



# NIGERIA

## 2024 IFRC network country plan

3 April 2024

Funding Requirement **CHF 62.9M**

### In support of the Nigerian Red Cross Society



**37**

National Society branches



**455**

National Society staff



**800,000**

National Society volunteers

### People to be reached



**7.9M**

Ongoing emergency operations



**150,000**

Climate and environment



**2.8M**

Disasters and crises



**643,000**

Health and wellbeing



**13,000**

Migration and displacement



**39,000**

Values, power and inclusion

### IFRC network multi-year focus

#### Emergency response

- Hunger crisis • Diphtheria outbreak

#### Longer term needs

- Food and livelihood insecurity • Health
- Humanitarian access • Displacement
- Disaster risk reduction and response

#### Capacity development

- Disaster risk management
  - Youth engagement
- Positioning • Digital transformation

### Key country data

Population **218.5M**

INFORM Severity rating **Very high**

INFORM Climate Risk Index **Very high**

Human Development Index rank **163**

Population below poverty level **40.1%**

## Hazards



Food insecurity



Disease outbreak



Floods



Drought



Violence



Population movement

## Funding requirements

**Total 62.9M** CHF

Through the IFRC

**46.9M** CHF

Through Participating National Societies

→ **1.7M** CHF

Through Host National Society

→ **14.3M** CHF

### IFRC Breakdown

**38.8M** CHF

Ongoing emergency operations

### Longer term needs

**1M** CHF

Climate and environment

**1.6M** CHF

Disasters and crises

**1.4M** CHF

Health and wellbeing

**550,000** CHF

Migration & displacement

**1.9M** CHF

Values, power and inclusion

**1.6M** CHF

Enabling local actors

## Participating National Societies

American Red Cross\*

British Red Cross

The Canadian Red Cross\*

Red Cross Society of China\*

German Red Cross\*

Italian Red Cross

Japanese Red Cross Society\*

Red Cross of Monaco\*

The Netherlands Red Cross \*

Norwegian Red Cross

Saudi Red Crescent Authority

Swedish Red Cross\*

Turkish Red Crescent

*\*National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in the first half of 2023.*

## IFRC Appeal codes

Ongoing emergency response:

**MGR60001**

Longer-term needs:

**MAANG002**

# NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Nigerian Red Cross Society** was founded in 1960 and was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) in 1961. It is the largest national humanitarian organization in Nigeria. The National Society has an extensive network of volunteers who work with people in need of humanitarian assistance, along with relevant public authorities, across all 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory. It is a first responder during disasters and social emergencies, and supports long-term development through its work in climate resilience, disaster risk reduction, public health, community, and youth development.

The Nigerian Red Cross Society is mandated to act as a leading organization in national preparedness and in the humanitarian response to circumstances including armed conflict and violent situations, natural hazards, man-made disasters, and other emergencies in the country. It is also mandated to manage an effective national network that restores family links between people separated because of natural hazards or man-made disasters, or by other situations that have led to displacement and a need for humanitarian response.

The National Society's areas of work include livelihoods, shelter, climate change, migration, restoring family links, cash transfer programming, disaster risk reduction and community first aid. These activities accompany the National Society's long-term

health work, resulting in a holistic approach that provides an effective humanitarian response in all situations. It aims to strengthen its preparedness capacity at headquarters and branch level to ensure timely planning, effective coordination, and response to emergencies. In 2022, the Nigerian Red Cross Society reached almost 2.3 million people with disaster response and early recovery.

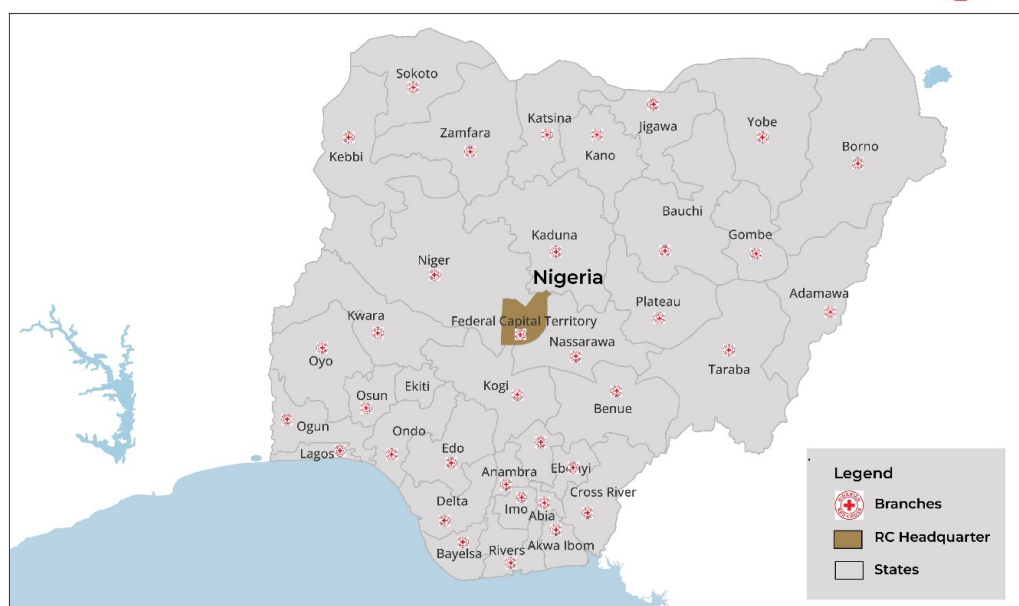
The Nigerian Red Cross Society Strategic Plan 2021-2025 identifies three strategic aims to address the needs of people in Nigeria:

- Disaster management: save lives, protect livelihoods and prepare for recovery from natural hazards and man-made disasters
- Health and care: promote an enabling healthy and safer living environment and engender early warning responses
- Communication and humanitarian values: build and maintain a communication strategy that is accessible to all as well as promote peace and tolerance

Six other strategic aims relate to the National Society development, and focus on strengthening institutional structures, systems and capacity, resource mobilization and management, volunteer- gender and youth development, financial sustainability, digital transformation, and programme monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning.

## Nigeria : Branch Presence

19 March 2024



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.  
Map data sources: GADM, Nigeria RC, IFRC. Map produced by: IFRC Africa Region Office, Nairobi.

