

NIGERIA



2024 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec

20 August 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE NIGERIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY



37
National Society branches



774
National Society local units



800,000 National Society volunteers



staff

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency Operations



16,538,258

Climate and environment



788

Disasters and crises



65,377

Health and wellbeing



7,125,204

Migration and displacement



34'

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

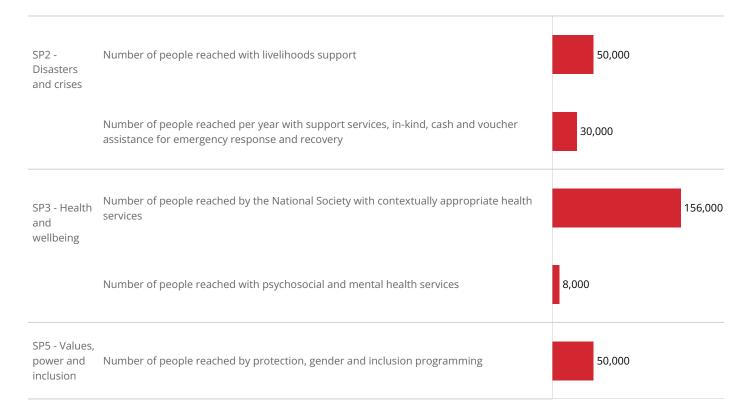


Appeal number MAANG002

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

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MGR60001 / Africa Hunger Crisis



MDRNG037/ Diphtheria Outbreak

| SP3 - Health and wellbeing | Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services | 16.41 |
|---|---|--------|
| | Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services | 16.4N |
| | Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services | 25,000 |
| | Number of people reached with immunization services | 19,000 |
| | Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid | 4,000 |
| SP5 - Values, power and inclusion | Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming | 25,000 |

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

| Climate and enviroment | Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks | 788 |
|--------------------------------|---|--------|
| | Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems | 354 |
| | Number of people reached with heatwave risk reduction, preparedness or response activities | 281 |
| | National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves) | Yes |
| | National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions | Yes |
| | 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 | 65,000 |
| Health and wellbeing | Number of people reached with immunization services | 7.1M |
| Migration and displacement | Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection | 347 |
| | Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes | 1 |
| | | |
| | National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move | Yes |
| | other information management initiatives to better assist and protect | |
| Values, power and inclusion | other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move National Society has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational | Yes |

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

| Strategic and operational coordination | Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of | 3 |
|--|--|-----|
| Coordination | Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of | 1 |
| National Society development | National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers | Yes |
| | National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies | Yes |
| | 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 |
| 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 |
| Accountability and agility | National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its | Yes |
| | National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors | Yes |
| | 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 |

IFRC NETWORK SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

| | Bilateral Support | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| National Society | Funding Reported | Climate and enviroment | Disasters and crises | Health and wellbeing | Migration and displacement | Values, power and inclusion | Enabling Functions |
| American Red Cross | | | • | • | | | |
| British Red Cross | 512,000 | | • | | | • | • |
| Canadian Red Cross Society | | | • | | | | |
| Italian Red Cross | | | | | | | |
| Japanese Red Cross Society | | | • | | | | |
| Monaco Red Cross | 10,000 | | | | | | |
| Netherlands Red Cross | | | | | | | |
| Norwegian Red Cross | 1M | | | | | | |

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

In 2024, the key events in Nigeria included insurgency in the northeast, northwest, north central and southeast Nigeria. Communal clashes, economic instability with high inflation, food insecurity, youth unemployment and health emergencies such as diphtheria and Lassa fever outbreak worsened the situation in Nigeria. Between July and September, 29 states across the nation experienced exceptionally high rainfall, compounded by the collapse of the Alau Dam in the Maidguri area of Borno state, which worsened the already dire humanitarian situation in the country.

