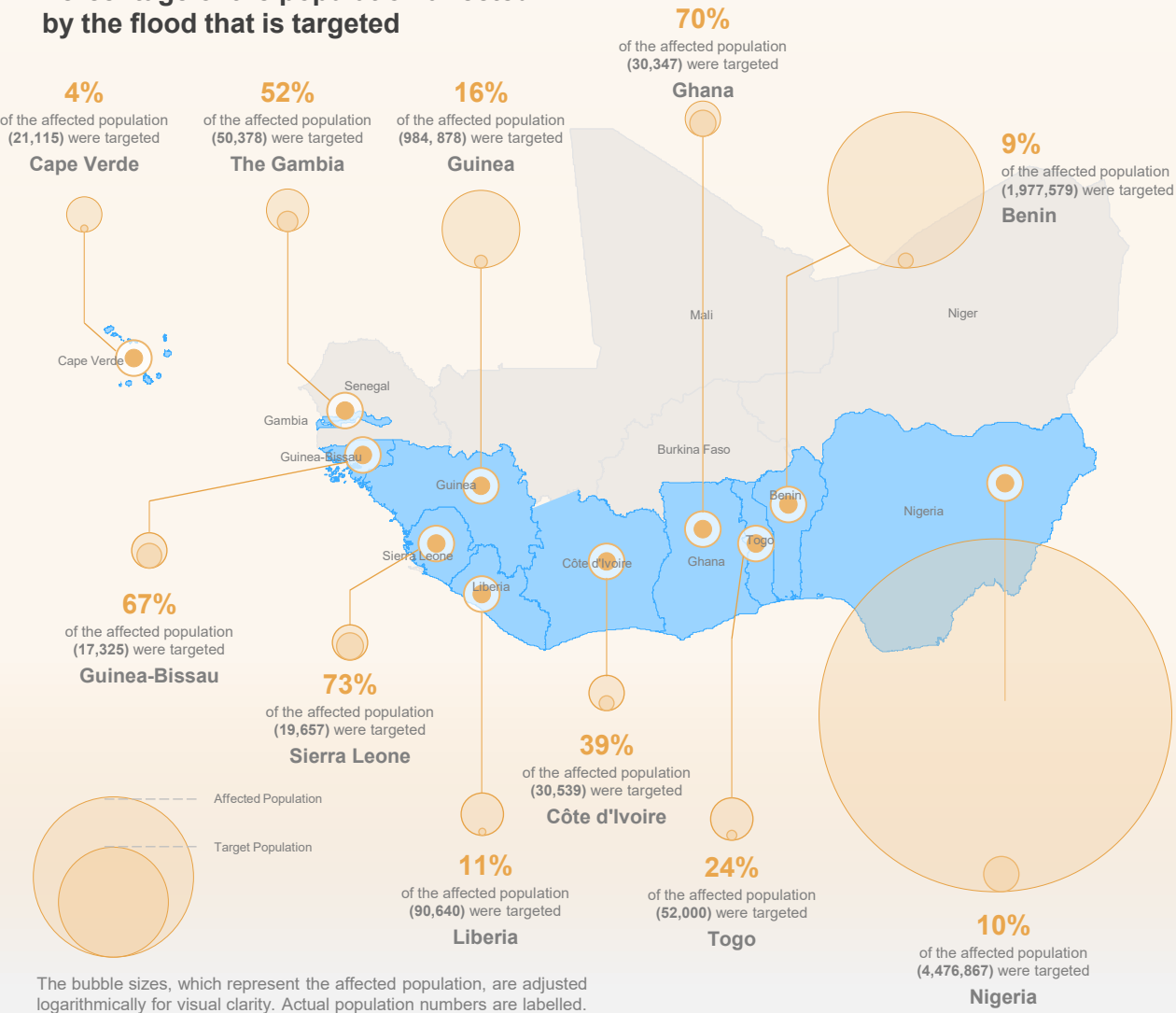
it is important to note that the total number of targeted beneficiaries represented only a fraction of the overall population affected by the crisis. The limited reach was driven primarily by resource constraints, not by the absence of need. This underscores the urgent requirement for increased and sustained funding to expand coverage to those currently unreached.

The gaps in data reporting and resource utilization highlight broader systemic challenges in addressing the needs of flood-affected populations in West Africa. While several countries demonstrated coordinated and efficient responses, the regional effort was hindered by uneven coverage, limited funding, and fragmented coordination mechanisms. Although ECOWAS support triggered swift initial actions, the magnitude and complexity of the crisis overwhelmed existing capacities, leaving millions without adequate assistance.

Moving forward, there is a pressing need to strengthen quick and timely data collection systems, improve resource allocation efficiency, and foster regional collaboration. These measures will be essential to enhance the speed, reach, and overall effectiveness of future humanitarian interventions across the region.

# FLOOD INTERVENTIONS: MEMBER STATES RESPONSE AND REACH

Percentage of the population affected by the flood that is targeted



The bubble sizes, which represent the affected population, are adjusted logarithmically for visual clarity. Actual population numbers are labelled.

Source: Member States

ECOWAS and its Member States swiftly implemented life-saving humanitarian actions, tailored to the needs and contexts of affected communities. These flood interventions varied across countries but were united by a core goal: to protect lives, restore dignity, and help communities rebuild from crisis.

In several Member States, cash-based interventions (CBIs) were employed to great

effect. In countries such as Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, and Ghana, affected households received unconditional cash transfers, allowing them to make immediate decisions regarding shelter, food, and household recovery. This approach restored a sense of urgency to those affected and stimulated local economies by increasing purchasing power within communities.

In Benin, Nigeria, and The Gambia, the

interventions focused on in-kind assistance through the distribution of food and essential non-food items (NFIs). These included cooking utensils, sleeping mats, hygiene kits, clothing, and clean water containers. The timely provision of these materials helped stabilize households, especially those temporarily displaced by the floods.

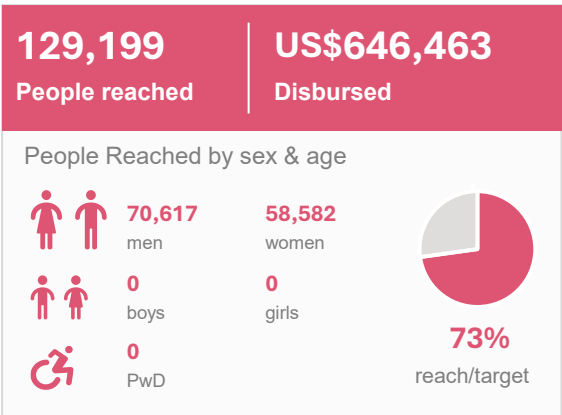
Beyond immediate relief, interventions in countries such as Guinea and Togo included the rehabilitation and construction of school facilities as well as water and sanitation facilities, including boreholes and latrines. These WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) efforts were essential in reducing the risk of waterborne diseases, particularly in flood-prone rural areas where access to clean water had been compromised.

In Sierra Leone, interventions also featured risk reduction education and community outreach, encouraging safe hygiene practices and improving preparedness for future disasters. These sessions, often led by trained local volunteers, not only strengthened household resilience but also fostered trust and participation within the communities.

The flood interventions across ECOWAS Member States collectively represent a diverse yet coordinated response, delivering timely support, restoring dignity, and laying a foundation for longer-term recovery. Whether through cash, construction, or critical supplies, these efforts brought real impact to thousands of families rebuilding in the aftermath of the floods.

# FLOOD INTERVENTIONS: MEMBER STATES RESPONSE AND REACH OVERVIEW

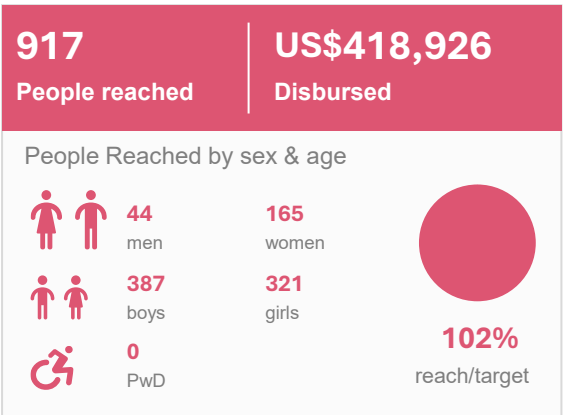
## Benin



The flood response in Benin reached 129,199 people, achieving 73% of its target, through the disbursement of US\$646,463. This intervention provided critical relief to affected populations, particularly adult men and women, and addressed immediate post-flood recovery needs. The operation contributed to restoring livelihoods, improving access to essential supplies, and easing the burden on vulnerable households across flood-affected areas.

