

IN SUPPORT OF THE TOGOLESE RED CROSS



PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency
Operations



905

Climate and
environment



455

Disasters
and crises



455

Migration and
displacement



905

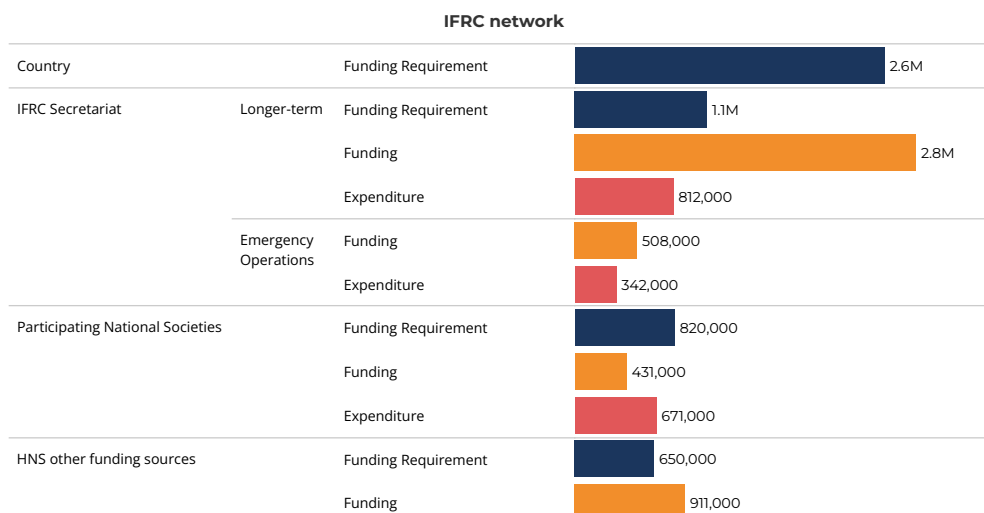
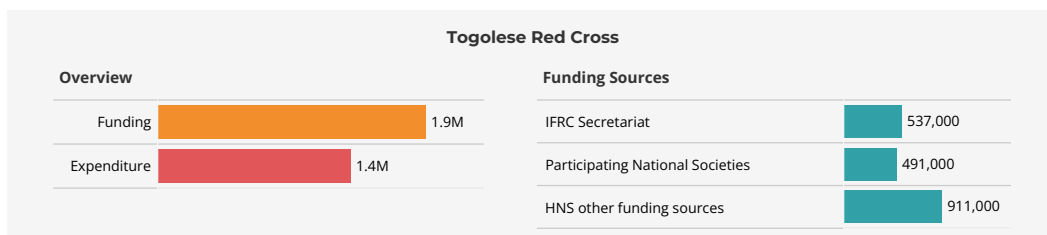
Values, power
and inclusion



3,803

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAATG002**

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

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRTG010 / Togo Population Movement

Migration and displacement

Migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection

905

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

Number of people reached with activities addressing



Rising climate risks

455



Disasters and crises

Number of people reached with



Disaster risk reduction

455



Migration and displacement



Migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection

905



Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes

1



Values, power and inclusion

Number of people



Reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming

4,000

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

- has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan

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
German Red Cross		●	●				
Swiss Red Cross	431,000	●	●	●		●	●

Total Funding Reported **CHF 431,000**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

Between January and June 2025, Togo continued to face crisis, including insecurity and displacement in the north, food insecurity, and urban unrest in Lomé. In the first quarter of 2025, the most notable political events included the 15 February Senate elections—the country's first-ever senatorial vote—which inaugurated the new parliamentary system established by recent constitutional reforms. These reforms made the president's role largely symbolic and transferred executive authority to the newly created 'President of the Council of Ministers.' During this period, the country was also preparing for municipal elections held on 17 July 2025 in Togo.

In the second quarter of 2025, Togo implemented enhanced epidemiological surveillance after the first confirmed Mpox (monkeypox) case in Lomé in May 2025, prompting strengthened prevention and monitoring. Ongoing public-health concerns include cholera and measles prevention. The WHO has emphasized coordinated action, stakeholder engagement, and adaptive strategies to ensure quality health services for all.

