



NIGERIA

2025 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



29 June 2026

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 REACHED

Emergency Operations



9,155,749

Climate and environment



100

Disasters and crises



3,368,303

Health and wellbeing



3,952,143

Migration and displacement



9,109

Values, power and inclusion



13,841

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Nigerian Red Cross Society			
Overview		Funding Sources	
Funding	Not reported	IFRC Secretariat	Not reported
Expenditure	Not reported	Participating National Societies	Not reported
		HNS other funding sources	Not reported
IFRC network			
Country	Funding Requirement		27.6M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding Requirement	9.7M
		Funding	8.4M
		Expenditure	4.4M
Emergency Operations	Funding Requirement		7.3M
		Funding	4.7M
		Expenditure	3.3M
Participating National Societies	Funding Requirement		2.3M
		Funding	1.8M
		Expenditure	2.5M
HNS other funding sources	Funding Requirement		8.3M
		Funding	Not reported

Appeal number **MAANG002**

*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRNG040 / Africa - Regional Mpox Epidemic Appeal

Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	9.2M
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	4.2M
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	393,000
Migration and displacement	Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes	1

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	3.4M
	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	15,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	4,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	11,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people donating blood	300
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	18,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	700,000

	Number of people reached by the National Society with training in first aid	220
	Number of people reached with immunization services	4M
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	1.6M
Migration and displacement	National Society has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
	Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes	1
	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	9,000
Values, power and inclusion	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes
	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	3,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	14,000
	Number of people whose access to education is facilitated through National Society's programming	8,000

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Accountability and agility	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes

Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
National Society development	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
British Red Cross	1.2M						
Norwegian Red Cross	560,000						
Turkish Red Crescent	10,000						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 1.8M**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

In Nigeria, [violent conflicts](#), especially in the northeast, have displaced millions, while extreme weather events continue to worsen the situation. Local markets and food systems are under severe strain, amplifying the need for immediate assistance. Large-scale attacks in the northeast and northwest regions have further destabilized the security environment, making it difficult to access affected populations. Escalating banditry and communal violence in the northwest and Middle Belt further compounded humanitarian needs and stretched community resilience.

Simultaneously, Nigeria has been hit by devastating climate-related shocks, including frequent floods and droughts. In May, the [Mokwa floods](#) caused widespread destruction in the central region, killing hundreds and displacing thousands more. These floods damaged critical infrastructure, including roads and markets, and disrupted access to essential services like healthcare and education. The floods also exacerbated public health risks, leading to an increased spread of waterborne diseases. A worsening malnutrition crisis further deepened vulnerabilities in affected communities. The combined impacts of ongoing conflict, rising insecurity, and climate shocks have created an urgent humanitarian crisis in the country. These challenges were compounded by a significant contraction in humanitarian funding, including the withdrawal of USAID support and reduced commitments from other partners, creating critical financial gaps for response efforts.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In the first half of 2025, the Nigerian Red Cross Society strengthened community resilience to climate-induced disasters through the REBUMAA initiative. It proactively supported flood-prone communities by rapidly identifying and registering vulnerable households for cash assistance. It forged partnerships with key agencies—including national and state emergency bodies, civil defence, and meteorological services—to improve [anticipatory action](#) and disaster management. By integrating direct support with multi-stakeholder coordination, the National Society enhanced preparedness and response capacity at the state level.

Disasters and crises

Between January and June 2025, the Nigerian Red Cross Society strengthened [disaster risk reduction](#) and community resilience across multiple states through coordinated preparedness and response efforts. It trained and deployed surge personnel, volunteers, and disaster response teams to improve emergency readiness, particularly for floods. The National Society conducted educational sessions on disaster risk reduction, distributed relief items and [cash assistance](#), and equipped flood-prone communities with boats, safety jackets, and essential non-food items. It supported livelihoods through grants for income-generating activities and engaged communities through sensitisation and disaster risk education. By holding coordination meetings with agencies such as NEMA, SEMA, and NiMET, it improved early warning systems and resource mobilisation, ensuring more effective disaster response and recovery.