The response significantly supported community stability and enhanced resilience through the timely provision of assistance. Coordination with local actors and implementing partners facilitated efficient delivery, helping bridge gaps in humanitarian coverage and promoting early recovery among impacted populations.

## Cabo Verde

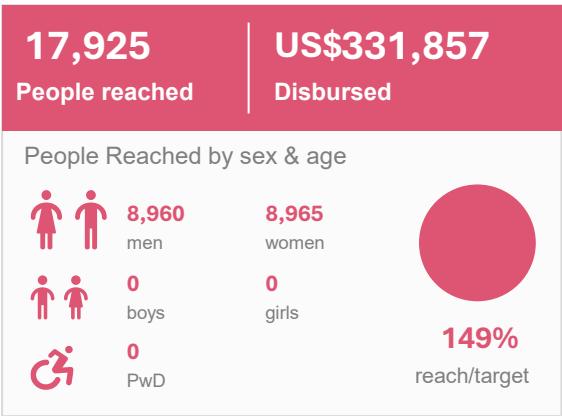


Cape Verde’s flood response successfully reached 102% of its planned beneficiaries, supporting 917 individuals against the target of 895. This was achieved through the timely disbursement of US\$418,926 in emergency aid, which facilitated immediate relief and recovery efforts for affected households.

The intervention significantly contributed to rebuilding homes, restoring essential services, and enhancing local resilience. Key findings indicate that the response had a positive impact on the local economy and beneficiaries' livelihoods, ensuring a quicker return to stability.

Effective coordination with local authorities and implementing partners played a crucial role in the success of the intervention, ensuring that assistance was delivered efficiently to those in need.

## Côte d'Ivoire

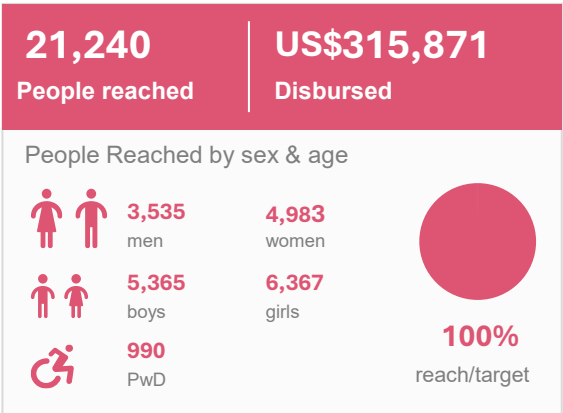


Côte d'Ivoire's flood response program significantly exceeded its initial objectives, achieving an impressive 149% coverage of the planned beneficiary population. Originally targeting 12,000 individuals, the intervention successfully supported 17,925 people, surpassing expectations and reflecting the effectiveness and relevance of the implemented measures. This notable success was largely attributed to the efficient distribution of cash transfers, with each household receiving 50,000 FCFA. These funds empowered families to meet urgent needs such as reconstructing damaged homes, reinitiating agricultural activities, and addressing other essential household and livelihood priorities.

The intervention was implemented over a six-month period, with operations concentrated in the regions of Adzopé, Tiebissou, and Bouaflé. These areas were among the hardest hit by the 2022 floods and were selected based on vulnerability assessments and coordination with local authorities. The use of unconditional cash assistance proved particularly impactful in enabling households to exercise autonomy in addressing their unique recovery needs, while also injecting much-needed liquidity into local markets.

From a financial perspective, Côte d'Ivoire fully utilized its allocated funding, disbursing 100% of the US\$331,857 provided under the ECOWAS regional response mechanism. This high utilization rate ensured that all available resources were directed toward delivering timely and effective humanitarian assistance.

## Ghana



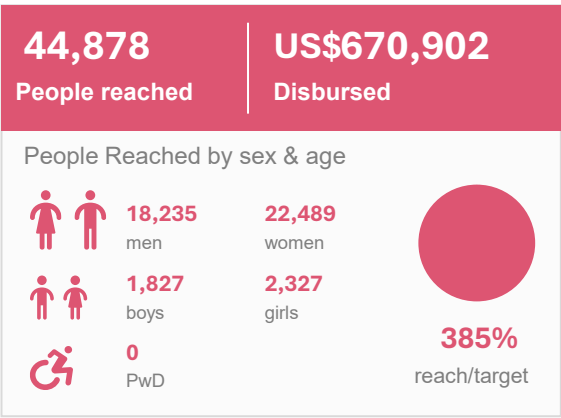
Ghana's flood response initiative was effectively executed, achieving 100% of its intended target, with 21,240 individuals reached against the original goal of 21,242. This near-complete coverage reflects the precision in planning and implementation that guided the operation. The intervention primarily focused on the distribution of food and non-food items, which were critical in stabilizing vulnerable households affected by the 2022 floods. These relief items included essential food commodities and basic household supplies that addressed the urgent needs of flood-affected families, enabling them to recover with dignity and security.

The response was concentrated in the Nsawam Adoagyiri and Ga West municipalities, two of the most impacted areas. Implemented over a six-month period, the intervention provided timely support, reducing the risk of prolonged displacement

and the deterioration of living conditions. In many communities, the assistance was the first structured support received following the disaster, filling a significant gap in the humanitarian response.

Financially, Ghana was allocated US\$315,896, which was fully utilized in the course of the project. This 100% financial absorption indicates both the strong demand for assistance and the country’s robust administrative capacity to manage resources effectively and deliver impact within a constrained timeframe.

 **Guinea Bissau**



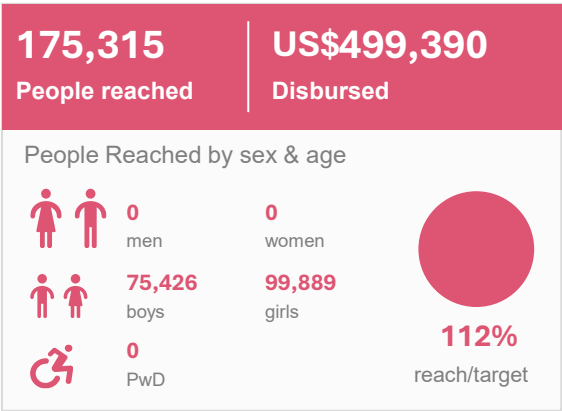
Guinea-Bissau’s flood response significantly outperformed expectations, reaching an outstanding 44,878 individuals, equivalent to 385% of the initial target of 11,650 beneficiaries. This extraordinary overachievement illustrates both the scale of unmet needs in affected communities and the responsiveness of the intervention in adapting to evolving circumstances on the ground. The response focused primarily on cash transfers and housing support, enabling households to rebuild their lives and address urgent post-disaster priorities with flexibility and autonomy.

Implemented over an eight-month period,

the intervention spanned several flood-affected regions, targeting communities that had suffered significant infrastructural damage and livelihood disruption. The use of unconditional cash transfers allowed beneficiaries to tailor their recovery plans according to individual household needs, whether for food, shelter, healthcare, or restoring income-generating activities, thereby enhancing the impact and relevance of the support.

From a financial standpoint, Guinea-Bissau fully utilized its allocated funding of US\$670,902, ensuring that all available resources were directed toward timely, high-impact assistance. This 100% fund absorption is a testament to the country’s operational efficiency and strong implementation capacity, particularly given the challenges often faced in fragile contexts.