More notably, armed group incursions in the Savanes region continued, causing civilian casualties and displacement. Overall, 45,325 refugees and asylum seekers and 10,171 internally displaced persons have been identified and/or registered by the Government and UNHCR as of 31 May 2025.

The northernmost Savanes region remains the worst affected by emergency levels of acute food insecurity. An estimated 225,129 people — or 18.4 per cent of the total population of the region — are facing crisis or emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above), with conditions expected to worsen during the lean season due to irregular rainfall, crop losses, and rising food prices.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2025, the Togolese Red Cross implemented the Resilience Building through Multi-Stakeholder Engagement in Anticipatory Action for Climate-Induced Disasters (REBUMAA) project. The project's key achievements included training volunteers on [early warning systems](#) and beneficiary registration, establishing community early action committees in high-risk areas, and enhancing the monitoring and evaluation system through the use of digital tools. A workshop also strengthened the project team's capacity to use the system for [forecast-based financing](#).

Disasters and crises

As part of the ongoing [Population Movement](#) Emergency Appeal, the National Society supported communities in disaster and crisis-affected areas through [shelter and livelihood](#) assistance. This included the provision of Non-Food Item (NFI) kits, which included mats, buckets, kitchen kits, jerry cans, mosquito nets, and blankets to households in need. The Togolese Red Cross also implemented the Institutional Capacity Strengthening in Disaster Preparedness and Climate Change Adaptation (RIC-CCA) project. It strengthened [disaster risk management](#) (DRM) and climate change adaptation (CCA) capacities while building community resilience. The ongoing third phase focuses on sustaining gains and scaling up impact in the Maritime, Kara, and Savanes regions.

Health and wellbeing

The activities under the ongoing [Population Movement](#) Emergency Appeal saw an emphasis on [water, hygiene and sanitation](#) (WASH). These activities included the Togolese Red Cross training and deploying volunteers in WASH promotion and the construction of latrines in the humanitarian service points. Additionally, the Togolese Red Cross is implementing the sanitation component of the Water Supply and Sanitation Project and expanding access to safe and sustainable WASH services while creating jobs for youth, women, and men in Afagnan, Adeta, Kougnohou, and Djarkpanga. The Togolese Red Cross designed 56 institutional latrine blocks with 42 completed, while also training volunteers in [Community Engagement and Accountability](#) (CEA) and [Community-Based Surveillance](#) (CBS).

Migration and displacement

In its efforts under the ongoing [Population Movement](#) Emergency Appeal, the Togolese Red Cross carried out a needs and feasibility assessment of HSP to understand the current needs and priorities. As a result, the National Society developed an evaluation protocol, used data collection tools, and collected data from 250 households in the Tône and Mandouri to understand how to better provide assistance. The established Humanitarian Service Point (HSP) in the Savanes region provided psychosocial support for people affected by displacement, distributed hygiene and dignity kits to improve living conditions, and provided referral of individuals to appropriate services based on identified needs (health, protection, social assistance, etc).

Values, power and inclusion

The Togolese Red Cross has strengthened its approach to [Community Engagement and Accountability](#) (CEA) as well as [Protection, Gender and Inclusion](#) (PGI). The trained volunteers worked with the internally displaced persons and sensitized them on violence prevention, anti-trafficking, and the prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation. CEA was also a priority, developed through dedicated tools to enhance participation, transparency, and feedback mechanisms. As part of project implementation, particularly under the REBUMAA project, CEA was systematically applied through the establishment of Community Feedback and Early Action Committees (CRIAP-C) across the Maritime, Plateaux, and Kara regions.

Enabling local actors

In the first half of 2025, the National Society revised its statutes with the integration of recommendations from the ICRC, IFRC, the Management Committee, and the joint revision commission. With a key objective of the REBUMAA Project being the strengthening of multi-stakeholder governance in disaster preparedness, the National Society also undertook several advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy actions. In collaboration with the University of Lomé, awareness-raising missions were conducted targeting local, municipal, prefectural, and regional authorities in the three project regions. As part of the ongoing [digitalization](#) efforts, significant progress has been made in the digitalization of the Togolese Red Cross. Furthermore, the official Togolese Red Cross website is now fully operational, serving as a key tool for visibility, communication and coordination.

