



TOGO

2024 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



2 September 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE TOGOLESE RED CROSS



311

National Society branches



6

National Society local units



46,937

National Society volunteers



92

National Society staff

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency Operations



19,509

Climate and environment



203,632

Disasters and crises



238,242

Health and wellbeing



547,576

Migration and displacement



19,506

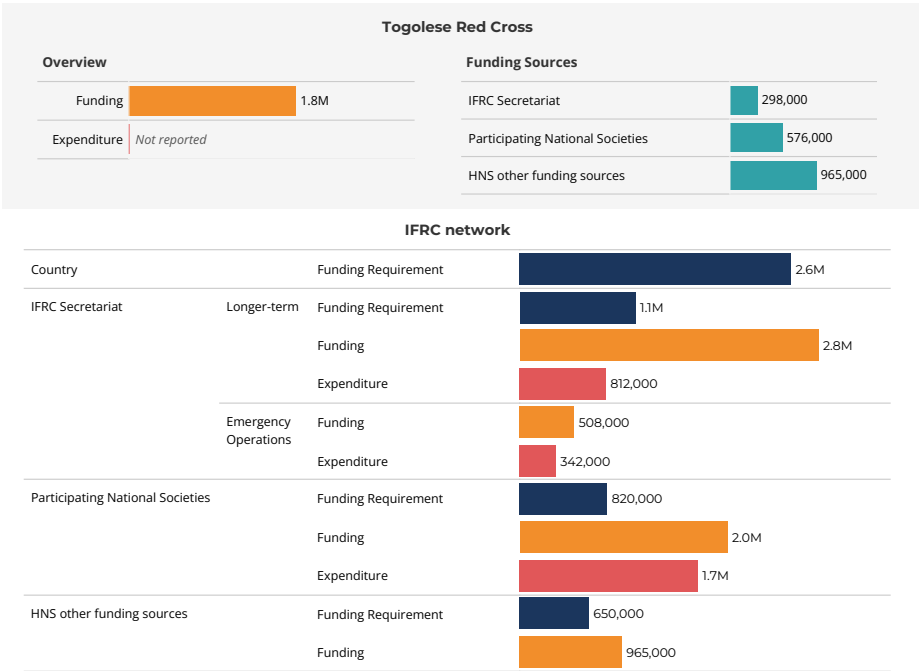
Values, power and inclusion



79,663

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAATG002**

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

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRTG010EA / Population Movement

SP2 - Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	20,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	8,000
SP3 - Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	16,000
SP4 - Migration and displacement	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	20,000
	Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes	1
SP5 - Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	20,000

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	204,000
	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	169,000
	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	238,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	20,000

	Number of people reached with shelter support	8,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	548,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	214,000
	Number of people reached with immunization services	132,000
	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	4,000
	Number of people donating blood	3,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	10
Migration and displacement	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	20,000
	Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes	1
	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	80,000
	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	5
Accountability and agility	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes

IFRC NETWORK SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Bilateral Support						
	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
Swiss Red Cross	1M						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 2.0M**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

The year saw the Constitutional shift which turned Togo from a presidential regime to a parliamentary regime. The organization and holding of the elections, in particular the legislative and regional ones saw the members of parliament increase from 91 to 113, including 108 that were elected from Union pour la République (UNIR), the ruling party. After the resignation of the government, a new government headed by the new Prime Minister and Head of Government was constituted. This new government of 36 portfolios is composed of 30 ministers, four deputy ministers and two ministers at the Presidency of the Republic.

The year was also marked by a new Constitution which is due to enter into force on 5 May 2025 at the latest. Five governors have been appointed for the regions except the Central region. The country is preparing for the first senatorial elections of its kind scheduled for February 2025.

During the year, the ministry in charge of health announced cases of measles in the Savanes region. The Universal Health Insurance (AMU) was directed by the Government to sensitize the population. A few cases of Dengue fever were also reported in some parts of the country. Among other response measures, the Ministry of Health has strengthened the capacities of health workers, health facilities and CHWs/RCs (Community Health Workers/Community Relays) with a view to bringing epidemic messages to the population.

