



TOGO

2026 IFRC network country plan



13 February 2026

In support of the Togolese Red Cross



5

National Society branches



311

National Society local units



92

National Society staff



46,937

National Society volunteers

People to be reached in 2026



35,000

Climate and environment



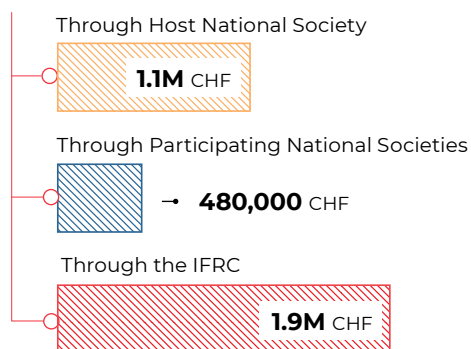
550,000

Health and wellbeing

IFRC network Funding Requirements

2026

Total 3.5M CHF



Participating National Societies

French Red Cross

German Red Cross

Italian Red Cross

Swiss Red Cross

IFRC Appeal codes

Longer-term needs:

MAATG002

Hazards



Droughts



Floods



Storms



Wildfires



Disease outbreaks



Climate Change

IFRC network multi-year focus

Longer term needs

- Climate adaptation
- Disaster risk reduction
- Community health
- Maternal health

Capacity development

- Partnerships and resource mobilization
 - Risk management
 - Digital transformation
 - Financial sustainability
- Volunteer development and youth action

Key country data links

INFORM Severity rating

Medium

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index

Medium

Human Development Index rank

161

World Bank Population figure

9.5M

World Bank Population below poverty line

44%



The Togolese Red Cross organized nighttime first aid training as part of its response strengthening initiative (Photo: IFRC)

Detailed funding requirements

2026

Host National Society IFRC

Longer-term needs

Climate and environment	70,000	15,000
Health & wellbeing	750,000	750,000
Values, power & inclusion	250,000	550,000

Enabling local actors 40,000 600,000

Total 1.1M 1.9M

Participating National Societies bilateral support

National Society	Year	Funding Requirement	Confirmed Funding	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
French Red Cross	2026								-
German Red Cross	2026	440,000		440,000	-			-	-
Italian Red Cross	2026	40,000							40,000
Swiss Red Cross	2026			-	-			-	-

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Togolese Red Cross** was created in accordance with Decree No. 46-432 of 13 March 1946 and officially established in 1959. It was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1961. As an auxiliary to the public authorities in the humanitarian field, it retains the autonomy that enables it to act in all circumstances in accordance with the Geneva Conventions, their additional protocols, and the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

The Togolese Red Cross is committed to the humanitarian cause throughout the national territory. At the institutional level, it is a decentralized organization with autonomous local structures. Its national management committee was elected in June 2022 for a period of five years. In terms of governance, there are five regional committees whose responsibilities include implementing policies, providing guidance, and supervising the National Society's accountability.

The Togolese Red Cross Society's vision is to be a well-functioning National Society, to improve the living conditions of vulnerable people in an equitable and sustainable manner, to protect human dignity and promote peace among Togo's population. The Togolese Red Cross's Strategic Plan 2022-2026 has four main objectives:

- To build a stronger National Society that functions well at all levels
- To promote the identity of the Movement, human rights, social cohesion and a culture of peace
- To strengthen the resilience of the most vulnerable communities and individuals in Togo
- To strengthen disaster preparedness

In 2024, the Togolese Red Cross Society reached about three million people through its long-term services and development programmes and 1.1 million people through disaster response and early recovery programmes over time



Map of Togolese Red Cross branches

The map does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the IFRC or the National Society concerning the legal status of a territory or its authorities

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Togo is located on the west coast of Africa and is bordered by Ghana, Benin and Burkina Faso. As of 2025, Togo's population is estimated at approximately 9.7 million, with women representing 51.3 per cent. The country has an annual population growth rate of 2.3 per cent and a predominantly young demographic—over 60 per cent of the population is under the age of 25. While urbanization is increasing, the majority of Togolese still reside in rural areas.

Togo is a democracy characterized by active political parties and civil society organizations. However, its political history has been marked by tensions and conflict, particularly during presidential and legislative elections, which often trigger demonstrations and occasional violence.

In April 2024, Togo transitioned from a presidential to a parliamentary system, initiating a one-year transitional period. This constitutional reform led to the emergence of new political forces aiming to influence national governance. The election of a new parliament and regional councilors in April 2024 paved the way for the establishment of a senate, following intense political debate and heightened tensions.

