

**RESCUE & SUPPORT THE HELPLESS
FOUNDATION
(RESH)**



**STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN
2025-2035**

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Executive Summary

The Rescue and Support the Helpless Foundation (RESH) presents a transformative Strategic Action Plan to address Nigeria's complex humanitarian, social, and economic challenges across its six geopolitical zones. Guided by a mission to improve the quality of life for vulnerable Nigerians through free healthcare, education, and humanitarian and development aid, RESH targets women, children, and underserved communities. Our vision is a Nigeria where every individual has equal access to healthcare, education, protection, and opportunities to thrive. Anchored by core values of compassion, integrity, accountability, collaboration, sustainability, and inclusivity, this plan sets seven strategic goals:

- ✓ Expand access to free, quality healthcare through community-based health facilities.
- ✓ Provide inclusive education for marginalized children and youth.
- ✓ Strengthen humanitarian preparedness for rapid crisis response.
- ✓ Promote sustainable livelihoods for youth and women.
- ✓ Foster peacebuilding and environmental protection.
- ✓ Advance gender rights and protection and prevent gender-based violence (GBV).
- ✓ Enhance institutional capacity and partnerships for scalable impact

RESH's tailored interventions address critical regional challenges, such as insurgency in the North-East, banditry in the North-West, kidnapping and Farmer-Herders conflicts in the North-Central, environmental degradation, kidnapping and other Conflicts typologies in the South-South, South-West, and South-East culminating into displacement, migration and urbanization. Aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), RESH leverages data, technology, and partnerships to deliver sustainable, inclusive solutions. This plan includes measurable objectives, robust risk mitigation strategies, and a phased timeline to ensure accountability and maximize impact. RESH's unique community-based and people-centered approach and strong local partnerships are key to achieving transformative and visible change.

1. INTRODUCTION

The RESH Foundation (RESH) Strategic Action Plan is a road map to align resources and actions with the organization’s mission and vision. It provides a framework for delivering high-impact, sustainable interventions across Nigeria, and addressing systemic challenges through evidence-based programming.

2. FOUNDATION OF RESH'S STRATEGY

2.1. Mission:

To improve the quality of life for vulnerable Nigerians by delivering free healthcare, quality education, and comprehensive humanitarian and development aid, focusing on women, children, and underserved communities through inclusive, sustainable, transformative and locally driven development interventions.

2.2. Vision

A Nigeria where every individual, regardless of location, background, or circumstance has equal access to healthcare, education, protection, and the opportunity to live with dignity and achieve their full potential and to enjoy their fundamental human rights.

2.3. Core Values

- Compassion
- Integrity
- Accountability
- Collaboration
- Sustainability
- Inclusivity

3. Strategic Goals and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

3.1. Goal 1: Expand Access to Free and Quality Healthcare

- **Objective:** Build 10 community-based health centres by 2030, serving 100,000 vulnerable individuals annually.
- **KPIs:** Number of health centres built, patients served, reduction in maternal mortality rate by 20% in target areas by 2030.

- **Actions:** Support 5 mobile clinics reaching 10,000 patients annually, train 50 healthcare workers, and provide maternal and child health services to 20,000 women and children.

3.2. Goal 2: Provide Inclusive Education

- **Objective:** Establish 20 tuition-free schools by 2030 for 50,000 orphans and displaced youth.
- **KPIs:** Schools established, enrolment rates, literacy improvement by 30% in target communities.
- **Actions:** Build 10 temporary learning spaces, distribute 15,000 school kits, and advocate for girls' education in 5 key regions.

3.3 Goal 3: Strengthen Humanitarian Preparedness and Emergency Response

- **Objective:** Achieve 48-hour emergency response time in 80% of crisis-affected zones by 2027
- **KPIs:** Response time, number of beneficiaries receiving aid, lives saved in emergencies.
- **Actions:** Deliver food, shelter, and WASH services to 50,000 individuals; preposition relief supplies in 10 strategic locations.

3.4. Goal 4: Promote Sustainable Livelihoods and Economic Resilience

- **Objective:** Train 10,000 youth and women in vocational skills by 2030, with 70% starting micro-enterprises.
- **KPIs:** Participants trained, businesses launched, income increase in target households.
- **Actions:** Provide micro-grants to 2,000 beneficiaries, offer vocational training in 5 high-demand sectors, and distribute 1,000 agricultural kits

3.5. Goal 5: Foster Peacebuilding and Environmental Protection

- **Objective:** Implement peacebuilding programs in 15 conflict-prone communities by 2028.
- **KPIs:** Reduction in violent incidents, number of climate-resilient projects implemented.

