



# NIGERIA

## 2025 IFRC network country plan



Funding Requirement **CHF 24.4M**

11 December 2024

### In support of the Nigerian Red Cross Society



**37**

National Society  
branches



**774**

National Society  
local units



**500**

National Society  
staff



**800,000**

National Society  
volunteers

### People to be reached



**400,000**

Ongoing  
emergency  
operations



**150,000**

Climate and  
environment



**2.8M**

Disasters  
and crises



**640,000**

Health and  
wellbeing



**40,000**

Migration and  
displacement



**40,000**

Values, power  
and inclusion

### IFRC network multi-year focus

#### Emergency response

- Disease outbreak
- Floods

#### 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 links

INFORM Severity rating

**High**

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index **Very high**

Human Development Index rank

**161**

World Bank Population figure

**223.8M**

World Bank Population below poverty line **40.1%**

# Funding requirements

2025

Total 24.4M CHF

Through Host National Society

8.3M CHF

Through Participating National Societies

1.4M CHF

Through the IFRC

14.7M CHF

## HNS Breakdown

Ongoing emergency operations

6M CHF

Longer term needs

325,000 CHF

Climate & environment

468,000 CHF

Disasters & crises

635,000 CHF

Health & wellbeing

880,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

## IFRC Breakdown

Ongoing emergency operations

4.7M CHF

Longer term needs

1M CHF

Climate & environment

1.3M CHF

Disasters & crises

3.2M CHF

Health & wellbeing

729,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

1.9M CHF

Values, power & inclusion

1.6M CHF

Enabling local actors

# Participating National Societies

American Red Cross\*

British Red Cross

Canadian Red Cross\*

Italian Red Cross

Japanese Red Cross Society\*

Norwegian Red Cross

Red Cross of Monaco\*

The Netherlands Red Cross\*

Saudi Red Crescent Authority

Turkish Red Crescent Society

\*National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in the first half of 2024

# IFRC Appeal codes

Nigeria Floods Emergency Appeal:

MDRNG041

African Regional Mpox Epidemic Emergency Appeal:

MDRS1003\*

Longer-term needs:

MAANG002

*\*Due to the evolving situation and the regional scope of the appeal, country-specific funding requirements and target reach are not yet reflected on the cover page*

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

## Participating National Societies bilateral support for 2025

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
American Red Cross				●			
British Red Cross	750,000	●	●				●
Italian Red Cross	65,000				●		
Norwegian Red Cross	560,000		●	●			●

Total Funding requirement **CHF 1.4M**

## Hazards



Floods



Food insecurity



Disease outbreak



Drought



Violence



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

# NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Nigerian Red Cross Society** was established 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 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

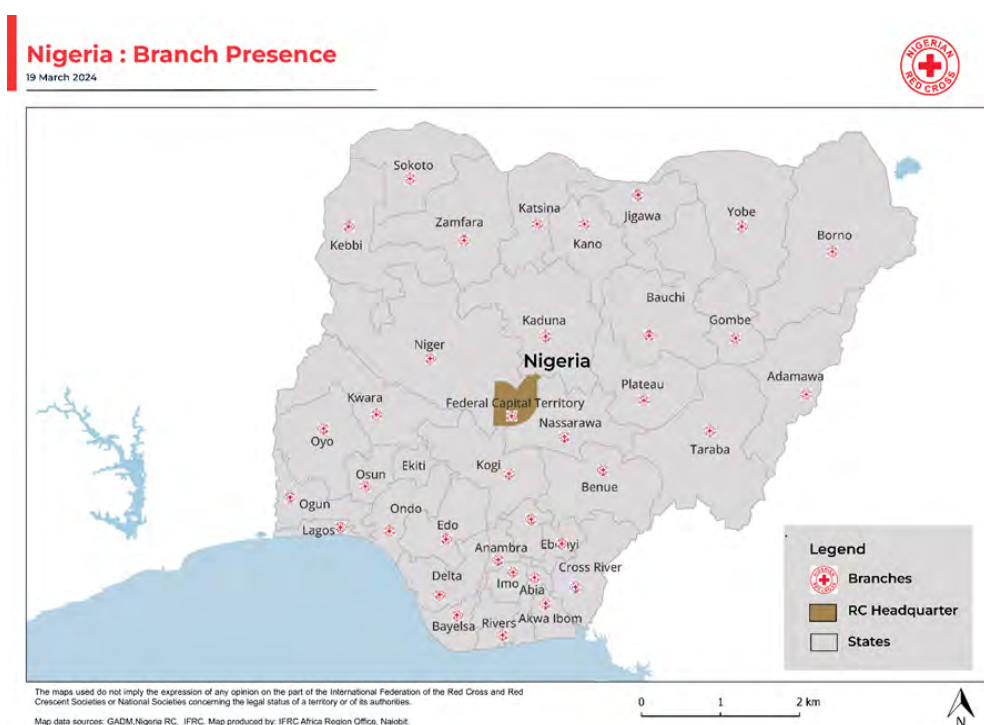
strengthen its preparedness capacity at headquarters and branch level to ensure timely planning, effective coordination, and response to emergencies.