Togo is one of the world's top five producers of phosphates, which are used in fertilizer manufacturing. The country's

economy and GDP have improved in recent years, although poverty levels are not significantly declining – especially in the agricultural sector which employs most of the workforce. There is widespread poverty across the country, and nearly 81.2 per cent of people in rural areas live below the global poverty line. This is likely to be exacerbated by rising inflation, which is being driven by global increases in food and oil prices.

Togo has made modest progress in human development. With a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.571—up from 0.567 in the 2023–2024 edition—the country has transitioned from the low-HDI to the medium-HDI category. It currently ranks 161st out of 193 countries on the UN HDI scale. According to the World Bank, 45.5 per cent of the population lives below the national poverty line, with poverty rates significantly higher in rural areas. Female-headed households are particularly vulnerable. Inequalities in access to healthcare, education, and economic opportunities between urban and rural populations remain a major concern. Child welfare is also a major concern in Togo, as half the people living in poverty are under the age of 18. Child marriage is also a significant problem – approximately 22 per cent of girls are married before the age of 18.

Togo is highly vulnerable to the natural hazards of flooding, droughts, high winds, storms, wildfires, coastal erosion and disease epidemics. The country experiences recurring flooding and droughts, which have several challenging socio-economic impacts on the population, the environment and the economy.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Togo is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, due to a combination of geographic, political, and social factors. It has a low coastal plain with marshes and lagoons, hills in the north and a southern plateau. The movements of the tropical rain belt, which oscillates between the northern and southern tropics throughout the year, influence Togo's rainfall seasons. In the dry northern regions of the country there are typically south-westerly winds, while the weather in the south is wetter and more humid. The changing movements and intensity

of the inter-tropical convergence zone, and variations in the timing and intensity of the West African Monsoon, mean that seasonal rainfall in Togo and across the entire region varies from year to year.

The river system in Togo is dominated by the Mono River and the Oti River. The country experiences flooding nearly every year, especially in the Volta and Mono Basins, because of heavy rainfall during the winter months. The floods cause significant

damage to infrastructure such as roads, bridges and culverts, and the destruction of agricultural crops and livelihoods.

In recent years, Togo has experienced severe flooding that has caused extensive damage to infrastructure, including the degradation of roads, collapsed bridges, and damaged culverts. These floods have also led to the destruction of businesses and livelihoods, particularly in vulnerable communities. Evidence increasingly points to climate change as a key factor behind the growing frequency and intensity of flooding events. The floods are primarily triggered by heavy rainfall during the winter season and the overflow of major rivers, notably within the Volta and Mono basins.

The cumulative impact of these events underscores the urgent need for climate adaptation measures, improved disaster preparedness, and resilient infrastructure planning to safeguard communities and support long-term development.

There are several major environmental challenges in Togo. Logging, for the purposes of manufacturing charcoal from trees, is causing deforestation. There are also issues of plastic waste pollution, the environmental impact of rapid urbanization, and damage being done to areas adjacent to rivers.

The Government of Togo plans to achieve 25 per cent forest cover by [2025](#) and plant a billion trees by 2030.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Togolese Red Cross Society is part of the IFRC [Global Climate Resilience Platform](#), which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally led, climate-smart, disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related disaster impacts, and build community-level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million people in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries, focusing on the least supported and marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach consists of four operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action and preparedness; (2) reducing the public health impacts of climate change; (3) addressing climate displacement; (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services.

The Togolese Red Cross aims to strengthen community resilience in the face of growing climate-related risks that continue to undermine national livelihoods and ecosystems. It seeks to enhance preparedness for health emergencies and natural disasters by advancing systems that enable earlier anticipation and response. The Togolese Red Cross will focus on deepening collaboration with governmental and scientific partners to reinforce national coordination, ensure evidence-based decision-making and support the uptake of climate information services. It plans to drive forward environmental protection and sustainable resource management initiatives

that help limit degradation while promoting long-term ecological balance. The National Society also intends to prioritise community empowerment by promoting adaptable livelihood strategies and improved household resource management that build lasting resilience.