The collapse of the dam and the high rainfall led to widespread flooding, affected infrastructure such as bridges which collapsed, closure of schools and restricted people's access to hospitals and markets. The resulting devastation caused extensive damage to homes, infrastructure, crops and shelters, critically disrupting livelihoods and displacing thousands of families. The Nigerian Red Cross Society responded to these emergencies through emergency operations which included distribution of relief items and other interventions.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2024, the Nigerian Red Cross Society advanced climate resilience and environmental sustainability through locally led, multi-sectoral initiatives across several states. It strengthened flood and drought preparedness by conducting Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (eVCA), developing Early Action Protocols and engaging communities in co-designed behaviour change plans. The National Society empowered youth through climate action projects and school-based environmental education, promoted nature-based solutions and sustainable land use, and supported land restoration efforts aligned with national goals. It also developed strategic tools such as a climate story map and a draft climate and environment strategy, laying the groundwork for inclusive, data-driven climate programming.

Disasters and crises

In this reporting period, the Nigerian Red Cross Society responded to multiple disasters and crises across Nigeria, delivering life-saving support through cash assistance, food distribution and targeted preparedness activities. It supported affected populations in Borno, Zamfara, and Jigawa through partnerships focused on education and flood readiness, while expanding hunger response efforts through a five-year Zero Hunger Food Security Plan that emphasized sustainable livelihoods and emergency relief. The National Society also enhanced its readiness capacity by training staff and disaster response teams in shelter construction, borehole installation and dignified management of human remains, using simulation exercises to build practical skills for emergency response.

Health and wellbeing

In 2024, the Nigerian Red Cross Society expanded its health interventions to address both emergency outbreaks and long-term community health needs. It implemented Lassa Fever prevention campaigns and launched a Severe Acute Malnutrition response in northern states, focusing on maternal and child health. The National Society strengthened community-based nutrition through volunteer mobilization and Mothers' Clubs, which facilitated household sensitization and referrals to health services. It also enhanced health service delivery by deploying essential tools, reinforcing supervision and establishing referral systems. Under the REACH project, the National Society trained and managed Community Health Workers in Benue and Adamawa, equipping them to deliver primary care, track community health data and support local health systems through digital tools and coordinated partnerships.

Migration and displacement

In 2024, the Nigerian Red Cross Society strengthened its support for migrants and displaced populations by establishing a fully furnished Humanitarian Service Point (HSP) in Daura, Katsina State, equipped with water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) items and dignity kits. The National Society formalized partnerships with primary and secondary healthcare centres to receive referred migrants and convened a multi-agency stakeholder meeting to enhance collaboration with national security and border agencies. It also trained volunteers to collect data for a missing migrants study, contributing to global efforts to understand and address migration-related vulnerabilities.

Values, power and inclusion

In this reporting period, the Nigerian Red Cross Society strengthened its commitment to values, power, and inclusion by empowering youth and volunteers through targeted training in community assessments, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) response and research on health and climate. It institutionalized Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) across operations, integrating tools and strategies into programme design and human resource systems. The National Society conducted PGI assessments, expanded referral centres and scaled up advocacy with government agencies and marginalized groups. It also delivered joint training and awareness campaigns on SGBV and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), while enhancing CEA through digital feedback systems, participatory research and inclusive climate programming.

Enabling local actors

In 2024, the Nigerian Red Cross Society strengthened youth and volunteer engagement through climate action initiatives, leadership development and global innovation platforms. It hosted the International Youth Camp, empowered young innovators through the Limitless Youth Innovation Academy, and reinforced branch governance through divisional meetings, transparent elections, and induction workshops. The National Society advanced humanitarian diplomacy by organizing a national workshop with government stakeholders, promoting its auxiliary role and advocating for inclusive, principled humanitarian action. It also engaged media and private sector actors in hunger crisis advocacy through field visits and media cafés.