On the economic front, the level of inflation remained high in the country with a maintenance or even a reduction in the purchasing power of households. The Togolese government projected a total budget of 2,394 billion CFA francs for the 2025 financial year in the Council of Ministers during the year.

In terms of security, the country still remains under threat from terrorist groups, especially in the north of the country in the Savannah region, which led to the state of emergency in the region being extended by the Parliament. The state of emergency is still in force in this region. Despite security has been reinforced in the region, it is clear that the attacks are still active with loss of lives. As a result, there have been population movements to the regions further south of the country.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

The National Society placed disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change at the heart of its efforts. It implemented projects such as 'Institutional Capacity Building in the Areas of Disaster Preparedness and Climate Change Adaptation in Togo', the 'Support to Community Resilience to Climate Change' project, and the 'Strengthening Community Resilience' project, reaching 299 at-risk villages. Through these projects, the National Society updated risk maps of localities, trained members in disaster preparedness, and carried out climate-sensitive activities.

Disasters and crises

Under the Population Movement emergency response, the Togolese Red Cross worked to support the population arriving in Togo as well as support the host communities through shelter and settlement solutions, the distribution of food kits as well as non-food items kits (NFI), and livelihood interventions. Through its local branches in Lomé and its Community Disaster Response Team, the National Society also reacted promptly to episodes of flooding in Lomé and its surroundings following torrential rains. The teams identified affected households and distributed chlorine wafers for safe water. Activities of the Togolese Red Cross were conducted through a combination of approaches such as enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) allowing each community to identify the risks they face and determine how they can address them sustainably.

Health and wellbeing

As part of the emergency appeal, the National Society distributed insecticide-treated mosquito nets to vulnerable households and deployed volunteers for the purposes of [Community Engagement and Accountability \(CEA\)](#), [Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse \(PSEA\)](#), [water, sanitation, and hygiene \(WASH\)](#), community-based surveillance, and emergency first aid. Concerning development projects, the Togolese Red Cross undertook the 'Strengthening Community Resilience in the Plateau and Central Regions' project, the Blood Transfusion project, and the Promotion of the Health and Inclusion of the Elderly' project, the community mobilization project to combat gender-based violence and promote reproductive health, and finally the New Funding Model (NFM) malaria project. As part of WASH services, volunteers were trained and deployed in menstrual hygiene management and the manufacture of reusable hygiene products.

Migration and displacement

As part of the Population Movement emergency appeal, the National Society worked to support the basic needs of populations arriving in Togo with dedicated humanitarian assistance, protection, and humanitarian diplomacy interventions, in coordination with relevant stakeholders by setting up [Humanitarian Service Points \(HSPs\)](#) and establishing distribution and support mechanisms along migration routes. The flagship activities included the sensitization of displaced people on various services provided by the HSP, the distribution of hygiene and dignity kits to 700 households, collecting feedback, the treatment of 17 cases of [Restoring Family Links \(RLF\)](#) and 10 cases of Psycho-Social Care (PSS).

Values, power and inclusion

As part of the emergency appeal, volunteers were trained in [Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse \(PSEA\)](#), sexual and gender-based violence, and [Community Engagement and Accountability \(CEA\)](#). [Protection, gender, and inclusion \(PGI\)](#) aspects have been addressed across all Togolese Red Cross programmes. As part of the Men's Committee strategy, men's committees and mothers' clubs enabled home visits and organised members to mobilize women to get services in health centres.