- **Actions:** Promote conflict resolution workshop in 10 communities, implement 5 erosion control projects, and sustainable farming practices for 500 farmers.

3.6. Goal 6: Advance Gender Rights and Prevent Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

- **Objective:** Support 5,000 GBV survivors with medical and psychosocial care by 2030.
- **KPIs:** Survivors assisted, women in leadership roles, GBV awareness campaigns conducted.
- **Actions:** Provide safe spaces for 1,000 survivors, offer legal support to 500 cases, and conduct gender equity training for 2,000 community leaders

3.7. Goal 7: Enhance Institutional Capacity and Strategic Partnerships

- **Objective:** Establish 50 strategic partnerships by 2028 for scalable programs.
- **KPIs:** Partnerships formed, staff trained, program reach expanded by 40%.
- **Actions:** Leverage GIS for evidence-based programming in 3 regions, develop 2 mobile apps for community engagement, and strengthen local CSO networks in 5 states

4. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework

RESH will implement robust M&E framework to track progress and ensure accountability:

- **Data Collection:** Utilize surveys, GIS mapping, and beneficiary feedback mechanisms.
- **Reporting:** Produce quarterly reports on KPIs, and conduct annual impact assessments.
- **Adaptation:** Adjust interventions based on real-time data and stakeholder input.

5. Risk Management and Mitigation

- **Risk: Funding Shortages**
 - **Mitigation:** Diversify funding through donors, grants, and income-generating projects.
- **Risk: Security Threats in Crisis Zones**
 - **Mitigation:** Train staff in security protocols and utilize conflict heatmaps for safe operations.
- **Risk: Bureaucratic Challenges**

- **Mitigation:** Build strong relationships with government agencies and local leaders

6. Funding and Resource Mobilization

- **Sources:** International donors (e.g., UN agencies, UKAID, EU, Japan/JICA), government grants, private sector partnerships.
- **Sustainability:** Establish an endowment fund, pilot income-generating projects (e.g., community farms).
- **Estimates (2025-2030):** Total estimated budget to be developed.