Health and wellbeing

In this reporting period, the Nigerian Red Cross Society delivered a wide range of health interventions to strengthen public health and support vulnerable communities. It responded to the Mpox outbreak by promoting hygiene, referring suspected cases, and offering [psychosocial support](#). It tackled cholera through house-to-house awareness drives, radio messaging, and the establishment of Oral Rehydration Points, while training volunteers in surveillance and psychological first aid. The National Society provided reproductive health services for women and girls, mental health care for displaced persons, and nutrition support for Cameroonian refugees. It ensured timely treatment for childhood illnesses using community-based protocols and empowered volunteers to deliver consistent care. Through integrated sensitisation campaigns and emergency preparedness efforts, including hygiene kit distribution and sanitation training, the National Society improved disease prevention and resilience in high-risk areas.

Migration and displacement

In the first half of 2025, the Nigerian Red Cross Society enhanced humanitarian access in Daura, Katsina, by establishing a Humanitarian Service Point ([HSP](#)) for vulnerable populations and people on the move. The HSP offered first aid, psychosocial support, [Restoring Family Links](#) services, referrals, food and non-food items, phone charging, and free Wi-Fi—regardless of migratory status. The National Society complemented service delivery with radio awareness campaigns to inform the public and promote inclusion. By combining direct support with outreach, it strengthened community engagement, improved access to essential services, and reinforced trust in humanitarian response mechanisms.

Values, power and inclusion

During this reporting period, the Nigerian Red Cross Society advanced its commitment to dignity, inclusion, and accountability through targeted Protection, Gender and Inclusion ([PGI](#)) and Community Engagement and Accountability ([CEA](#)) initiatives. It trained new staff and volunteers on PGI, Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, and CEA principles. The National Society distributed dignity kits to women and conducted gender risk assessments to inform safer and more inclusive programming.

Enabling local actors

Between January and June 2025, the Nigerian Red Cross Society undertook strategic initiatives to strengthen its governance, operational systems and volunteer management. It elected branch governance members, recruited and trained new staff, and rolled out the [Y-Adapt](#) framework to build climate resilience. The National Society enhanced volunteer protection through a health insurance scheme and supported bereaved families. It conducted assessments across divisions, held technical working group meetings, and improved internal coordination to support informed decision-making. These efforts reinforced institutional effectiveness and improved readiness to respond to humanitarian challenges.

Simultaneously, the National Society advanced its communication, partnerships, and financial systems. It published newsletters, success stories, and multimedia content to boost visibility and attract collaboration. It created a partnership matrix to standardise advocacy and showcase its impact. The finance department secured tax clearance, trained staff on QuickBooks and ICRC-aligned processes, and transitioned to the Odoo ERP system for integrated reporting. It maintained audit readiness, improved inventory management, and upheld internal accountability. ICT upgrades, including cloud-based tools and digital assessment platforms, further enhanced operational agility and service delivery.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

Several changes were made to the implementation of the Unified Plan due to shifts in the operational and funding landscape:

Withdrawal of USAID Funding: The sudden pulling out of USAID funding created a major financial gap for ongoing humanitarian interventions. This reduced the scale of planned activities in certain sectors, particularly those focusing on health system strengthening, community engagement, and resilience programming. As a result, the National Society adjusted its implementation plan to prioritize life-saving activities while seeking to mobilize additional local and international support.

Reduced Funding from UN OCHA and WFP: Decreased financial commitments from UN OCHA and WFP compared to initial projections limited the scope of food security, nutrition, and multipurpose cash interventions. This compelled the National Society to scale down the number of targeted beneficiaries and reallocate available resources to the most vulnerable groups, ensuring that critical needs were still addressed despite funding shortfalls.

Operational Constraints: The implementation of the Unified Plan faced practical and logistical challenges, including insecurity in conflict-affected areas, high inflation impacting procurement and delivery of relief items, and limited technical and human resource capacity in some branches. These constraints delayed implementation timelines and, in some cases, forced adjustments in activity design to match available resources.

Programme Adaptations: In response to the above constraints, the Nigerian Red Cross Society is improving programme design by strengthening local partnerships, intensifying resource mobilization at domestic and regional levels, and integrating more cost-efficient approaches into ongoing interventions. Programmatic adjustments also include refining

indicators to focus on measurable outcomes despite reduced funding, scaling up volunteer engagement to bridge human resource gaps, and embedding resilience-focused activities to enhance long-term impact.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

1.