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.

In 2023, the Nigerian Red Cross Society reached almost 12.3 million people with disaster response and early recovery.



*The map does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the IFRC or the National Society concerning the legal status of a territory or its authorities*

## 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 223 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 2025, 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 161 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](#).

### 1. Africa – Regional Mpox Epidemic

Emergency Operation	<a href="#">Africa – Regional Mpox Epidemic</a>
Appeal number	MDRS1003
People affected	People affected/at risk: 300 million people
People to be assisted	30 million people
Duration	20 August 2024 to 30 June 2025
Funding requirement	Total IFRC funding requirement through the Appeal: CHF 30 million Total Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 40 million
Link to Emergency Appeal	<a href="#">Africa – Regional Mpox Epidemic</a>
Link to Operational Strategy	<a href="#">Operational Strategy</a>
Link to Operational update	<a href="#">Operational Update No. 1</a>



In 2024, a concerning surge in Mpox cases and deaths has been reported across 12 African countries, with over 17,000 cases and 500 deaths. While the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) remains the epicentre, accounting for 92 per cent of cases, cross-border transmission has extended to Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and Kenya. Outbreaks have also been observed in other endemic countries such as Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire and Central African Republic. The Nigerian Red Cross Society is actively involved in preparedness and response efforts in Nigeria, with support from the IFRC and other National Societies. The IFRC is mobilizing its vast network across Africa to provide critical interventions, including community-based surveillance, risk communication, vaccination efforts and psychosocial support to curb the spread of the virus.

### Short description of the National Society's Planned Operations

The regional Mpox emergency appeal aims to assist National Societies in preparing for and responding to the Mpox epidemic. The strategy includes scaling up Health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, community engagement and accountability (CEA), and addressing socio-economic impacts. The operation will be guided by a risk-based approach and regional coordination, prioritizing preparedness, readiness, and response. The Nigerian Red Cross Society will receive support to develop country-specific response plan, enhance community-based advocacy and mitigate the spread of the virus, particularly in areas with imported cases or established transmission. The operation will also target vulnerable populations, including marginalized and immunocompromised groups, with a focus on protection, gender and inclusion. The highlights of the assistance are:

#### Integrated assistance

Affected people and families are provided with a safety net scheme, including multipurpose cash to meet immediate needs and cover basic necessities while recovering from Mpox infections. Affected people who have lost their livelihoods due to Mpox are aided in reintegrating into the labor market through skills enhancement and diversification.

#### Health and care, including water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

Affected people are provided with community-based surveillance to detect and actively find suspected Mpox cases, feeding into existing surveillance systems. Clinical care pathways for screening, triage, isolation, testing and assessment are identified through national plans and guidelines, ensuring

awareness among clinical facilities. Communities are engaged on Mpox transmission, symptoms and preventive actions. Health services ensure individuals with Mpox symptoms seek care, with support for isolation and referral. Vaccination efforts are supported through community engagement. WASH facilities are improved in health centres, with ongoing hygiene promotion to reduce transmission.