 **Guinea**



In Guinea, the flood response intervention was highly effective, surpassing its initial target by reaching 175,315 individuals, representing 112% of the planned 119,852 beneficiaries. This overachievement reflects the program’s adaptability and responsiveness to community needs amid evolving post-disaster conditions. The intervention primarily focused on

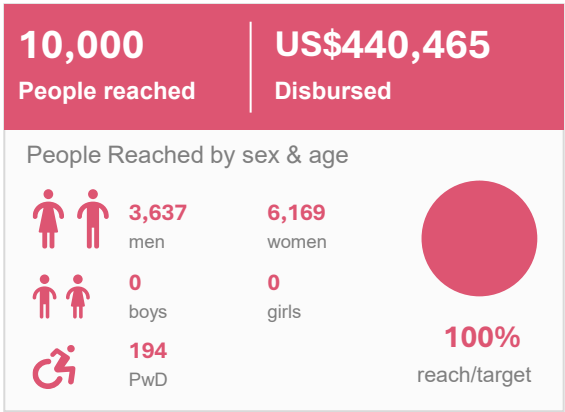
unconditional cash transfers, hygiene promotion activities, and limited support for agricultural recovery to stabilize livelihoods and enhance resilience in flood-affected areas.

Over a six-month implementation period, the program aimed to meet both immediate humanitarian needs and lay the foundation for recovery. Cash assistance allowed households to make flexible, needs-based decisions regarding food, shelter, and essential items. Hygiene promotion campaigns helped mitigate the risk of waterborne diseases, which often spike in the aftermath of flooding. Additionally, select agricultural households received input support to resume small-scale food production.

Despite the program’s success, several operational challenges were encountered. Logistical difficulties in accessing remote or severely affected areas and limited funding in relation to the scale of needs posed constraints on coverage and delivery. However, these challenges were partially addressed through strong partnerships with local agencies, community-based organizations, and regional authorities, which played a crucial role in beneficiary identification, community outreach, and last-mile delivery.

Financially, Guinea demonstrated sound program management by utilizing 100% of its allocated US\$499,390, ensuring that every dollar contributed directly to supporting vulnerable populations. This full absorption of funds illustrates effective coordination, financial planning, and accountability within the intervention framework.

 **Liberia**



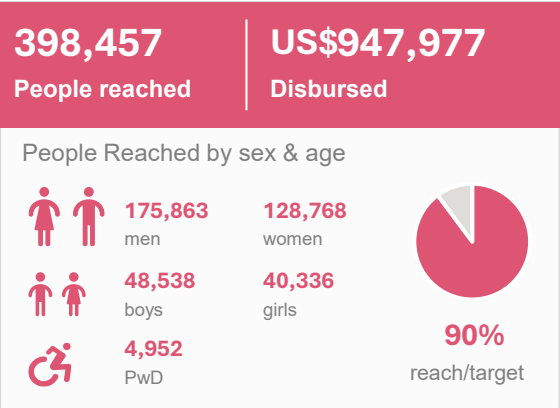
Liberia’s flood response, though implemented under challenging conditions, successfully reached 100% of its targeted population, providing assistance to 10,000 vulnerable individuals. The intervention focused on cash transfers and limited food distribution, aiming to alleviate the immediate impact of the 2022 floods on the most affected communities. Primary operations were carried out in Montserrado and Margibi counties, areas that experienced substantial flooding and displacement.

The cash transfer modality enabled beneficiaries to address diverse household priorities, such as purchasing food, replacing essential items, or securing temporary shelter. This flexibility was particularly crucial in a context where needs varied widely and traditional aid packages may not have met the full spectrum of challenges faced by affected families.

Despite operational hurdles including logistical limitations, resource constraints, and the scale of devastation, the program was implemented effectively over a six-month period. Liberia fully utilized its allocated funding of US\$440,465, a strong indicator of sound financial management and program

discipline. The efficient deployment of resources maximized the reach of the assistance and ensured that no funds were left idle during this urgent response phase.

## Nigeria



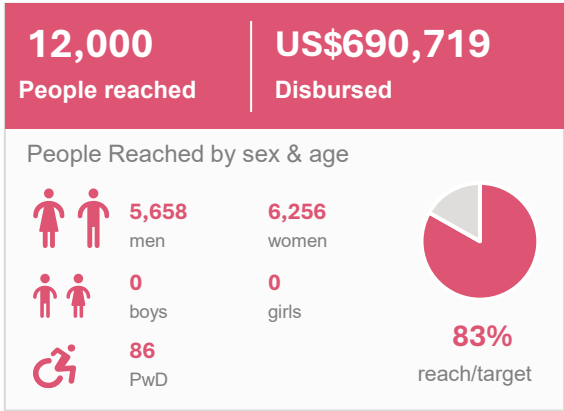
Nigeria’s flood response program made substantial progress in delivering aid to affected communities, reaching 398,457 individuals, equivalent to 90% of the planned 443,657 targeted under the intervention, within a broader national target of over 3.2 million people impacted by the 2022 floods. The scale of the disaster presented a significant operational challenge, particularly given the vast geographic spread and diversity of needs across the country.

The response focused on the distribution of food and non-food items, including essential relief materials such as cooking utensils, bedding, hygiene products, and food rations. Additionally, the program supported the construction of boreholes in flood-affected areas to restore access to safe drinking water and address emerging WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) needs. Key intervention zones included Adamawa and Kogi states, among others, selected for their high levels of vulnerability and flood impact.

Despite the enormity of the humanitarian need, Nigeria exceeded its financial ceiling,

utilizing 105% of the allocated US\$906,205, which translated to an overspend of US\$41,772. This over-utilization reflects the urgency and magnitude of the situation and highlights the country’s capacity to absorb and deploy resources efficiently in response to emergencies.

## Sierra Leone

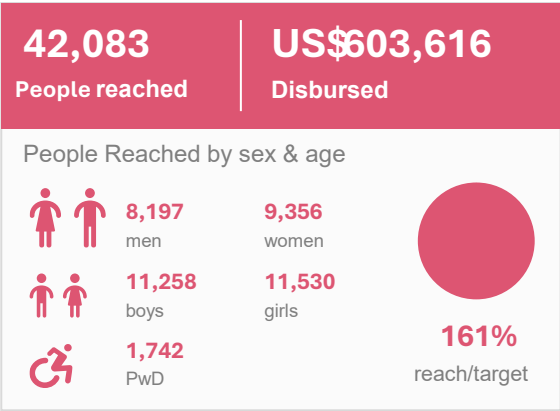


Sierra Leone’s flood response intervention made significant strides in supporting affected communities, reaching 12,000 individuals, which represents 83% of its initial target of 14,422 beneficiaries. The program was designed to address the urgent needs of flood-affected households while laying the groundwork for long-term community resilience through a combination of cash transfers, hygiene promotion, and disaster risk reduction (DRR) training.

The six-month intervention period focused on both immediate relief and forward-looking strategies. Unconditional cash transfers empowered households to address diverse priorities, such as purchasing food, replacing lost household goods, or covering other essential needs. Simultaneously, hygiene promotion campaigns helped prevent waterborne diseases, while DRR training improved community preparedness for future disasters.

Financially, Sierra Leone fully utilized its allocated funding of US\$690,719, reflecting efficient planning and effective fund management. The successful absorption of available resources ensured that assistance was maximized within the designated timeframe and helped maintain momentum throughout the response cycle.

 **The Gambia**



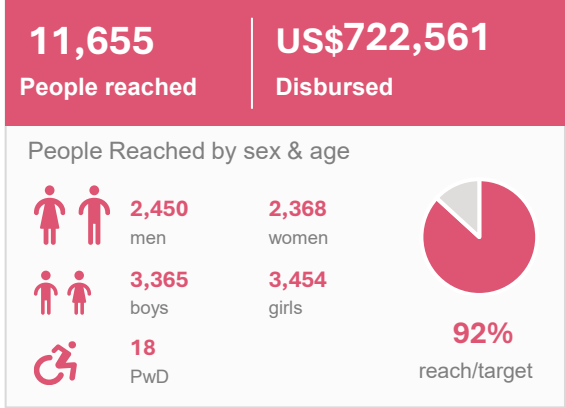
The intervention targeted 2,650 households but exceeded its goal by reaching 3,000 households, achieving 161% of its original target. This was made possible through cost savings on financial service provider fees, which allowed an additional 350 households to benefit from cash transfers. Despite significant challenges, including logistical constraints and seasonal flooding, the project successfully disbursed a total of \$386,292.48 (27 million GMD) to flood-affected households. Each family received 9,000 GMD (approximately \$155) across three instalments, enabling them to meet critical needs such as food, hygiene items, and household supplies.