# IFRC NETWORK ACTION

## JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Covering an area of 924,000 square kilometres, Nigeria is a multi-ethnic and diverse sub-Saharan country. It borders the Gulf of Guinea to the south, the Republic of Benin to the west, Chad and Cameroon in the east and Niger in the north. With a [population](#) of more than 218 million, it is the most populous country in Africa and the sixth most populous country in the world. Nigeria is made up of 36 autonomous states and a Federal Capital territory with its capital in Abuja. Lagos is the largest city and one of the largest metropolitan areas in the world. The country's reserve of crude oil still accounts for more than 80 per cent of exports from Nigeria as well as a third of banking sector credit and half of Government revenues.

According to the [latest](#) World Bank Poverty & Equity Brief Nigeria, before the COVID-19 crises, four out of ten Nigerians were living in poverty. Nigeria continues to be spatially unequal, with poverty concentrated in the country's north and rural areas. The effects of the global COVID-19 pandemic have been particularly severe, pushing at least five million Nigerians on the brink of poverty in 2022. Nigeria is expected to face further natural and man-made hazards and accelerated inflation in 2024, and the [conflict in Ukraine](#) is causing further uncertainty around the prices of key commodities. The country's macroeconomic framework is now weakening due to

the absence of concerted efforts to reduce inflation, to address fiscal pressures, and strengthen exchange rate management. Nigeria's [Human Development Index](#) is 0.535, ranking 163 out of 189 countries and territories, reflecting the country's vulnerabilities, which include health and nutrition, public service corruption, displacement and migration, and extreme inequalities.

Since 2011, the presence of non-state armed groups has led to serious security threats and violent conflict in northern states. Continued unrest from separatist clashes is also unfolding in the southeast of the country. The crisis has accelerated during the past years due to the intensification of attacks and has resulted in widespread displacement across the region. Compounded by high food prices, the escalation of armed and community violence has led to widespread food insecurity in northwest and northeast Nigeria, with a staggering [26.5 million people at risk](#) by the 2024 lean season.

Nigeria held its general elections and selected a new president in 2023. Prior to the general elections, the Central Bank of Nigeria redesigned the Nigerian currency and issued a policy on the withdrawal of the same by private and corporate organisations which placed a limit on withdrawals, a scenario which tremendously affected businesses and economic activities and generated unrest in the country with demonstrations in many places. [Pre-election violence](#) and demonstrations in several areas of the country raised serious concerns about efficient implementation of humanitarian programs.

## ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information emergencies, visit [IFRC GO Nigeria](#)

### Emergency 1

<b>Emergency Operation</b>	Africa   Hunger Crisis
<b>Appeal number</b>	MGR60001
<b>Duration</b>	28 June 2021 to 31 December 2024
<b>People to be assisted</b>	2.5 million people
<b>Funding requirement</b>	Total regional funding requirements: • Through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 232.5 M • Federation-wide: CHF 318 M Funding requirement for Nigeria for 2024: • Through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 33.4 M • Federation-wide: CHF 38.4 M
<b>Link to revised Appeal</b>	<a href="#">Revised Africa Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal</a>
<b>Link to Operational Strategy</b>	<a href="#">Africa Hunger Crisis Operational Strategy</a>
<b>Link to Country Plan of Action</b>	<a href="#">Country plan of action   Nigeria</a>

The hunger crisis in Nigeria has reached a critical point. 26.4 million people in the country are projected to be in crisis or worse (IPC phase 3–5), including one million people in the emergency phase (IPC phase 4) for the period June to August 2024. This is the highest number of people in hunger crisis in West Africa. Increasing violence and banditry have accelerated the crisis in recent years, resulting in millions of people being displaced, losing their livelihoods, or both. Unfavourable macroeconomic conditions, including a high labour supply, have limited income generating opportunities in the areas affected, along with production shortfalls. Nigeria's high dependence on imports makes it susceptible to shocks in the global supply chain, such as those caused by COVID-19 and the conflict in Ukraine. Prices for grain, agricultural imports and other staples are going up, and this has further worsened an economic situation already challenged by inflation and supply disruptions.

In June 2021, the IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal to support the Nigerian Red Cross response to the critical food security situation in the North West and North Central states of Nigeria. The deterioration of the food security in a number of countries in Africa prompted the IFRC to launch a Regional Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal in October 2022. Due to the prolonged and deepening food crisis across the region and an urgent need to sustain and increase resources, this Regional Emergency Appeal has been extended until the end of 2024 in order to continue providing an overarching structure for hunger crisis responses across the continent.

This Revised Regional Emergency Appeal is built on a foundation of strong, national country response plans, and through a series of coordinated activities in the sectors of WASH, cash, health and nutrition, and livelihoods support. It will ensure that National Societies in the region meet the urgent needs of people facing what has been classed as an IFRC red level emergency in many countries, including Nigeria. This revised Emergency Appeal is fully aligned with the IFRC's Pan-Africa Zero Hunger initiative which informs the long-term food security and livelihood plans of National Societies in Africa.

The IFRC has mobilized a "Zero Hunger Cell" tasked with overseeing the operational coordination of the Hunger Crisis response across the African continent, and the regional services provided by the IFRC and partners include:

- operations coordination and technical support
- surge deployments
- information management, foresight, and analysis
- regional and global level advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy
- communications and visibility
- Federation-wide planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)
- tailored support to National Societies on implementation, development, and accountability

- resource mobilization, including national resource mobilization plans

## Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The Nigerian Red Cross Society's operational strategy focuses on North West and North Central states of Nigeria, and targets 2.5 million people from the most vulnerable groups in rural and urban areas facing acute food insecurity of crisis or worse levels (IPC 3+). The National Society's main pillars of action include:

### Livelihoods

- provide households with cash for work and income generating activities which are culturally appropriate and accessible to persons of all gender identifies, ages, disabilities and backgrounds, with a focus on support to agricultural production
- provide cash for work and temporary job opportunity for unemployed youth
- boost the skills of beneficiaries by training them on savings methodology, business skill development, financial management and discipline

### Multipurpose cash

- provide multipurpose cash for vulnerable individuals who do not have the capacity or will not be supported by the cash for work or income-generating activities
- provide multipurpose cash in four tranches to support meeting household basic needs

### Health and nutrition

- train volunteers in community-based health and first aid and hygiene promotion activities, with a focus on epidemic control and cholera preparedness and response
- provide mothers with conditional supplementary feeding support for 10 months
- reach children under five with nutrition and routine immunization screening, and refer moderate and severe acute malnourished children to the nearest community stabilization centre
- support mothers club members to improve the uptake of routine immunization for children under five
- training staff and volunteers on providing mental health and psychosocial support

### Water, sanitation and hygiene

- rehabilitate potable water resources in communities facing potential cholera outbreaks
- procure spare parts to rehabilitate existing water sources



- distribute household water treatment chemicals with a focus on communities at risk of cholera
- distribute hygiene kits and carry out hygiene promotion at community level

The operational strategy integrates in a cross-cutting manner **community engagement and accountability** (CEA) and **protection, gender and inclusion** (PGI) as pivotal elements, in an approach that recognizes and values all community members as equal partners, with their diverse needs shaping the response.

# ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

## Emergency 2

Emergency Operation	Nigeria, Africa   Diphtheria Outbreak
Appeal number	MDRNG037
Duration	11 October 2023 to 30 June 2024
People to be assisted	5.4 million
Funding requirement	IFRC Secretariat funding requirements: CHF 5.4 million Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 6 million
Link to Emergency Appeal	<a href="#">Nigeria Diphtheria Outbreak Emergency Appeal</a>
Link to Operational Strategy	<a href="#">Diphtheria Outbreak operational strategy</a>
Link to latest Operations Update	<a href="#">Diphtheria Outbreak operations update</a>



21 November 2023, Red Cross volunteers in a community in Kano state conducting RCCE, active case search, and contact tracing (Source: IFRC)

Since December 2022, Nigeria has been ravaged by the worst outbreak of diphtheria since a decade. By September 2023, the outbreak resulted in 12,041 suspected cases, 7,487 cases confirmed and 471 deaths (5.3 per cent case-fatality ratio) as of September 2023. Situational reports as of 30 November 2023 indicated that there were 12,049 confirmed cases from the 19,681 suspected cases and 574 deaths with a case fatality of 4.8 per cent. This deadly disease which first broke out in Kano State has been spreading to other states as reported by the National Centre for Disease Control and the World Health Organization (WHO). The cases of diphtheria have now spread to 20 states and 143 local government areas (LGAs) in Nigeria.

The outbreak took a toll on the already stretched public health facilities and health workers in Nigeria, as well as families that must care for the ill, resulting in the disruption of livelihoods. Hard-to-reach communities are most at risk due to issues of poor testing and very low vaccination against vaccine preventable disease in the country. Reporting of cases remains slow, as well as data consolidation, levels of transmission in marginalized communities are high. The Republic of Niger has reported confirmed cases of diphtheria in communities and states bordering northern Nigeria.

The Nigerian Red Cross Society initially supported the government-led response since March 2023 in six states, through an allocation of over CHF 430,000 from the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF). Given the key role the Nigerian Red Cross Society has been playing in this response, the Government of Nigeria officially requested a scale up of the response, and an IFRC Emergency Appeal was launched in October 2023 to enable an expansion of the National Society's response to twelve states, following activities under the government plan.

### Short description of the emergency operational strategy

Overall, 5.4 million people affected and/or at-risk will be targeted in this Emergency Appeal, in the original states of Kano, Katsina, Lagos, Osun, Kaduna and FCT, with newly added Bauchi, Yobe, Jigawa, Zamfara, Borno and Sokoto. The new geographical targeting follows the evolution of cases and

priorities for vaccination. Reducing cross-border transmission between Nigeria and Republic of Niger will also be integrated.

The objective is to support the Nigerian Government and Ministry of Health by reducing the impact of diphtheria on affected and at-risk communities through risk communication, epidemic control, surveillance, referrals and hygiene promotion, through eight main strategies:

- promote community behaviour change to reduce transmission of the disease
- active case finding for improved surveillance
- door-to-door sensitization and mobilization of eligible persons for vaccination
- intensified routine immunisation activities and deploying vaccination teams to reach zero-dose children and missed communities
- conducting road shows/walks and vaccination outreach to zero-dose children and missed communities
- community stakeholder meetings and targeted advocacy including media engagement
- contact tracing in Kano, Borno, Kaduna, Jigawa, Zamfara, Yobe, Bauchi and Katsina states
- psychological first aid to address vaccine hesitancy and provide care to affected persons

Selection criteria include:

- LGAs recording cases of diphtheria and highest caseload as a priority
- communities with a high number of zero-dose children and low immunization coverage
- children and youth 0 to 17
- adults aged 18 and over, especially those who are not vaccinated at all or only partially vaccinated with Td or Pentavalent
- persons with disabilities who may be at risk of not accessing health care and not getting vaccinated



## Climate and environment

The impact of [climate change](#) in Nigeria is multifaceted. The country is witnessing an increase in temperature, variable rainfall, rise in sea level, frequent floods, drought and desertification, land degradation, frequent extreme weather events, loss of freshwater resources, and biodiversity loss. The duration and the intensity of rainfall in the country have increased, producing large runoffs, and flooding many places in Nigeria.

Rainfall variation is projected to increase. Precipitation in southern areas is expected to rise and rising sea levels are expected to exacerbate flooding and submersion of coastal lands. Large concentrations of population live in coastal areas of Lagos, Delta and Rivers states, such as in the cities of Lagos, Warri and Port Harcourt, where poorer households and slum areas are at risk from flooding and storm surges. Ongoing coastal erosion, rising sea levels and oil pollution are also destroying the Delta's mangrove forest, which serves as an important buffer against storm surge from the sea. Erosion causes degradation of land and infrastructure, which leads to crop failure, nutrient loss and fungal growth after flooding, and particularly in humid weather conditions, contributing to food insecurity. Droughts have also become increasingly common in Nigeria and are expected to continue in Northern Nigeria. Lake Chad and other lakes in the country are quickly drying up and are at risk of gradually disappearing.

Threats to the environment and visible scares are associated with the destruction of the natural resource base (land, water, and air). The rapid population growth rate is contributing to the process of environmental degradation. Most of the country's land is being gradually degraded through overuse and inappropriate usage of technologies. Rapid deforestation, resulting from multiple uses of forest resources for human survival, is a major contributing factor to land degradation.

Deforestation has led to [desert encroachment](#) in the Northern part of Nigeria. Large-scale land clearing and encroachment of flood plains—mainly for agricultural purposes—have resulted in land degradation. This has led to severe gully erosion in the South resulting in the loss of valuable topsoil, siltation of water bodies, and flooding. Recent estimates indicate that about 90 per cent of the total land area of the country is undergoing some form of soil erosion, ranging from sheet to rill and gully erosion, which are directly impacting the sustainability of key systems and livelihood.