Emergency Appeal Name	Africa – Regional Mpox Epidemic
Emergency Appeal number	MDRS1003
People affected	300 million
Duration	20 August 2024 to 30 June 2025
Funding requirements	Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 40 million IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: CHF 30 million
Link to Revised Emergency Appeal	Africa – Regional Mpox Epidemic
Link to Latest Operational Strategy	Operational strategy
Latest Operations Update	Operational Update No.1

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 emergency operational strategy

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 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.

The National 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.

Emergency Appeal Name	Nigeria Floods
Emergency Appeal number	MDRNG041
People to be assisted	400,000
Duration	13 September 2024 to 31 August 2025
Funding requirements	Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 10 million IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: CHF 5 million
Link to Revised Emergency Appeal	Nigeria Floods Emergency Appeal
Link to Latest Operational Strategy	Operational strategy
Latest Operations Update	Operational Update No.2

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 emergency operational strategy

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.

3.

Emergency Appeal Name	Africa – Acute Malnutrition
Emergency Appeal number	MDRNG042
People to be assisted	1 million (10.7 million affected)
Duration	26 May 2025 to 25 May 2026
Funding requirements	Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 5 million IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: CHF 2.5 million
Link to Revised Emergency Appeal	Acute Malnutrition Emergency Appeal
Link to Latest Operational Strategy	Operational strategy
Latest Operations Update	Operational Update No.3

The World Food Programme (WFP) warns that approximately 5.4 million children and nearly 800,000 pregnant and lactating women are at risk of acute malnutrition or wasting in Nigeria’s six most affected states. Among them, an estimated 1.8 million children could face severe acute malnutrition, requiring urgent, life-saving nutritional treatment. The number of acutely malnourished children in need of treatment has increased by 23 per cent, while cases of severe acute malnutrition have risen by 69 per cent compared to the last IPC Acute Malnutrition (IPC AMN) analysis in 2023. In addition, there is a 35 per cent rise in acutely malnourished pregnant and lactating women requiring treatment.

The worsening nutrition crisis in Northeast Nigeria is primarily driven by poor food consumption patterns, particularly among children aged six to 23 months. Only 12.6 to 49.3 per cent of these children receive the minimum dietary diversity, while just 7.1 to 26.6 per cent attain the minimum acceptable diet. Additionally, only 44.7 to 62.8 per cent meet the minimum meal frequency. High rates of childhood illnesses, such as malaria/fever and acute watery diarrhoea, are significant contributors to rising malnutrition in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe states. Inadequate infant and young child feeding practices, especially low rates of exclusive breastfeeding, also increase the risk.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

This Emergency Appeal targets one million people across approximately 170,000 households affected by or at risk of malnutrition in the northern states of Adamawa, Benue, Borno, Katsina, Niger, Sokoto, Taraba, Yobe, and Zamfara, with the Nigerian Red Cross Society contributing to inter-agency assessment efforts. A comprehensive needs assessment will be conducted across these states to gather context-specific data, ensuring a responsive, community-driven intervention tailored to the most urgent. Priority interventions will be given to the following areas:

The Nigerian Red Cross Society has focused on impactful community-based health and WASH interventions, including integrated assessments to understand malnutrition causes, volunteer training in screening, IYCF, and hygiene promotion, and CMAM efforts such as referral mapping, early screening, and therapeutic feeding. Nutrition education is being expanded through mother’s and papas’ clubs, hygiene demonstrations, and advocacy for integrating nutrition into primary healthcare. Protection and inclusion measures ensure safe, dignified access to services, with risk assessments, PSEA training, child protection integration, and survivor-centred referrals. Community engagement is prioritised through inclusive outreach, participatory planning, leader training, and culturally appropriate feedback mechanisms.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Nigerian Red Cross Society, through the Resilience Building through Multi-Stakeholder Engagement in Anticipatory Action for Climate-Induced Disasters (REBUMAA) initiative, implemented targeted interventions to strengthen community resilience and preparedness for climate-related hazards. The initiative focused on proactive measures to reduce the impact of potential disasters by combining rapid assistance for vulnerable populations with strategic engagement of key stakeholders at the state level.