Additionally, 2,650 households received WASH kits containing hygiene products like reusable pads, liquid soap, toothbrushes, and water containers. Hygiene and sanitation sensitization sessions reached 178

community members, with additional gender-segregated training engaging 185 participants.

WASH kits containing hygiene products like reusable pads, liquid soap, toothbrushes, and water containers. Hygiene and sanitation sensitization sessions reached 178 community members, with additional gender-segregated training engaging 185 participants.

 **Togo**



Togo’s flood response initiative reached 11,655 individuals, representing 92% of the planned 12,675 beneficiaries. Despite delays in the implementation phase, the response successfully utilized its entire allocation of US\$722,561, reflecting efficient fund management and strong collaboration between the National Civil Protection Agency (ANPC), WFP, and local authorities.

Originally scheduled to begin in July 2023, the intervention experienced delays due to prolonged administrative procedures. It was officially launched in March 2024 following the tripartite agreement between the Government of Togo, ECOWAS, and WFP. Once initiated, the project advanced steadily, focusing on vulnerable communities across Maritime, Plateaux, Central, Kara, and

## Savannah Regions.

Due to government restrictions on the use of cash transfers for humanitarian assistance, the planned cash support was reprogrammed into the procurement and distribution of non-food items (NFIs). These included mats, blankets, kitchen utensils, torches, and hygiene kits, ensuring that households received meaningful support tailored to their immediate needs. The food distribution complemented this by providing staple items such as maize, beans, vegetable oil, iodized salt, and CSB+ (Corn Soya Blend Plus).

In addition to food and non-food aid, the project supported a series of capacity-building and resilience initiatives. Women's cooperatives in flood-prone areas were trained in income-generating activities, such as soap-making and the production of improved cookstoves, and provided with starter kits. Craftsmen were also trained in the construction of resilient housing using local materials.

Further community-level interventions included:

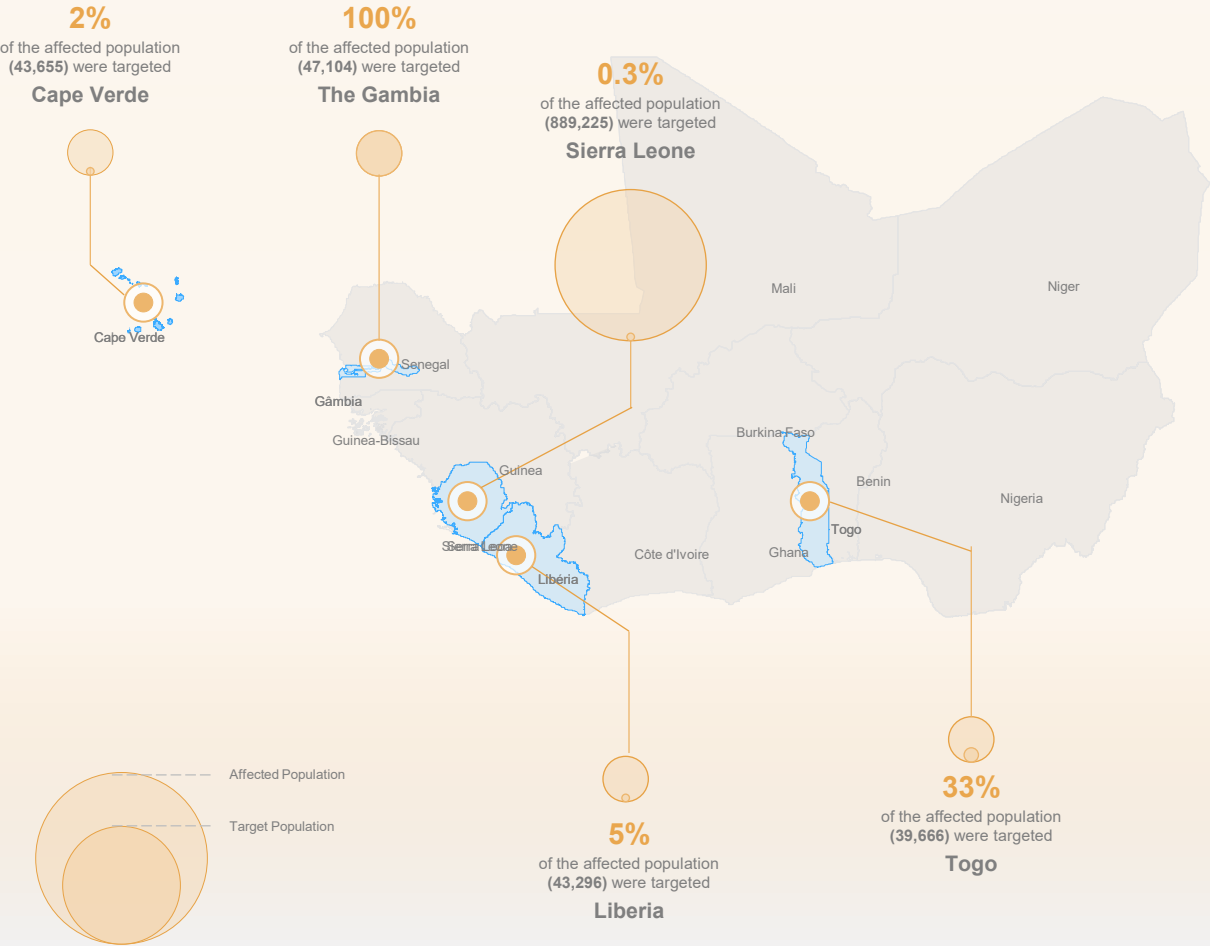
- Disinfection of over 500 flood-prone sites and the distribution of chlorine tablets.
- Support for 20 community-based organizations to carry out resilience activities like reforestation, maintenance of sanitation infrastructure, and local risk reduction campaigns.
- Preparation of ploughing services and agricultural support for vulnerable farmers to improve food production and household resilience.

Beneficiaries expressed a high level of satisfaction with the interventions, which were designed with input from local leaders and community actors to ensure relevance and inclusivity. While the scope of need remains high, the response marked significant progress in building recovery pathways and strengthening community capacity to withstand future shocks.

Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau and The Gambia stood out with significant overachievement. In contrast, countries like Liberia and Nigeria struggled to meet their goals due to the scale of needs and resource constraints. Financially, all countries demonstrated efficient utilization of their allocated budgets, with some exceeding initial allocations to address unforeseen challenges. The disparities in reach emphasize the need for enhanced logistical capacity, timely funding, regular monitoring and scalable response mechanisms to ensure equitable and effective disaster relief in future emergencies.

# FOOD AND NUTRITION INTERVENTION: MEMBER STATES RESPONSE AND REACH

Percentage of the population affected by the flood that is targeted for Food & Nutrition assistance



The bubble sizes, which represent the affected population, are adjusted logarithmically for visual clarity. Actual population numbers are labelled.

Source: Member States

The floods worsened food and nutrition challenges across the ECOWAS region, especially for children under five, pregnant women, and breastfeeding mothers. In response, ECOWAS Member States carried out a variety of nutrition-focused activities to meet urgent needs and reduce the risk of malnutrition.

In Cape Verde, Liberia, Togo, and The Gambia, the response focused on the

distribution of fortified infant cereals and nutrition supplements. These items helped provide essential nutrients to young children during recovery, reducing the risk of malnutrition in flood-affected areas.

In Sierra Leone, food support was paired with education on nutrition-sensitive farming. Households, especially women, learned how to grow and prepare more diverse and healthy meals using local crops. This helped

promote better eating habits and stronger food security in the long term.

In Liberia and Togo, the response went further by including awareness campaigns and caregiver training. These sessions, often led by local health workers, taught families how to feed infants properly, practice good hygiene, and prepare safe and nutritious meals. Mothers and caregivers also learned how to spot early signs of malnutrition and manage severe acute malnutrition (SAM) at home or in local health facilities.

In Togo, farmers received training on improved farming methods and were provided with fertilizers and seeds to support food production in their communities.