Planned activities in 2026

- Establish community-based and inter-agency early warning and early action systems for natural disasters and health emergencies
- Support implementation of multi-risk contingency plans in highly exposed communities
- Promote forecast-based financing mechanisms to trigger timely humanitarian action
- Advance reforestation, agroforestry, improved stove dissemination and household gas adoption
- Conduct research and climate modelling within the RRC and ACC frameworks
- Promote sustainable agricultural and livestock practices adapted to ecological conditions
- Strengthen and diversify livelihoods of vulnerable households while encouraging improved household economic management

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide sustained technical and operational support to reinforce the efforts of the Togolese Red Cross under its Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation framework. It will contribute to strengthening institutional capacities for climate change adaptation, disaster preparedness, anticipatory action and resilience-building, including through its partnership role in the Resilience Building through Multi-Stakeholder Engagement in Anticipatory Action for Climate-Induced Disaster project. Running from 2024 to 2026, this initiative promotes innovation in adaptation and nature-based solutions across Benin, Nigeria and Togo. The IFRC will work alongside the University of Hamburg and regional academic institutions to advance research that examines the unequal impacts of climate change on vulnerable populations, particularly in health, gender, water and livelihoods. Through this support, it will help identify barriers to proactive disaster management and contribute to strengthening inclusive governance approaches that enhance climate resilience. The IFRC will also back efforts to improve coordination between humanitarian, governmental and academic partners, ensuring that evidence generated through research directly informs community preparedness and national systems for disaster risk management.

The **German Red Cross** will continue supporting the Togolese Red Cross in the Institutional Strengthening of Communities

on Adaptation to Climate Change project. Its support spans community-level risk reduction, reinforcement of the Togolese Red Cross's technical and institutional capacities and improvements to national disaster preparedness structures through stronger collaboration with municipalities and civil society, including assistance in updating relevant legal frameworks.



Disasters and crises

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

Disasters and crises caused by [natural hazards](#) happen nearly every year in Togo. The country's geographical location in the inter-tropical convergence zone exposes it to storms and cyclones, especially in the Plateaux, Central, Kara and Savanes regions. These strong winds often cause the uprooting of trees and the destruction of roofs, homes, classrooms, farm buildings and health centres.

The most common disasters and chronic crises in Togo are primarily climatic hazards. Floods, which frequently occur during the rainy season, especially in the two major basins—the Volta Basin in the north and Mono in the south—cause significant damage to infrastructure, crops, and homes each year.

Serious [flooding](#) has occurred in Togo in 1995, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2016, 2017 and 2020, causing significant damage to bridges, culverts, concessions, fields and property. More recently, there was [heavy rainfall](#) in the northern Savanes region, starting in mid-October 2022, causing rivers to overflow and flooding in some areas. Three of the seven prefectures in the Savanes region, Oti, Oti-Sud and Kpendjal, were seriously affected by the flooding.

Other emergencies in Togo are caused by [fires](#), which occur every year during the dry season. The main causes are human activities, for example slash-and-burn agricultural methods and certain hunting practices. Togo is also exposed to other risks and threats such as transportation accidents (road, river, rail and air), industrial incidents, the transportation of hazardous materials and violent attacks.

Although less frequent, landslides occur in the mountainous regions of Plateaux, Kara, and Centrale after heavy rains. Human-caused disasters, once limited, have escalated, particularly in the north, where conflicts and violence, largely linked to attacks by non-state armed groups, have resulted in population movements and displacement, both internally and externally. The impact of these disasters continues to increase, leading to loss of human lives, particularly from the attacks by non-state armed groups in the north.

The **Swiss Red Cross** will continue supporting the transition from the Community Resilience project, which concluded in 2025, into a new regional programme implemented from 2025 to 2028. Its support will centre on advancing community-led disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation initiatives across the region, enabling sister National Societies to scale locally driven resilience approaches.

Livelihoods, especially agriculture and livestock, are severely affected, contributing to ongoing food insecurity due to repeated shocks. Infrastructure, including roads, bridges, buildings, and homes, also suffers significant damage. Like other countries in the sub-region, Togo is experiencing an increase in both natural and human-made disasters, along with various risks.

Drawing lessons from previous disasters, which caused significant material damage and loss of life due to gaps in prevention, planning, and coordination, Togo has developed a single reference document for its civil protection policy. The national strategy aims to make Togo a country where the safety of people and property is guaranteed by reducing disaster risks by 2030.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Togolese Red Cross aims to strengthen preparedness for emergencies, disasters and conflict-related crises by enhancing its capacity to anticipate risks and organise rapid, effective response across the country. It seeks to maintain continuity of operations during emergencies by reinforcing systems that safeguard essential services delivered by the Togolese Red Cross and its Movement partners. The Togolese Red Cross will focus on promoting a culture of safety by advancing first aid services and road safety initiatives that reduce preventable injuries and protect vulnerable groups. It plans to deepen community resilience by prioritising disaster risk reduction efforts that empower local actors to engage in preventive action and adaptive practices. The Togolese Red Cross also aims to expand humanitarian education to strengthen awareness, encourage preparedness and reinforce inclusive community engagement in crisis-prone environments.