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 on IFRC emergencies, visit IFRC GO page: [Togo](#).

1

Name	Africa Population movement
Appeal number	MDRTG010
People affected	171,728
People to be assisted	58,000

Duration	30 November 2023 to 30 June 2025
Funding requirements	Funding requirement through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 4 million Total Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 6 million
Emergency Appeal	Population movement
Operational Strategy	Operational Strategy
Latest operation update	Operational update

The Sahel conflict has triggered a major displacement crisis, with nearly 60,000 people seeking refuge in Togo's Savanes region by September 2023 due to escalating violence, attacks on civilians, and the destruction of infrastructure. This influx has strained already limited resources, exacerbating food insecurity, malnutrition and disease among both the displaced and host communities, who are already coping with poverty and climate change impacts. Women and girls face heightened risks of gender-based violence.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The operation combines emergency relief, recovery and resilience-building to support affected communities. During the initial phase, the Togolese Red Cross provided critical aid, including food, water, and healthcare. The highlights of the assistance are as follows:

Shelter, housing and settlements

Essential items like blankets, bedding, kitchen sets, and cleaning materials were distributed to households.

Livelihoods

Essential food assistance, through cash and in-kind transfers, was provided to the most vulnerable households arriving in Togo.

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

Community-based mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services were provided through peer support groups, recreational activities and counselling, while [psychological first aid](#) training was provided to responders. First aid posts were established, sanitation gaps were identified and addressed, and WASH communities were formed to improve hygiene and strengthen emergency response capabilities.

Protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI)

Training provided on prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and child safeguarding policies to staff and volunteers. Specialized protection measures implemented for vulnerable groups, including children, pregnant women and minorities.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA)

Training was provided on feedback mechanisms, and staff was equipped with tools for effective feedback management. Coordination included participation in AAP/CEA working groups, integrating CEA across sectors, and developing SOPs for handling sensitive feedback.

Migration

Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) along migration routes were established, essential services such as emergency health care, first aid, food, water and psychosocial support was provided along with safe referrals for displaced persons and migrants.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Togolese Red Cross significantly strengthened its preparedness and response capacity. This was done through the implementation of the Resilience Building through Multi-Stakeholder Engagement in Anticipatory Action for Climate-Induced Disasters (REBUMAA) project funded by the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and co-funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). The project's key achievements included training of volunteers on [early warning systems](#) and beneficiary registration, the establishment of community early action committees in high-risk areas, and the enhancement of the monitoring and evaluation system through the use of digital tools such as KoboCollect.

Driven by the national society, the REBUMAA project combined community and research components. Activities with WASCAL/University of Lomé and national/regional stakeholders included the development of an action plan, workshops on governance and flood management, [Protection, Gender and Inclusion](#) (PGI) initiatives, creation of community early action committees, and preparation for unconditional cash assistance through the training and registration of data collectors.

In April, REBUMAA project teams from Togo and Benin participated in a workshop on the 121 cash transfer platform in Lomé. The training aimed to strengthen participants' capacity to use the system for [forecast-based financing](#), from beneficiary registration to contracting with financial service providers. By the end of the workshop, teams had mastered the platform's tools, verified system parameters, and initiated steps for digital cash transfer management - ensuring timely support to beneficiaries once early warning triggers are activated.

In May, the CLARE Exchange Forum brought together over 200 participants from 35 countries in Lusaka (Zambia). The REBUMAA project was represented by coordinators from Togo, Benin, Nigeria, and the IFRC Abuja cluster. Under the theme 'Co-Creating the CLARE Narrative', the event fostered experience-sharing and strategy development on climate change adaptation, gender and inclusion, communication, capacity building, best-practice dissemination, and resource mobilization. The forum provided a dynamic platform for collaboration and reinforced collective commitment to climate resilience.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial support to the Togolese Red Cross with the REBUMAA project. It assisted with the development of a comprehensive flood contingency plan, designing of [Early Action Protocols](#) (EAPs) tailored to the local context, and strengthened coordination of actions with Movement partners.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, see IFRC GO page: [Togo](#).

