

## IN SUPPORT OF RED CROSS SOCIETY OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE



## PEOPLE REACHED

Health and  
wellbeing



**57,590**

Values, power  
and inclusion



**57,590**

## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

| Red Cross Society of Côte d'Ivoire |                                  |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Overview</b>                    | <b>Funding Sources</b>           |
| Funding                            | Not reported                     |
| Expenditure                        | Not reported                     |
|                                    | IFRC Secretariat                 |
|                                    | Not reported                     |
|                                    | Participating National Societies |
|                                    | Not reported                     |
|                                    | HNS other funding sources        |
|                                    | Not reported                     |

| IFRC network                     |                      |              |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Country                          | Funding Requirement  | 3.7M         |
| IFRC Secretariat                 | Longer-term          |              |
|                                  | Funding Requirement  | 712,000      |
|                                  | Funding              | 223,000      |
|                                  | Expenditure          | 129,000      |
|                                  | Emergency Operations |              |
|                                  | Funding              | 200,000      |
|                                  | Expenditure          | 96,000       |
| Participating National Societies | Funding Requirement  | 1.7M         |
|                                  | Funding              | 112,000      |
|                                  | Expenditure          | 126,000      |
| HNS other funding sources        | Funding Requirement  | 1.3M         |
|                                  | Funding              | Not reported |

Appeal number **MAACI002**




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

# STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



## Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached by the National Society with

|   |          |
|---|----------|
|  Contextually appropriate health services                        | ● 16,000 |
|  Training in first aid   | ● 37     |
|  Contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services | ● 58,000 |



## Values, power and inclusion

Number of people

|  |          |
|--|----------|
|  Reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming | ● 58,000 |
|--|----------|

### THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

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

# ENABLING FUNCTIONS



### Strategic and operational coordination

**1**  
Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of

**5**  
Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of



### National Society development

✓ National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers

✓ There is a National Society Development plan in place



### Humanitarian diplomacy

✓ National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns



### Accountability and agility

✓ National Society has a functioning data management system that inform: decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions

✓ National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors

# 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 |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Netherlands Red Cross | 112,000          | <span style="color: green;">●</span> | <span style="color: blue;">●</span> | <span style="color: lightblue;">●</span> |                            |                             |                    |

Total Funding Reported **CHF 112,000**

# Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

## Context

Côte d'Ivoire is a coastal West African country bordered by Liberia, Guinea, Mali, Burkina Faso and Ghana, with access to the Gulf of Guinea. It spans over 322,000 square kilometres. Yamoussoukro is the political capital, while Abidjan remains the economic centre. The country features diverse geography, from coastal plains to mountainous regions in the west and its official language is French.

Economically, Côte d'Ivoire is the world's leading producer of cocoa and cashew nuts and has maintained strong growth over the past decade. Despite inflationary pressures in 2022, driven by rising food and energy costs, the country continues to pursue structural reforms and inclusive development. It plays a key role as a regional economic hub and is committed to its 2030 strategy focused on job creation and investment in emerging sectors.

Politically, the country has remained stable since the 2021 legislative elections, with ongoing reconciliation efforts involving government, political parties and civil society. Côte d'Ivoire continues to strengthen governance, promote peace and improve its human development indicators.

In response to a cholera outbreak in May 2025 in the Ako Brakré district of Abidjan—the first in over 15 years—the National Society launched an emergency operation. The outbreak spread rapidly in areas with poor sanitation, limited infrastructure, and scarce access to clean water. Supported by the DREF mechanism, the Crisis Modifier (Dutch Red Cross), and the Monegasque Red Cross fund, the National Society implemented early detection, door-to-door awareness, hygiene promotion, targeted household disinfection, and community engagement. One hundred volunteers, half specially trained, were mobilized to raise awareness, distribute hygiene kits, and establish rehydration centers. Drawing on lessons from the 2022 floods, these actions aimed to strengthen resilience among the most vulnerable. As of the latest data, 491 cases and 20 deaths were reported nationwide, with the highest numbers in Port-Bouët-Vridi and Yopougon East, and higher fatality rates in Sassandra and Jacqueville. The National Society's governing body temporarily adapted the unified plan to address urgent public health needs.

## Key achievements

### Climate and Environment

The National Society prioritized community awareness on climate change, organizing campaigns against bushfires and deforestation, and planning reforestation activities for 16,000 people. Although these initiatives were well designed, implementation was delayed during the reporting period. The IFRC network provided technical guidance and planned financial support to strengthen the National Society's capacity for climate adaptation and environmental resilience.

### Disasters and Crises

The National Society aimed to improve social protection for vulnerable households, establish early warning systems, and secure livelihoods through increased access to basic food supplies and cash assistance. However, these activities were not realized during the reporting period due to operational constraints. The IFRC network supported planning, resource mobilization, and technical expertise, focusing on capacity building and integrating the National Society into national disaster platforms.