Planned activities in 2026

- Enhance readiness for health emergencies, natural disasters and crisis events
- Ensure operational continuity for humanitarian services during emergencies

- Expand first aid delivery and promote safer road behaviours
- Implement community-based disaster risk reduction initiatives
- Strengthen resilience measures tailored to local vulnerabilities
- Advance humanitarian education to deepen awareness and preparedness

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will support the Togolese Red Cross in strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities exposed to escalating disaster risks linked to climate change. It will support the Togolese Red Cross in expanding the use of Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment and Community Engagement and Accountability, ensuring that communities have the means to identify local risks and design sustainable solutions. This support extends to reinforcing networks of Community Disaster Response Teams, Emergency Committees and other volunteer structures so they can deliver timely and effective preparedness and response at the local level. The IFRC will also back the National Society in prioritizing contingency planning for high risk communities in 2026 and in improving national disaster readiness through training and equipping its intervention teams.

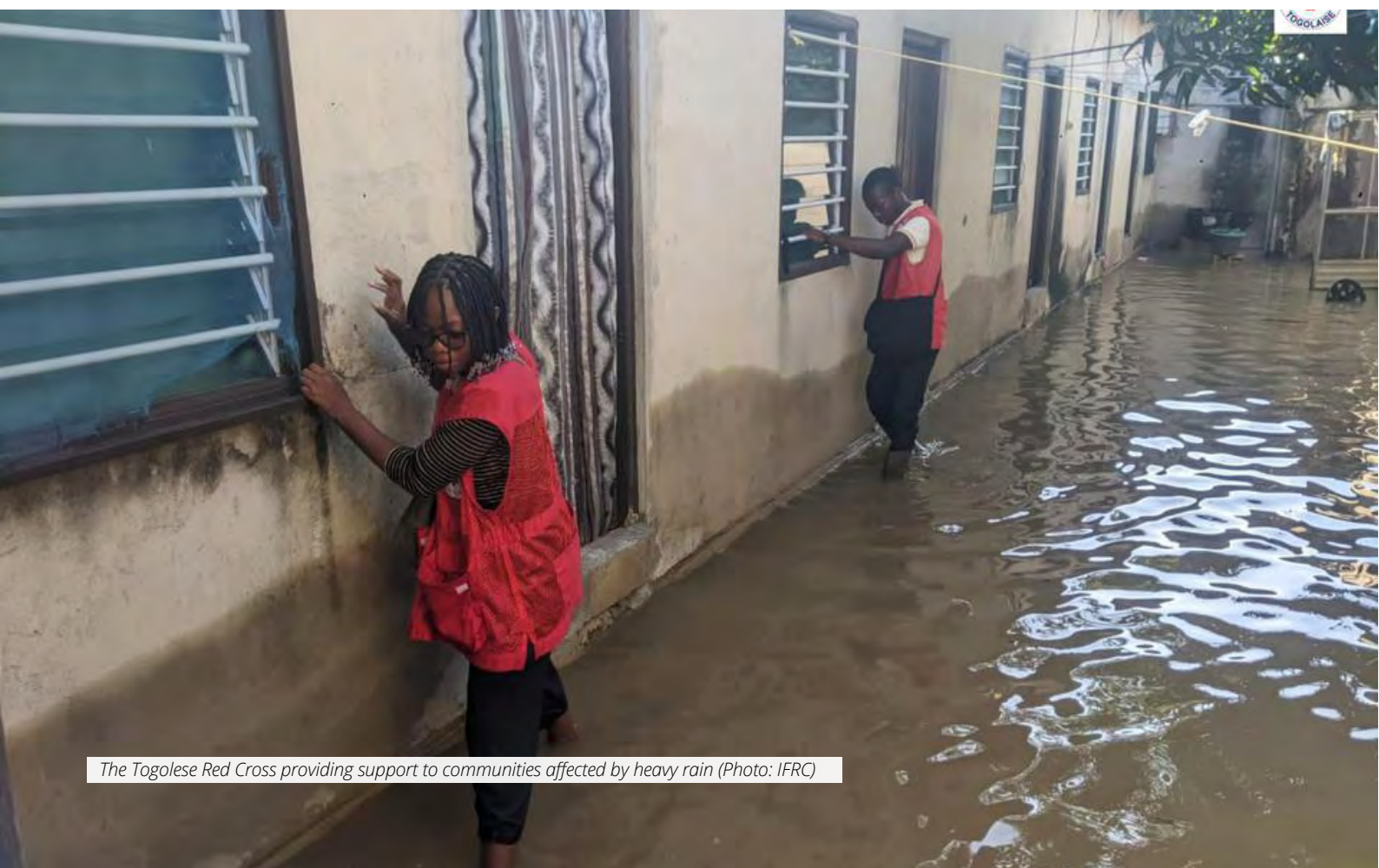
The IFRC will contribute to enhancing the first aid mission of the Togolese Red Cross by strengthening training systems for volunteers, the public and institutional actors in first aid, resuscitation and emergency management. It will also help address persistent constraints such as limited resources and high training demand by encouraging diversified partnerships and strengthened programme design.