On the financial sustainability front, the National Society launched its official website, executed successful fundraising campaigns and expanded donor engagement through initiatives such as the Tiffany Circle Nigeria Chapter. It formed strategic partnerships for road safety, arts-based fundraising, and employee giving, while making progress in asset recovery, clinic upgrades and property development. The First Aid programme saw growth in revenue, client acquisition, and public visibility, supported by media outreach and nationwide campaigns. Internally, the National Society enhanced staff engagement through Human Resources collaboration meetings, health awareness sessions, onboarding and performance development training, fostering a culture of accountability, inclusion and agility.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

In this reporting period, no changes or amendments were made by the National Society

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC **NETWORK ACTION**

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information emergencies, visit IFRC GO Nigeria.

1.

| Name | Africa Hunger Crisis |
|------------------------|---|
| Appeal number | MGR60001 |
| Duration | 28 June 2021 to 31 December 2024 |
| People to be assisted | 2.5 million people |
| Funding requirements | Total regional funding requirements: • Through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 232.5 M • Federation-wide: CHF 318 M Funding requirement for Nigeria for 2024: • Through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 33.4 M • Federation-wide: CHF 38.4 M |
| Revised Appeal | Revised Africa Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal |
| Operational Strategy | Africa Hunger Crisis Operational Strategy |
| Country Plan of Action | Country plan of action Nigeria |

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

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

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

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

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

Livelihoods

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

Multipurpose cash:

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

Health and nutrition:

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

Water, sanitation and hygiene:

- rehabilitate potable water resources in communities facing potential cholera outbreaks
- procure spare sparts to rehabilitate existing water sources
- distribute household water treatment chemicals with a focus on communities at risk of cholera
- distribute hygiene kits and carry out hygiene promotion at community level

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

2.

| Name | Nigeria, Africa Diphtheria Outbreak |
|-----------------------|---|
| Appeal number | MDRNG037 |
| Duration | 11 October 2023 to 30 June 2024 |
| People to be assisted | 5.4 million |
| Funding requirements | IFRC Secretariat funding requirements: CHF 5.4 million Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 6 million |
| Emergency Appeal | Nigeria Diphtheria Outbreak Emergency Appeal |

| Operational Strategy | Diphtheria Outbreak operational strategy |
|----------------------|--|
| Operational Update | Operations Update No.3 |

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

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

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

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

Overall, 5.4 million people affected and/or at-risk were targeted in this Emergency Appeal, in the original states of Kano, Katsina, Lagos, Osun, Kaduna and FCT, with newly added Bauchi, Yobe, Ijgawa, Zamfara, Borno and Sokoto. The new geographical targeting followed the evolution of cases and priorities for vaccination. Reducing cross-border transmission between Nigeria and Republic of Niger will also be integrated. The interventions under this emergency appeal included:

Health and care: Distribution of information, education and communication (IEC) materials, training of volunteers, deployment of volunteers for risk communication and community engagement (RCCE), training on community-based surveillance, among others.

Water, sanitation and hygiene: Hygiene promotion sessions, dissemination of hygiene promotional messages, distribution of disinfectants and hygiene items.

Protection, gender and inclusion: RCCE and vaccination campaigns, psychosocial support, distribution of booklets, and more.

Community engagement and accountability: Holding meetings on community engagement, training on community engagement and accountability, radio and TV campaigns, advocacy sessions.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Nigerian Red Cross Society made progress in climate resilience and environmental sustainability across multiple states in Nigeria. Through the REBUMAA project in Kwara, Enugu, and Ogun states, the National Society strengthened community resilience to flooding by implementing forecast-based financing and conducting Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (eVCA) in nine communities. These assessments provided critical baseline data for planning and evaluating flood-related interventions. The Nigerian Red Cross Society trained participants in eVCA methodologies, empowering local teams to carry out accurate vulnerability assessments. A comprehensive baseline survey further deepened understanding of community capacities and adaptive strategies.