Progress by the National Society against objectives

As part of the ongoing [Population Movement](#) Emergency Appeal, the National Society supported communities in disaster and crisis-affected areas to restore and strengthen their safety, well-being, and longer-term recovery through [shelter](#) and settlement solutions. This included the provision of essential household items kits which included mats, buckets, kitchen kits, jerry cans, mosquito nets, and blankets to households in Mandouri and Gnalé in Kpendjal

prefecture, Ponio and Tamboaga in Kpendjal-Ouest prefecture, and Nassablé, Carnaval and Korbongou in Tône prefecture.

The National Society also supported communities through livelihood assistance. It distributed food parcels to those in need in Nassablé, Carnaval and Korbongou in Tône prefecture, in Mandouri and Gnalé in Kpendjal prefecture, and in Ponio and Tamboaga in Kpendjal-Ouest prefecture.

In the first half of 2025, the Togolese Red Cross also implemented the Institutional Capacity Strengthening in Disaster Preparedness and Climate Change Adaptation (RIC-CCA) project. The project was completed in two phases between 2019-2021 and 2022-2024, which strengthened disaster risk management (DRM) and climate change adaptation (CCA) capacities while building community resilience. The third phase of the project spans 2025-2027 and focuses on sustaining gains and scaling up impact in the Maritime, Kara, and Savanes regions.

Current efforts include preparatory activities such as finalizing the operational plan, developing the information package, and launching project activities across the three target regions. Its overall goal is to consolidate and institutionalize DRM and CCA achievements through capacity building, knowledge transfer, and sustainable strategies, thereby reinforcing the National Society's organizational role and ensuring stronger territorial anchoring. The overall objective of the project is to reinforce the sustainable engagement of actors involved in disaster risk management in Togo through capacity building and knowledge transfer. The project has enabled the National Society to develop significant expertise in various areas, including flood risk reduction, food security, community early warning systems, and climate resilience strengthening. Phase III seeks to institutionalize these achievements through the development of sustainable strategies and the reinforcement of the Togolese Red Cross's organizational framework.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society through mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREE) and Emergency Appeals which were drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises. It also provided technical support to the National Society to proceed with its planned projects.

The **German Red Cross** provided assistance to the National Society with the implementation of the Institutional Capacity Strengthening in Disaster Preparedness and Climate Change Adaptation (RIC-CCA) project.



The Togolese Red Cross organized nighttime first aid class for participants who are not able to acquire training during the day. (Photo: Aduratomi Bolade/IFRC)



Progress by the National Society against objectives

The activities under the ongoing [Population Movement](#) Emergency Appeal saw an emphasis on safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness of the communities during relief and recovery phases of the Emergency Operation. These activities included the Togolese Red Cross training and deploying volunteers in [water, hygiene and sanitation](#) (WASH) promotion and the construction of latrines in the humanitarian service points.

Additionally, the Togolese Red Cross is implementing the sanitation component of the Water Supply and Sanitation Project. Funded through the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) assistance to the Togolese Government, the project aims to improve living conditions by reducing water-borne diseases and supporting poverty alleviation. The project will expand access to safe and sustainable water, sanitation, and hygiene services while creating jobs for youth, women, and men in Afagnan, Adeta, Kougnohou and Djarkpanga.

The Togolese Red Cross's efforts included institutional and public latrines as well as hygiene promotion through Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and behaviour change approaches. By 2027, the National Society will target several beneficiaries across the Plateau, Central, and Maritime regions.

The project advanced WASH infrastructure by designing latrines in collaboration with the Ministry of Water and conducting joint site assessments. A total of 56 institutional latrine blocks were planned for health facilities, with 42 completed, certified, and in use. The latrines were all gender-segregated and disability-accessible. Preparations also progressed for 80 public latrine/shower blocks in 32 localities, including forming local monitoring committees, revising plans with relevant ministries, securing land donation agreements and conducting assessments to ensure facilities are built in viable community-identified locations.

