

BENIN



2025 IFRC network mid-year report, January – June

22 October 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE RED CROSS OF BENIN



National Society branches



National Society



National Society volunteers



National Society

PEOPLE REACHED

Climate and environment



78,762

Disasters and crises



78,762

Health and wellbeing



91,889

Migration and displacement



11,123

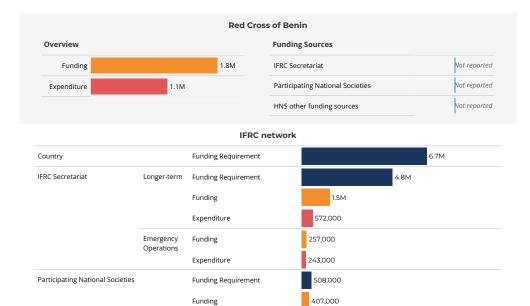
Values, power and inclusion



78,762

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number MAABJ002

HNS other funding sources

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

Expenditure

Funding

Funding Requirement

73.000

1.3M

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Environmental problems	→ 79,000
Heatwave risk reduction, preparedness or response	→ 79,000
Rising climate risks	→ 79,000

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

- has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change
- implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions
- implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)

Disasters and crises Number of people reached with

Livelihood support	→ 79,000
Disaster risk reduction	79,000
Emergency response and early recovery programmes	• 9,000
Shelter support	• 9,000



Contextually appropriate health services	983
Training in first aid	215
Psychosocial and mental health services	-●7 9,000
Immunization services	→ 79,000







THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

- has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move
- has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move



Whose access to education is facilitated through National Society's programming	◆ 1,000
Reached by the National Society's educational programmes	→ 1,000
Reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	→ 79,000

ENABLING FUNCTIONS



Strategic and operational coordination

1

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

90

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

✓ National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies

✓ National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role

√There is a National Society Development plan in place



Humanitarian diplomacy

National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies

✓ National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns



Accountability and agility

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

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

√ National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and suppor survivors

 National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism

✓ National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and enviroment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
Belgian Red Cross	407,000						

Total Funding Reported CHF 407,000

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

Located in the Gulf of Guinea, the Republic of Benin in West Africa is bordered by Niger in the north, Burkina Faso in the northwest, Togo in the west, Nigeria in the east, and the Atlantic Ocean in the south. The country has several areas of action that require short and long-term support from humanitarian organizations. Benin's valuable wetlands and fisheries which have high potential for tourism in the country— are increasingly being affected by rapid urbanization along its coast with increased demand for land, water and other natural resources. Military infrastructure and extraction of sand present significant threat to its coastal areas. Like most West African countries, the country suffers from the adverse effects of climate variability and change, the manifestations of which result in increased recurrence of extreme weather events such as devastating floods, long droughts, heat waves and torrential rains among others. Climatic emergencies lead to waves of cross-border movement which leads to social conflicts between herders and farmers in several municipal areas of the country.

While the government has adopted laws to combat the rising threat of climate change in the country, especially its marine ecosystems and human settlements, the situation remains bleak. Natural hazards often provoke waves of cross-border migration, which is compounded by security threats in northern Benin, leading to already vulnerable populations abandoning their crops and residences.

Benin faces health emergencies such as epidemics of viral haemorrhagic fever such as that of Lassa, malaria, cholera, meningitis, measles, yellow fever, and most recently, monkeypox. The health situation in Benin also highlights the unsatisfactory quality of healthcare, the poor development of human resources, poor planning for the acquisition, construction and maintenance of infrastructure and equipment. More than 38,122 children under the age of five die each year in Benin, with 37.8 per cent of the deaths occurring due to malaria, diarrhoea, and acute respiratory infections. While the government has launched several public initiatives to improve health indicators, such as immunization programmes for children, promoting family planning, fighting malaria, improving water and sanitation facilities, and raising awareness of best hygiene practices, the vulnerability and social needs of Beninese are far from being met.