In Jigawa State, the Nigerian Red Cross Society implemented the Locally Led Adaptation and Transforming Humanitarian Responses to Climate Change project, focusing on drought resilience. The National Society further trained participants in eVCA and conducted assessments in four communities across four LGAs. These efforts laid the groundwork for locally driven, multi-sectoral climate adaptation strategies.

The National Society also facilitated a Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) Research and Co-design Workshop, co-developing behaviour change plans rooted in community perspectives on climate change. Additionally, the National Society secured the Empress Shôken Fund for the "Youth and Volunteers Addressing Climate Change in Nigeria" initiative, engaging young people in climate action and resilience-building.

As part of the Greening Schools programme with the Norwegian Refugee Council, the Nigerian Red Cross Society trained National Society staff and volunteers in the PASSA Youth approach, promoting climate education and sustainable practices in schools. The National Society also developed draft Early Action Protocols (EAPs) for drought in Jigawa and floods in Kwara, Ogun, and Enugu. Additionally, to support Nigeria's commitment to land degradation neutrality by 2030, the Nigerian Red Cross Society coordinated restoration of 2 hectares of degraded land and trained participants in land monitoring tools and digital data collection using Kobo Toolbox.

Further progress under climate and environment include promotion of <u>nature-based solutions</u> and sustainable land use practices to combat climate-related challenges, development of a climate story map and a draft climate and environment strategy which is currently under review. Through these integrated, locally led and multi-stakeholder efforts, the Nigerian Red Cross Society worked on building a robust foundation for sustained climate resilience, ensuring that even the most vulnerable communities are better prepared to face future climate-related events.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Nigerian Red Cross Society by facilitating funding for the REBUMAA project, enabling detailed vulnerability assessments in Ogun, Kwara, and Enugu states. It backed eVCA training for participants, strengthening local capacity for flood preparedness. In Jigawa, IFRC helped implement the USAID-funded Locally Led Adaptation project, supporting eVCA training for participants to assess drought risks. Additionally, it supported refresher training for volunteers in Adamawa, Akwa Ibom, and Nasarawa under the simplified Early Action Protocol for floods, focusing on PGI-sensitive cash and voucher assistance to enhance readiness for early action.



For real-time information on emergencies, visit IFRC GO page Nigeria.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Nigerian Red Cross Society responded to multiple disasters and crises across Nigeria, reaching thousands of vulnerable individuals with life-saving support. The National Society provided cash assistance to people in Borno and Zamfara states through the UNICEF Cash for Education programme and supported affected people in Jigawa with cash for flood preparedness under the UNICEF SRSP partnership. With support from ECOWAS, the National Society reached people with food and cash in seven states, while people in Borno benefited from assistance through the Norwegian Refugee Council.

Under its hunger response, the Nigerian Red Cross Society developed a five-year Zero Hunger Food Security Plan tailored to Nigeria's context, focusing on sustainable livelihoods and emergency support during lean seasons. Through this initiative, the National Society supported approximately 180,000 people with cash for basic needs, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and community engagement activities.

The National Society also strengthened its readiness and preparedness capacity by training staff and National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members in shelter construction, borehole installation and management of human remains. Simulation exercises in the FCT provided hands-on experience in building temporary shelters and installing mono pumps, while specialized training equipped participants with skills for dignified burial and rescue operations during emergencies.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Nigerian Red Cross Society with the hunger crisis emergency appeal through the provision of funding support for the National Society. Other components of IFRC support to the National Society included cash for flood preparedness, cash for malnutrition and hunger, among others.

The American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Hong Kong Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, and the Netherlands Red Cross provided support to the National Society under disasters and crises interventions.



Health and wellbeing

In 2024, under health and wellbeing, two IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) were activated for Lassa fever outbreak and severe acute malnutrition in Nigeria.