Through this programme, the National Society aimed to ensure timely support for communities at risk of floods and other climate-induced events, while fostering collaboration with government agencies and partners to improve anticipatory action and disaster management practices. By integrating direct beneficiary support with multi-stakeholder coordination, the initiative contributed to enhanced preparedness, more efficient disaster response, and strengthened community resilience across targeted areas.

Some of the achievements of the National Society includes rapid identification and registration of beneficiaries for cash support, conducting stakeholder engagement where the National Society established partnerships with National Emergency Management Agency, State Emergency Management Agency, Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps, and Nigerian Meteorological Agency to strengthen flood disaster management at the state level.

The Nigerian Red Cross Society also integrated anticipatory action with multi-stakeholder collaboration and overall preparedness and resilience at the state level were strengthened. The integration of anticipatory action with multi-stakeholder collaboration ensured state-level preparedness and readiness for climate-induced disasters.

IFRC network joint support

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 adaptation, among others.



Disasters and crises

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

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Nigerian Red Cross Society has played an important role in strengthening disaster risk reduction and enhancing community resilience across various states in Nigeria. Through a series of strategically planned interventions, the National Society has focused on building capacity, preparedness and response readiness to effectively management natural disasters, particularly floods. A key aspect of these efforts was the training and deployment of surge personnel, volunteers and disaster response teams to ensure that communities are better equipped to handle emergencies. The National Society also prioritized effective coordination with government agencies and partners to improve early warning systems and resource mobilization.

In line with its goal to improve disaster response and recovery, the Nigerian Red Cross Society has delivered a variety of critical services, from educational sessions on disaster risk reduction and flood preparedness to the distribution of

relief items and multipurpose cash assistance to vulnerable populations. The National Society trained volunteers and national disaster response teams on early warning early action and conducted disaster preparedness and response training in branches under the flood risk reduction and resilience project. More than 600 community volunteers and 30 National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members were trained, strengthening response quality and enabling faster initial needs assessments in project areas. It also reached people through community engagement, sensitization and disaster risk education. School-based DRR sessions further strengthened preparedness, helping children promote safety awareness and disaster preparedness practices within their households and communities.

The Nigerian Red Cross Society distributed essential non-food items such as blankets, mats, dignity kits and mosquito nets to beneficiaries in Bayelsa, Ondo and Niger states. The provision of essential non-food items helped vulnerable households maintain dignity, comfort and protection, thereby strengthening its resilience during emergencies. Boats, safety jackets and other critical flood-related materials were distributed to communities at risk which helped improve community safety and strengthened preparedness in flood-prone areas. It also held state-level coordination meetings with government agencies and partners, including NEMA, SEMA and NiMET to improve disaster response and resource sharing. The National Society also supported livelihoods through grants for income-generating activities, fostering long-term community resilience in disaster-prone areas.

IFRC network joint support

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.



Volunteers of the Nigerian Red Cross as part of the Mokwa floods operations are teaching students in secondary school WASH protocols as well as personal hygiene. (Photo: IFRC)



Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Nigerian Red Cross Society has implemented a wide range of programmes aimed at strengthening public health, improving disaster resilience, and providing vital services to vulnerable communities across Nigeria. From responding to the Mpox outbreak to addressing cholera and other public health emergencies, the National Society has demonstrated a robust commitment to community-based health care and disaster preparedness. Through its integrated approach, it has empowered local volunteers, facilitated extensive sensitization campaigns, and collaborated with key stakeholders to ensure timely and effective responses. The organisation's efforts have reached millions of individuals with critical health information, disease prevention messages, and emergency relief, particularly in high-risk areas. Additionally, the Nigerian Red Cross Society has provided mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)), medical treatment, and nutrition services, addressed the immediate needs of affected populations while also laying the groundwork for long-term resilience.