The World Bank estimates that several global and regional socioeconomic shocks could affect poverty reduction trends in the country. Benin faces volatility in the price of food, energy and fertilizers due to factors such as the COVID-19 pandemic, impact of WAEMU sanctions against neighbouring Niger, the fallout from the Russian invasion of Ukraine, political instability in neighbouring Sahel countries, growing insecurity and social tensions in the North. These will adversely impact poor and vulnerable households, thereby slow poverty reduction and pushing more households into situations of fragility.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

The Red Cross of Benin advanced climate resilience by conducting flood-focused eVCA assessments in three high-risk municipalities and developing an Early Action Protocol (EAP) for anticipatory action. Tree planting campaigns reinforced environmental sustainability, while World Tree Day celebrations engaged communities in climate-smart action.

Disasters and crises

The National Society strengthened community readiness through volunteer training in first aid, shelter construction and safer access. Preparedness for cash-based interventions was expanded with new Standard Operating Procedures and agreements with financial service providers, laying the foundation for effective emergency response.

Health and wellbeing

Health promotion was expanded through community-based initiatives on family practices, healthy ageing, reproductive health and cholera prevention. Blood donation campaigns were strengthened with policy development and outreach, while integrated <u>CBHFA</u> and mental health and psychosocial support (<u>MHPSS</u>) services enhanced community resilience.

Migration and displacement

In response to displacement caused by insecurity, the National Society provided food kits and agricultural support to vulnerable households and established transit centres and Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) in the north. Restoring Family Links (RFL) services also helped reconnect displaced families.

Values, power and inclusion

The Red Cross of Benin mainstreamed protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) and accountability by training staff and volunteers, strengthening feedback systems and promoting women's empowerment. Community awareness events and school support initiatives reinforced humanitarian values and equitable access to services.

Enabling local actors

The National Society advanced institutional development through an organizational development plan, statutory governance meetings and the establishment of new grassroots structures. Financial sustainability was pursued through income-generating activities, while accountability was strengthened via audits, risk management tools and staff performance systems. Humanitarian diplomacy and volunteer recognition further enhanced visibility and community trust.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

During the reporting period, the Red Cross of Benin carried out planned interventions despite a worsening security situation in the north. However, the deteriorating security situation in several regions significantly affected operations. Multiple attacks between January 2024 and June 2025, including deadly incidents in Banikoara, Alibori and W National Park, led to significant loss of life and displacement. The commune of Tanguiéta also faced repeated violence, resulting in over 4,400 displaced individuals. Additionally, nearly 2,000 refugees from Niger arrived in Karimama and Malanville. In response, the Red Cross of Benin conducted a comprehensive needs assessment and developed a coordinated intervention plan, with support from partners including the IFRC through the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) mechanism.



The Red Cross of Benin celebrated International Women's Day with its volunteers. (Photo: Red Cross of Benin)

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

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In alignment with the Unified Plan, the Red Cross of Benin continued its efforts to reduce climate-related risks, focusing particularly on flood preparedness. Key interventions were carried out in Bonou, Malanville and Cotonou, including staff training for the enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA) with a flood-specific lens.

EVCA assessments conducted in the three municipalities helped identify critical vulnerabilities and informed the development of an Early Action Protocol (EAP) for flood response. These anticipatory actions aim to strengthen community readiness and resilience against climate hazards.

As part of World Tree Day celebrations, the Red Cross of Benin initiated tree planting activities, contributing to both environmental sustainability and potential economic benefits for local communities.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided consistent technical support through joint field visits and coordination meetings. These engagements helped refine strategies and improve the effectiveness of climate-related interventions of the National Society.



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

During January to June 2025, three IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) were approved for strong winds and population movement in Benin. The details of the DREFs for population movement can be found under the strategic priority 'Migration and displacement'.