Through the implementation of the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) Process, the IFRC will guide the Togolese Red Cross in ensuring that its responses to disasters and crises are rapid, coordinated and driven by local needs.

The **French Red Cross** provides complementary support to the National Society strengthen preparedness and community resilience efforts in Togo through targeted technical accompaniment and operational collaboration where relevant.

The **German Red Cross** supports the reinforcement of community based disaster preparedness, the strengthening of volunteer response mechanisms and the improvement of local disaster risk management capacities through ongoing programme partnerships.

The **Swiss Red Cross** supports the Togolese Red Cross in advancing resilience initiatives, including support for community preparedness structures and capacity building measures aimed at improving the ability of high risk communities to anticipate and withstand crises.



The Togolese Red Cross providing support to communities affected by heavy rain (Photo: IFRC)



There are social, economic and geographical disparities in access to essential health care in Togo, although the health system is relatively well-equipped and 70.9 per cent of the population have access to facilities. However, pregnant women and newborn babies do not receive appropriate health care during pregnancy, delivery and the first few years after birth. As a result, on average 368 in 100,000 mothers die each year from complications during childbirth, the infant mortality rate in Togo is high and a significant number of children under the age of five are underweight.

Infectious diseases continue to dominate Togo's epidemiological profile. According to the Ministry of Health, the five most common reasons for seeking medical help for children under the age of five are malaria, pneumonia or other acute respiratory infections, anaemia, diarrhoea and injuries. Health authorities report high numbers of cases of communicable diseases such as tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS; two percent of people aged 15–49 are living with HIV/AIDS.

In May 2025, Togo confirmed its first case of Mpox in Lomé, prompting the implementation of enhanced epidemiological surveillance and prevention measures. The World Health Organization (WHO) has emphasized the importance of coordinated action, stakeholder engagement and adaptive strategies to ensure equitable access to quality health services.

The country's health priorities are:

- Strengthening the health and community systems for equitable access to essential health services
- Improving the use of specific health services including nutrition by mothers, children, youth and adolescents and the elderly
- Strengthening capacities to combat diseases and control social and environmental determinants
- Strengthening the resilience of the health system and its capacity to respond to epidemics, other public health emergencies and the health impacts of climate change
- Strengthening protection mechanisms against health-related financial risk

To this end, the Ministry of Health conducts high-impact interventions on maternal and child health; major disability and mortality diseases, including malnutrition, malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, other epidemics and noncommunicable diseases, as well as the determinants of health inequalities with social, environmental and economic origins.

To bring adapted health services closer together, the health system is supported by community health workers (CHWs), whose number and capacity are still insufficient because of the multiplicity of approaches used by partners. As an auxiliary

to the public authorities, the Togolese Red Cross Society is part of the Ministry of Health's community health dynamic which focuses on the integrated management of newborn and child diseases at the community level, to contribute to the improvement of community-based interventions in a uniform manner throughout the nation.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Togolese Red Cross aims to advance equitable access to health services, safe water, sanitation and dignified living conditions by strengthening community resilience and prioritising inclusive, preventive public health action. It seeks to reduce the burden of waterborne, endemic and epidemic-prone diseases through approaches that integrate hygiene promotion, improved environmental health and support for communities facing persistent vulnerabilities. The Togolese Red Cross will focus on addressing the rise of non-communicable diseases by promoting healthier practices and expanding pathways for early detection and care at community level. It plans to reinforce efforts to combat sexually transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS and to strengthen reproductive health awareness so that individuals can access essential information and services. The Togolese Red Cross also aims to support the health system by improving the availability and quality of blood supplies to ensure effective emergency and routine medical care. Finally, it seeks to enhance national and local preparedness by developing robust mechanisms for early detection and coordinated response to outbreaks and public health crises.