In response to the Mpox outbreak, it promoted hygiene practices and public awareness, referred suspected cases for treatment, and offered psychosocial support to improve emotional wellbeing and resilience. Trained volunteers applied strengthened risk communication and community engagement approaches to deliver trusted health messages, helping improve preventive behaviours and reduce stigma in affected communities. Under its community health initiatives, the National Society ensured timely care for sick children using Integrated Community Case Management protocols and trained volunteers to deliver consistent treatment for childhood illnesses. Community-based surveillance and referral systems supported early identification of suspected cases and improved timely access to care, while strengthened volunteer supervision helped improve continuity of treatment for childhood illnesses. Widespread sensitisation campaigns helped reduce the risk of disease outbreaks.

In tackling cholera, the Nigerian Red Cross Society conducted house-to-house awareness drives and broadcasted radio messages to encourage preventive behaviours. It also trained volunteers and staff in surveillance and psychological first aid and established Oral Rehydration Points to provide life-saving treatment. Emergency preparedness efforts included deploying hygiene kits and training volunteers to enhance sanitation and rapid response capacity.

The Nigerian Red Cross Society supported women and girls with reproductive health services and provided mental health care to displaced persons in conflict-affected regions. For Cameroonian refugees, the National Society delivered primary health consultations, treated malnourished children, and offered supplementary feeding, ensuring continuity of care and improved wellbeing. Nutrition interventions also strengthened household resilience through caregiver support, community screening and promotion of improved feeding practices, while mental health and psychosocial support was increasingly integrated across emergency and health responses to strengthen coping capacities and wellbeing.

IFRC network joint support

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](#)), Community-based Health and First Aid ([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.



Migration and displacement

In the first half of 2025, an IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was approved for population movement in Nigeria.

Name of Operation	Nigeria displacement crisis
MDR-Code	MDRNG043
Duration	4 months (17 July 2025 to 30 November 2025)
Funding Allocation	CHF 695,477
People Targeted	15,000

The DREF allocation CHF 695,477 supported the Nigerian Red Cross Society in aiding approximately 15,000 people affected by conflicts related to clashes between violent armed groups in Nigeria. The National Society supported the affected people over a period of four months with interventions such as shelter, housing and settlements, multipurpose cash assistance, mental health and hygiene assistance, among others.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Nigerian Red Cross Society implemented strategic activities in Daura, Katsina, to enhance access to essential humanitarian services for vulnerable populations and people on the move. Central to these efforts was the establishment of a Humanitarian Service Point ([HSP](#)), designed as a neutral, safe, and accessible space offering a wide range of critical services. The HSP provided first aid, psychosocial support ([PSS](#)), Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)), referrals, food and non-food items, phone charging and free Wi-Fi.

By offering these services regardless of migratory status, the Humanitarian Service Point addressed immediate needs and fostered trust and inclusion within the community. In addition, radio awareness campaigns were carried out to ensure maximum knowledge of the HSP and its services. These campaigns reached both direct and indirect beneficiaries, ensuring that the community and general public were informed about the availability of critical support. By combining service provision with awareness- raising, the National Society strengthened humanitarian response mechanisms, improved accessibility of essential services, and created a platform for ongoing community engagement and support.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both technical and financial support to the National Society in its interventions under migration and displacement.

The ICRC provides support to the National Society under the Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)) initiative.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Nigerian Red Cross Society, in line with its humanitarian mandate, continued to deliver impactful interventions across multiple thematic areas including Protection, Gender and Inclusion ([PGI](#)) and Community Engagement and Accountability ([CEA](#)). These efforts were designed to strengthen resilience, promote dignity, and ensure accountability to affected people while addressing both immediate humanitarian needs and long-term gaps.

The Nigerian Red Cross Society conducted training on PGI, Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV), and CEA for new staff and volunteers. This was accompanied by interventions such as distribution of dignity kits for women, capacity building sessions, and the undertaking of gender risk assessments.

IFRC network joint support

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.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

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.

Movement coordination

The Nigerian Red Cross Society ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross 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.

External coordination

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.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Nigerian Red Cross Society has been actively engaged in several strategic activities aimed at improving its operational effectiveness, governance and volunteer management, while also embracing technological advancements to support its mission. The National Society focused on strengthening its internal systems and expanding its capacity to deliver services to communities in need. These initiatives were designed to ensure smooth governance, enhance volunteer development, adapt to climate change and improve the overall infrastructure needed for efficient service delivery. Key activities such as the election of branch governance members, the onboarding and training of new staff, the implementation of volunteer health insurance scheme, and the deployment of technology solutions were undertaken to enhance the National Society's ability to respond to humanitarian challenges effectively.