1.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Benin: Strong wind
MDR-CODE	MDRBJ021
DURATION	3 months (24 March 2025 to 30 June 2025)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 37,052
PEOPLE TARGETED	1,266 people

The DREF allocation of CHF 37,052 in March 2025 supported the Red Cross of Benin in aiding approximately 1,266 people, or 218 households affected by strong winds in the community of Zogbodomey, by providing construction materials for the rehabilitation or reconstruction of their shelters. The actions also focused on health, protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) and community engagement and accountability (CEA).

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Red Cross of Benin focused on building the capacity of field actors and enhancing support for communities vulnerable to disasters. A total of 215 individuals—including staff, volunteers and community members—received training in various first aid modalities, such as basic, corporate and community-based health and first aid (CBHFA).

Efforts to strengthen local disaster management included training 100 people in enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA), shelter construction and safer access techniques. These initiatives aimed to improve communitylevel readiness and response capabilities.

The National Society also advanced its preparedness for Cash Transfer Programmes (CTPs) by training local teams, developing Standard Operating Procedures, initiating framework agreements with financial service providers and conducting feasibility studies.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial contributions to the National Society to deliver impactful results in the first half of 2025.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2025, the Red Cross of Benin implemented several initiatives aimed at improving health and wellbeing at the community level. These efforts focused on enhancing knowledge around essential family practices and delivering direct health services, including community-based health and first aid (CBHFA).

The Red Cross of Benin promoted healthy ageing through community-based activities. Key actions included training volunteers, establishing seniors' clubs, organizing intergenerational dialogue forums, conducting home visits and providing mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and educational talks for the elderly.

The National Society also led community mobilization efforts for blood donation. This included developing policy and strategy documents, focusing on community-based surveillance (CbS) reaching over 8,000 people through outreach and collecting 1,661 blood bags via mobile drives.

Advanced strategies were deployed to provide integrated sexual and reproductive health services. These reached 2,337 individuals with awareness activities, and 978 people, including 486 displaced persons who received direct health services.

To combat cholera, 111 volunteers were trained and deployed, reaching 1,500 affected individuals. Additionally, staff received training on social behaviour change to support broader health promotion efforts.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical guidance and financial support to the National Society to effectively meet its objectives.

The Belgian Red Cross (Flanders) provided support to the Red Cross of Benin in blood donation.

The Swiss Red Cross supported the Red Cross of Benin in promoting healthy ageing.



During January to June 2025, two IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) were approved for population movement in Benin.

1.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Benin Population Movement
MDR-CODE	MDRBJ020
DURATION	3 months (4 February 2025 to 31 May 2025)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 50,000
PEOPLE TARGETED	13,452 people

The DREF allocation of CHF 50,000 in February 2025 supported the Red Cross of Benin in aiding approximately 13,452 people affected by population movement in Alibori, Atakira and Donga. Due to escalating violence and insecurity in northern Benin, thousands of people have been displaced, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees and asylum seekers. Attacks by non-state armed groups have intensified since 2021, creating a growing humanitarian crisis.

The Red Cross of Benin, with support from IFRC and participating National Societies, launched a multi-sectoral needs assessment across 19 communes. Key actions included focus group discussions, household surveys and coordination with local authorities. Findings highlighted urgent needs in food security, shelter, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI). Based on this, the Red Cross of Benin is developing a comprehensive response plan to guide future humanitarian interventions.

2.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Benin Population Movement 2025
MDR-CODE	MDRBJ022
DURATION	4 months (19 June 2025 to 31 October 2025)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 215,172
PEOPLE TARGETED	3,000 people

In June 2025, a DREF allocation of CHF 215,172 supported the Red Cross of Benin to assist around 3,000 people (about 500 households) affected by population movement. Armed attacks in Tanguiéta and Toucountouna (Atacora department) triggered mass displacement, with over 7,000 people forced to flee. These events are part of an escalating security crisis, resulting in repeated displacement and urgent humanitarian needs for both displaced and host communities. The Red Cross of Benin responded with Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), emergency shelter, health care, hygiene promotion and MHPSS, prioritizing both displaced families and vulnerable host households, and emphasizing coordination, CEA and PGI.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In response to the security-driven displacement, food kits were distributed to 1,675 vulnerable households. Additionally, 2,000 households received seeds to support agricultural recovery. Transit centres and Humanitarian Service Points (<u>HSPs</u>) were also constructed to accommodate displaced populations in the north.

