



EQUATORIAL GUINEA

2024 IFRC network country plan

4 July 2024

Funding Requirement **CHF 4.8M**

In support of the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea



17

National Society branches



26

National Society staff



500

National Society volunteers

People to be reached



14,000

Climate and environment



14,000

Disasters and crises



14,000

Health and wellbeing



14,000

Values, power and inclusion

IFRC network multi-year focus

Emergency Response

- Disease Outbreak

Longer term needs

- Disaster preparedness
- Climate change adaptation
- Health • Water, sanitation and hygiene
 - Social inclusion

Capacity development

- Communications
- Resource mobilization
- Digital transformation
 - Risk management
- Financial management

Key country data

Population

1.7M

INFORM Climate Risk Index

Medium

Human Development Index rank

145

Population below poverty level

76.8%

IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for Cameroon, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, and Sao Tome & Principe, Yaounde

Hazards



Floods



Drought



Storms



Disease



Sea level rise

Funding requirements

Total 4.8M CHF

Through the IFRC



→ **3.6M CHF**

Through Host National Society



1.2M CHF

IFRC Breakdown

Ongoing emergency operations

3M CHF

Longer-term needs

99,000 CHF

Climate and environment

248,000 CHF

Disasters and crises

148,000 CHF

Health & wellbeing

99,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

90,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

Participating National Societies

The Canadian Red Cross Society*

Japanese Red Cross Society*

Red Cross of Monaco*

**National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in the first half of 2023.*

IFRC Appeal codes

Longer-term needs:

MAAGQ002

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea** was established in 1985 by a decree of the President of the Republic and was admitted into the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1995. The National Society is recognized as an auxiliary to the public authorities of Equatorial Guinea. As an auxiliary, the National Society plays a significant role in supporting Government efforts to respond to humanitarian needs and in promoting the wellbeing of the population. With its central headquarter situated in Malabo, the capital of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, the National Society is represented in all the eight regions of the country through its 17 branches (3 on the island and 14 on the continental part), 500-member volunteer community, and its 26 staff members.

While the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea has undergone several difficulties in the past hindering its humanitarian activities, the National Society is today focused on equipping itself with the resources needed to efficiently perform its role as an auxiliary to the public authorities and become a reliable and trusted humanitarian organization by the Government and the people of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. The National Society is focused on five key commitments to ensure its own development and to provide meaningful humanitarian service in the country which aligns with the commitments of all African National Societies presented at the 10th Pan African Conference held in Nairobi in 2023. These commitments are:

- Increase the scale and impact of local humanitarian actions to meet expectations, by ensuring accountability, fostering trust, and strengthening volunteerism and updating the National Society's legal base
- Develop minimum standards of effective National Societies and branches and implement a transformative plan for networks to improve the quality of governance and management
- Scale up the National Society development planning and implement solutions for financial sustainability, including core cost recovery mechanism and a peer-to-peer exchange program to support digitization, financial innovation, and risk management
- Strengthen youth participation in the National Society's decision-making structures at all levels, and allocate resources for local youth actions
- Invest in women leadership, improve gender balance, diversity and inclusion of the National Society
- Increase the resilience of African communities by rolling out National Society-led scale up plans that are jointly development with governments and are in line with the Pan-African initiatives that support country priorities and meet community needs

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The Republic of Equatorial Guinea is a Spanish-speaking country located on the west coast of Central Africa, with an area of 28,000 square kilometres and a total population of more than 1.4 million people. The country is made up of two regions: an island region and a continental region. The country consists of a mainland territory, Rio Muni, which is bordered by Cameroon to the north and Gabon to the east and south, and five small islands, Bioko, Corisco, Annobon, Elobey Chico (Small Elobey), and Elobey Grande (Great Elobey). The districts of Malabo and Bata are the political and economic capitals of the country.

Equatorial Guinea faces several social challenges ranging from poverty and inequality to poor access to basic services. Poverty is widespread in the country, with more than half of the population living below the international poverty line. Access to education and healthcare is limited, with rural areas particularly affected by lack of adequate services. While the country has been the third-largest producer of oil in Sub-Saharan Africa since the 1990s, behind Nigeria and Angola, several stresses have led to the deterioration of the country's macroeconomic and fiscal situation. The effects of the global COVID-19 and the ongoing conflict in Ukraine have proven detrimental to the country's growth. While the country's growth has witnessed progress in recent years due to strong hydrocarbon push, humanitarian needs in the country continue to remain high.