Cross-cutting approaches: the operational strategy integrates **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. Activities includes the provision of dignity kits, and establishment of two-way feedback mechanisms. The strategy emphasizes local voice amplification, collaborative engagement, and transparent communication, extending into **long-term resilience** building through initiatives such as the IFRC Pan-Africa Zero Hunger Initiative.

The following assistance was provided by the Nigerian Red Cross Society:

The Nigerian Red Cross Society, with support from the Norwegian Red Cross, organized a national Training of Trainers session for its National Disaster Response Team. This training included members of the Ministry of Health task force and state focal persons addressing epidemic response. Conducted in collaboration with the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control, the training equipped 56 participants from implementing states with skills in community-based surveillance. The trained National Disaster Response Teams will be deployed to highly affected states to supervise community-based volunteers.

As an active member of the national task force on mpox, the Nigerian Red Cross Society committed to designing, producing, and distributing risk communication and community engagement materials for nationwide use. The society has already produced banners displayed in strategic public areas, such as airports, to raise awareness about the disease. Additional materials are being prepared for state-level campaigns and awareness activities by volunteers. Following the national adoption of validated messaging on risk communication and community engagement, the Nigerian Red Cross Society has initiated radio awareness campaigns in Plateau State. These campaigns deliver key messages about mpox, including information on prevention, symptoms, recommended actions for suspected cases, dispelling misconceptions and rumors, and promoting compassion toward affected individuals and households.

## 2. Africa – Nigeria Floods

<b>Emergency Operation</b>	<a href="#">Nigeria Floods</a>
<b>Appeal number</b>	MDRNG041
<b>Duration</b>	13 September 2024 to 31 August 2025
<b>People to be assisted</b>	400,000
<b>Funding requirement</b>	Federation-wide Funding requirements: CHF 10 million IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements: CHF 5 million
<b>Link to Emergency Appeal</b>	<a href="#">Nigeria Floods Emergency Appeal</a>

Nigeria is grappling with catastrophic flooding that has severely impacted 29 states, marking one of the worst humanitarian crises in its history. The disaster, exacerbated by the collapse of the Alau Dam in Borno State, has destroyed homes, infrastructure, and farmland, displaced 390,000 people and affected over one million individuals.

The floods have claimed 311 lives, injured over 3,174 people, and left many displaced in deplorable conditions. Farmland covering over 6,490,307 square meters (649 hectares) has been destroyed, threatening food security for millions. Health risks have escalated with contaminated water and inadequate sanitation leading to a surge in waterborne diseases such as cholera. In 2024 alone, over 7,056 suspected cholera cases have been reported, a 128 percent increase compared to the previous year.

Poor waste management, inadequate drainage systems, and climate variability have compounded the crisis, particularly in rural areas where fragile homes and infrastructure have been

washed away. Entire communities have lost access to food, shelter, and basic hygiene items, leaving them highly vulnerable.

### Short description of the National Society's Planned Operations

This Emergency Appeal covered 12 most severely affected states. This allowed the National Society to prioritize the most affected areas, acknowledging that the flood situation will continue to evolve. The states targeted in this appeal include Borno, Adamawa, Sokoto, Bauchi, Jigawa, Kebbi, Zamfara, Bayelsa, Kogi, Enugu, Imo and Lagos. The prioritisation of the intervention areas was based on the magnitude of the impact of the floods and the number of partners present in the areas, focusing on addressing the most acute service gaps.

The Nigerian Red Cross Society's planned operations under this emergency appeal include interventions such as **distribution of shelter kits and items, provision of unconditional multipurpose cash transfers, WASH interventions such as promotion of hygiene practices and distribution of kits, disaster risk reduction, PGI and CEA interventions.**

# STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



## 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 2025

- Train community members and the National Society volunteers on climate-smart risk reduction and early warning system
- Organise workshops and training to build capacity on climate change and environmental sustainability
- 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

- Develop project document, training manual and guide with climate change experts

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## Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC provides 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 includes early warning/early action, 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.



Nigerian Red Cross Society volunteers conducting RCCE, active case search and contact tracing during diphtheria outbreak. (Photo: IFRC).



## Disasters and crises

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 17 in the world and at 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.