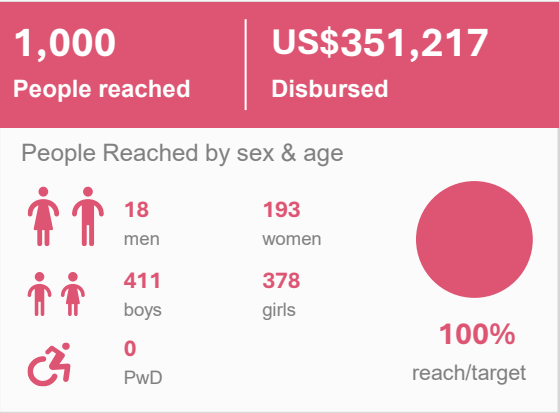
A key strength of the response was the use of community-based outreach. By working closely with local health teams, NGOs, and community leaders, the programs reached even the most remote and vulnerable populations. This local approach helped improve trust, participation, and the overall impact of the interventions.

Overall, the food and nutrition response demonstrated that combining food support with education and local engagement yields stronger, more lasting results. It was not just about delivering food; it was about helping communities recover, grow stronger, and stay healthy. By building local knowledge and addressing the causes of food insecurity, the interventions made a real difference in the lives of those most affected by the floods.

# FOOD AND NUTRITION INTERVENTION: MEMBER STATES' RESPONSE AND REACH OVERVIEW



## Cabo Verde



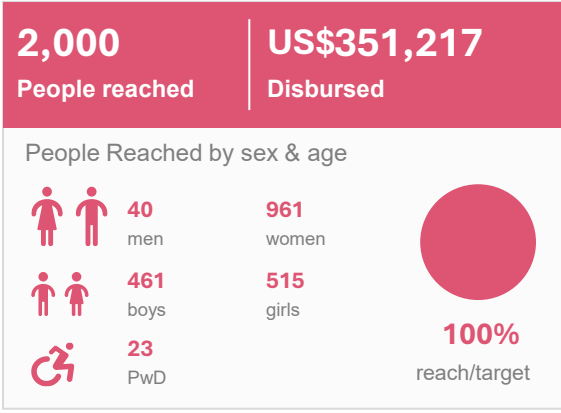
Cape Verde’s Food & Nutrition response successfully reached 1,000 beneficiaries, meeting 100% of the planned target. A total of US\$351,217 was disbursed to support households affected by food insecurity, ensuring access to essential nutrition. The intervention focused on providing direct assistance to vulnerable groups, including children and women, with 411 boys and 378 girls among the beneficiaries.

The response had a positive impact on local economies and beneficiaries' livelihoods, as financial support enabled families to purchase nutritious food and stabilize their dietary intake. The initiative also strengthened community resilience by promoting sustainable food access strategies.

The program was implemented in collaboration with local partners, ensuring effective distribution and monitoring to maximize impact. The successful execution highlights the importance of targeted food assistance in addressing nutrition challenges in disaster-affected regions.



## Liberia



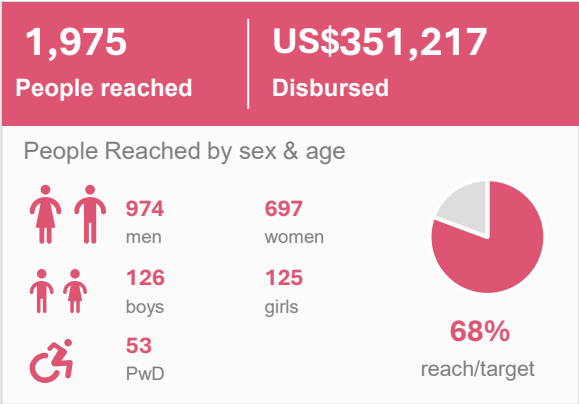
The food and nutrition intervention in Liberia directly addressed the pressing issues of malnutrition and food insecurity among vulnerable populations in flood-affected regions. Implemented between March and September 2024, the program focused on Todee District in Rural Montserrado County, an area severely impacted by flooding and marked by high levels of nutritional vulnerability, particularly among children under five.

The initiative targeted 2,000 households, delivering fortified infant cereals to support the dietary needs of young children. A total of 1,970 children under five years of age benefited from this targeted food distribution, which helped address immediate nutritional gaps and prevent further deterioration of health outcomes. Additionally, the program featured a strong nutrition education component, with 30 participants of the Community-Based Nutrition and Agriculture Training (CBNAT) program gaining essential knowledge on nutrition-sensitive agriculture, healthy dietary habits, and their broader impacts on

household food security.

Financially, Liberia utilized its full allocation of US\$351,217, demonstrating efficient fund deployment. The program was executed in collaboration with Welthungerhilfe, and local health authorities. Key objectives included improving child nutrition, stabilizing food security, and equipping caregivers with knowledge of sustainable nutritional practices. Challenges such as delayed disbursement and difficulties in reaching remote areas highlighted the need for enhanced logistical capacity in future interventions. Despite the low reach, the program successfully improved the nutritional status of children like Mary Kolleh, demonstrating the transformative impact of targeted food assistance.

 **Sierra Leone**



Sierra Leone’s food and nutrition response reached 1,475 individuals, achieving 51% of the planned target of 2,903 beneficiaries. The intervention was implemented across Moyamba, Kambia, and Bonthe districts, combining cash assistance, cash-for-work activities, and agricultural inputs to stabilize vulnerable households and support food production recovery in flood-affected areas.

In Moyamba, cash transfers initiative through

cash-for-work modalities were successfully implemented reaching 466 affected individuals, providing timely support for the purchase of basic necessities such as food, household items, and hygiene supplies. Additionally, in Bonthe and Kambia, beneficiaries were also engaged as well in similar modalities as well as in community recovery activities, generating short-term income for a total of 462 (375 in Bonthe and 87 in Kambia) individuals, including women, men, youth, and persons with disabilities (PWDs).

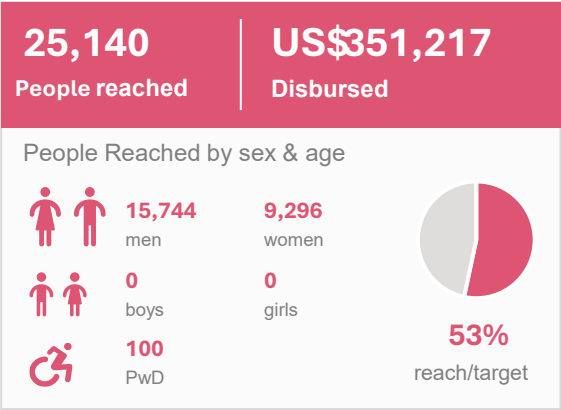
The response also included the distribution of seeds and fertilizers in all three districts to promote household-level agricultural recovery. A total of 500 additional flood victims received direct financial and input-based support aimed at strengthening food production capacities and enhancing resilience. In Moyamba, for instance, 373 individuals benefited from seed and fertilizer distributions, while Kambia and Bonthe recorded 80 and 47 beneficiaries, respectively, for the same intervention. This approach not only addressed immediate food insecurity but also laid the groundwork for sustainable food availability in the coming seasons.

The program placed a strong emphasis on reaching vulnerable groups, including children, women, and persons with disabilities. In total, over 50 PwDs were reached through various activities, ensuring the intervention was inclusive and responsive to the specific needs of the most at-risk populations.

By blending cash support with livelihood-enhancing agricultural inputs, Sierra Leone’s food and nutrition response provided a multi-pronged solution that addressed both immediate consumption needs and future food security. The successful deployment of resources, with full utilization of the

US\$351,217 disbursed, underscores the operational efficiency and commitment of national and local actors to delivering life-saving support in a timely and impactful manner.

 **The Gambia**

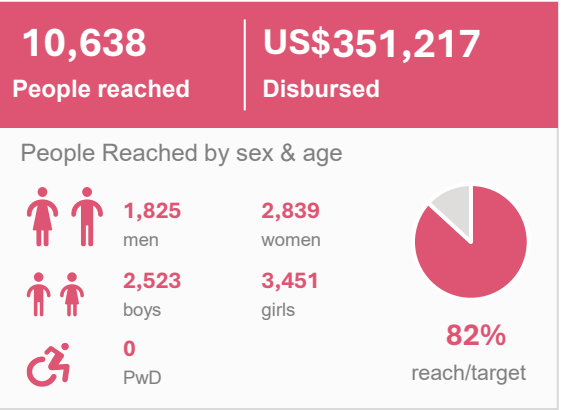


The response in The Gambia aimed to mitigate food insecurity among households affected by the 2022 floods. Implemented between February and July 2024, the program reached 53% of its target population, benefiting 25,140 out of 47,104 households. Cash transfers totaling GMD 6,390 per household were distributed in two rounds, coupled with social and behavioural change communication initiatives to promote healthy dietary practices.