Planned activities in 2026

- Improve access to safe drinking water and expand hygiene and sanitation services to reduce waterborne diseases
 - Support efforts to tackle endemic and epidemic-prone diseases and address growing non-communicable disease risks
 - Promote reproductive health and strengthen prevention and management of sexually transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS
 - Enhance availability and quality of blood supplies for emergency and routine care
 - Reinforce preparedness and response systems for health emergencies and disease outbreaks
 - Advance community health education to build awareness and encourage adoption of protective behaviours
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Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue supporting the Togolese Red Cross in its auxiliary role to the by strengthening community health systems, sustaining work in community health, blood transfusion and Healthy Ageing. The IFRC will also enable ongoing implementation of the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) project in Bas-Mono, Kpélé, Akébou and Mò through the construction of sanitation facilities and reinforced community mobilization. In parallel, the IFRC will assist national efforts to scale WASH services by mobilizing

resources toward 2030 targets and will maintain support for the project Strengthening Preparedness and Response to Health Emergencies in Togo, to bolster the resilience and crisis-response capacity of the public health system.

Additionally, the IFRC will continue supporting the National Society by facilitating malaria and tuberculosis interventions nationwide through the deployment of 7,500 Community Health Workers engaged in screening and community-based disease management.



Migration and displacement

Togo is a country of both origin and destination for migrants, refugees and asylum seekers. According to the Operational Data Portal, there were 10,580 refugees and 856 asylum seekers in Togo in 2022, mainly from Ghana, Ivory Coast, the Central African Republic, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Mali. There are porous borders between Togo and other nations such as Ghana, so some people are smuggled into the country or migrate irregularly by foot or on buses. There is no encampment policy in Togo, so refugees and asylum seekers in urban and rural areas must attempt to integrate themselves within host communities.

Since November 2021, the southern zone of Burkina Faso has faced escalating insecurity due to incursions by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) near the Togolese border, leading to deaths and mass displacement. In response, the Togolese government declared a security emergency in the Savannah region in June 2022, prompting the displacement of 9,783 households, with 5,018 registered by September 2022.

To combat insecurity and violent extremism, Togo launched the “Emergency Programme to Strengthen the Resilience and Security of Communities” (PURS) on October 24, 2022, covering the entire country, especially areas affected by terrorism. This initiative has improved social sectors in the Savannah region. Additionally, the “Operation Koundjoaré” military operation was launched to secure northern Togo, protect its population, and strengthen the operational capacities of deployed troops.

Togo suffers from considerable brain drain, where skilled and educated nationals, especially young people, emigrate to work abroad. For example, 60 per cent of Togolese doctors are said to be practicing in France. The 2021 Human Flight and Brain Drain Indicator ranked Togo well above the global average.

There are many victims of human trafficking in Togo, especially children. Victims are forced to work in the agricultural sector

for example on coffee, cocoa and cotton farms, in stone and sand quarries, in palm wine production or in the gold mining industry. Other victims of human trafficking are forced into sex work, or trafficked to work as domestic servants, porters or roadside vendors.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Togolese Red Cross Society is part of the IFRC three-year Global Route Based Migration Programme, which aims to improve the safety and dignity of people on the move along deadly and dangerous land and sea-based migration routes across Africa, the Americas, Europe, and the Middle East and North Africa. The programme aims to support 4.7 million people on the move and people in host communities annually through three operational pillars: (1) improving access to assistance and protection, including through humanitarian service points; (2) strengthening National Society capacities; and (3) local to global humanitarian diplomacy.

The Togolese Red Cross Society includes a strategic action focused on the “Establishment of a Family Links Restoration Service adapted to situations of armed conflict and the general issue of migration.” However, the theme of migration was primarily addressed through the emergency operation “Population Movement in the Savannah region.” In 2024, the National Society developed a procedure manual for its Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) and opened the first HSP at the Regional Coordination of the Savannahs. HSPs serve as neutral spaces along migration routes, offering migrants and displaced persons a safe environment to access essential services. These points can be either mobile or fixed, and the services provided depend on available resources, needs, and the specific context.

Planned activities in 2026

- Establish Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) along migration routes and in IDP-hosting areas
- Set up mobile clinics to support HSPs in the Savannahs
- Strengthen management teams of PWDs for efficient service delivery
- Promote inter-community cultural and sports activities
- Build capacity of community leaders on values and raise awareness across communities



Values, power and inclusion

Gender inequality in Togo is significant. In 2007, Togo adopted a law that prohibits sexual assault and harassment, exploitation, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation. However, women in Togo lack information and education regarding their legal and human rights, so the law does not prevent these practices, and marital rape and domestic violence are still commonplace. Furthermore, only 18.7 per cent of seats in Parliament are held by women (February 2021).