Nigeria adopted a [National Adaptation Plan](#) framework in 2020, and is [currently developing its National Adaptation Plan](#). National programmes include the presidential initiative to plant 25 million trees, the National Action Plan for Nigeria in restoration of degraded forest landscapes, and the [AFR100](#) to restore four million hectares of degraded forest and landscapes from 2018 to 2030.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Nigerian Red Cross Society is part of the [IFRC Global Climate Resilience Programme](#), which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally led climate-smart disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related disaster impacts, and build community-level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million people in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries, focusing on the least supported and marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach consists of four operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, [anticipatory action](#) and preparedness; (2) reducing the public health impacts of climate change; (3) addressing climate displacement; and (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services. The Nigerian Red Cross Society is also a signatory of the [Climate and Environment Charter](#) for humanitarian organisations since 2021.

The Nigerian Red Cross Society invests in capacity building of volunteers and community members to institutionalise information and knowledge about locally-led risk-informed preparedness and [early warning/early action](#) (in particular for flood and drought risks), [climate change adaptation](#) and [nature-based solutions](#). This includes a focus on sustainable agricultural practice in order to reduce crop failures and food insecurity, through raising awareness, sensitizing communities, and providing training to individuals, especially farmers.

The Nigerian Red Cross Society aims to contribute to national programmes, including for tree planting and care, through engaging in agroforestry system specific to the region in terms of trees, pastures and crops to increase productivity, youth training on nursery establishment of indigenous tree species, tree planting and care in degraded landscapes and community mobilisation and participation in tree planting and care.

To promote [environmental sustainability](#) and mitigate the risk of disease outbreaks, the National Society seeks to raise awareness and build capacity of volunteers and community members, both in urban and rural settings, on reduction of waste, conversion of biodegradable waste/composting, recycling, and re-using of waste.



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## Planned activities in 2024

- Conduct enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessment ([eVCA](#)) training for staff and volunteers and at state and branch level, integrating climate change and environmental risks
- Train community members and the National Society volunteers on climate-smart risk reduction and early warning system
- Develop a drought [Early Action Protocol](#) (IFRC-DREF EAP) to pilot in Jigawa state
- Organise workshops and training to build capacity on climate change and environmental sustainability
- Flag off tree planting campaign in targeted communities
- Lead advocacy on nature-based solutions and implementation of such solution in communities
- Promote locally-led adaptation and Indigenous knowledge for sustainable environment
- Promote citizen science and research for conservation of natural resources management
- Create awareness and sensitisation on pollution, waste management, and composting

- Establish community environmental climate team (Green Earth Team or Green land team or natural land improvement team) to observe, assess and monitor as well as guide, advice and engage in the mitigation process of their community
- Develop project document, training manual and guide with climate change experts

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## Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide technical and financial support to the National Society in core areas such as technical expertise on its campaigns, proposal development, establishing partnerships at local and regional levels, and linking tree planting and care with [the IFRC Pan-African initiative](#). Other areas of IFRC support will include early warning/early action, the development of eVCA training with volunteers on climate-related impact, training of farmers on climate smart agriculture and land management, providing support for improved and climate resistant seeds for different crises, tree planting and care, and supporting the National Society to drive community trust index to increase trust, acceptance, and respect between communities and humanitarian actors on resilience and climate change adaption, among others.



## Disasters and crises

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For real-time information on emergencies, visit [IFRC GO page Nigeria](#)

Nigeria faces several man-made and natural hazards leading to heightened humanitarian crisis across various regions of the country. It ranks 14 in the world and at very high risk on the [INFORM Risk Index](#). The country is particularly vulnerable to man-made hazards ranging from insecurity, activities of secessionist groups, farmer-herders crisis, banditry, pipeline vandalism, coupled with increasing instances of natural hazards such as floods, drought, and epidemics. These hazards further exacerbate the widespread food insecurity crisis in the country (see under ongoing emergency response section).

One of the most prevalent natural hazards in Nigeria is flooding during the annual rainy season, and the country can be severely affected by heavy rainfall and strong winds. The impacts of floods in Nigeria include mortality, physical injuries, widespread infection and vector-borne diseases, social disorders, homelessness, food insecurity, economic losses (mainly through destruction of farmlands, social and urban infrastructure) and economic disruption (most notably in oil exploration in the Niger Delta, traffic congestion in many

cities in Nigeria, disruption in telecommunication and power supply, among others).

In 2022, Nigeria experienced the [worst floods in a decade](#), with a widespread impact in 33 of the country's 36 states. In most states, the floods damaged homes and infrastructure, destroying farmland and displacing people from their communities. At least 2.8 million people were affected, more than 6,123 lives lost, and more than 2,500 injured. More than two million people fled or evacuated from high-risk areas, carrying only the belongings they could take with them, and finding themselves in extremely poor conditions without sufficient safeguards, exposing them to heightened protection risks.

The security situation in Nigeria's north central and northwest regions has deteriorated in past years, with increased banditry, armed conflict, and conflict between farmers and herders. Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States are most affected by reported attacks across civilian locations. There is particular concern in sites for internally displaced persons, where conditions are already dire and access to critical services is limited. The southeast of Nigeria faces challenges from the

region's crippled economy and from the stay-at-home order issued by the separatist group, Indigenous People of Biafra.

The National Emergency Management Agency is responsible for organizing and coordinating disaster risk reduction activities in Nigeria. Its general approach to disaster management consists of facilitating the evacuation of people who are affected and providing the most urgent assistance – usually food, clothes, medicine and temporary shelter. The agency's disaster risk reduction strategy prioritises disaster preparedness, however, investments in these actions currently are limited.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Nigerian Red Cross Society, in line with its auxiliary role, seeks to alleviate the impact of the multiple crises and disasters affecting the population. It plays a major role of first responder in emergencies, while working on the long-term needs of vulnerable people and the resilience of communities to shocks and hazards. In 2023, and while addressing the food insecurity and displacement that affect millions of people in the country, the National Society continued its response to the massive 2022 [floods](#), as well as mounted a new operation to respond to the diphtheria outbreak (see also under ongoing emergency response section).

The National Society's approach is based on the four-stage disaster risk management cycle of [disaster risk reduction](#), preparedness, response to shock and recovery. The different components of this support vulnerable communities to better prepare for crises and disasters, respond more effectively and cope better afterwards.

As a priority country within the [IFRC Pan African initiative on preparedness and readiness](#), the Nigerian Red Cross Society works towards enhancing its readiness and effectiveness to provide timely, effective, appropriate, and accountable response to crises and disasters. This includes being able to monitor and analyse risks, vulnerability, and capacities of communities, build scenarios and undertake early actions, strengthen its emergency response systems, including trained disaster response teams, and swiftly deploy capacity in at risk/affected areas. Through this initiative, the National Society will continue to strengthen its auxiliary role, coordination, and leverage from communities to create a conducive operating environment.