Enabling local actors

To improve the Togolese Red Cross' long-term preparedness and response capabilities, an audit of the Effective Response Readiness and Rapid Response Capacity was conducted. This process identified corrective actions to strengthen [preparedness for an effective response](#). The National Society created an Effective Response Technical Preparedness group to monitor the progress of these five actions. Additionally, the National Society's Information and Dissemination Department worked to implement its priority of defining, adapting and leading the Togolese Red Cross' internal and external communication strategy. The digital transformation of the Togolese Red Cross continued in the first half of 2024 by equipping the headquarters with IT equipment in accordance with the result of the assessment of its potential.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

During the year 2024, the TRC made one modification to the Unified Plan with the introduction of the migration theme. This change led to the completion of a needs assessment, the establishment of a Humanitarian Service Point (HSP) and the development of an HSP procedure manual as part of the population movement Appeal.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

Name	Africa – Population Movement
Appeal number	MDRTG010
Duration	20 months (30 November 2023 to 31 July 2025)
People affected	171,728
People to be assisted	58,000
Funding requirements	Funding requirement through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 4 million Total Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 6 million
Emergency Appeal	Population movement
Operational Strategy	Operational Strategy
Latest Operations Update	Operations update

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

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

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

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

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

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

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI): Training was provided on preventing sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and child safeguarding policies for staff and volunteers. Specialized protection measures were implemented for vulnerable groups, including children, pregnant women and minorities.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA): Training was provided on feedback mechanisms, and staff were equipped with tools for effective feedback management. Coordination included participation in AAP/CEA working

groups, integrating CEA across sectors, and developing SOPs for handling sensitive feedback

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

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Togolese Red Cross placed disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change at the heart of its efforts under this strategic priority. It implemented projects such as 'Institutional Capacity Building in the Areas of Disaster Preparedness and Climate Change Adaptation in Togo' in the Maritime regions of Kara and Savannah. The 'Support to Community Resilience to Climate Change' project in the Kara and Savannah regions and the 'Strengthening Community Resilience' in the Plateaux and Centre regions were also undertaken. Through these projects, the National Society supported 299 at-risk villages to adapt to the long-term effects of climate change.

Especially through the 'Institutional Capacity Building in the Areas of Disaster Preparedness and Climate Change Adaptation in Togo' project, the National Society trained 8,543 members of the disaster preparedness teams as well as trained volunteers through 260 climate-sensitive activities (such as Natural Resource Management and Climate Change Adaptation) at the community level. Through both, an emphasis was placed on being as accessible as possible, which saw the participation of 1,232 people with disabilities.

The project provided support to 60 localities to either develop or update their risk map. The process is currently underway for the digitization of risk maps for some most vulnerable communities. It organized communities of practice and participated in meetings of the national and regional disaster risk reduction platform.

Through the 'Support to Community Resilience to Climate Change' project in the Plateaux and central regions, staff and volunteers were trained on IFRC Dashboard Tools such as community resilience assessment and programmes such as enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA) were conducted in 50 at-risk communities.

Through the 'Strengthening Community Resilience' projects, the National Society organized 13 awareness-raising sessions on eco-citizen actions for the benefit of its members including several Men's Clubs and Mothers' Clubs. Under the project, seedlings were monitored during the pilot phase and members were trained on Climate Change and Natural Resource Management.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continued to support the National Society with technical and financial assistance for projects such as 'Resilience to Climate Change'.

The **German Red Cross** provided financial support for the implementation of projects such as 'Institutional Capacity Building in the Areas of Disaster Preparedness and Climate Change Adaptation in Togo'.

The **Swedish Red Cross** supported the National Society with the 'Strengthening Community Resilience' project in the Plateaux and Centre regions.



The Togolese Red Cross organised nighttime first aid classes for people unable to attend acquire training during the day. (Photo: Aduratomi Bolade/IFRC)



Disasters and crises

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

Under the Population Movement emergency response, the Togolese Red Cross worked to support the population arriving in Togo as well as support the host communities through [shelter and settlement](#) solutions. These efforts included the distribution of food kits as well as non-food items kits (NFI) to targeted households in the prefectures of Kpendjal, Kpendjal-Ouest, and Tône. In addition to distribution, [livelihood interventions](#) were also undertaken.