7. GEO-SPECIFIC STRATEGIC NARRATIVE FOR RESH INTERVENTIONS

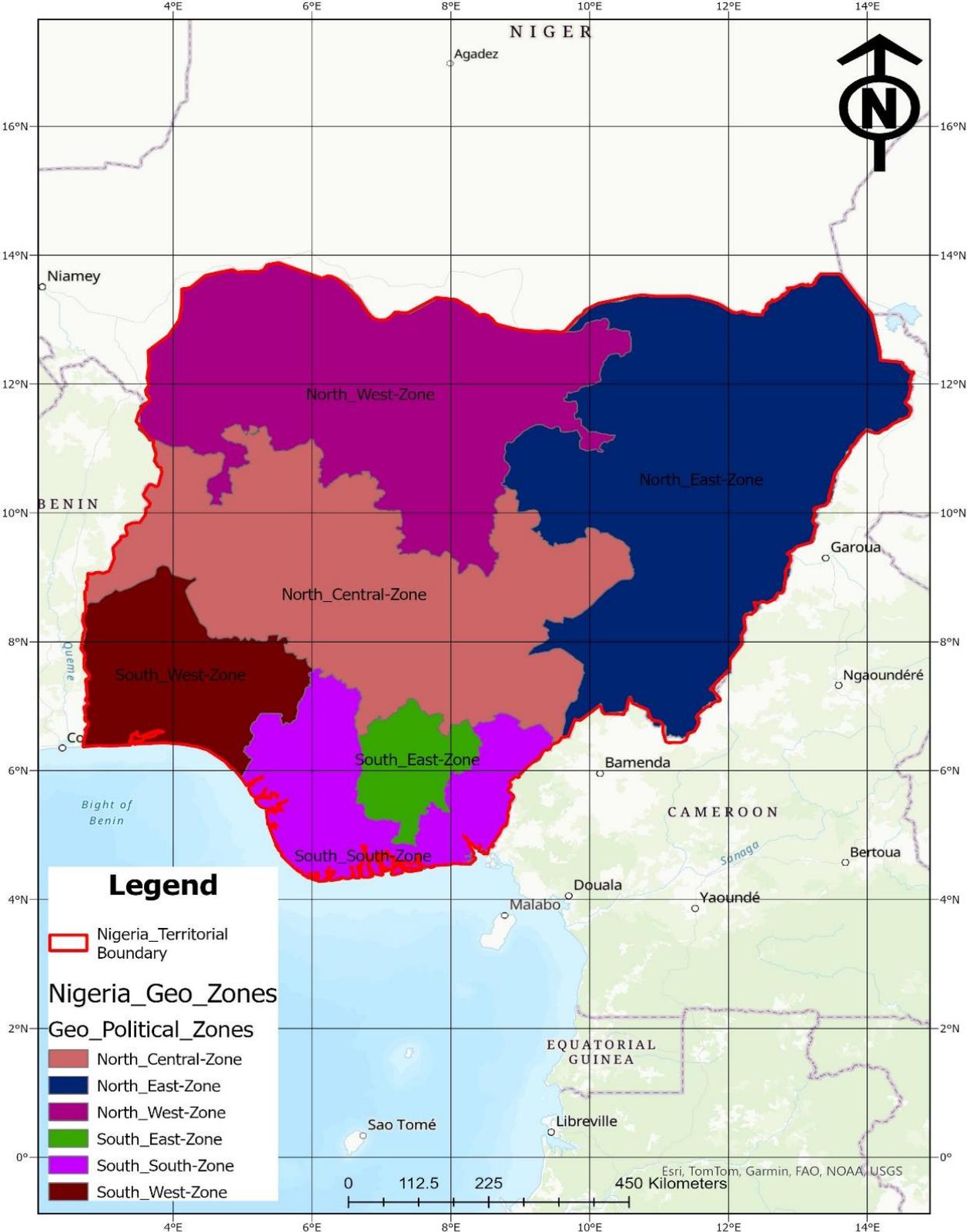


Figure 1: Map of Nigeria showing the Six Geopolitical zones

7.1. North-East Zone- (Borno, Yobe, Adamawa, Gombe, Bauchi, and Taraba)

Background Narrative/ Context

The North-East remains Nigeria's most crisis-affected region. For over a decade, states like Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe have been devastated by the Boko Haram and ISWAP insurgencies, resulting in one of Africa's largest internal displacement crises. As of 2024, over 2 million people remain internally displaced, living in IDP camps or host communities under harsh conditions. (IOM: DTM data).

In addition to conflict, the region faces deep-rooted poverty, food insecurity, and a collapse of social services. Healthcare and education systems have been severely disrupted, particularly in rural and hard-to-reach areas.

Food insecurity is acute: an estimated **5.1 million people** across BAY states face food shortages, and nearly **5.4 million children under five** in the North-East and North-West are at risk of acute malnutrition; **1.8 million** are threatened with severe malnutrition or death without immediate intervention

https://donare.info/en/news/north_east_nigeria_910_million_needed_to_address_worsening_humanitarian_crisis?utm_source=chatgpt.com

Climate change further compounds vulnerabilities. The shrinking of Lake Chad, desertification, erratic rainfall, and frequent floods have devastated agriculture and livelihoods, fueling displacement and competition over scarce resources.

Flood events, notably the collapse of the Alau Dam in September 2024, displaced **>419,000 people** in Borno and killed at least 150; over **70%** of Maiduguri's residents in affected LGAs were displaced or impacted

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Borno_State_flooding?utm_source=chatgpt.com

RESH's Planned intervention focus:

- Emergency humanitarian relief
- Climate-resilient livelihood programming
- Restoration of basic services in conflict-affected areas
- Life-saving aid (food, shelter, WASH) for IDPs
- Trauma-informed psychosocial and GBV support for women and children
- Agricultural kits and vocational training for early recovery
- Mapping displacement trends