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### Planned activities in 2024

- Provision of food and non-food items in five states where security permits distribution
- Distribution of cash to vulnerable households in rural and urban areas where markets are functioning for three months

- Distribution of livelihoods assistance package for farmers (seeds, tools, fertilizer, sprayers, herbicides)
- Develop and implement livelihoods programmes for people affected by the stay-at-home order in the southeast region
- Reconstruction of [shelter](#) affected by the crisis in the North-East States of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states (2000 per state)
- Develop community action plans including micro-mitigation measures
- Conduct training on scenario-based community contingency planning, disaster management coordination meetings, and community-based disaster management
- Train selected volunteers on registration and process for [cash assistance](#) process
- Renew and/or extend the contract of the three identified financial service providers
- Provide training and retraining on disaster risk reduction, [preparedness for effective response](#), [enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessment](#), early warning systems, shock response actions, scenario planning, and organise simulations
- Review standard operating procedures for disaster management in line with recent learnings

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

IFRC multilateral mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises. In 2023, the National Society completed its response under the [Nigeria Floods Emergency Appeal](#), while the [Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal](#) was extended until end 2024.

The IFRC will also provide financial and technical support to the National Society and work collaboratively to enhance the Nigerian Red Cross' preparedness and readiness. Through this initiative, the National Society will continue to strengthen its auxiliary role, coordination, and work with communities to create a conducive operating environment. The IFRC will also support the National Society in its community-based disaster risk reduction and preparedness work, livelihoods support and cash assistance.

The **British Red Cross** supports the National Society in disaster preparedness and disaster response. It also contributed funding support to the Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal.



Nigeria's capacity to address its surging public health challenges remains low, with only 20 per cent of its 30,000 primary health care facilities deemed fully functional. Due to factors such as shortages and poor distribution of human resources, dilapidated infrastructure, lack of essential medicines, and poor-quality services, the majority of the facilities are not able to provide primary healthcare services. Lack of investment in health care infrastructure and low pay for health workers have led many skilled workers to move to the United States and Europe, leaving the country with 0.4 doctors for every 1,000 people. This falls far short of the global benchmark of 1.5 doctors for every 1,000 people. Critical gaps in primary and secondary health services stress the need for regular nutrition screenings in all catchment areas, and community mobilization on key health issues and public health risks. Nigeria has an inadequate number of mental health practitioners and clinics, with just one mental health worker per million people (compared with the global average of nine mental health workers per 700,000 people), while ranking high in the world for suicides.

The maternal and new-born mortality and morbidity in Nigeria is one of the highest in the world. The progress towards attaining the sustainable development goals (SDGs) for maternal and child health outcomes has been slow and not sufficient to achieve the SDG 2030 targets. The trend analysis of the SDG progress shows 30% drop in under five child mortality, declining from 184 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 128 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2020. Nigeria has the second highest number of stunted under-five children in the world. The trend analysis from 2018 to 2020 shows that underweight is increasing particularly in northern parts of the country, accounting for higher burden of both chronic and acute malnutrition among children under five. Micronutrient deficiencies are pervasive throughout the country with vitamin A, zinc, iron, folic acid, and iodine being the most common. Poor infant and young child feeding practices, lack of access to healthcare, inadequate water and sanitation, and high level of poverty are the most obvious causes of malnutrition.

According to the Nigerian Federal Ministry of Health, communicable diseases account for 66 per cent of the total burden of morbidity in the country. Acute respiratory infections, measles, diarrhoea, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and neglected tropical diseases (filariasis, onchocerciasis, trachoma, worm infestation, schistosomiasis, leprosy etc.) are prevalent, as is malaria. Nigeria has one of the highest tuberculosis burdens in the world (219 per 100,000 people), and UNAIDS reports that the country had a national HIV prevalence of 1.4% among adults aged 15–49 years in 2019. Previous estimates had indicated a national HIV prevalence

of 2.8%. UNAIDS and the National Agency for the Control of AIDS estimate that there are 1.9 million people living with HIV in Nigeria. Women aged 15–49 years are more than twice as likely to be living with HIV than men.

Approximately 165 million people are at risk of malaria in Nigeria, with children and pregnant women most likely to suffer the consequences of the disease. The country is also reported to have weak malaria surveillance systems, with only 16 per cent of cases being detected. These statistics (or lack of) are linked with socio-economic factors that result in a disease burden that is skewed towards lower-income communities and disadvantaged or marginalized groups that are hard to reach.

The country is frequently hit by infectious diseases, including Lassa fever, yellow fever, guinea worm, meningitis, monkeypox, COVID-19, Ebola virus, and most recently diphtheria (see under ongoing emergency response section). Cholera is endemic in Nigeria. States with high rainfall are hit hardest as they experience seasonal flooding. As well as being endemic and seasonal in Nigeria, cholera is common in environments with poor sanitation and a lack of clean food and water, and where open defecation is widely practiced.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Nigerian Red Cross Society's health and care programme is designed to contribute to reducing morbidity and mortality by strengthening capacities of vulnerable groups and enabling them to address primary health problems. The National Society works alongside the Federal Ministry of Health on disease outbreaks as well as on public health challenges such as HIV and AIDS, maternal, neonatal and child health.

The Nigerian Red Cross seeks to increase public awareness around preventing and controlling malaria, child health care and safe motherhood practices, including through training traditional birth attendants. It also aims to address the growing demand for mental health and psychosocial support, and expand branch capacity to maintain leadership in first aid training and services.

The National Society's water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions aim to address the poor coverage of water & sanitation at some of the priority primary health centres ensuring that there is sustained access to water and sanitation facilities. This includes rehabilitation of defunct WASH facilities where they exist and to construct new ones where there are no facilities.