The project prioritized community feedback and accountability through an [enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment](#) (eVCA) and a Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice survey (KAP) survey, which informed WASH risk analysis and communication strategies in four prefectures. The National Society trained volunteers in [Community Engagement and Accountability](#) (CEA) and [Community-Based Surveillance](#) (CBS), with further training planned on using Kobo for feedback documentation. A CEA institutionalization workshop gathered actors from Togo and Benin to adapt tools and validate strategies, leading to the establishment of a Togolese Red Cross-wide feedback system.

Parallel behavioural change initiatives combined [Community-Led Total Sanitation and Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation](#) (CLTS-PHAST) with Essential Family Practices (EFP), training trainers, volunteers, and women leaders.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Togolese Red Cross's efforts in implementing the sanitation component of the Water Supply and Sanitation Project. As part of this assistance, the IFRC carried out a joint monitoring and supervision mission with the Project Management Unit (PMU) of the Ministry of Water, the Regional Directorates of Sanitation of the Ministry of Health, and the Togolese Red Cross. The mission assessed progress on infrastructure and hygiene promotion, strengthened coordination between central and regional actors, and identified solutions to implementation challenges. The active involvement of the IFRC network alongside national institutions demonstrated strong joint support, ensuring quality delivery and reinforcing commitment to achieving WASH project objectives. The IFRC also provided support to the National Society with CEA and its new feedback systems.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In its efforts under the ongoing [Population Movement](#) Emergency Appeal, the Togolese Red Cross supported the needs of migrants and their families at all stages of migration such as origin, transit, and destination. A needs and feasibility assessment of [Humanitarian Service Points](#) (HSP) was carried out to gather information to understand the current needs and priorities of people on the move, as part of the population movement response.

With the help of community leaders, the National Society hosted displaced people to record their living conditions and the challenges they face in the Savannah region. It should be noted that the displaced people are staying with host families and sometimes in the homes of local chiefs. As a result, the National Society developed an evaluation protocol, used data collection tools, and collected data from 250 households in the Tône and Mandouri to understand how to better provide assistance.

After consultation with all stakeholders, the Togolese Red Cross decided according to its capacity to install a fixed HSP at the headquarters of its branch in Dapaong. After the inputs on the first draft of the HSP manual, review and consolidation were done during a working meeting in the presence of all stakeholders. As a result, a final version of the HSP manual was produced.

The established Humanitarian Service Point (HSP) in the Savanes region provided psychosocial support for people affected by displacement, distributed hygiene and dignity kits to improve living conditions, and provided referral of individuals to appropriate services based on identified needs (health, protection, social assistance, etc.). These interventions strengthened the resilience of both host and displaced communities, while enhancing the overall local humanitarian response.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Togolese Red Cross implementation of activities through technical, financial, and logistical support. This collaboration reinforced the capacities of the National Society and enabled a coordinated, context-specific, and effective response to the needs of vulnerable populations in the Savanes region.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Togolese Red Cross has strengthened its approach to [Community Engagement and Accountability](#) (CEA) as well as [Protection, Gender and Inclusion](#) (PGI). As part of its activities supporting the ongoing emergency appeal, the National Society trained 100 volunteers in Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV). The trained volunteers worked with internally displaced persons in humanitarian service points and sensitized them on violence prevention, antitrafficking and prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation. They also undertook awareness-raising activities on PGI and on women's rights and the fight against gender-based violence against displaced people. They organized activities to promote maternal and child health and hygiene.

CEA was also a priority, developed through dedicated tools to enhance participation, transparency, and feedback mechanisms. To further institutionalize CEA, a training workshop was organized to equip staff and volunteers with the skills to integrate CEA practices across programmes. During a workshop, CEA was formally adopted by stakeholders and has since been effectively integrated into the organization's operations.