The National Society elected 12 governance members in two branches, ensuring compliance with its statutes. It conducted assessment across six divisions, identifying strengths and challenges in executing key activities. This was accompanied by the recruitment of new staff, induction for youth wing officials, development of volunteer capacity through strengthening of volunteer management and the rolling out of the Y-Adapt framework. Under volunteer health insurance, the National Society made payments to the families of deceased volunteers and also held meetings of technical working groups to track progress and for informed strategic decision-making.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC 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-ICRC 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.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Nigerian Red Cross Society made progress in advancing its communication, visibility and partnership efforts in the past six months. By improving the way it engages with stakeholders and communicates its successes, the National Society enhanced its image and attracted greater collaboration opportunities. Through strategic efforts such as regular publications, external media outreach and the creation of a partnership matrix, the Nigerian Red Cross Society has showcased its impact, which has led to increased requests for partnerships and collaborations. Additionally, the National Society's focused approach to producing success stories and providing multimedia support has bolstered its image and demonstrated its value.

Some of the efforts undertaken by the National Society in this reporting period included publication of regular newsletters, an increase in the publication of external content such as videos, press releases, and social media updates; increase in the production of success stories and impact stories; creation of partnership matrix where a standardized advocacy approach clearly defines the values of the National Society, and multimedia support to enhance the National Society's public image.

IFRC network joint support

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)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Nigerian Red Cross Society's finance department strengthened its financial management systems, ensuring regulatory compliance and enhancing donor confidence. A key milestone was securing tax clearance from the Federal Inland Revenue Service, which unlocked funding from major partners and demonstrated transparency at both institutional and individual levels. Finance staff across headquarters and branches received targeted training on QuickBooks and ICRC-aligned financial processes, while the transition to the Odoo ERP system marked a shift towards integrated financial reporting.

The National Society maintained audit readiness, supported ongoing external audits, and completed donor-specific project reviews. It improved inventory management through regular stock counts and streamlined project-specific financial reporting by assigning dedicated finance officers. Governance was reinforced through Risk and Audit Committee meetings, and internal accountability was upheld by investigating financial misconduct cases.

Beyond finance, the Nigerian Red Cross Society advanced its Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) efforts through post-distribution monitoring of dignity kits and lessons-learned workshops. It supported nutrition interventions and protection programming in conflict-affected states through data harmonisation and needs assessments. Monitoring and evaluation capacity was strengthened via biweekly Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) officer trainings, and data collection tools were developed for improved reporting.

Operational agility was further enhanced by upgrading internet bandwidth, deploying Office 365 tools, launching a cloud-based ERP system, and improving network infrastructure. ICT support enabled the development of digital tools for assessments and registrations, while new laptops were procured to support staff capacity.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both technical and financial assistance to the National Society in its efforts under accountability and agility.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