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## Planned activities in 2024

- Provide community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) in selected communities
- Provide insecticide-treated nets to eradicate malaria in high-risk areas
- Promote maternal and newborn health, and provide safe delivery kits to vulnerable pregnant women
- Mobilize volunteers and staff in risk communication and community engagement for public health, hygiene promotion and WASH activities
- Reach 10,000 school children in 10 states with school health messages and hygiene and sanitation (IDP camps, refugee settlements)
- Set up 10 sick bays for 10 schools in 10 states for basic treatment and care
- Provide counselling and psychosocial support to school children in IDPs and refugee camps
- Construct new water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in 45 primary health centres and rehabilitating defunct facilities in another 90 primary health centres
- Distribute sanitation materials, set up WASH committees, and procure household water treatment chlorine tablets for targeted states
- Conduct WASH assessment in households on water resources, quality/testing, and hygiene practices
- Mapping of households and settlements in states with high burden of diseases
- Train disaster response and surge teams on epidemic and pandemic preparedness (EpiC) and CBHFA during emergency

- Train staff and volunteers to set up oral rehydration points (ORPs) during cholera and acute diarrhoea outbreaks

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## Longer-term support from the IFRC network

IFRC multilateral mechanisms such as the DREF and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disease outbreaks. The [Nigeria Diphtheria Outbreak Emergency Appeal](#) will support the National Society's response until at least mid-2024.

The IFRC will also continue to support the National Society in enhancing its capacity in providing timely and effective healthcare services to the most vulnerable population. The areas of IFRC support will consist of training of trainers in epidemic preparedness and response in communities (EpiC), CBHFA training and updating first aid tools, supporting the National Society on vector-borne [disease interventions](#), including coverage with insecticide-treated nets for effective malaria prevention, addressing malnutrition through the empowerment of mothers' clubs, developing data tools for immunisation campaigns, and understanding the methods of disease management. WASH support will include technical guidance for WASH needs assessment, distribution plans for hygiene kits, and training materials around hygiene promotion.

The **German Red Cross** and **Swedish Red Cross**, under the Nigeria Diphtheria Outbreak Emergency Appeal, also provide support to the National Society in its health and WASH-related initiatives and interventions.



## Migration and displacement

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Nigeria continues to experience significant and mixed migration flows as a country of origin, transit and destination.

Some of the factors identified for the emigration from Nigeria are poverty, lack of employment opportunities, economic hardship, and insecurity. Most migrants are from the south and southwestern parts of the country, where intermediaries convince young people to begin journeys without informing them of the risks.

Nigeria has long played host to migrants from across West Africa, whose presence has largely tracked the ebb and flow of Africa's largest economy. According to [UN DESA 2020](#), Nigeria hosted 1.3 million migrants (including refugees), representing

just 0.6 per cent of the country's population. Significant groups in Nigeria include migrants from other countries in the economic community of West African States, especially Benin, Ghana, Mali, Togo and Niger. According to [UNHCR](#), most of the over 85,000 refugees hosted in Nigeria are from Cameroon.

The main source of internal displacement within Nigeria is the continued conflict in north-east of the country. Figures from the [UN International Organization for Migrations' Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) showed over 3.6 million people were displaced in Nigeria as of December 2023. Extreme weather also drives internal displacement. The 2022 floods forced an estimated two million people to evacuate from high-

risk areas at the peak of the emergency. On climate-related displacement, the World Bank Nigeria Climate Risk Country Profile 2021 reports that climate change may see an estimated 27–53 million people needing to be relocated due to the 0.5 metre increase in sea level projected for Nigeria by the end of the century. With threats of climate change and increasing competition over scarce resources, migrants and refugees, especially women and children, are increasingly at risk.

The Nigerian government has continued to give more attention to migration management with the delegation of additional responsibilities to the National Commission for refugees, migrants and internally displaced peoples to oversee issues related to migration

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Nigerian Red Cross Society is part of the IFRC three-year Global Route-Based Migration Programme, which aims to improve the safety and dignity of people on the move along deadly and dangerous land and sea-based migration routes across Africa, the Americas, Europe, and the Middle East and North Africa. The programme aims to support 4.7 million people on the move and people in host communities annually through three operational pillars: (1) improving access to assistance and protection, including through humanitarian service points; strengthening National Society capacities; and (3) local to global humanitarian diplomacy.

The Nigerian Red Cross Society supports government efforts to manage migration by building capacity, advising and providing technical assistance on migration. It has established strong collaboration with national migration stakeholders to enhance the fight against trafficking of people and to reduce irregular migration. The National Society seeks to raise awareness about the risks involved with migration and share information about legal pathways. Other options include enabling young people to build their career skills where they live and advocating for the creation of job opportunities.

The Nigerian Red Cross Society reaches significant numbers of internally displaced people through its overall humanitarian work and offers tailored support to Nigerian returnees and evacuees on arrival. It also provides critical services to restore and maintain family links for separated families.

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### Planned activities in 2024

- Establish humanitarian service points in Lagos and Benue, and ensure refugees in Benue/Taraba and Cross-river access the services
- Provide case management and follow up in Delta, Katsina, Taraba, Lagos, Kebbi and Benue
- Monitor activities at existing humanitarian service points
- Provide support to internally displaced persons as part of overall humanitarian assistance
- Provide support to Nigerian returnees and evacuees on arrival including medical attention, restoring family links services, and information they may need after being away for many years
- Offer sessions on legal migration pathways targeting youth camps
- Continue to provide restoring family links services for people displaced as a result of conflict or disasters
- Build capacity of the National Society's migration response team

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC support to the Nigerian Red Cross Society will consist of technical and financial support to strengthen its migration initiatives, and it's with national migration stakeholders, including to enhance the fight against trafficking of people and reduce irregular migration.

The **Italian Red Cross**, **Saudi Red Crescent Society**, and the **Turkish Red Crescent** support the Nigerian Red Cross on migration and displacement.





## Values, power and inclusion

Social inclusion programmes in Nigeria have sought to address exclusion by changing norms and attitudes, helping excluded individuals and groups to access the market and public services on better terms, building their capacity through civil society organisations and through advocacy work. But challenges continue to remain. Nigeria's multi-ethnic and multicultural society often means that the country is involved in crises that are traceable to lack of understanding and respect for one another's gender, culture, tribe, and region.

In 2022, Nigeria ranked 123 on the Global Gender Gap index. According to [UNICEF](#), the country has the largest number of child brides in Africa, with 23 million girls and women married as children. While the prevalence of female genital mutilation or cutting among girls and women aged between 15 and 49 years is lower compared to other countries, Nigeria still has the world's third highest absolute number of women and girls who have undergone female genital mutilation or cutting.

Only 41 per cent of eligible girls in the northeast of Nigeria receive primary education, and 47 per cent in the northwest. In northeastern and northwestern states, 29 per cent and 35 per cent of Muslim children respectively acquire Quranic education. This does not include basic skills such as literacy and numeracy, and the Government officially considers these children to be out of school. According to [ACAPS Nigeria Overview \(31 May 2022\)](#), the protracted conflict in the northeast and increased school abductions by armed gunmen in the northwest have affected access to education and contributed to at least 18.5 million children being out of school in 2022.