Financially, The Gambia fully utilized its allocated \$351,217, ensuring the funds addressed the most pressing needs. The program was facilitated by the National Nutrition Agency (NaNA) and the Gambia Food Nutrition Association (GAFNA) in partnership with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The primary objective was to stabilize food consumption patterns and enable vulnerable households to recover from the impact of the flood. While delays in fund disbursement and challenges in locating some urban beneficiaries posed issues, the

response was largely effective in reducing food insecurity. Post-distribution monitoring revealed high satisfaction among beneficiaries, with most funds directed toward food purchases.

 **Togo**



In Togo, the food and nutrition intervention targeted flood-affected households across various regions, including Maritime, Plateaux, and Kara. Conducted from March to June 2024, the program distributed food kits containing maize, beans, vegetable oil, and iodized salt to vulnerable households. Training sessions on detecting acute malnutrition and promoting good infant feeding practices were also a critical component of the response. Despite these efforts, the initiative reached 82% of its target population, benefiting 10,638 out of 13,010 households.

Financially, Togo fully utilized its allocation of US\$351,217, ensuring the efficient use of available resources. The program was implemented in partnership with the National Civil Protection Agency and community organizations to enhance food security and strengthen community resilience. Although delays in project commencement and limited logistical resources restricted overall coverage. Nevertheless, the initiative

improved food consumption and raised awareness about malnutrition prevention, contributing to the long-term well-being of affected populations.

The food and nutrition response across Cabo Verde, Liberia, The Gambia, and Togo collectively targeted the most vulnerable households affected by the floods. However, significant disparities in reach were observed. Apart from Cabo Verde and Liberia, which reached their target, The Gambia and Togo achieved only 53% and 82% respectively.

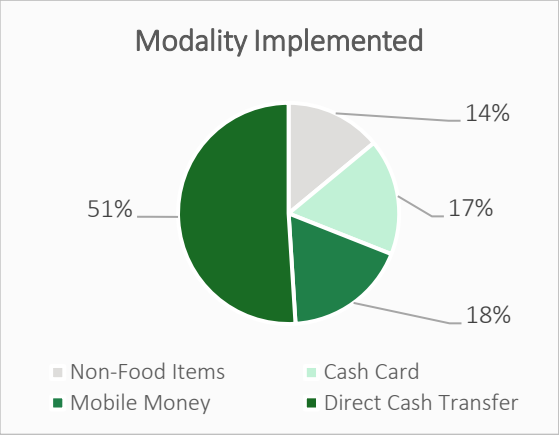
Despite these differences, all four countries utilized 100% of their allocated funds, reflecting strong financial management and prioritization of key activities. Challenges such as logistical barriers, delayed fund disbursements, and the scale of needs constrained the overall impact of the interventions. The successful coordination among local authorities and implementing partners underscores the importance of collaboration in addressing humanitarian crises effectively.

# CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE (CVA) ACROSS MEMBER STATE

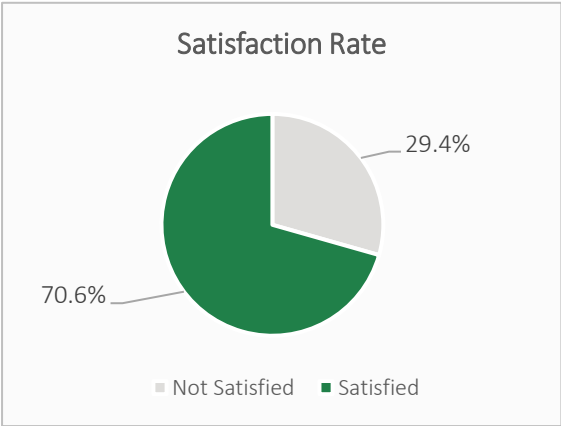
## Analysis

The Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) programs implemented across member states substantially impact humanitarian outcomes, enabling vulnerable populations to address basic needs through flexible financial support.

Through direct cash transfers and vouchers, vulnerable populations in the participating countries have been enabled to meet urgent needs, strengthen resilience, and rebuild after crises.



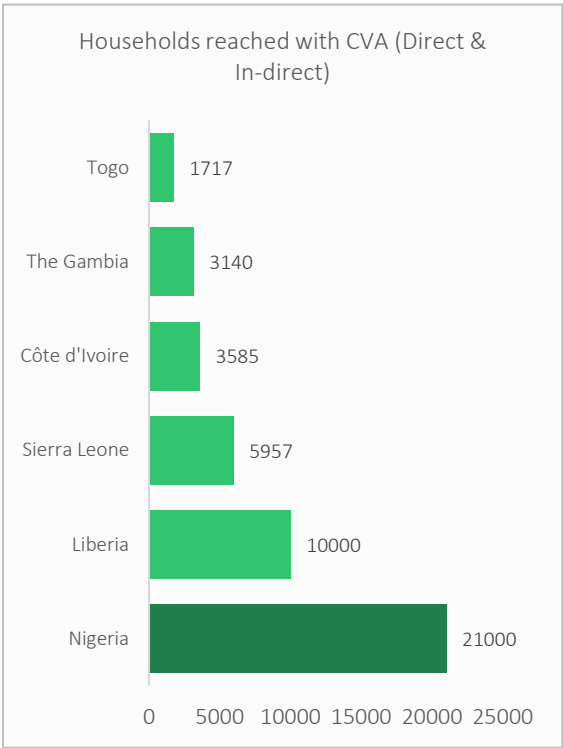
The data gathered show that nearly all member states reported significant satisfaction among beneficiaries, with significant targeting of vulnerable groups, including female-headed households, people with disabilities, and those impacted by recent crises.



In some instances, as in Togo, cash transfer modalities were adjusted due to regulatory constraints, and funds were redirected to non-food items, ensuring assistance continuity.

The aggregation of data from member states highlights the extensive reach and effectiveness of CVA programs, reaching tens of thousands of individuals in dire need. For instance, in Nigeria, cash assistance improved living conditions for 3,500 households affected by flooding, while Côte d'Ivoire reached 3,585 households with 50,000 CFA francs per household. Similarly, Liberia provided cash to 1,878 families, allowing them to address immediate needs and support livelihood recovery.

Through mobile money platforms and cash cards, countries like Liberia and Sierra Leone successfully delivered funds to beneficiaries in even the most remote areas, showcasing CVA's logistical advantages in humanitarian settings.



Comparative analysis across countries reveals that CVA not only facilitated immediate relief but also helped stabilize local economies by injecting cash that beneficiaries used within their communities. In countries with robust mobile payment systems, such as Liberia, the use of Financial Service Providers (FSPs) proved highly efficient for cash disbursement.

Despite minor implementation challenges like limited financial literacy among some beneficiaries, all countries reported that cash transfers enabled households to fulfil their most critical needs without dependency on physical aid delivery, thus reducing logistical burdens and operational costs.