- **Local capacity is fundamental but requires sustained investment:** A Volunteer Capacity Development Pathway is being developed to provide progressive training, recognition and leadership opportunities for volunteers from entry to expert level, supported by mandatory annual refresher training to strengthen long-term preparedness and retention.
- **Prepositioning saves time, but logistics systems require modernization:** Procurement will lead a Warehouse Digitalization Pilot in Q1 2026, testing the use of barcode scanners and cloud-based inventory systems across two major warehouses to improve efficiency, stock visibility and response readiness.
- **Multi-stakeholder coordination works, but community ownership remains limited:** Future DRR proposals will include a mandatory Community Infrastructure Stewardship Plan, co-signed by local authorities and community leaders, to clarify roles, responsibilities and resources for maintaining early warning infrastructure.
- **Partner diversity reduces risk and increases reach:** The Partnership Matrix has been institutionalized as a mandatory annex to annual operational plans, while the Communications and Resource Mobilization department will implement quarterly engagement targets to expand partnerships with the private sector and diaspora communities.
- **Effective risk communication depends on systems, not only messaging:** A standardized digital referral toolkit, including SMS-based forms, is being developed to support consistent case tracking, referral and follow-up by health volunteers across branches, strengthening surveillance and data quality.
- **Community-based health surveillance is effective but places pressure on volunteers:** The Health Department is developing an Integrated Community Health Volunteer Model to consolidate responsibilities across iCCM, surveillance and health promotion under a clearer task structure, supported by stronger peer-support mechanisms to improve workload management.
- **Preparedness enables speed, but logistics and financing constrain action:** Building on REBUMAA's success, a Forecast-based Action (FbA) Framework is being developed for national adoption, while contingent funding arrangements are being explored to enable pre-authorized financing based on forecast triggers.
- **Strategic communications strengthen visibility but must serve multiple audiences:** A new Communication Products Guide requires major stories to be developed in two formats: one focused on human impact for public and donor visibility, and another centred on outcomes, evidence and learning for technical reporting.
- **Governance improvements have highlighted ICT gaps:** The ICT upgrade plan has been formally integrated into the National Society Development (NSD) plan, with phased investment planned for the development of an in-house beneficiary registration application to strengthen operational efficiency and data management.
- **Social enterprise generates income but remains geographically limited:** A Social Enterprise Franchise Model is being developed with standardized training, branding and financial management tools for rollout across five additional branches in 2026 as a scalable pilot.
- **System migration requires change management, not only technology:** Future software implementation will follow a Digital Transition Protocol mandating cross-departmental change management teams, phased rollouts and designated "super-users" to strengthen adoption and reduce implementation risks.

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Mothers' Clubs and Tom Brown – A Local Solution to Acute Malnutrition

In the dusty outskirts of Machina LGA, Yobe State, a group of women gathered under a neem tree to learn how to prepare "Tom Brown" - a nutritious, locally sourced complementary food made from ground millet, soybean, and groundnut. These women were members of a newly formed Mothers' Club, a cornerstone of the DREF-SAM operation targeting severe acute malnutrition.

Aisha, a 34-year-old mother of five, had lost one child to malnutrition the previous year. "I fed my children only cassava and water. I did not know that our own local ingredients could make them strong," she said. Through the Mothers' Club, Aisha learned infant and young child feeding practices, received a cash grant of NGN 50,000, and was trained to prepare Tom Brown for her youngest daughter, now thriving.

Crucially, the intervention engaged men. 90 Papas' Clubs were established with the slogan: "Healthy Mother, Healthy Child, Healthy Father, Healthy Family." Men were educated on their role in supporting maternal nutrition and accompanying children to health facilities.

The Mothers' Club model, combined with cash grants and local food solutions proved highly effective and sustainable. Post-distribution monitoring showed improved dietary diversity and increased health-seeking behaviour. The approach has been adopted by the Borno State Primary Health Care Development Agency for integration into routine nutrition services.



2

The Daura Humanitarian Service Point – A Lifeline for People on the Move

In the border town of Daura, where migration routes converge and vulnerability is often invisible, the Nigerian Red Cross Society established a Humanitarian Service Point (HSP) that has become a trusted sanctuary for people on the move. For Fatima, a 28-year-old mother of three who walked for two days from Niger Republic to escape community violence, the HSP was the first place she felt safe. "I had no food, no money, and I had lost my brother's phone number," she recounted. "The Red Cross volunteers gave me food, let me charge my phone, and helped me call my family. I was no longer invisible."

The HSP offers far more than material assistance. It provides psychosocial support, first aid, Restoring Family Links (RFL) services, free Wi-Fi, and a neutral space where migratory status does not determine access to dignity. Radio awareness campaigns ensured that communities understood the HSP as a place of safety, not surveillance.

The HSP model demonstrated that dignified, non-discriminatory assistance is possible even in politically sensitive migration corridors. It has since been cited by IFRC as a best practice for migration response in West Africa, and NRCS is exploring its replication in other border states. For the 5,687 individuals reached, the HSP restored what crisis had stolen: agency, connection, and hope.

3

From Feedback to Action – How Community Voices Reshaped Dignity Kit Distribution

In the past, dignity kits were distributed based on assumptions. NRCS learned that this was not enough.

Through the Community-Based Feedback (CBF) project, women in Benue State told volunteers that the kits, while appreciated, lacked items they truly needed - reusable sanitary pads instead of disposable ones, and a small flashlight for safety in shared latrines at night. More critically, they said distributions were held in open areas where men could watch, causing embarrassment and deterring attendance.