In 2018, the World Health Organization (WHO) estimated that about 29 million were living with a disability in Nigeria. [Data](#) from the 2018 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey revealed that an estimated seven per cent of household members above the age of five have some level of difficulty in at least one functional domain (seeing, hearing, communication, cognition, walking or self-care). Findings suggest people living with disabilities lack access to basic services and face attitudes which form major barriers to socio-economic inclusion.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Nigerian Red Cross Society promotes a positive change for humanity, based on humanitarian values and principles. It seeks to expand its [humanitarian education](#) programmes focusing on humanitarian values, as well as improving access for people whose education has been disrupted by conflict, disaster, and displacement.

The National Society carries out initiatives that promote inclusion, participation, and diversity in opportunities, representation, and decision-making, both within its network as well as society at large. It gives a particular focus to young

people as agents of change, and to [community engagement and accountability](#) as a means to empower those affected by crises. It will expand its work to be more intersectional, paying attention to the different gender needs and promoting social inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized groups (women, displaced persons, albinos, leprosy patients, people living with disabilities, people living with HIV and AIDS, and others). The National Society seeks to identify local actors that are already working on protection issues and link them up with Government institution for inclusion and sustainability purpose.

The Nigerian Red Cross Society's protection gender and inclusion (PGI) unit aims to support all National Society programs to be more inclusive and diverse, and keep people safe.

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### Planned activities in 2024

- Scale-up youth-led initiatives and support for youth-led education building on the [youth engagement strategy](#) and tools such as youth as agents of behavioural change ([YABC](#))
  - Train youth wing executives on PGI and community feedback sessions
  - Pilot youth engagement on climate change using the [Y-Adapt](#) tool to cascade knowledge to branches, divisions, detachments, and units
  - Carry out advocacy and sensitization of community and religious leaders on PGI, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse ([PSEA](#)) and sexual and gender-based violence with the leadership of the branch
  - Train volunteers and staff on how to identify and report sexual and gender-based violence and PSEA cases
  - Produce information materials to advertise feedback channels
  - Develop the National Society capacity at the headquarters and branches on CEA minimum actions and how to systematically listen, document and interpret community feedback for programme decisions
  - Integrate CEA in monitoring and reporting to effectively monitor programmes in humanitarian response
  - Ensure that risk communication and community engagement is embedded in health emergencies and health promotion activities
  - Set up the National Society voice recording software for toll-free lines
  - Conduct a CEA strategy workshop with all the 37 branches and develop and produce a [CEA](#) policy and strategy
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## Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC support to the Nigerian Red Cross Society will consist of components such as capacity building and refresher training on PSEA among staff, ensuring that the National Society integrates [PGL minimum standards](#) in all its operations, and ensuring that there is enhanced diversity and inclusiveness in National Society programmes. The IFRC support on CEA will also include but is not limited to core areas such as advocating

with the National Society leadership for integrating CEA across operations (into annual plans, policies, and budgets), increasing organisational support on five key strategic changes using CEA in programming, and development of CEA policy and strategy, among others.

The **British Red Cross** supports the Nigerian Red Cross on community engagement and accountability issues.

## ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Nigerian Red Cross Society is committed to pursuing institutional strengthening and carried out the self-assessment part of the [Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification](#) (OCAC) process in 2012. The self-assessment is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies as a whole in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities.

The Nigerian Red Cross Society's [Strategic Plan 2021-2025](#) identifies the following overarching organizational priorities, with planned action further detailed in the sections below:

- **National Society development:** Strengthen institutional structures, systems and capacity to deliver timely, relevant, quality and sustainable humanitarian services to vulnerable people
- **Resource mobilization and management:** Establish a sustainable source of un-earmarked financing to support the National Society's core costs and some programmes,

and to enable the Nigerian Red Cross Society to contribute effectively to other National Societies in Africa

- **Gender and youth volunteer development:** Strengthen engagement and retention of youth and volunteers for sustainable humanitarian services, keeping a gender consideration
- **Financial development:** Work towards financial sustainability through the efficient management of financial resources
- **Digital transformation:** Strengthen the National Society's programme and systems development, delivery and decision making through digital transformation
- **Programme monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning:** Strengthen effective and efficient project cycle management to generate quality results and evidence-based information from programmes and projects



12 March 2024, Nigerian Red Cross volunteer conducting community awareness on Diphtheria Outbreak (Source: IFRC)



## Strategic and operational coordination

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### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Nigerian Red Cross Society seeks to conclude agreements for programmatic cooperation with key federal and state government ministries, such as health, humanitarian affairs, environment, and agriculture. It aims to systematically map interagency coordinating structures, such as technical working groups, development country teams, humanitarian country teams, and ensure membership and participation in all relevant structures. The National Society also aims to conduct mapping and engage key institutions jointly and individually in the donor community to familiarize them with the strategic advantage of the National Society in programme implementation through its large network of community-based volunteers.

With a view to mobilise sustainable resources, the Nigerian Red Cross Society seeks to engage with the Federal Ministry

of Finance, Budget and National Planning and the National Assembly to provide line-budget item for the National Society as an organization established in Nigeria through an Act of Parliament. It also seeks to partner with high-net-worth individuals and private sector corporate organizations in manufacturing and financial services sector for donor funds.

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

**The IFRC** will support the Nigerian Red Cross to maintain its crucial engagements with public authorities, ensuring continued collaboration and reinforcing its role as the leading actor in humanitarian service delivery in the country. The IFRC will support the National Society in establishing a sustainable source of un-earmarked financing, and to enable the Nigerian Red Cross Society to contribute effectively to other National Societies in Africa.



## National Society development

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### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Work on a review of the Nigerian Red Cross Society Act 1960 through engagement and advocacy with the National Assembly, Federal Ministry of Justice, and other stakeholders
- Conduct training on leadership and good governance (governance and management induction and orientation) in nine branches
- Conduct branch capacity assessment ([BOCA](#)) and develop individual branch development plans
- Establish youth-led and National Society-owned governance structures and encourage women representation
- Promote youth-led community projects and initiatives that address local needs and strengthen the National Society's network
- Expand youth engagement and opportunities for young people to engage in humanitarian action
- Increase volunteer recruitment and engagement

- Identify and implement a volunteer insurance mechanism
- Ensure operational communication in times of insecurity by revitalizing radio operations

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

**The IFRC** will continue to provide the National Society both financial and technical support in order to achieve its objectives which include improving the sustainability of the National Society's services, strengthening its role, strengthening and enhancing network of branches, improving financial sustainability, and empowering the National Society to lead its own development with coordinated support from partners, among various other objectives. In order to achieve this, the IFRC will provide capacity building training, technical guidance in relevant domains, targeted assistance wherever required, and facilitate access of the Nigerian Red Cross Society to IFRC and Movement pool funds dedicated to National Society development.