The Red Cross of Benin also provided Restoring Family Links (RFL) services among displaced individuals, including at least one successfully restored case.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided continuous support in technical evaluations and field-level activities. The Red Cross of Benin is also 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 Luxembourg Red Cross supports the National Society in multi-sector assessments focusing on population displacement in the north of the country (Atacora and Alibori).

The ICRC supported the Red Cross of Benin in activities aimed at agricultural recovery and implementing RFL services.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Red Cross of Benin placed strong emphasis on values, inclusion, and equitable power dynamics in its interventions. This approach involved targeted actions for minority groups, the strengthening of accountability mechanisms and the integration of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) principles.

During the reporting period, the Red Cross of Benin trained 158 volunteers, staff and members on CEA, and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI). Operational communication was strengthened through capacity building for grassroots volunteers and improved monitoring systems. The feedback management mechanism was also strengthened, enabling the collection and processing of community feedback to inform programming.

The National Society organized activities for 239 women in celebration of International Women's Day, promoting empowerment and inclusion. Additionally, the International Day of the Red Cross and Red Crescent was commemorated to raise awareness of the Movement and reinforce community commitment to humanitarian action.

To contribute to improved learning environments, the Red Cross of Benin distributed 200 school furniture items in northern communities, supporting access to education and reinforcing its commitment to community development.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Red Cross of Benin to enhance its capacities to reach more local branches and increase awareness and actions through the powerful influence of young people on humanitarian action.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly 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, links with development assistance, and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The Red Cross of Benin takes part in the IFRC-facilitated sub-regional network of National Societies called the West Coast Group, which is currently chaired by the President of the Nigerian Red Cross Society. The Red Cross of Benin is also part of the four IFRC Pan-African initiatives as reflected in the relevant sections of this plan.

During the reporting period, the Red Cross of Benin strengthened coordination within the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement by organizing meetings focused on key themes such as the security situation in northern Benin and organizational development. The National Society has actively pursued new partnerships, resulting in the launch of two new projects on health and organizational development under a Memorandum of Understanding with the Swiss **Red Cross** for the 2025–2028 sub-regional programme.

The National Society is supported by several participating National Societies to achieve the objectives in its strategic development plan:

The American Red Cross is supporting measles campaign in the country through the implementation of the Community Engagement/Social Mobilization for Measles-Rubella Vaccination Campaign in Couffo and Atlantique Departments (regions).

The Belgian Red Cross (Flanders) supports the Red Cross of Benin in its implementation of the community resilience programming to respond to health risks, particularly for women and children. It also supports National Society development.

The **Kuwait Red Crescent** supports the Red Cross of Benin's health and wellbeing programme.

The Luxembourg Red Cross mainly supports the National Society in multi-sector assessments focusing on population displacement in the north of the country (Atacora and Alibori) and in training volunteers on the construction of emergency shelters.

The Swiss Red Cross supported the National Society in 2024 for the implementation of a self-assessment of the capacities of its decentralized structures through which several development actions were identified. The Swiss Red Cross will support the implementation of the action plan drawn up to strengthen the local Beninese Red Cross network.

Movement coordination

The Red Cross of Benin 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 supports the Red Cross of Benin from its office in Lomé, Togo, focusing on strengthening the capacities of the National Society to prepare and respond to situations of crises and on National Society development. It also supports the Red Cross of Benin in implementing Restoring Family links (RFL) and agricultural recovery for people impacted by population movement by distributing seeds.

External coordination

The Red Cross of Benin is officially recognized as an <u>auxiliary</u> to public authorities and plays an active role in national disaster preparedness and response. It is a member of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (DRR-CCA), which is convened during emergencies and led by the Ministry of Interior and Public Security through the Civil Protection Agency. The Red Cross of Benin is fully integrated into the national contingency plans for floods, epidemics, wildfires, and socio-political crises, and regularly participates in governmentled coordination meetings at both national and local levels.