NRCS listened. A lessons-learned workshop was convened, bringing together field staff, PGI focal points, and community representatives. Kit contents were revised. Distribution protocols were changed: venues became private, times were set by women, and female volunteers led the process.

Post-distribution monitoring in the following cycle showed a **35% increase in satisfaction scores** and, more importantly, a measurable increase in reported usage of dignity kit items. The story is not about a perfect kit; it is about a system that listens and adapts. The CBF model has now been mainstreamed into all NRCS distribution programming, ensuring that dignity is not assumed but co-designed.

4

The River that Speaks – Community-Led Early Warning in Niger State

The May 2025 Mokwa floods arrived with terrifying speed, but for communities trained under the Italian Government-funded Flood Risk Reduction and Resilience (RRR) project, the water did not come without warning.

Alhaji Usman, a 62-year-old community elder, had been trained by NRCS volunteers to read the simple gauge markings on the riverbank. "The water reached the red line by midnight. I alerted the community head, and we began moving women and children to the high ground," he recounted. While the flood destroyed homes and farmlands, zero lives were lost in Usman's community.

The RRR project had invested in community-owned early warning infrastructure - not expensive technology, but simple, maintainable gauges and clear communication protocols. Community Disaster Management Committees, co-designed with NRCS, took ownership of monitoring and dissemination. When the flood came, they were ready.

The Mokwa response validated that community ownership, not just technical hardware, is the true early warning system. NRCS is now scaling this model to other flood-prone LGAs, advocating for government adoption of community-led monitoring. The story of Alhaji Usman - an ordinary man with a gauge and a sense of duty - has been featured in national policy dialogues on disaster preparedness.



5

The Volunteer Who Became a Teacher – Peer-Led DRR in Schools

Twenty-three-year-old Grace Emmanuel joined the NRCS as a youth volunteer in 2023. By 2025, she had become a certified trainer in Disaster Risk Reduction and a lead facilitator for the Y-Adapt climate action programme.

In Alimosho LGA, Lagos, Grace trained 45 primary school teachers on flood safety drills and established a Red Cross school club. "The children used to play in the drainage channels when it rained. They didn't know it was dangerous," Grace explained. "Now, they are the ones teaching their parents to evacuate when they hear the alarm."

The impact rippled outward. During a flash flood event in July 2025, a 10-year-old Red Cross club member insisted her family evacuate their home 20 minutes before water entered. The family survived with their lives, if not their belongings. The girl's mother later said, "My daughter learned it from her Red Cross teacher. That teacher saved us."

Grace's journey from volunteer to community educator exemplifies the NRCS National Society Development strategy. Her work reached 13,841 students and teachers, but the true outcome is a generational shift: children who are not afraid of disasters but prepared for them. Grace now mentors 15 other youth volunteers, multiplying her impact. Her story is a testament to the power of investing in young people - not as beneficiaries, but as leaders.

6

Restoring Dignity in the Aftermath of Mokwa's Floods

The floodwaters that ravaged Mokwa in May 2025 took more than homes; they took lives and a sense of security. NRCS response teams arrived to provide immediate shelter and essentials, but a Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) assessment revealed deeper wounds: women and girls feared for their safety in crowded displacement sites; children were traumatised; survivors like Abdullahi, who lost their entire family, were paralysed by grief.

The response was therefore integrated. Alongside the distribution of NFIs, 500 dignity kits were provided, and dedicated safe spaces were established for women and children. Psychosocial first aid was offered to survivors. Community watch groups, including both men and women, were formed to enhance security.

A post-distribution monitoring visit months later found a tangible decrease in anxiety among women, who cited the watch groups and safe spaces. Abdullahi was participating in a support group. The flood's trauma remained, but the integrated, dignity-focused response helped create an environment where healing could begin. This story underscores the NRCS commitment to addressing both the visible and invisible needs of those affected by disaster, upholding their dignity at their most vulnerable moment..



ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the [8+3 reporting template](#) contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



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.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought 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
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-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.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [NG_Nigeria AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRS1003](#))
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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