As part of project implementation, particularly under the REBUMAA project, CEA has been systematically applied through the establishment of 10 Community Feedback and Early Action Committees (CRIAP-C) across the Maritime, Plateaux, and Kara regions. Each committee is composed of seven members representing diverse social groups, ensuring inclusiveness and community ownership.

The National Society strengthened community protection and awareness through extensive PSEA briefings, awareness campaigns, and community outreach. In total, 84 sessions trained with Papas Champions and Mothers' Club members

on sexual misconduct, reporting, and victim support. Prior to this, members of Togolese Red Cross were trained online in PSEA.

Across the Savanes region, more than 200 religious leaders were trained through sensitization sessions, market activities, and radio broadcasts. The efforts reached thousands with messages on pregnancy danger signs, safe childbirth, and family planning.

In parallel, community actions led by Mothers' Clubs and Papas Champions promoted awareness on gender-based violence, non-violent communication, positive masculinity, and sexual misconduct prevention, mobilizing both men and women and strengthening collaboration between religious leaders, health staff, and community actors.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Togolese Red Cross with critical technical and logistical support, ensuring the effective implementation of these activities.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

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

The Togolese 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. The following National Societies work with the Togolese Red Cross Society for various long-term and short-term programmes:

The **French Red Cross** has supported the construction of the Voga Reception Centre for trainee nurses in the Maritime district, and it continues to support the project by training young nurses.

The **German Red Cross** is present in Togo with two delegates and 16 national staff. It supports activities in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in two regions.

The **Italian Red Cross** supports the construction of the Ona (Plateaux) Health Centre and its effective functioning. Medical personnel and Italian Red Cross volunteers visit the health centre whenever possible, to provide specialist care and equipment and build the capacities of permanent staff members.

The **Italian Red Cross** has recently granted a support fund for building the capacity of Mothers' Clubs the Kara Region.

The **Swiss Red Cross** is present in Togo with one delegate and 26 staff. It supports activities in health, WASH, climate change adaptation, disaster management and National Society development.

The **Qatar Red Crescent Society** and the **Turkish Red Crescent** have provided ad hoc support to the Togolese Red Cross.

Movement coordination

The Togolese Red Cross engages regularly with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and participating National Societies, to ensure the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. This is carried out in line with the [Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation](#) (SMCC) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The ICRC supports the National Society in the areas of [restoring family links](#) and communications, and training in disaster relief and management. The ICRC also works to disseminate information on the principles of intervention in emergency situations, the [Fundamental Principles](#), international humanitarian law, and security and safety

External coordination

In line with its auxiliary role, the Togolese Red Cross coordinates closely with the public authorities. It benefits from the support of different national consultation councils, and various networks and platforms in Togo such as the Conseil de Concertation pour l'Eau et l'Assainissement de Base au Togo, civil society organizations, the HIV Platform, WILDAF Togo, and many others.

The Togolese Red Cross is engaged and involved in the existing national coordination and communication mechanisms in the country. These include government institutions namely (ANPC, ANAMED, ANADEB), platforms working on Disaster Risk Reduction, health and WASH, research institutions such as WASCAL, and the [IFRC Climate Centre](#).

Other partners include UN agencies comprising the IOM, FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, as well as international NGOs such as The Global Fund, Plan International Togo, CRS, GIZ, Compassion International, Malaria Consortium, REDISSE and BM. Areas of partnership include:

- The Global Fund works with the National Society in the fight against malaria through communication actions, the management of simple malaria (with rapid malaria tests and distributions of malaria tablets), and building the capacity of grassroots organizations
- With UNHCR and IOM, the National Society is sometimes asked to facilitate the re-establishment of family ties, support relief distributions, and organize refugee awareness sessions on community health
- The partnership with FAO focuses on empowering people in rural areas to reduce poverty through improved livelihoods for women and men, for example supporting Mothers' Clubs to strengthen the resilience of flood-affected households in the Savanes region
- UNFPA works with the National Society to tackle gender-based violence. It also contributes to raising the rate of attendance at health centres by taking a community approach, working with Papas Champions (men's committees) and Mothers' Clubs
- UNICEF and the National Society have collaborated on the prevention of and response to health emergencies and development projects in maternal and child health, particularly the promotion of essential family practices



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In the first half of 2025, the National Society revised its statutes with the integration of recommendations from the ICRC, IFRC, the Management Committee, and the joint revision commission. The latest draft has been validated and transmitted to the joint ICRC/IFRC commission for final review. An Extraordinary General Assembly will soon be convened to vote on and adopt the revised Statutes.