According to the Borgen Project, child labour in Togo is also a serious issue, with nearly 30 per cent of all children aged 5–14 in work. The worst forms of child labour include sexual exploitation, agricultural work and forced begging– all of which can lead to human trafficking. Children also work in mines and quarries, in domestic service and garbage scavenging. Since 2017, Togo has made some minor progress in reducing the worst forms of child labour, and there are now more inspectors monitoring workplaces, although the government has not authorized inspectors to issue fines for labour violations. The inspections are helping to decrease the number of children in work, but progress in this area is very slow.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The objective of the Togolese Red Cross Society is to develop a policy document with action plans on Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP), prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, and the active management of community feedback, including sensitive complaints. This policy will be implemented in a transversal manner across all its projects and programmes. The Togolese Red Cross Society will: contribute to the elimination of all forms of violence, social exclusion, negative stereotypes, prejudices, and discrimination against individuals based on their age, sex, or social background in all situations, including wars, conflicts, and humanitarian emergencies;

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will provide support to the National Society in strengthening the response to displaced populations in the Savannah region.

The **Swiss Red Cross** will support the Togolese Red Cross Society in ensuring the basic social and protection service needs of migrants and populations on the move and to promote the social integration of migrants and internally displaced persons within host communities.

promote the establishment of a holistic framework for the care of victims of all forms of violence and discrimination.

This approach aims to ensure continued access to education for all children, including those affected by crises, through teacher training, psychosocial support, and the inclusion of vulnerable groups. Protection mechanisms will be put in place to prevent violence and exploitation, while coordination between stakeholders and support for families will be strengthened. Additionally, the integration of survival skills into school curricula will be promoted to improve children's resilience to disasters.

Planned activities in 2026

- Integrate Protection, Gender and Inclusion, safety, and well-being in National Society activities, especially in education
 - Conduct awareness campaigns to promote the rights of vulnerable groups, including the elderly and disabled
 - Establish an internal hotline for transparent, confidential reporting, with a case management system
 - Strengthen community feedback mechanisms, focusing on qualitative data analysis
 - Incorporate community needs assessments into emergency action plans and budgets
 - Regularly produce case studies documenting lessons learned, best practices, and impacts
 - Integrate Community Engagement and Accountability into National Society strategies, policies, and operations
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Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Togolese Red Cross Society in identifying Emergency Response Preparedness as a cross-cutting area of support in its 2025-2028 regional programme.

The IFRC, within the context of the emergency operation and beyond, as well as the UNFPA, which has been a long-time partner of the National Society in this area, will continue to provide support.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Togolese Red Cross Society is committed to pursue its institutional strengthening and has carried out the self-assessment part of the Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process in 2011. The self-assessment part of the OCAC process is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies as a whole in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities.



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Position itself as an effective and credible contractual operational partner while promoting the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement principles and actions implemented nationally
- Collaborate continuously with government institutions, including ANPC, ANAMET and ANADEB, as well as health and WASH platforms and research institutions such as WASCAL
- Leverage the national coordination environment to mobilize local resources
- Strengthen partnerships and coalitions to access additional resources and opportunities
- Formalize collaboration frameworks through memoranda of understanding with international NGOs such as Plan International Togo and United Nations agencies

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society by expanding collaboration with additional participating National Societies operating within the country to address humanitarian challenges effectively. It will also work to increase participation in IFRC thematic networks or communities of practice,



Key Institutional Indicators

The National Society has put in place the following:

- Youth engagement strategies
- Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) policy
- PSEA Action Plan

particularly those focusing on public health in emergencies and blood donation, to enhance knowledge sharing and peer support initiatives. The IFRC will also encourage participation in relevant coordinating structures to improve coordination and collaboration in both humanitarian and development initiatives.

The IFRC will further support the Togolese Red Cross to enhance its role in peer-to-peer support within the Movement, including active engagement in communities of practice and the deployment of Surge support to sister National Societies. This will include facilitating stronger participation in the IFRC thematic networks and communities of practice, in order to strengthen technical capacity, knowledge exchange and institutional learning. In parallel, it will accompany the Togolese Red Cross in consolidating and expanding partnerships with participating National Societies present in the country, while supporting efforts to explore collaboration with additional partners to address priority humanitarian needs and reinforce Movement coordination.