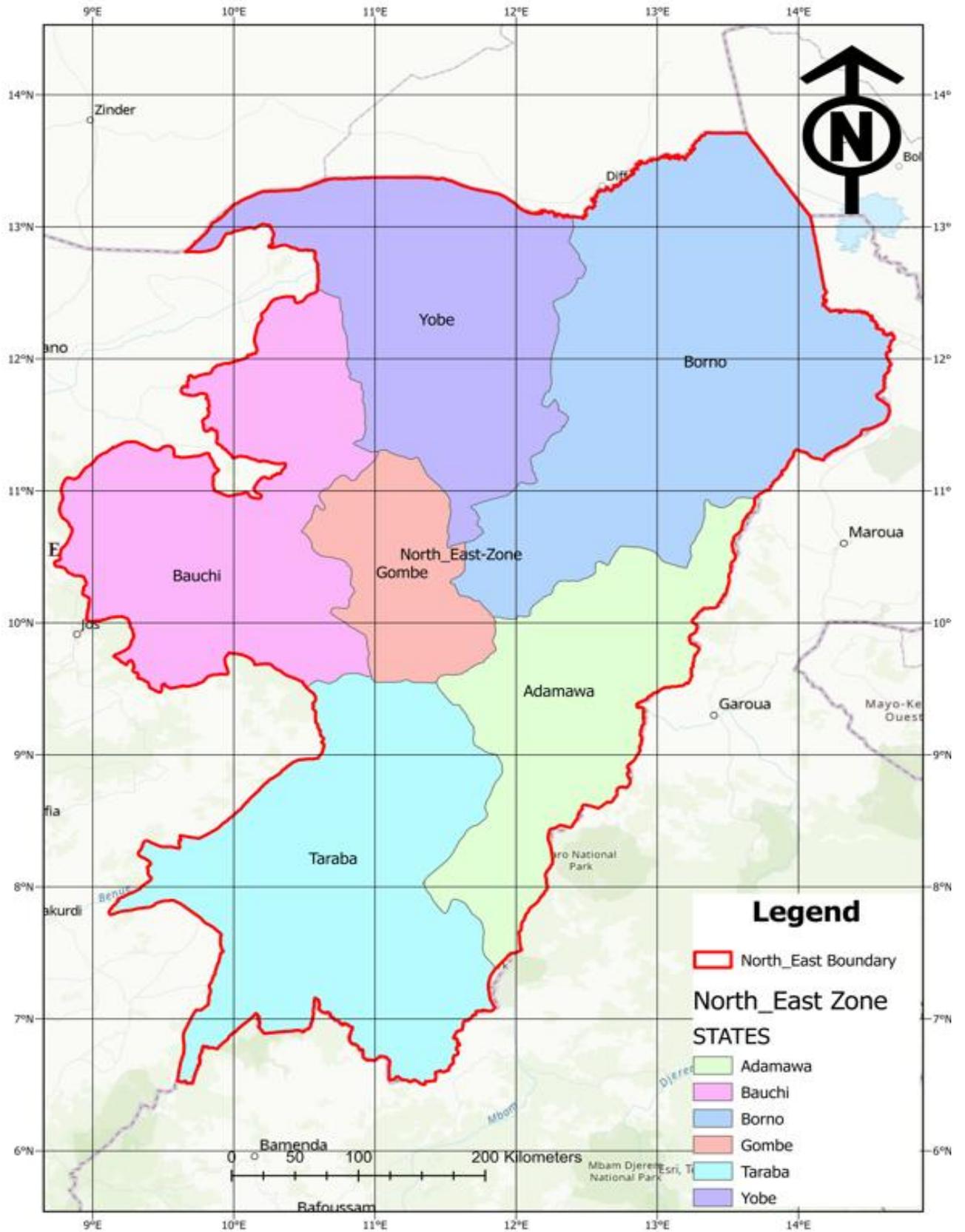


Figure 2. Map of North-East Zone showing the Various states.

7.2. North-West Zone- (Zamfara, Kaduna, Katsina, Kebbi, Sokoto, Kano, Jigawa)

Background Narrative/ Context

By the end of 2024, approximately 1.3 million IDPs have been recorded, largely driven by organized banditry, rural violence, and kidnappings—the displacement crisis continues to escalate amid underfunding of humanitarian operations in the region donare.info+1crisisresponse.iom.int+1.

The North-West has increasingly become an epicentre of armed banditry, communal clashes, and kidnappings, affecting millions across states like Zamfara, Sokoto, and Katsina. The violence often driven by organized criminal groups—has displaced hundreds of thousands and disrupted rural economies.

The region suffers from severe rural poverty, poor health outcomes, low literacy rates, and limited access to public services. Communities often lack adequate security and infrastructure, making them highly vulnerable to cycles of violence and exploitation.

In many areas, gender-based violence and child marriage are widespread, exacerbated by the breakdown of social structures. Youth unemployment is alarmingly high, increasing susceptibility to recruitment by armed groups.