Due to funding disruptions at USAID impacting the Global Fund, the UGP of the Prime Minister's Office withdrew its support for updating the Administrative, Financial, and Accounting Procedures Manual. In response, the Togolese Red Cross established a commission composed of internal experts and representatives of key partners to carry forward the revision process.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Togolese Red Cross with staffing key positions and provided critical technical and logistical support, ensuring the effective implementation of these activities.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

With a key objective of the REBUMAA Project being the strengthening of multi-stakeholder governance in disaster preparedness, the National Society undertook several advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy actions. In collaboration with the University of Lomé, awareness-raising missions were conducted targeting local, municipal, prefectural, and regional authorities in the three project regions, as well as key stakeholders including Agence Nationale de la Protection Civile (ANPC), Agence nationale de la météorologie (ANAMET), the Department of the Environment, the Department of Water Resources, the Nangbéto hydroelectric power plant, and the SINTO sugar company. Furthermore, all stakeholders were engaged in a dedicated workshop to promote their active participation in the research activities led by WASCAL under the REBUMAA project.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Togolese Red Cross with critical technical and logistical support, ensuring the effective implementation of these advocacy and coordination efforts.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

As part of the ongoing [digitalization](#) efforts, significant progress has been made in the digitalization of the Togolese Red Cross. Professional email addresses have been successfully deployed nationwide, accounting software was provided to five workstations, and a fully configured on the central server was supported. Users have also received training to ensure effective utilization of the system. Furthermore, the official Togolese Red Cross website is now fully operational, serving as a key tool for visibility, communication, and coordination.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) tools also remained a priority for National Society. It developed dedicated tools to enhance participation, transparency, and feedback mechanisms. To further institutionalize CEA, a training workshop was organized in Kpalimé in March 2025, equipping staff and volunteers with the skills to integrate CEA practices across programmes.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Togolese Red Cross with institutionalizing CEA as well as its efforts undertaken as part of digital transformation.

The **Italian Red Cross** provided financial assistance to the National Society for ongoing digitalization efforts.

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 Mid-Year 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

- Women with knowledge of the danger signs of pregnancy and childbirth not only take preventive measures and seek medical consultation early but also raise awareness among their peers. This indicates that complications related to pregnancy and childbirth danger signs in the 100 localities may be significantly reduced due to early consultation.
- The involvement of religious leaders, the selection of strategic sites (such as religious venues and district markets), and collaboration with health personnel at different levels makes awareness-raising activities more effective.
- Combining multiple strategies facilitates the mobilization of all age groups and social categories to ensure knowledge transfer.
- Sexual violence (rape, molestation, harassment, abuse, and other forms of sexual misconduct) is a lived reality in communities; however, victims often remain silent due to barriers to reporting and the lack of adequate reporting mechanisms.

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 Mid-Year 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 mid-year reports
2. Visibility	Not included in mid-year 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 30 June 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

- [TG_Togo MYR Financials.pdf](#)
- [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](#)

Contact information

Egah Koffi Agbeko Gerard

Secretary General
Togolese Red Cross
T +22897051607
secgen@croixrouge-togolaise.org
crt-plateaux.org / croixrouge-togolaise.org

Dr. Ghulam Muhammad Awan

Head of Delegation
IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for Nigeria,
Togo, Benin & Ghana, based in Abuja
T +923201222266
ghulam.awan@ifrc.org

Louise Daintrey-Hall

Head of Strategic Partnerships & Resource Mobilization
IFRC Regional Office for Africa,
Nairobi
T +254 110 843978
louise.daintrey@ifrc.org

Sumitha Martin

Lead
IFRC Global Strategic Planning & Reporting Centre
New Delhi
sumitha.martin@ifrc.org