Nigeria is also among the lower middle income nations of Africa according to [World Bank Income Group analysis](#) with high river and coastal floods, rated 7.8 on the development and deprivation index.

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.

Between July and September 2024, 29 states in the nation experienced severe flooding, exacerbated by the collapse of the Alau Dam in Borno State. The disaster caused widespread destruction of homes, infrastructure, and crops, displacing over 390,000 people and disrupting livelihoods. Many displaced individuals, including 245,500 now in IDP camps, face dire living conditions and heightened protection risks. Over 6,490,307 square metres of farmland were destroyed, raising concerns about severe humanitarian impacts. According to UNOCHA, at least one million people have been affected, with 311 lives lost and 3,174 injured as of early October 2024.

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 has shown some leaning towards disaster preparedness efforts, but this has remained theoretical rather than practical

### 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. With Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), the National Society has had several preparatory meetings and consultations. Going ahead, the Nigerian Red Cross Society will intensify its engagements with the Nigerian Government in 2025 and seek opportunities to collaborate with the MDAs to deliver services to the Nigerian communities.

The National Society will also prioritize the skill development of its staff and volunteers in preparedness and readiness, along with disaster risk reduction ([DRR](#)). It will continue to work to strengthen its relationship with disaster management stakeholders including government agencies, UN agencies, international NGOs and private partners.

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. Positioning the national society will be present and visible in the northeast interventions in Borno, Adamawa, Yobe (BAY).

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 2025

- Conduct community early warning systems to improve the knowledge of the community in anticipation of disasters
- Conduct advocacy training to enable the community to gain support for their action plan
- Procure financial service providers to provide cash and voucher assistance to respond effectively to affected populations
- Focus on food security and livelihood through the provision of cash grant to small and medium business and through village savings and loans association (VSLA)
- Train national disaster response teams in emergency shelter construction
- Establish emergency operation centre
- 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
- 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
- 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

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

The IFRC's enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA) empowers communities to identify and understand their risks, vulnerabilities, and capacities, enabling them to take informed, locally-driven action to reduce disaster impacts – set out in risk-informed community action plans. The IFRC also supports the development of eVCA training with volunteers on climate-related impact.

IFRC funding mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeals are drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises. In 2024, the IFRC provided DREF allocations for two emergencies in Nigeria. The two DREF allocations have been described below:

IFRC-DREF – Nigeria Lassa Fever Outbreak: the DREF allocation of CHF 362,952 in April 2023 supported the Nigerian Red Cross Society to assist 1.3 million people affected by lassa outbreak in the areas of Benue, Cross River, Delta, Ebonyi, Kaduna and Plateau. The National Society supported the targeted people over a four-month period with assistance such as the sensitization of community members, clean-up sessions, training on PPE, PGI and CEA, among others.

IFRC-DREF – Severe Acute Malnutrition: the DREF allocation of CHF 413,665 in July 2024 supported the Nigerian Red Cross Society to assist 160,000 people affected by the prevalence of severe malnutrition crisis in the areas of Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe. The National Society supported the targeted people over a six-month period with assistance such as multipurpose cash transfers, nutrition assessments, routine immunization services, water, sanitation and hygiene services, PGI, among others.

**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 percent of its 30,000 primary healthcare 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 facilities cannot provide primary healthcare services. Lack of investment in healthcare 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—far short of the global benchmark of 1.5 doctors per 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.

The maternal and newborn mortality and morbidity in Nigeria is among the highest globally. Maternal mortality stands at 576 deaths per 100,000 live births (NDHS 2018), and infant and under-five mortality rates are 69 and 128 per 1,000 live births, respectively. Undernutrition contributes to 45 percent of under-five deaths globally and mirrors Nigeria's situation. The country bears 10 percent of the global burden of maternal deaths and severe acute malnutrition, with 110 Nigerian women dying daily—most in the northern regions, where health indices are poorer. Progress toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for maternal and child health has been slow, with a 30 percent reduction in under-five mortality between 2000 and 2020 (from 184 to 128 deaths per 1,000 live births). However, underweight prevalence increased from 23 percent in 2018 to 26 percent in 2020, especially in northern Nigeria.