RESH's Intervention Focus

- Community health outreach and mobile medical aid
- Economic empowerment for youth and women
- GBV awareness and survivor support systems
- Peacebuilding and early warning systems
- Education support in insecure areas
- Medical outreach in hard-hit rural areas
- Youth skills training and micro-grants for resilience
- GBV prevention and response due to high risk of sexual violence in rural attacks
- Use of conflict heatmaps and security incident reports for targeting



Figure 3. Map of North-West Zone showing the Various states.

7.3 North-Central Zone- (Benue, Plateau, Niger, Kogi, Kwara, Nasarawa, FCT)

Background Narrative/ Context

The North-Central zone comprising states like Benue, Plateau, and Niger has experienced protracted herder-farmer conflicts, often fuelled by competition over land, climate-induced migration, and weak governance. These clashes have displaced thousands and disrupted food production.

The region is a multi-ethnic corridor where issues of identity, resource allocation, and governance frequently trigger violence. In addition to the security crisis, youth unemployment, lack of infrastructure, and poor access to water and sanitation are major concerns.

Climate variability has worsened the situation, with soil degradation, desert encroachment, and flash floods threatening agricultural productivity.

Recent flash floods—such as the June 2025 disaster in Mokwa (Niger State) that killed ~500, displaced ~3,500–5,000 people and destroyed over 10,000 ha of farmland—exacerbate livelihoods and sanitation crises ([Wikipedia](#)).

RESH's Planned Intervention Focus:

- Conflict mitigation and peacebuilding
- Emergency aid for displaced families
- Livelihood support for smallholder farmers
- Water and sanitation (WASH) services
- Child protection and education for displaced children
- Relief support for displaced farming communities
- Agro-livelihood support for returnees
- Spatial conflict analysis and displacement tracking



Figure 4. Map of North-Central Zone showing the Various states.

7.4 South-East Zone- (Abia, Anambra, Ebonyi, Enugu, Imo)

Background Narrative/ Context

The South-East, home to Nigeria's industrial and entrepreneurial base, is currently grappling with rising insecurity linked to separatist agitation and civil unrest. States like Imo and Anambra have seen increasing violence, school disruptions, and attacks on government institutions.

Although generally more urbanized, the region suffers from high youth unemployment, growing social inequality, and brain drain. Environmental degradation—particularly gully erosion in Ebonyi and Anambra—threatens infrastructure, housing, and agriculture.

Cultural norms also impact women's economic participation and girls' education, especially in rural areas.

RESH Planned Response Focus:

- Provide vocational and digital skills training
- Promote environmental resilience and erosion control
- Support at-risk youth through mentorship and empowerment
- Prevent GBV and promote gender equity
- Expand education access in insecure communities
- Vocational and tech-focused skills training for youth
- GBV sensitization in urban and peri-urban communities
- Support for erosion control advocacy and community greening
- Mapping youth unemployment and erosion hotspots