1.

| NAME OF THE OPERATION | Nigeria Lassa Fever Outbreak |
|-----------------------|---|
| MDR-CODE | MDRNG038 |
| DURATION | 6 months (14 April 2024 to 31 October 2024) |
| FUNDING ALLOCATION | CHF 362,952 |
| PEOPLE TARGETED | 1.3 million (approx.) |
| DREF OPERATION | Lassa fever outbreak operational update |

The DREF allocation of CHF 362,952 in April 2024 supported the Nigerian Red Cross Society to assist approximately 1.3 million people affected by Lassa fever outbreak in the area of Benue, Delta, Ebonyi, Kaduna, Plateau, and Rivers. The National Society supported the targeted people over a six-month period with assistance such as doorto-door sensitization campaigns, psychosocial support, information and communication, hygiene promotion messages, and more.

2

| NAME OF THE OPERATION | Nigeria Severe Acute Malnutrition |
|-----------------------|--|
| MDR-CODE | MDRNG039 |
| DURATION | 6 months (15 July 2024 to 31 January 2025) |
| FUNDING ALLOCATION | CHF 413,665 |
| PEOPLE TARGETED | 160,000 |
| DREF OPERATION | Nigeria Acute Malnutrition operations update |

The DREF allocation of CHF 413,665 in July 2024 supported the Nigerian Red Cross Society assist approximately 160,000 people affected by severe nutrition crisis in the area of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe. The National Society supported the targeted people over a six-month period with assistance such as multipurpose cash assistance, health interventions, WASH interventions, PGI and CEA.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Nigerian Red Cross Society expanded its health interventions to address both emergency outbreaks and long-term community health needs. The National Society implemented a Lassa Fever response across six states, delivering widespread prevention messaging to communities. It also launched a Severe Acute Malnutrition operation in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, targeting mothers and children with nutrition support and health education.

To strengthen community-based nutrition, the National Society mobilized volunteers and established mothers' clubs across multiple LGAs in seven states. These clubs facilitated house-to-house sensitization on maternal and child health, nutrition, and hygiene. Children were screened for malnutrition, and those identified with moderate or severe conditions were referred to health centers. Pregnant women and children showing danger signs were also linked to formal health services.

The National Society deployed essential tools and equipment to improve the quality and reach of health services, reinforced learning through supervision and coaching, and enhanced community health resilience by establishing referral systems and maintaining access to essential care.

Under the REACH project, the National Society developed and deployed context-specific tools to train and manage Community Health Workers (CHWs) in Benue and Adamawa. It conducted inception meetings, adapted training manuals, and facilitated Training of Trainers sessions to build local capacity. CHWs were recruited in partnership with communities and coordinated with state health boards. They were equipped to deliver primary health care, document referrals, and support community-level health tracking using digital tools.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the Nigerian Red Cross Society through the REACH project, funded in partnership with the Norwegian Red Cross. This support enabled the development and deployment of context-specific tools for selecting, training and managing community health workers in Benue and Adamawa states. The IFRC supported the National Society's efforts in organizing state-level inception meetings, adapting training manuals and facilitating training-of-trainers sessions to build local capacity.



The Nigerian Red Cross Society conducted Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) during the diphtheria outbreak (Photo: IFRC)



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Nigerian Red Cross Society completed the furnishing of the pilot Humanitarian Service Point (HSP) in Daura Katsina state. It provided wash areas for men and women and stocked the HSP with water, sanitation and hygiene items and dignity kits including soaps, sanitary pads, bath towels, bathroom sleepers and shaving kits.

The National Society signed a Memorandum of Understanding with primary healthcare centres and secondary healthcare centres to receive referred migrants in need of healthcare. A wider stakeholders meeting was held with the participation of the Nigeria Immigration Service, the Nigeria Policy, the Nigeria Customs Service, and the Nigeria Civil Defense Corps to develop collaborative work. The National Society also trained volunteers in collecting data for missing migrants' study for the Global Migration Lab.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the Nigerian Red Cross Society in the design of a strategic approach to population movement and the provision of services and humanitarian assistance to vulnerable migrants and displaced people.

The Australian Red Cross and the Italian Red Cross provided support to the National Society's interventions under migration and displacement.