### Health and Well-being

The National Society worked to position itself in national health coordination platforms, map coordination structures, and assign focal points for health and WASH sectors. Planned actions included strengthening community capacity for epidemic response and supporting nutrition and mobile health services, but these were not implemented during the reporting period. The IFRC network provided technical support and

training for epidemic preparedness and health promotion, aiming to enhance the National Society's role in public health advocacy.

## Migration and Displacement

The National Society planned to develop a migration policy aligned with international standards, systematize migrant registration at borders, and promote regional information-sharing platforms. Additional objectives included acting as a liaison for government migration measures and raising awareness about the dangers of irregular migration, but these actions were not implemented during the reporting period. The IFRC network supported policy development, capacity building, and regional coordination to strengthen the National Society's ability to assist migrants and displaced persons.

## Values, Power, and Inclusion

The National Society organized training on community engagement and protection, identified gaps in engagement approaches, and integrated community participation in planning and implementation. Mechanisms for community feedback were established and used during emergencies, and efforts were made to ensure gender and disability inclusion. The IFRC network provided technical support for community engagement, feedback management, and inclusion, supporting the National Society in developing inclusive communication and protection strategies.

## Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

Over the past six months, the implementation of the Unified Plan has undergone several adjustments, mainly in response to the outbreak of the cholera pandemic in some targeted regions. This unforeseen health situation has led to a temporary reorientation of human and logistical resources towards the management of the epidemiological emergency, thus slowing down the execution of some planned activities, including community awareness campaigns and data collection operations. In order to adapt the programme to this new context, changes have been made to the operational schedule, with interventions spread over an extended period of time and prioritisation of unaffected areas. Among the operational constraints identified are staff saturation. It is envisaged that staff capacity will be strengthened to limit the impact of emergencies on the structural objectives of the programme.



*The Red Cross of Côte d'Ivoire volunteers at a handwashing station in Vridi Ako, the epicenter of Côte d'Ivoire's first cholera outbreak in 15 years. (Photo: IFRC)*

# Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



### Climate and environment

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#### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The National Society focused on raising community awareness about climate change, organizing campaigns against bushfires and deforestation, and conducting reforestation activities targeting 16,000 people. Efforts included building youth capacity for environmental citizenship, organizing environmental competitions, promoting water resource management, and training small-scale farmers in sustainable agricultural practices. However, these activities were not implemented during the reporting period.

#### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC network provided technical guidance and planned financial support for climate adaptation and environmental resilience activities. Coordination with partners aimed to strengthen the National Society's capacity for community-based climate action, but implementation was delayed.



### Disasters and crises

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#### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The National Society aimed to improve social protection for vulnerable households, establish community-based early warning systems, secure livelihoods, and increase access to basic food supplies. Plans included cash assistance and disaster response systems. None of these activities were realized during the reporting period.

#### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC network supported the National Society with planning, resource mobilization, and technical expertise for disaster risk reduction and response. Joint efforts focused on capacity building and integrating the National Society into national disaster platforms, but progress was limited due to operational constraints.



### Health and wellbeing

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#### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The National Society worked to position itself in national health coordination platforms, map coordination structures, and assign focal points for health and WASH sectors. Planned actions included strengthening community capacity for epidemic response, constructing or rehabilitating nutrition centers, supporting mobile health consultations, and promoting good nutrition practices. These activities were not implemented during the reporting period.

#### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC network provided technical support and training for epidemic preparedness, health promotion, and WASH interventions. Joint planning aimed to enhance the National Society's role in public health advocacy and service delivery, but implementation was delayed.



## Migration and displacement

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The National Society planned to develop a migration policy aligned with international standards, systematize migrant registration at borders, and promote regional information-sharing platforms. Additional objectives included acting as a liaison for government migration measures, raising awareness about the dangers of irregular migration, and addressing conflicts between farmers and transhumant herders. These actions were not implemented during the reporting period.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC network supported policy development, capacity building, and regional coordination on migration issues. Joint efforts aimed to strengthen the National Society's ability to provide humanitarian assistance and protection to migrants and displaced persons, but activities remained pending.



## Values, power and inclusion

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The National Society organized basic training on community engagement and protection for staff and volunteers, identified gaps in community engagement approaches, and integrated community participation in planning and implementation. Mechanisms for community feedback were established and used during emergencies. The National Society also developed and updated key messages and FAQs ensured gender and disability inclusion in activities, and strengthened volunteer capacity on protection and inclusion.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC network provided technical support for community engagement, feedback management, and inclusion. Joint actions included capacity building, sharing best practices, and supporting the National Society in developing inclusive communication and protection strategies.

## ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



## Strategic and operational coordination

### IFRC membership coordination

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

The Red Cross of Côte d'Ivoire has established partnerships with and receives support from the **Red Cross Society of Monaco** and the **Netherlands Red Cross**.

### Movement coordination

The Red Cross of Côte d'Ivoire 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](#).

The ICRC's regional delegation in Abidjan visits places of detention, supports the National Societies in their response to emergencies and assists the authorities promoting International Humanitarian Law.