The **German Red Cross** will continue to support to the Togolese Red Cross, with a focus on sustained operational cooperation and alignment within the Movement framework.

The **Swiss Red Cross** will support the Togolese Red Cross in coordinated Movement action and institutional strengthening.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Engage in a structured organizational development process guided by a phased National Society development master plan to strengthen core functions and service delivery
- Strengthen volunteering and youth engagement through updated policies, improved volunteer safety and wellbeing and strengthened data management systems
- Consolidate mandate and legal basis by disseminating revised Statutes, strengthening support to state priorities and preparing a new inclusive strategic plan for 2027–2030
- Improve resource mobilization through the development of income-generating and fundraising mechanisms

- Strengthen decentralized structures by assessing branch capacities and defining priority actions to support regional coordination
- Reinforce leadership, governance and emergency response capacity by improving preparedness, community-based response planning, emergency funding mechanisms and advocacy for safer access and stronger cooperation

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC, along with the **German Red Cross** and the **Swiss Red Cross**, is providing support to the National Society for the effective implementation of its activities and programmes. The IFRC will also provide support to mobilize funds through its various mechanisms such as the Capacity Building Fund, Shoken Fund, NSIA Fund and Country Plan Funds.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Promote the identity of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, human rights, social cohesion and a culture of peace through communication and humanitarian diplomacy
- Adopt a new internal and external communication strategy to restore visibility in a rapidly changing and sensitive humanitarian context
- Strengthen reputation by sharing clear, appropriate and timely information on missions and services, including during humanitarian crises
- Use proactive communication and key messages to correct misperceptions and restore trust among stakeholders
- Advocate with local and national authorities to reaffirm and operationalize the auxiliary role in a context of insecurity, displacement and access constraints

- Support communities affected by violence and displacement, particularly in the northern regions, through humanitarian diplomacy that enables safer access and cooperation

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Togolese Red Cross Society to design a network of branch communications officers and focal persons, who will assist in content collection and processing in coordination with the Communications lead at the National Society headquarters. The IFRC will also provide support in designing and implementing hands-on training in storytelling and content gathering for volunteers and branch communications officers, enabling the National Society to enhance its visibility. Additionally, the IFRC will assist in creating and managing content for the Togolese Red Cross's social media platforms to increase its visibility and amplify the impact of its work.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The National Society will focus on its aims to:

- Develop policies, action plans, and mechanisms related to safeguarding, integrity, and the prevention of fraud and corruption
- Enhance planning, monitoring, and reporting capabilities to meet the requirements of national and international partners
- Formalize security management with the establishment of a documented security framework and minimum-security requirements for operational security management
- Invest in digital transformation to increase the speed, relevance, efficiency, quality, and accountability of humanitarian services to the population
- Create a website linking various National Society platforms to facilitate resource mobilization, accountability, and communication with stakeholders

- Strengthen systems, procedures, and controls, including the development of a data protection policy, the implementation of secure digital infrastructure

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide expertise and guidance to the Togolese Red Cross Society in restructuring management and financial accountability processes. It will assist in the development and implementation of policies and enhancing planning, monitoring, and reporting capabilities to meet the requirements of national and international partners.

The IFRC will provide guidance and resources for formalizing security management, including the establishment of a documented security framework and minimum-security requirements. It will support in digital transformation efforts, including rationalizing and prioritizing investments to ensure growth in digital maturity for improved humanitarian services.

The IFRC will guide the National Society in updating administrative, financial, and risk management systems, as well as performance management mechanisms and quality assurance processes.



Teams of the Togolese Red Cross supporting communities in Togo (Photo: IFRC)

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC country cluster delegation in Abuja covers Nigeria, Ghana, Togo and Benin, through which it supports the Togolese Red Cross in strategic and operational coordination, National Society development and humanitarian diplomacy,

including strengthening its auxiliary role. The IFRC also supports accountability as a cross-cutting theme and provides technical support in various areas.

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 Society 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.

Coordination with other actors

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



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 16 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.

About the plan

This plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2026 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks 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 network databank](#)
- 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
- Figures for the years beyond 2026 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-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](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Network Databank](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [Evaluations and research bank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

Contact information

Egah Koffi Agbeko Gerard

Secretary General
Togolese Red Cross
T +22897051607
gekamann@yahoo.fr
crt-plateaux.org

Louise Daintrey

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

Dr. Ghulam Muhammad Awan

Head of Delegation
IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for Nigeria, Togo,
Benin & Ghana,
based in Abuja
T +92 320 1222266
ghulam.awan@ifrc.org

Sumitha Martin

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