During this period, a [Preparedness for Effective Response](#) (PER) process aimed at responding quickly and effectively to disasters and crises. Through its local branches in Lomé, the National Society reacted promptly to episodes of flooding in Lomé and its surroundings following torrential rains. Through the trained Community Disaster Response Team (CDRT), the National Society quickly deployed members in less than 72 hours for a rapid assessment of the situation and the distribution of chlorine for household water treatment. In 2024, a total of 120 CDRTs were deployed to identify 4,662 affected households and distributed more than 43,310 chlorine wafers.

Activities of the Togolese Red Cross were conducted with the context of vulnerable communities at risk of disasters amplified by climate change in mind. This was done through a combination of approaches such as [enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment](#) (eVCA) and [Community Engagement and Accountability](#) (CEA) allowing each community to identify the risks they face and determine how they can address them sustainably. The networks of Community Disaster Response Teams and emergency committees as well as other volunteers' networks were strengthened for this purpose

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Togolese Red Cross through IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) and the IFRC Emergency Appeal, which were utilized by the National Society in times of disasters and crises to effectively support those who face immediate needs during times of emergency. Additionally, the IFRC also supported the National Society in launching a [Preparedness for Effective Response](#) (PER) process.

The **German Red Cross** supported the Togolese Red Cross with a [needs assessment](#) which was conducted as part of the emergency response.

The ICRC provided technical guidance to the National Society throughout the response to the population movement. It assisted with the continued distribution of food as well as non-food items kits in the prefectures of Kpendjal, Kpendjal West, and Tône. Livelihood interventions were also supported by the ICRC.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

As part of the emergency appeal, the National Society distributed insecticide-treated mosquito nets to vulnerable households and deployed volunteers for the purposes of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), community-based surveillance, and emergency first aid. These were carried out for affected populations' access to essential health services. Additionally, healthcare activities were integrated into the provision of services at the humanitarian service points set up. Services included Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS), raising awareness and referral to childhood vaccination, health promotion activities screening for malnutrition, and referral to therapeutic feeding. Volunteers were trained for this purpose.

Within the framework of development projects, the Togolese Red Cross undertook the 'Building Community Resilience' project, the Blood Transfusion project, and the Promotion of the Health and Inclusion of the Elderly' project in 10 localities in three communes of Greater Lomé. With the support of the United Nations Population Fund, the National Society undertook community mobilization to combat gender-based violence and promote reproductive health. Additionally, it also contributed its efforts to the New Funding Model (NFM) malaria project funded by the World Bank.

During these projects, the Togolese Red Cross leveraged its auxiliary role to ensure its positioning on the relevant platforms and mechanisms of strategy, advocacy, and public health policy. It promoted the health and well-being of communities and improved access to sustainable, affordable, appropriate, and quality health services through the training of community volunteers, awareness-raising, support to children and pregnant women for vaccination, support to people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) and orphan and vulnerable children (OVC), promotion and mobilization for blood donation.

One of the National Society's main objectives was to improve affected populations' access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services to reduce their immediate and medium-term risk of waterborne, water-related, and vector-borne diseases. As part of the emergency appeal, volunteers were trained and deployed in menstrual hygiene management and the manufacture of reusable hygiene products. Hygiene promotion and the distribution of chlorine tablets were integrated into the package of services provided. Although the need had been identified for WASH material interventions, including the construction of boreholes to meet urgent water needs in the Savannah region, these interventions are not feasible with the current level of available resources.

WASH services were also carried out under the 'Building Community Resilience' projects in the Plateaux and Centre regions. Tenders were launched and the construction of 32 blocks, 5 latrines, and 40 boreholes began in schools, health centres and communities. Communities were introduced to the Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach, and some reached free-defecation status. In this way, the Togolese Red Cross contributed to improving communities' access to affordable, appropriate, and environmentally sustainable WASH services.

A WASH project, in partnership with the Togolese government and supported by the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), started with field assessments to identify the 47 health facilities to benefit from the 67 latrine blocks planned by the project in the four target prefectures of Bas-Mono, Kpélélé, Akébou, and Mô. Calls for tenders were launched, and companies were selected for the execution of works. Although no latrine was completed before the end of the year, the works commenced with considerable progress.