The Red Cross of Benin works closely with various international and national organizations. It receives support from UNFPA, UNICEF, and GIZ for maternal and child food security initiatives, and collaborates with the World Food Programme (WFP) for food distribution. It is also a key partner of USAID and ECOWAS in health and disaster management interventions. These partnerships enable the Red Cross of Benin to collectively address critical community challenges within and beyond the IFRC network.

The Red Cross of Benin has positioned itself as a key actor in the implementation of Cash Transfer Programmes, reinforcing its auxiliary role to public authorities. It also participated in various thematic meetings with Movement partners, covering areas such as Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), disability inclusion and disaster management. Partner visits further contributed to strengthening collaboration and shared learning.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Red Cross of Benin focused on strengthening its institutional capacity across all levels of its organizational structure. A key milestone was the development of an organizational development plan, which now serves as a strategic guide for all related interventions.

The Red Cross of Benin ensured the regular convening of statutory meetings, including two sessions of its National Bureau and one session of its Board of Directors. At the local level, Departmental and Communal General Assemblies were organized to reinforce governance and accountability. The National Society also expanded its grassroots presence through the gradual establishment of local sections and sub-sections—such as school, university and borough units enhancing visibility and community engagement.

Efforts were made to build the capacity of local governance members, particularly in coordination and good governance practices. Volunteer development was also prioritized; with training sessions conducted on foundational themes aligned with the National Society's volunteering policy.

To support financial sustainability, the Red Cross of Benin continued its resource mobilization efforts through incomegenerating activities, including the operation of a guest house and commercial first aid services. These initiatives contribute to the long-term viability of the National Society's operations.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC support to the National Society consists of workshops and training sessions for its leaders to facilitate the identification of development priorities and the actions needed to achieve them.



Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Red Cross of Benin demonstrated strong commitment to <u>humanitarian diplomacy</u> by actively working to enhance its visibility and deepen its connection with communities. As part of these efforts, the National Society honored its volunteers during World Blood Donor Day, recognizing their contributions and reinforcing their dedication to humanitarian

service. This initiative reflected the National Society's broader strategy to promote its values and strengthen community engagement.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continues to provide technical and financial support to the National Society in pursuing its objectives under humanitarian diplomacy.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Red Cross of Benin continued to strengthen its internal systems to enhance accountability and operational agility. Key actions included organizing planning and review workshops across various levels of intervention and updating the National Society's strategic development plan to guide future efforts.

Supervision missions and post-distribution monitoring (PDM) activities were conducted to ensure quality and accountability in programme delivery. The external audit of the National Society's 2023 accounts was finalized, resulting in the issuance of the audit report. Additionally, audits were carried out for several key projects to reinforce financial transparency.

The Red Cross of Benin reviewed its staff and volunteer management policy and initiated the development and implementation of performance management systems. These efforts aim to improve staff coordination and accountability. The National Society also developed an internal audit charter and plan, alongside a comprehensive risk map to support proactive risk management.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides long-term support to the National Society in key areas of improving the National Society's accountability. These include interventions such as the dissemination of Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy at the level of decentralized structures, organization of training sessions on the themes of integrity and good governance, popularization of good financial management practices and strengthening of monitoring and evaluation.

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

- The participatory approach and strong community mobilization significantly enhanced project acceptance and effectiveness
- Improved coordination with stakeholders contributed to more inclusive and responsive interventions
- Logistical delays highlighted the need for better planning and cross-sectoral communication
- Building volunteer capacity proved essential for effective crisis response and should be prioritized in future programming
- Strengthening the National Society's disaster preparedness and safety protocols remains a critical area for improvement
- Continuous assessment of beneficiary needs must be enhanced to ensure timely and relevant support
- These insights will inform the design of future programmes, helping to deliver more targeted and resilient humanitarian responses

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

- BJ Benin 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

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