### External coordination

The Red Cross of Côte d'Ivoire closely collaborates with various government agencies such as the National Office of Civil Protection (ONPC), the Ministry of Solidarity and the Fight against Poverty, the Ministry of Solidarities and the Military Fire Brigade (GSPM).

It also works with other NGOs and organizations and humanitarian partners including UNICEF, WHO, WFP and Save the Children.

An operational coordination group was established, bringing together several humanitarian organizations to streamline efforts and enhance the response to emergencies. These meetings and joint initiatives help to ensure a coordinated and effective approach to disaster management and support for affected communities.



## National Society development

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The National Society undertook efforts to strengthen its governance structures, the General Secretariat, and local branches. Although leadership and international humanitarian law training were planned, they were not completed. Statutory meetings such as local assemblies, the General Assembly, Central Committee, and Board meetings were organized, with some still ongoing. The National Society contributed to the implementation and monitoring of RP3, OCAC, and BOCA activities, including a self-assessment and a training of trainers session held in June 2025. To improve financial autonomy, the National Society appointed a resource mobilization officer, developed a resource mobilization strategy, and rehabilitated its kindergarten and primary school with funding from NSIA. Communication between the headquarters and local committees was enhanced through the development of a communication strategy. However, governance strengthening and project implementation capacity at the local committee level remain incomplete.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society through technical assistance, training, and financial contributions. Partners in the network helped facilitate statutory meetings and supported the implementation of organizational development tools such as RP3, OCAC, and BOCA. The Federation also contributed to resource mobilization efforts and the rehabilitation of educational infrastructure. Strategic guidance was provided to improve internal communication and coordination between the headquarters and local branches. Despite these efforts, further support is needed to complete governance strengthening and enhance project delivery capacity at the local level.



## Humanitarian diplomacy

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Red Cross of Côte d'Ivoire organized a workshop to strengthen the understanding of its auxiliary role and mandate. It also made efforts to promote International Humanitarian Law. The National Society strengthened its legal framework in relation to risk reduction and enhanced its collaboration with various stakeholders.

In this reporting period, the Red Cross of Côte d'Ivoire also participated in the 11th meeting of the National Assemblies of the West Coast. The meeting was attended by the President, Secretary General and Youth Delegate of the National Society.

Additionally, the National Society enhanced its communications strategy, prioritized the promotion of its mission and mandate and focused on advocating for humanitarian causes with state partners.

### **IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC provided technical and financial support to the Red Cross of Côte d'Ivoire in strengthening its collaboration with state partners and other stakeholders. It provided support to the National Society in strengthening its auxiliary role. Additionally, the IFRC assisted the Red Cross of Côte d'Ivoire in strengthening its communications.



## **Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)**

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### **Progress by the National Society against objectives**

In 2024, the Red Cross of Côte d'Ivoire put in place mechanisms to improve transparency. It raised awareness and mitigated risks related to fraud, abuse and corruption through the establishment of feedback mechanisms and internal reporting. It also made efforts to improve gender diversity and inclusion within the organization, strengthen the safety and security of staff through the use of identification badges and the implementation of personnel and attendance management software. Additionally, the National Society made efforts to improve digital transformation and innovation to modernize internal practices.

### **IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC provided technical assistance to the Red Cross of Côte d'Ivoire in establishing feedback mechanisms to mitigate risks related to fraud and corruption.

## **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**

*Nothing to report*

## SUCCESS STORIES



### Volunteer Outreach Drives Community Health Response

Before the start of the activities of the Red Cross volunteers, the health center of Vridi Ako recorded a total absence of cases for 4 to 5 days. As soon as awareness-raising and active case-finding actions were launched, patients began to flock to the centre. The head of the centre testifies:

The change in community behaviour has also been observed by local authorities. A notable from the chiefdom of the village of Vridi Ako points out:

A striking intervention illustrates the direct impact of the VAD (Home Visit) teams. During an awareness tour, the volunteers met a man who was collecting household waste (bags, shoes, bottles, etc.) and storing it at home, increasing his exposure to cholera. After being sensitized, he began to show alarming symptoms the same evening. Initially refusing to go to the hospital for religious reasons, he was convinced by two volunteers, Aichatou and Aboubacar, who managed to transport him to the health center.

His critical condition mobilized the community, the village chief, the notables and even the mayor of Port-Bouët, who came to see the extent of the situation. A WASH team has been dispatched to disinfect the premises. Supervisor Yeboua, shocked by the patient's living conditions, noticed the presence of liquid stools and an accumulation of waste in his home.

The patient was taken care of and cured. Grateful, he came back to thank the volunteers. A week later, he had cleaned his house and was sharing his experience with residents, urging them to adopt better hygiene practices and get to the health centre quickly if they had symptoms.

# 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)                                     |
|---|--|
| <b>Core Questions</b>                         |  |
| 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  |
| <b>Additional Questions</b>                   |  |
| 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

- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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