First aid was also a core activity of the National Society in line with its humanitarian mission. It provided first-aid training to different groups, including volunteers, the general public and employees, covering first aid, emergency resuscitation and management. Participants receive recognized certifications attesting to their ability to respond effectively to emergency situations..

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Togolese Red Cross in strengthening its health-related interventions, especially ones including WASH and first aid.

The **Swiss Red Cross** provided financial assistance to the National Society for projects such as 'Building Community Resilience', the Blood Transfusion project, and the 'Promotion of the Health and Inclusion of the Elderly' project in 10 localities in three communes of Greater Lomé.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The activities in this area were limited to those carried out in the context of the Population Movement emergency appeal. The National Society worked to support the basic needs of populations arriving in Togo with dedicated humanitarian assistance, protection, and humanitarian diplomacy interventions, in coordination with relevant stakeholders by setting up Humanitarian Service Points ([HSPs](#)) and establishing distribution and support mechanisms along migration routes.

A procedure/implementation manual for the Togolese Red Cross HSPs was developed. An overview of the Red Cross Red Crescent movement and its approach to migration was presented to the authorities. A HSP was opened to the Regional Coordination of Savannah in May 2024. Its staff was trained in essential themes such as maintenance and management of people with disabilities, psychosocial support, community engagement and accountability, data collection and security, safer access, communication and media, and protection and rights of migrants and displaced people.

Several households with 10,274 people were registered and benefited from HSP services between May and November 2024. The flagship activities included the sensitization of displaced people on various services provided by the HSP, the distribution of hygiene and dignity kits to 700 households, collecting feedback, the treatment of 17 cases of [Restoring Family Links](#) (RLF) and 10 cases of Psycho-Social Care (PSS).

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continued to provide technical support to the National Society.

The ICRC supported the National Society with its Restoring Family Links (RLF) programme.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

As part of the emergency appeal, volunteers were trained in [Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse](#) (PSEA) and sexual and gender-based violence. This was identified as a concern by the assessments of needs and by partner agencies working in the region. The National Society focused on building the capacity of HSP volunteers, meeting the [minimum standards](#), integrating [Restoring Family Links](#) (RLF), and raising awareness of international humanitarian law.

Additionally, as part of its [Community Engagement and Accountability](#) (CEA) efforts during the emergency appeal, volunteers received training in CEA's feedback mechanism. A [needs assessment](#) and community engagement were carried out as part of the implementation and made it possible to define the services provided. Female community members were involved in defining eligibility criteria for the distribution of feminine hygiene kits. An Operational Standard Procedure for the Community Feedback Mechanism for People with Disabilities (PWDs) was developed to ensure their proper implementation.

As part of the development projects, many local chapters, school clubs, and young blood donor clubs organized dissemination sessions and youth camps for the promotion of humanitarian values. Protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) aspects have been addressed across all Togolese Red Cross programmes. Efforts were made in all the National Society's interventions to systematically disaggregate statistical data collected by sex and age.

In localities where there were mothers' clubs, Papa Champions, and Club 25 groups, the participation of these groups was important for the successful implementation of social cohesion and community activities. PGI was considered in all the needs assessments and conducted as part of the operation. As part of the Men's Committee strategy, supported by UNFPA, 194 men's committees and mothers' clubs became operational out of the 197 created. Among the trained Papa Champions, 91 per cent were active. At the community level, educational activities were organized during the year for the benefit of 34,674 people. More home visits were made by the papa champions and club members to mobilize women to get services in health centres.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society in actively overseeing the projects with protection, gender, and inclusion and community engagement and accountability.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

Progress by the National Society against objectives

IFRC membership coordination

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

The Togolese Red Cross is part of the four IFRC Pan-African initiatives focusing on Tree Planting and Care; Zero Hunger; Red Ready and National Society Development. The following National Societies work with the Togolese Red Cross Society for various long-term and short-term programmes:

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

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

The **Italian Red Cross** supports the construction of the Ona (Plateaux) Health Centre and its effective functioning. Medical personnel and Italian Red Cross volunteers visit the health centre whenever possible, to provide specialist care and equipment and build the capacities of permanent staff members. The Italian Red Cross has recently granted a support fund for building the capacity of Mothers' Clubs in 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 Society** have provided ad hoc support to the Togolese Red Cross

Movement coordination

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

External coordination

In line with its auxiliary role, the Togolese Red Cross coordinates closely with the public authorities. It benefits from the support of different national consultation councils, and various networks and platforms in Togo such as the Conseil de Concertation pour l'Eau et l'Assainissement de Base au Togo, civil society organizations, the HIV Platform, WILDAF Togo, and many others. The Togolese Red Cross is engaged and involved in the existing national coordination and communication mechanisms in the country. These include government institutions namely (ANPC, ANAMED, and 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 communications activities, 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. Together, they also contribute towards 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 in the prevention of and response to health emergencies, and development projects in maternal and child health, particularly the promotion of essential family practices



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

To improve the National Society's long-term preparedness and response capabilities, an audit of the Effective Response Readiness and Rapid Response Capacity was conducted. This process identified corrective actions to strengthen [preparedness for an effective response](#). The National Society created an Effective Response Technical Preparedness group to monitor the progress of these five actions, namely the development and dissemination of an emergency response structure (organizational chart) and SOPs outlining roles and responsibilities during an emergency response; development and implementation of a monitoring and evaluation strategy for the operation; development and dissemination a volunteer management policy; updating and dissemination of the administrative, financial and accounting procedures manual; dissemination of staff regulations.

A joint inventory of the Tsévie warehouse was prepared and recommendations were presented to the management of the Reintegration Commission. Additionally, the Togolese Red Cross surmised that to protect the well-being of

its volunteers, it is essential to take out an insurance policy that covers health, accident and death and to procure protective items such as raincoats, boots, and personal protective equipment.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** provided support to the National Society in all components of the Movement and provided bilateral support to the Togolese Red Cross to strengthen its capacities. Through its National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) fund, it financially supported a medical laboratory project of the National Society.

The **Italian Red Cross** financed the National Society's Accounting Software and the creation of the website.

The **French Red Cross** provided technical support to the National Society for its Human Resources department as part of the implementation of the operational plan of the organizational development plan



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The National Society's Information and Dissemination Department worked to implement its priority of defining, adapting and leading the Togolese Red Cross' internal and external communication strategy. Thus, throughout the semester, the National Society continued to promote its brand and image to all stakeholders and International Humanitarian Law (IHL), particularly in the context of the emergency appeal in the Savannah region..

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** supported the National Society with technical and financial assistance.

The **ICRC** supported the National Society in promoting its brand and image to all stakeholders and International Humanitarian Law (IHL).



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The digital transformation of the Togolese Red Cross continued in the first half of 2024 by equipping the headquarters with IT equipment in accordance with the result of the assessment of its potential. For example, the internet connection at the headquarters has been improved, and computer equipment has been acquired for the benefit of certain departments, as well as the meeting room.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** supported the National Society with technical and financial assistance, particularly through its National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) fund.

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 Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

Nothing to report

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Collective success: a model of collaboration in the operation of population movements in the Savannah region

Faced with the complex challenges posed by population displacement in the Savannah region, an exemplary collaboration has emerged between the Togolese Red Cross and its partners within the Movement: the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the National Society Partners (PNSs), in particular the German Red Cross. The success of this operation is based on the many coordination meetings that have taken place, during which each actor has contributed to a shared strategy, truly acting as a unified Movement on the ground. The synergy created between the actors during this intervention is a model of collaboration, demonstrating that unity is strength in responding to humanitarian crises. As a result of this seamless collaboration, thousands of lives were positively impacted, proving once again the importance of collective efforts in emergencies. This experience marks an important milestone in the history of humanitarian response in the Savannah region, serving as an example for future interventions.

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 Annual 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 annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual 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 31 December 2024. 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 2024 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [TG_Togo AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: This financial report link will be fed upon the completion of the audit. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRTG010](#))
- [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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