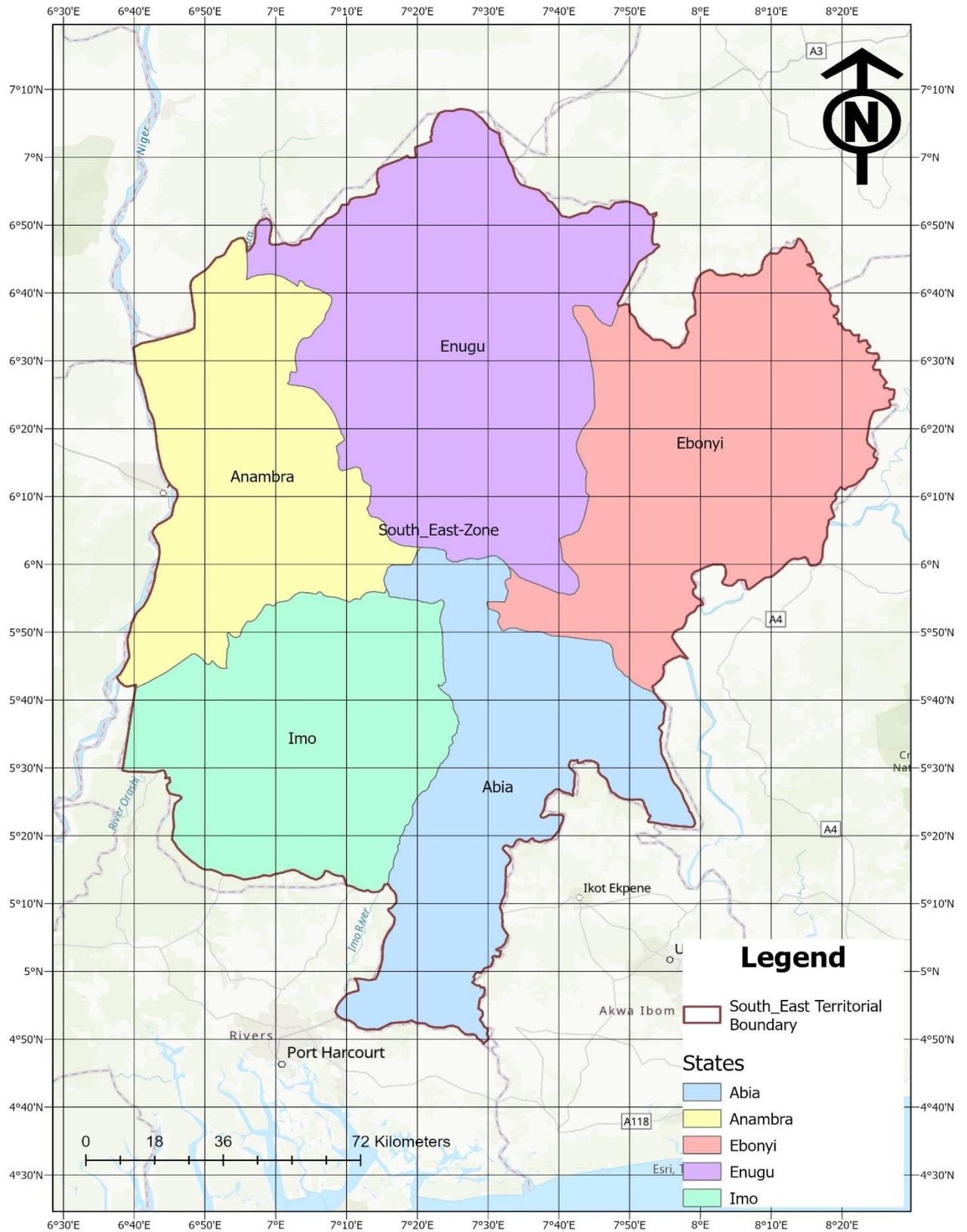


Figure 5. Map of South-East Zone showing the Various states.

7.5. South-South Zone- (Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo, Rivers)

Background Narrative/ Context

The South-South is rich in oil and natural resources but suffers deeply from environmental injustice and social exclusion. Oil spills, gas flaring, and water contamination have devastated ecosystems and rural livelihoods, particularly in states like Bayelsa and Delta.

Despite the region's wealth, poverty and youth restiveness remain high, with communities facing poor healthcare, limited educational opportunities, and political marginalization. These dynamics fuel militancy, drug abuse, and organized crime.

The riverine terrain and frequent flooding make many communities hard to reach, especially during rainy seasons. Women and girls face increased GBV risks, especially in remote and under-policed settlements.

RESH Planned Response Focus:

- Health outreach focused on pollution-related diseases
- Women and youth livelihood schemes
- Peace education and conflict resolution
- School rehabilitation in isolated communities
- WASH infrastructure in underserved riverine areas
- Health campaigns targeting pollution-related illnesses
- Livelihood empowerment for youth in restive communities
- Peacebuilding and leadership development for young women
- Use of pollution impact maps and riverine community accessibility analysis



Figure 6. Map of South-South Zone showing the Various states.

7.6 South-West Zone – (Lagos, Oyo, Osun, Ogun, Ondo, Ekiti)

Background Narrative/ Context

The South-West, including Lagos and Oyo, is Nigeria’s economic engine, but faces growing challenges related to urbanization, poverty, and inequality. Overpopulated slums, unemployment, and overstretched infrastructure define much of Lagos’ informal settlements.

Insecurity is rising in peri-urban areas due to economic desperation, gang violence, and substance abuse. GBV and sexual exploitation are prevalent in urban markets and transit zones, and climate-related risks like flooding impact sanitation and public health.

The region also has a large number of out-of-school children in urban poor communities, especially in Ogun and Ondo.