## KEY CHALLENGES

The table below outlines the main challenges each country faced during response, and the strategies adopted to address these issues, providing a comparative view of adaptive responses.

| Member State  | Key Challenges                                                                                                                | Solutions                                                                                                         |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Benin         | Difficult terrain and logistical barriers during the rainy season hindered timely assistance delivery to certain communities. | Use localized delivery partners and pre-positioned relief stocks in hard-to-reach areas to reduce delays.         |
| Cape Verde    | Security concerns in cash distribution                                                                                        | Shift towards mobile money and electronic payments to reduce cash handling risks                                  |
| Côte d'Ivoire | Delays in project start due to lengthy public procurement processes                                                           | Adjusted planning and engaged local authorities for targeting                                                     |
| Ghana         | Limited resources to match high demand in affected urban areas.                                                               | Prioritized vulnerable groups and leveraged local government support to streamline targeting and optimize impact. |
| Guinea-Bissau | High beneficiary turnout overwhelmed planned distribution schedules.                                                          | Scaled up local partnerships and staggered distributions to manage increased demand effectively.                  |
| Guinea        | Access constraints in remote communities and weak logistics coordination.                                                     | Collaborated with local agencies and used mobile teams to reach underserved areas.                                |
| Liberia       | Limited financial literacy among some beneficiaries                                                                           | Conducted training sessions for beneficiaries and volunteers                                                      |
| Nigeria       | Logistics disruption due to protests                                                                                          | Rescheduled distributions                                                                                         |
| Sierra Leone  | Ensuring prompt cash use for essentials                                                                                       | Used post-distribution monitoring to confirm usage patterns                                                       |
| The Gambia    | Difficulty in reaching some beneficiaries for payments                                                                        | Strategic locations and pre-payment notifications                                                                 |
| Togo          | Government restrictions on cash transfers                                                                                     | Shifted to non-food item distribution                                                                             |

## RECOMMENDATIONS

To enhance the effectiveness and long-term impact of humanitarian interventions across ECOWAS Member States, it is essential to adopt an integrated, context-sensitive approach that combines both cash and non-cash modalities (e.g., food assistance, WASH, and NFIs) with complementary interventions. These may include livelihood support, vocational training, and comprehensive financial or nutrition literacy programs. Such holistic programming will empower beneficiaries not only to address their immediate needs but also to build long-term economic stability and resilience to future shocks.

Investing in targeted training on financial management, savings, and income-generating activities will enable recipients to make more informed decisions, especially in contexts where cash assistance is deployed. Moreover, embedding awareness-raising activities into food and nutrition initiatives can further enhance behavioral change and program impact.

To improve accountability and inclusion,

expanding community engagement platforms, introducing mobile reporting systems, and maintaining dedicated helplines. This is particularly important in hard-to-reach (HTR) areas where voice and access are often limited. Feedback systems must be designed to be inclusive, user-friendly, and responsive, ensuring that community voices inform program design and delivery.

To ensure scalable, effective, and equitable responses across the region, the following strategic priorities are recommended:

- Strengthen real-time data collection and reporting systems to inform timely needs assessments and adaptive programming.
- Enhance resource allocation efficiency by targeting high-need areas, reducing duplication, and optimizing coordination.
- Foster regional collaboration and coordination to harmonize efforts, reduce fragmentation, and maximize reach.
- Invest in capacity building for Member States, particularly in emergency planning, implementation, and monitoring/reporting of humanitarian responses.



Finally, reinforcing accountability frameworks through structured grievance redress systems, regular monitoring, and partnerships with local authorities and community structures will foster transparency and trust. These efforts will ultimately contribute to more responsive, inclusive, and impactful humanitarian programming across the ECOWAS region

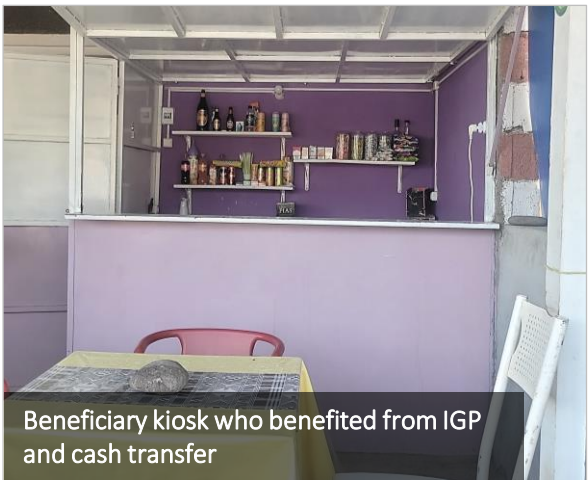
# RESPONSE REPORT PHOTOS AND HUMAN-INTEREST STORIES

## From Struggle to Stability in Cabo Verde



Beneficiary who benefited from income generation programme

Mrs. Joceline Moreira Borges, a mother and head of household, struggled to sustain her family through the small-scale sale of pork products. Limited income hindered both her household needs and business growth. With support from ECOWAS, she received financial education and a 40,000 CVE grant, enabling her to open a small kiosk and expand her product offerings. The training equipped her with essential money management skills, helping her separate business funds from family expenses and achieve greater financial stability.



Beneficiary kiosk who benefited from IGP and cash transfer

## A Roof and a Renewed Life in Cabo Verde

Mrs. Maria Moreira lived in a home on the brink of collapse, with a severely damaged roof and no bathroom, exposing her family to safety and health hazards. Through an ECOWAS-funded project, her roof was fully rehabilitated and a bathroom constructed, drastically improving her family’s living conditions. The intervention restored safety, hygiene, and dignity, offering Maria and her family a healthier, more secure home environment.

## Shelter and Serenity in Cabo Verde

In the face of worsening rains, Mrs. Maria de Carmita Mendes’s home became unsafe due to a failing roof. The structure’s vulnerability threatened the lives of everyone living in it. Thanks to the ECOWAS-supported project, her roof was completely rehabilitated, transforming her residence into a safe and stable home. This intervention brought back peace of mind and dignity to Maria and her family.



Beneficiary standing in front of her renewly rehabilitated home

## Cabo Verde Photo Stories





## Financial Aid Revives Lives in Adzopé, Côte d'Ivoire

Dame Adingra, a resident of Adzopé, vividly recounts how financial aid from the ECOWAS project became her lifeline during the aftermath of the devastating 2022 floods. "I had just recovered from an illness when the floods destroyed my okra plantation," she shares. The assistance she received enabled her to purchase medication and hire labourers to rehabilitate her farm. For Dame, the aid wasn't just a relief measure but an opportunity to rebuild her livelihood. She expresses her gratitude to the government and ECOWAS, hoping such initiatives can be expanded to support more vulnerable households across Côte d'Ivoire.

## Rebuilding Dreams in Tiebissou, Côte d'Ivoire

For Kouakou N'Guessan, a resident of Mononou, the flood aid arrived as a timely miracle. "A large part of my house under construction collapsed due to the floods," he recalls. The cash assistance of 50,000 FCFA enabled him to buy cement and start repairs on his home. This intervention was not just about rebuilding structures but also about restoring hope and stability for affected families. Kouakou expresses profound gratitude to ECOWAS and the government, recognizing their effort to mitigate the hardships caused by the disaster.

## Restoring Lives in Nsawam Adoagyiri, Ghana

In Nsawam Adoagyiri, ECOWAS flood relief efforts provided essential food and non-food items to affected families. Local testimonies revealed how these interventions bridged a crucial gap during a time of need. A single mother shared her relief after receiving support that ensured her children could continue attending school. Coverage by the Daily Graphic showcased the program's wide-reaching impact, emphasizing the critical role of coordinated humanitarian action.

## Resilience in Ga West, Ghana: A Tale of Recovery

The Ga West community saw lives transformed as ECOWAS relief items arrived to mitigate the impact of the floods.

Residents shared how the provision of essential supplies enabled them to rebuild their homes and lives. Testimonies broadcast on Ghana Broadcasting Corporation highlighted the appreciation of affected households, further promoting the impact of the initiative.