Micronutrient deficiencies—particularly of vitamin A, zinc, iron, folic acid, and iodine—are pervasive throughout the country. Poor infant and young child feeding practices, lack of access to healthcare, inadequate water and sanitation, and high poverty levels are the leading causes of malnutrition. Over 5.9 million children require immediate nutrition services, with the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate rising from 11 percent in 2019 to 19 percent in 2023.

According to the Nigerian Federal Ministry of Health, communicable diseases account for 66 percent of the total burden of morbidity. Acute respiratory infections, measles, diarrhoea, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, and neglected tropical diseases (such as filariasis, onchocerciasis, trachoma, schistosomiasis, and leprosy) remain prevalent, as does malaria, with 165 million people at risk. Nigeria has one of the highest tuberculosis burdens globally (219 per 100,000 people), while UNAIDS estimates that 1.9 million Nigerians live with HIV, with women aged 15–49 years twice as likely as men to be affected.

Frequent outbreaks of infectious diseases such as Lassa fever, yellow fever, guinea worm, meningitis, monkeypox, COVID-19, Ebola virus, and diphtheria continue to strain Nigeria's healthcare system. Cholera is endemic and seasonal, exacerbated by poor sanitation, open defecation, and lack of clean water, particularly in high-rainfall areas prone to flooding.

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

The Nigerian Red Cross Society is engaged in the Resilient and Empowered African Community Health (REACH) initiative, a five years initiative part of the overall partnership between IFRC and the Africa CDC, with the ambition of strengthening the number, capacity, training, and supervision of the community health workforce, as well as health systems, across the continent. The overall target is to scale up two million community health workers across the African Continent, with each community health worker supporting an estimated 250 people (50 – 100 households).

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 Society 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 2025

- Implement the community health workforce (REACH initiative)
- Provide support in the formulation of the National Strategic Health Development Plan
- 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
- Provide counselling and psychosocial support to school children in IDPs and refugee camps
- 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

## Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** supports the National Society in enhancing its capacity in providing timely and effective healthcare services to the most vulnerable population. The areas of IFRC support consists 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 includes 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** also provide support to the National Society in its health and WASH-related initiatives and interventions.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** supports the National Society through the community health workforce project under the REACH initiative.



## Migration and displacement

Nigeria continues to experience significant and mixed migration flows as a country of origin, transit, and destination. Some of the factors identified for 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. Migrants often aim to secure job opportunities, higher wages, better healthcare, and quality education for their children in destination countries. Some also hope to reunite with family and friends already residing in Europe.

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 percent 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 the northeast 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-meter 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. Drivers of migration in Nigeria have been identified as spiraling inflation, weak infrastructure, youth unemployment, natural disasters



catalysed by climate change, insurgency and insecurity, community crisis and fragility, and social, peer, family, and spousal pressures. On the demand side, factors include the need for cheap labour, commercial sex, trafficking, and smuggling.

Persons subsumed in migration flows, especially those who are separated from their caregivers, are vulnerable to abuse and exploitation, particularly from traffickers. Vulnerable migrants may include unaccompanied children, separated children, persons with disabilities, persons with special needs, victims of trafficking, and older persons who, because of their condition, cannot make decisions for themselves.

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 Persons (NCFRMI) to oversee issues related to migration. The NCFRMI is empowered by law with responsibility to manage migration and displacement.

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

The Nigerian Red Cross Society is part of the IFRC's 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. The programme aims to support 4.7 million people annually across the world who are either on the move or living in host communities. It will do so through three operational pillars: (1) improving access to assistance and protection, including through humanitarian service points; (2) 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 2025

- 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 consists of technical and financial support to strengthen its migration initiatives and enhance its engagement with national migration stakeholders to bolster the fight against trafficking of people and reduce irregular migration.

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

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The ICRC provides support to the Nigerian Red Cross Society in restoring family links (RFL).