RESH Planned Response Focus:

- Slum-based WASH and health interventions
- GBV prevention campaigns in urban markets
- Skills development for vulnerable youth
- Climate-adapted shelter and sanitation programs
- Engagement with local CSOs and religious leaders
- Urban livelihood programs and skills for slum youth
- WASH support and solid waste education in informal communities
- GBV prevention campaigns targeting schools and markets
- Mapping urban slum density and sanitation access levels

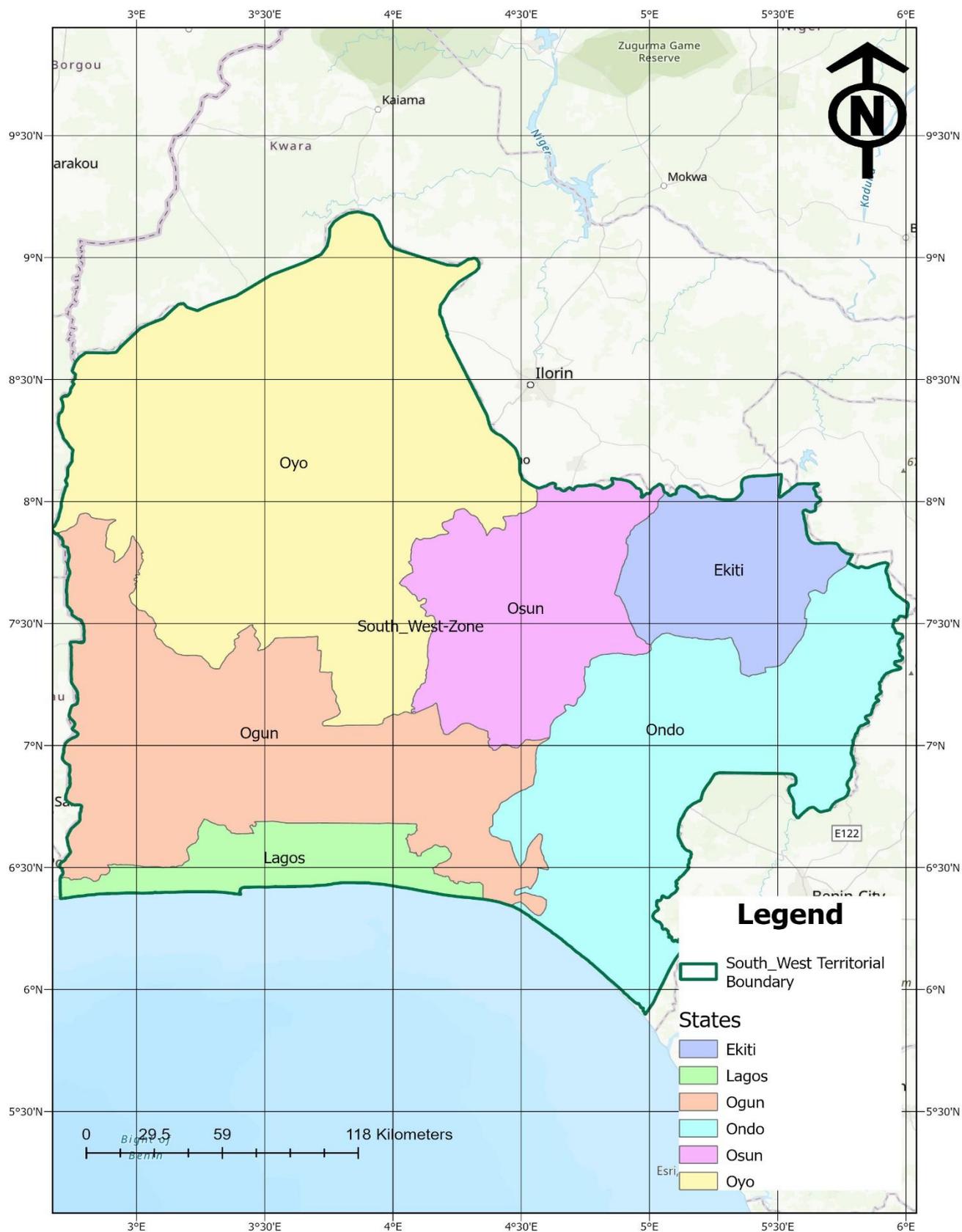


Figure 7. Map of South-West Zone showing the Various states.

8. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The RESH Foundation (RESH) Strategic Action Plan directly supports and contributes to the achievement of several United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). RESH's core focus on humanitarian response, livelihoods, gender, health, and resilience strongly aligns with the following goals:

- **SDG 1: No Poverty:** RESH's interventions address extreme poverty through food distribution, cash grants, microfinance, and sustainable livelihood programs for vulnerable households and IDPs.
- **SDG 2: Zero Hunger:** Targeted food assistance, nutrition support, and climate-resilient agriculture projects in food-insecure zones (especially North-East and North-West) contribute directly to this goal.
- **SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being:** RESH supports mobile health clinics, maternal and child health, vaccination campaigns, GBV survivor care, and psychosocial support to strengthen public health systems and outcomes.
- **SDG 4: Quality Education:** Provision of temporary learning spaces for displaced children, distribution of school kits, and advocacy for girls' education in underserved areas contribute to inclusive, quality education.
- **SDG 5: Gender Equality:** RESH's strategic focus on GBV prevention, women's empowerment, girl-child education, and inclusion of women in decision-making aligns closely with the targets of SDG 5.
- **SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation:** Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) interventions in camps, schools, and informal settlements help ensure access to clean water, reduce disease, and uphold dignity.
- **SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth:** Vocational skills training, entrepreneurship support, and micro-grant programs help youth and women engage in productive and dignified work, especially in post-conflict and urban slum settings.
- **SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities:** RESH programs target the most marginalized and underserved groups—displaced populations, rural poor, women, youth—across all six geopolitical zones to reduce regional and social disparities.
- **SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities:** Urban resilience work in slums and informal settlements (e.g., sanitation, GBV protection, urban livelihoods) contributes to building inclusive and sustainable urban communities.

- **SDG 13: Climate Action:** RESH integrates climate-sensitive programming such as erosion control, flood preparedness, sustainable farming, and clean energy education to mitigate and adapt to environmental shocks.
- **SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions:** Peacebuilding programs, community reconciliation, human rights education, and advocacy for safe, inclusive societies reinforce the foundations of peace and social cohesion.
- **SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals:** RESH collaborates with government agencies, UN bodies, donors, and CSOs to promote effective, accountable partnerships that accelerate progress toward all shared objectives.

9. Phased Implementation Approach

RESH’s intervention will follow a phased implementation approach to ensure synergy and conformity with its mission, vision, and overall goals and objectives.

Phases	Timeframe	Key Activities	Estimated Budget	Expected Outcome
Phase 1	2025 – 2027	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construct 5 community health facilities in North-East and North-West. - Establish 10 tuition-free schools for 20,000 children. - Set up emergency response systems in 10 crisis zones. - Train 2,000 youth and women in vocational skills. - Launch GBV prevention campaigns in 5 communities. 	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50,000 patients served annually. - 20,000 children enrolled in schools. - 48-hour emergency response in 50% of zones. - 1,500 micro-enterprises launched. - 10,000 reached with GBV awareness
Phase 2	2028 – 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build 10 additional hospitals and 10 schools. - Train 5,000 more youth and women in vocational skills. - Implement WASH projects in 20 communities. - Start peacebuilding programs in 10 conflict areas. - Deploy GIS for displacement and erosion tracking. 	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100,000 patients served annually. - 50,000 children in schools. - WASH access for 30,000 people. - 20% reduction in violent incidents. - Real-time data for 80% of interventions.

Phase 3	2031 – 2035	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocate for health and education policy reforms. - Scale climate-resilient agriculture to 20 communities. - Support 5,000 GBV survivors. - Form 50 partnerships with CSOs and governments. - Pilot 2 income-generating projects. 	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy reforms in 3 states. - 10,000 farmers using sustainable practices. - 5,000 GBV survivors supported. - 40% program reach increase via partnerships. - 2 sustainable income projects operational
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10. Conclusion

The RESH Strategic Action Plan provides a robust roadmap for transformative impact across Nigeria, addressing systemic challenges through targeted, evidence-based interventions. By aligning with SDGs and prioritizing collaboration with local and international stakeholders, RESH is positioned to drive sustainable change. The plan’s focus on scalability, inclusivity, and resilience ensures that it not only addresses immediate needs but also builds long-term capacity for Nigeria’s most marginalized communities. Continued commitment to data-driven programming, adaptive strategies, and strong partnerships will be critical to achieving RESH’s vision of a Nigeria where every individual can live with dignity and reach their full potential.

11. Appendix A: Detailed Budget Breakdown

(To be developed based on specific project needs and funding opportunities)