# Guinea-Bissau Photo Stories



Launch of the project on the ground in Cuntum/Bandim



Population at the inauguration of the plaque



School building in need of rehabilitation



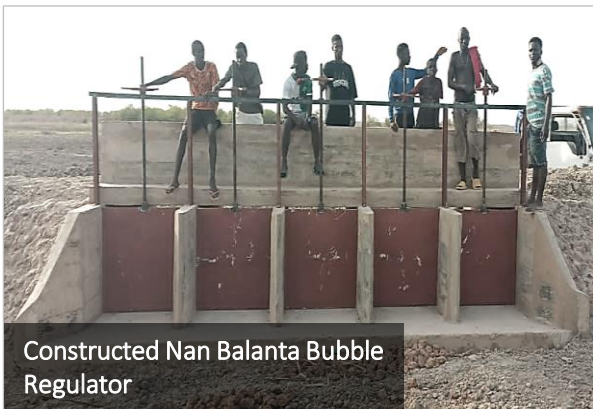
Complete rehabilitation of the school



One of the protective dikes built in Cuntum-Bandim bubble



One of the protective dikes built in Quinhamel bubble



Constructed Nan Balanta Bubble Regulator



Handover of zinc and a mattress to a beneficiary



A Big Smile: Reta Jikilay

## A Lifeline for Flood Victims in Montserrado, Liberia

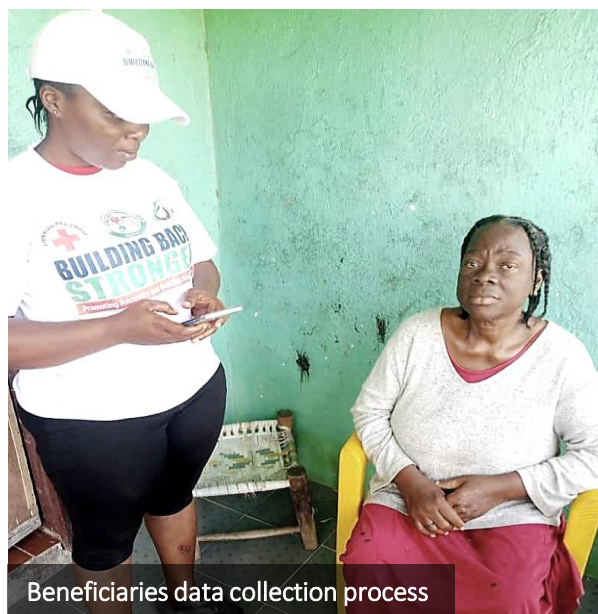
Reta Jikilay from Montserrado shared how ECOWAS-funded cash transfers allowed her to buy materials to repair her damaged home. "I have hope that I can rebuild before the next rainy season," she remarked. The ECOWAS partnership with the Liberia Red Cross supported over 10,000 individuals across 30 communities, offering vital assistance to rebuild homes and restore livelihoods. This initiative underscored the power of regional cooperation in addressing crises.



Participants engaged in group discussion

## A Child's Recovery from Malnutrition in Liberia

In Gbai Town, Todee District, the ECOWAS Nutrition Project dramatically improved the life of one-year-old Mary Kollie. Malnourished and frail, Mary's health transformed after receiving fortified cereals provided by the program. Her grandmother, Annie Kolleh, expressed heartfelt gratitude, sharing how Mary's vibrant health and energy returned. The project not only nourished children but also restored hope to struggling families.



Beneficiaries data collection process



Launching Ceremony with partners and key stakeholders at Picolay School, Shoe Factory, Montserrado County, Monrovia, Liberia



Relief and Recovery in Nigeria

## Building Resilience After Floods in Mayo Inne, Adamawa State, Nigeria

In Mayo Inne, Adamawa State, the ECOWAS partnership with the Nigerian Red Cross Society facilitated critical interventions for flood victims. Beneficiaries expressed gratitude as relief items, including food and construction materials, provided a foundation for recovery. A 1.5-year-old orphan, Suleiman Abubakar, received life-saving support through this initiative, offering hope to his family and community.



A woman with disability in Gbobe Community, Kogi State, receiving her items

## Empowering Communities in Ajaokuta, Kogi State, Nigeria

Flood victims in Ajaokuta, Kogi State, received relief materials, marking a turning point in their recovery journey. Verification processes ensured that the most vulnerable, including widows and persons with disabilities, were prioritized. This intervention demonstrated the importance of targeted humanitarian action in alleviating the long-term impacts of natural disasters.



Ozioma is holding her baby after receiving the aid

## A New Life After the Storm in Isuajo Karama Community, Rivers State, Nigeria

In the community of Isuajo Karama, Rivers State, Ozioma Ejima was expecting her baby when disaster struck.

Heavily pregnant, she faced the terrifying

force of floodwaters that swept through her community. Within hours, her sense of safety was gone. She and her family escaped with nothing but their lives.

Vulnerable, Ozioma had no idea how she would protect her unborn child. The fear, hunger, and stress weighed heavily on her. Yet, in the midst of it all, she clung to hope while praying for her baby's survival.

*"When the flood came, I was heavily pregnant. It was one of the scariest times of my life. The water rushed into our home late at night. We barely escaped with the clothes. Everything we had was gone in a matter of hours. I had no idea how I would stay safe for the sake of my unborn child, but I kept praying that my baby would survive"*

Then came the help she desperately needed.

The Red Cross, with support from ECOWAS and The Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs (FMoHA), arrived, bringing food and cash support. For Ozioma, it was more than aid, it was a lifeline.

“Thank you for showing up when we needed you the most,” she says



## Hope in The Face of A Doubted Harvest in Oba Ofemili, Anambra State, Nigeria

In the flood-prone village of Oba Ofemili, Anambra State, Nwankwo Cyprian Chukwunonso, a rice farmer and father, has long endured the devastating effects of seasonal flooding and repeated disappointments from unfulfilled aid promises. Despite being previously listed in various relief programs, help never came until now.



At the time of the ECOWAS flood response implementation, Nwankwo received food aid for the first time from the Nigerian Red Cross, ECOWAS, and the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, which was enough to sustain his family for two months. Overwhelmed with gratitude, he sees the support not only as relief but as a sign that his community has finally been remembered. For Nwankwo and Oba Ofemili, the aid represents renewed hope amidst persistent hardship.



## A Burden Borne Disaster Lifted Egbeda LGA, Oyo State, Nigeria

In Kute community, Egbeda LGA of Oyo State, Adebola Aderibigbe Mariam's life was turned upside down by the 2022 flood disaster. Just when things seemed hopeless, timely support arrived from the NRC, ECOWAS, and the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs.

The aid, consisting of food items and cash, meant more to Mariam than just relief; it was a much-needed turning point. She used part of the cash to pay her child's school fees, lifting a heavy burden and bringing a renewed sense of stability and hope.

With gratitude, Mariam described the support as arriving at the perfect moment, helping her face life again with strength and dignity.



Empowered by Assistance in The Gambia

## GAFNA and ECOWAS Transform Lives

Madam Miatta Lily French, ECOWAS Permanent Representative in The Gambia, praised the implementation of the cash transfer initiative as a vital lifeline for flood-affected families. Beneficiaries expressed gratitude as funds helped them restore homes, buy food, and rebuild their livelihoods. At the verification desk, community members, including widows and persons with disabilities, expressed hope for a brighter future thanks to this assistance.

## The Human Face of Flood Aid in Upper Nuimi, Gambia

Flood victims in Upper Nuimi District, NBR, found solace through ECOWAS-funded cash transfer programs. The initiative, carried out with the support of local authorities and partners like the National Nutrition Agency (NaNA), ensured that the most vulnerable received timely financial support. One household head shared, "The money provided by ECOWAS helped us meet immediate needs and rebuild what we had lost." The transparent verification processes



Engagement with the District Chief of Upper Nuimi District, NBR.

and active involvement of district chiefs underscored the collaborative spirit of this relief effort.

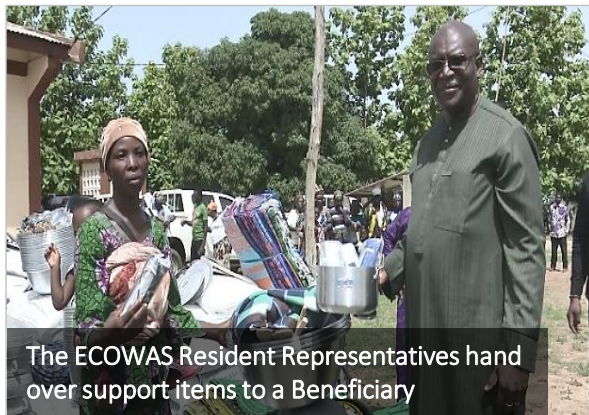


Beneficiary verification desk



A household head receiving cash support from the payment service provider

## Togo Photo Stories



The ECOWAS Resident Representatives hand over support items to a Beneficiary



Beneficiaries in front of the assistance kits



Training of women's cooperatives in soap making



Soap made by beneficiaries



Public latrines constructed



School (CEG Awagomé) rehabilitated



Public solar borehole constructed

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