## 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.

In line with IFRC Strategy 2030, 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 2025

- Establish linkages between SEA reporting mechanisms and feedback mechanisms as part of regular programmes
- Promote RCRC fundamental principles, safeguarding policies and code of conduct among staff and volunteers
- 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

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC support to the Nigerian Red Cross Society consists of components such as capacity building and refresher training on PSEA among staff, ensuring that the National Society integrates [PGI minimum standards](#) in all its operations, and enhancing diversity and inclusiveness in National Society programmes.

The IFRC support on CEA also includes 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 IFRC will provide 2-year funding (2024-2026) to 100,000 boys and girls in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe states to children affected by armed conflict and disasters by providing education and protection services to the displaced children.

The Italian Red Cross supports the Nigerian Red Cross Society on youth inclusion.

## 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



### Strategic and operational coordination

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

- Systematically map interagency coordinating structures, such as technical working groups, development country teams, humanitarian country teams, and ensure membership participation in all relevant structures
- Conduct mapping and engage key institutions jointly and individually in the donor community

- Engage with the Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning and the National Assembly with a view to mobilize sustainable resources
- Enhance partnerships with individuals and private corporate organizations

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Nigerian Red Cross Society 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 also supports 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

### 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
- Promote gender equality and ensure that marginalized and vulnerable groups are empowered to take on leadership roles in the National Society's programmes

- Focus on developing diversified funding streams, including public-private partnerships, corporate sponsorships, and revenue-generating activities
- Reinforce statutory, legal, and policy base, which is crucial for maintaining status as an auxiliary to the government
- Focus on enhancing internal capacities across various critical functions, including legal, human resources, communications, logistics, procurement, and finance

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC's support to the Nigerian Red Cross Society focuses on enhancing institutional capacity, resource mobilization, and operational efficiency. This includes guiding the National Society in applying for key development funds such as the IFRC Capacity Building Fund ([CBF](#)), IFRC National Society Investment Alliance ([NSIA](#)), and Empress Shoken Fund (ESF), while strengthening governance, leadership, and management through the use of the network's assessment tools.

The IFRC will provide technical assistance to improve the National Society's financial sustainability, statutory frameworks, and auxiliary role, as well as boost legal, human resources, logistics, and communication capacities. This support ensures the National Society is better equipped for scaling up emergency responses and long-term program sustainability.



## Humanitarian diplomacy

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

- Plan and implement humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy programmes for key ministries, departments, and agencies of Government at the federal and state level
- Increase the profile of the Nigerian Red Cross Society in the country by working with media partners to highlight the National Society's interventions
- Leverage auxiliary health role of the National Society to convene government and other stakeholders to advocate for improvements to health, WASH and public health policies

- Raise awareness of disaster risk management legal frameworks and protocols among government ministries, departments and agencies for the adaptation of national disaster law

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports 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 collaborates 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 it is able to influence key decisions by public authorities.



## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

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

- Recognize the importance of technology in modern humanitarian action, the National Society will advance its digital transformation to improve decision-making and streamline operations
- 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 continues 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 supports 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 also assists the National Society in its push towards digitisation initiatives.

The Norwegian Red Cross provides support on strengthening the Nigerian Red Cross' financial and procurement systems.

## 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 Society 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.

In 2024, the IFRC supported the National Society with [two new DREF operations](#).



## IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging, and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The Nigerian Red Cross Society 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 the only participating National Society 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 **German Red Cross** and **Swedish Red Cross** provide support with National Society development and health activities.

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

The **Norwegian Red Cross** which is physically present in Nigeria provides support on strengthening the Nigerian Red Cross Society's financial and procurement systems, as well as in the areas of health, disaster preparedness and disaster response.

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## Movement coordination

The Nigerian Red Cross Society 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.



Nigerian Red Cross Society supporting communities with vaccination during the diphtheria outbreak. (Photo: IFRC).

## Coordination with other actors

In line with its auxiliary role, the Nigerian Red Cross Society 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 Society 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 16 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.

### About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2025 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the 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.

### Explanatory note on funding requirements

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities
- Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
- IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- Figures for the years beyond 2025 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-estimation of the efforts led by all
- Reporting bias: the data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain

### Additional information

- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Anticipatory and Response pillars](#)
- [Evaluations and research databank](#)
- [Donor response reports](#)

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