The **British Red Cross** and the **Norwegian Red Cross** provide support with National Society development.



## Humanitarian diplomacy

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The National Society aims to plan and implement humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy programmes for key ministries, departments, and agencies of Government at the federal and state level to influence stakeholders and gatekeepers to scale up support for the National Society's initiatives and priorities. It also works to increase its profile within Nigeria by working with media partners.

As a leading actor in humanitarian service delivery in the country, the Nigerian Red Cross Society is tasked with engaging a large and diverse population across urban and remote settings. A key humanitarian advocacy theme for the National Society is maintaining access to the most vulnerable populations in the face of the precarious regional security situation.

Other priority themes include:

- leveraging its auxiliary health role to convene government and other relevant stakeholders to advocate for improvements to health, WASH and public health policies
- promoting knowledge of the risk, adaptation, and mitigation of climate change among communities, governments, and public institutions
- raising awareness of the risks and needs related to migration and sharing information about legal pathways
- raising awareness of disaster risk management legal frameworks and protocols among government ministries, departments and agencies for support to the adaptation of national disaster law

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society's efforts by providing technical and financial support to ensure the National Society's humanitarian diplomacy activities are well-resourced and aligned with global best practices. Through this support, the IFRC will collaborate with the National Society to promote their work, enhance main stakeholders trust in the National Society, that the National Society takes strategic and evidence-based approach to humanitarian diplomacy, and that the National Society is able to influence key decisions by public authorities.



## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Nigerian Red Cross Society is committed to ensuring quality programme delivery to its beneficiaries, upholding the core principles of transparency, honesty, humility and integrity. To ensure value for money for donors, the National Society ensures services are not just effectively and efficiently delivered but are also sustainable and targeted towards the most vulnerable people. The National Society's multi-year high level objectives include to:

- Streamline budget processes
- Increase financial control processes, including introducing e-signatures to streamline approval
- Regularly communicate clear reporting mechanisms for staff to report integrity concerns or cases
- Conduct refresher training for staff members to build awareness of potential integrity risks and equip them with the knowledge to prevent and mitigate such risks
- Increase capacity in planning, monitoring, accountability, and learning
- Strengthen the headquarters' capacities around procurement and logistics
- Improve the fleet management system for both branches and headquarters
- Increase virtual services offered through call centres and broadband equipment
- Strengthen digitalization through investment in information and communication technology infrastructure, including buying equipment, solar panels for uninterrupted power supplies and licensing for cloud-based architecture



### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to provide financial and technical support consisting of regular review and update of organizational policies and procedures, and foster a culture of accountability and ethical behaviour through clear communication strategies. It will support the National Society to complete external audits

annually, respond to audit concerns by improving processes as best as it can to align with international standards and implement audit recommendations. The IFRC will also assist the National Society in its push towards digitisation initiatives.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** and **British Red Cross** provide support on strengthening the Nigerian Red Cross' financial and procurement systems.

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## THE IFRC NETWORK

### The IFRC

The IFRC has an established delegation in Abuja, Nigeria, and works closely with the Nigerian Red Cross Society, supporting it with strategic and operational coordination, National Society development and humanitarian diplomacy, and reinforcing the National Society's auxiliary role in Nigeria. Operationally, the IFRC's support to the Nigerian Red Cross is focused on the parts of the country most exposed to natural hazards. In recent

years, the Nigerian Red Cross Society has been supported by a number of IFRC Emergency Appeals and Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) operations relating to food insecurity, election preparedness, flooding, including anticipatory action, and disease outbreaks, including through the IFRC COVID-19 Global Emergency Appeal. The IFRC also provides the National Society with technical support on a broad range of services.

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### IFRC membership coordination

The IFRC coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context and needs; agreeing common priorities; co-developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance, and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, of links with development assistance, and of efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The Nigerian Red Cross is part of the four IFRC Pan-African initiatives focusing on tree planting and care, zero hunger, Red ready, and National Society development. These initiatives are reflected under the relevant sections of this plan.

A number of National Societies provide support through the IFRC, including through the IFRC emergency appeals with surge capacity deployments and financial contributions. Several participating National Societies have longer-term partnerships with the Nigerian Red Cross Society:







The **British Red Cross** is present in Nigeria. It supports with National Society development, disaster preparedness and disaster response. It also contributed funding support to the Hunger Crisis Appeal.

The **Italian Red Cross** supports the Nigerian Red Cross on migration and youth inclusion.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** is present in Nigeria. It provides support on strengthening the Nigerian Red Cross' financial and procurement systems, as well as in the areas of health and wellbeing.



## Participating National Society Support

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
British Red Cross	650,000						
Italian Red Cross	70,000						
Norwegian Red Cross	960,000						

Total Funding requirement

**1.7M**

## Movement coordination

The Nigerian Red Cross ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

In Nigeria, the [ICRC](#) helps people affected by armed conflict and violence, particularly in the North-East. It promotes international humanitarian law and other rules that protect people during armed violence and it supports the emergency-response work of the Nigerian Red Cross Society.

## Coordination with other actors

In line with its auxiliary role, the Nigerian Red Cross is part of the country's emergencies coordination platforms. The National Emergency Management Agency, an agency of the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development, leads national level coordination, while State Emergency Management Agencies coordinate at the state level. The Nigerian Red Cross also works closely with the Nigeria Meteorological Agency, Nigeria Hydrological Services Agency, Federal Fire Service, Federal Road Safety Commission, Nigeria Security Civil Defence Corps, Nigeria Police Force, National Orientation Agencies, Nigerian

Army, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Health, and States Ambulance Services.

The IFRC and the Nigerian Red Cross Society are observers of the Humanitarian Country Team and have membership of the Inter-Cluster Coordination Team. They are also members of the relevant inter-agency standing committee clusters and inter-agency working group meetings and forums, including the Food Security Cluster. Other members of the cluster and working groups include NGOs, UN agencies and public authorities.



## The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [IFRC Global Plan and Country Plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Donor response](#) on IFRC website
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) data
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

This plan reflects the priorities of the Nigerian Red Cross, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2024 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC Strategy 2030, representing the collective ambitions of IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

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