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



Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Nigerian Red Cross Society worked on its youth and volunteers through targeted capacity-building and engagement strategies. Volunteers were trained and actively involved in community assessments, vulnerability and capacity assessments, addressing sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), analyzing feedback and conducting youth-led and qualitative research on health and climate. These efforts strengthened community trust and promoted locally driven advocacy and action.

The National Society integrated Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) tools, checklists, and guidance across both short- and long-term operations. It also made institutional strides by developing a CEA strategy and building PGI capacity within its human resources systems, with key documents set for publication in 2025.

The National Society secured funding to conduct PGI organizational assessments in six branches and developed tools to identify gaps and barriers to mainstreaming PGI. It updated referral pathways and expanded referral centres to improve coordination and access to services. Advocacy efforts were scaled up to engage government agencies, persons with disabilities and child protection units on gender-specific concerns. Additionally, the National Society delivered joint training on SGBV and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH) to over 200 participants and conducted awareness campaigns targeting pregnant and lactating women, health workers, and students to mark the 16 Days of Activism against sexual violence.

The Nigerian Red Cross Society also institutionalized community engagement and accountability (CEA) across its operations, embedding CEA principles into programme design, planning and decision-making. The National Society strengthened its feedback systems by digitalizing operational dashboards, promoting trusted communication channels and documenting community perceptions to guide inclusive programming. CEA was consistently integrated into proposals, budgets, and assessments for health and disaster management operations, including climaterelated initiatives. The National Society worked closely with communities and key influencers to build trust and ensure programme acceptance, while also training volunteers and staff across branches on feedback mechanisms, stakeholder engagement and message adaptation.

The National Society advanced its CEA efforts through participatory research and stakeholder engagement, particularly in climate adaptation programming. The Nigerian Red Cross Society co-designed community engagement and behavioural change plans with local stakeholders in Jigawa State and validated climate-related research findings to inform inclusive drought response strategies. The National Society also partnered with academic institutions to support real-time evaluation of vaccine delivery in humanitarian settings. It actively participated in national coordination platforms, engaged media and private sector actors in hunger crisis advocacy, and contributed to inter-agency forums and technical working groups to align humanitarian efforts with community needs and feedback.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided both technical and financial support for PGI and CEA through the IFRC Capacity Building Fund (CBF) which supports evidence-based research and development of community engagement behavioural change plan on climate change adaptation programme. The National Society was supported in its advocacy efforts to partners and government agencies, persons with disabilities and the Child Protection Right units of governments at state level on gender-specific concerns and in conducting PGI organizational landscape and reviewing branches.

The ICRC supported the National Society in conducting a sexual violence awareness campaign.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

Progress by the National Society against objectives

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

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

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

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

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

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 Cross Society 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.



Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Nigerian Red Cross Society strengthened its youth and volunteer engagement through climate action projects funded under the Empress Shôken Fund and successfully hosted the International Youth Camp in Delta State, fostering leadership, humanitarian values and environmental stewardship. Youth members gained global recognition through participation in the Limitless Youth Innovation Academy, advancing their skills in climate innovation and community impact. The National Society also enhanced branch governance by organizing divisional meetings, conducting transparent elections, and delivering induction workshops to newly elected officials, reinforcing accountability and strategic alignment across branches.

On the financial sustainability front, the National Society launched its official website, executed successful fundraising campaigns—including the Annual Fundraising Gala and online drives—and expanded its donor base through initiatives such as the Tiffany Circle Nigeria Chapter. Strategic partnerships were formed for road safety, arts-based fundraising, and employee giving platforms. The National Society also made significant progress in asset management, recovering property titles, enhancing clinic infrastructure, and initiating development projects such as housing estates and diagnostic centres. In First Aid, the National Society achieved notable growth in training revenue, client acquisition, and public engagement, supported by media partnerships and nationwide campaigns, including the celebration of World First Aid Day.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the Nigerian Red Cross Society with both financial and technical support for its initiatives under National Society investment. IFRC funding mechanisms such as the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA), the IFRC Capacity Building Fund (CBF) and the Empress Shoken Fund are utilized for National Society development initiatives. .



Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Nigerian Red Cross Society partnered with a leading Nigerian bank—Ecobank—to launch an online fundraising campaign which encouraged Nigerians to contribute money to the Nigerian Red Cross Society's campaign to provide support to vulnerable people across states in Nigeria. In addition to providing an online portal where people can donate to the National Society, Ecobank also encouraged their staff and customers to donate to the campaign as well.

The National Society hosted a humanitarian diplomacy workshop with participation from federal and state government ministries, departments and agencies. The workshop witnessed a request for expansion of the humanitarian diplomacy programme to all other state branches of Nigeria. The workshop was organized to strengthen local capacity in humanitarian diplomacy and engage authorities and decision-makers to enhance resilience, ensure the sustainability of humanitarian interventions and empower affected populations to participate in decision-making process and promote respect for humanitarian principles such as neutrality, impartiality, independence and humanity to ensure that assistance reaches those most in need without political, ethnic, or religious bias. The National Society reiterated the auxiliary role of the Red Cross to the government and the need to support and involve the National Society in all government activities to ensure that assistance reaches the most vulnerable. The National Society also engaged private sector and media in efforts towards hunger crisis support at the national level by hosting media café and taking media to the field.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both technical and financial support to the Nigerian Red Cross Society in its efforts under humanitarian diplomacy. Both the National Society and the IFRC utilize opportunities to influence decision makers to always act in the interest of vulnerable people and in compliance with humanitarian principles. The IFRC's support in 2024 also led to the receipt of donor funds from the European Commission Directorate General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG-ECHO) and the Embassy of Czech Republic to Nigeria.

The British Red Cross provided financial support to the National Society's workshop on humanitarian diplomacy.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Nigerian Red Cross Society's interventions in 2024 under accountability and agility included regular Human Resource focal person joint meeting, annual staff health awareness and health screening sessions and annual end of year staff team building event. The National Society celebrated International Men's Day and organized Women's Day session to create awareness and appreciate women at work. It completed the HR collaboration meetings with National Societies from other delegation, managed weekly staff meetings from delegation staff, facilitated performance development programme training for staff, completed several onboarding sessions for new staff and completed several recruitment processes.

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

O7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

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

08. LESSONS LEARNED

Information not available at time of publication.

SUCCESS STORIES



Mothers' Club Event during the 24th Red Cross and Red Crescent General Assembly in Geneva

The event titled Protracted Crises and Complex Emergencies - Communities Championing Local Response through Local Action was held on the 24th of October 2024 as one of the Side Events during the 24th Red Cross and Red Crescent General Assembly in Geneva. The event highlighted the successful strategy employed by the Nigerian Red Cross Society in mobilizing local resources to support their humanitarian initiatives via the Mothers' Clubs. It served as a platform for sharing experiences and lessons learned in local fundraising efforts, focusing on engaging community members and leveraging local networks. The event commenced with the showcase of a video detailing the various activities carried out by the Mothers' Club members in various communities in Togo and Nigeria and how this helped women, especially pregnant and lactating mothers, how they dealt with the fallouts of armed conflict and natural disasters in their communities. A video was also shared during the occasion followed by panel discussion which included challenges faced by women during conflict and disasters, innovative strategies employed by Mothers' Clubs, examples of successful interventions and impact and collaborative efforts with local authorities and NGOs.

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 <u>Strategy 2030</u>:

| 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 2024. 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 2024 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: This financial report link will be fed upon the completion of the audit. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see MDRNG039, MDRNG038)
- IFRC network country plans
- Subscribe for updates
- Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) data
- Operational information: IFRC GO platform
- National Society data: <u>IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System</u>
- Evaluations database

Contact information

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