Equatorial Guinea ranks 145 out of 189 countries in the 2021 Human Development Index (HDI). The African Development Bank (AFDB) Equatorial Guinea Economic Outlook 2021 estimated the country's poverty rate to be 67 per cent, highlighting interventions required to assist the development of the Equatorial Guinea population. The rate of unemployment is higher among women and young people. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), a spike in marine piracy incidents, lower oil prices, and further delays in addressing governance issues, and worsening banking stability indicators

are all factors that are hindering the country's trajectory towards development.

Like other parts of Africa, Equatorial Guinea continues to face threats from natural hazards that adversely affect food security, health, and livelihoods. In the last decade, droughts, floods, pests, and epidemics have significantly affected the region, eroded resilience, and contributed to people being displaced both internally and across borders.

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on emergencies, visit [IFRC GO page Equatorial Guinea](#)

Emergency Operation	Equatorial Guinea Marburg Virus Disease
Appeal number	MMDRGQ003
Duration	23 February 2023 to 31 December 2024
People to be assisted	380,000
Funding requirement	Federation-wide funding requirement: NA Funding requirement through the IFRC Appeal: 3M
Link to Emergency Appeal	Equatorial Guinea Marburg Virus Disease
Link to revised Operational Strategy	Marburg Virus Disease Operational Strategy

In February 2023, Equatorial Guinea witnessed a cluster of deaths due to an unknown illness in two northeastern districts of Nsok-Nsomo and Ebebiyin. The country's Ministry of Health declared an outbreak of Marburg virus disease (MVD), a highly virulent viral haemorrhagic fever. It was the first time the disease had been detected in the country. According to government information, initial alerts and deaths were traced back to public events which, according to local religious and cultural customs, brought together dozens of people. The most affected area was Bata, the most populous city in Equatorial Guinea with approximately 300,000 people.

On 1 March 2023, funds were allocated to the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea through the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF), followed by the launch of an Emergency Appeal on 27 March 2023, aimed at assisting the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea in its response to the Marburg Outbreak. Despite encountering numerous challenges and delays, the planned activities may extend into 2024. Currently, a revision of the Operational Strategy is in progress.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

Through the IFRC emergency appeal, the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea will provide assistance to 380,000 people in all four provinces of the mainland region: Kie-Ntem, Wele-Nzas, Littoral, and Centro Sur. The communities in these provinces will be reached with hygiene promotion activities, and dissemination of information regarding epidemic preparedness and disaster preparedness. Priority areas of intervention under the emergency appeal consist of:

Health and care

Training of volunteers in risk communication and community engagement for epidemic response. Visibility materials for volunteers as well as mass awareness equipment consisting of brochures and megaphones. Draft an epidemic preparedness plan and conduct community health and hygiene promotion activities and training. Organize training for volunteers on conducting safe and dignified burials. Assess mental health and psychosocial needs of the targeted provinces.

Protection, gender and inclusion

Conduct organizational assessment and child protection risk analysis. Train staff and volunteers on PGI and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).

Community engagement and accountability

Identify a CEA focal point at the National Society management level and at the branch level. Establish a feedback mechanism based on community preferences and through the existing volunteer network. Document and share good practices through case studies and peer learning sessions such as the CEA community of practice.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

The country of Equatorial Guinea has a tropical climate, with hot and humid conditions throughout the year. The average temperature ranges from 2-30 degree Celsius, with seasonal rains from June to October. With the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation and deforestation in the country, Equatorial Guinea is particularly susceptible to hydro-meteorological hazards. The [INFORM Country Risk Profile](#) ranks Equatorial Guinea as a medium risk country with a score of 4.9 for natural hazards, particularly droughts and floods. With increased risks of droughts, floods, and landslides, the coastal areas and islands of the country are increasingly being affected by sea level rise, storm surges, and coastal area erosion.

Based on forecast information, the country is expected to experience greater rainfall variability (general droughts, more rainfall and sunnier days), higher temperatures and rising sea levels, along with more frequent storms and storm surges. An analysis of climate data between 1970 and 2015 shows a temperature increase of about 1 degree Celsius, which is consistent with increases observed worldwide. Trends for precipitation vary and are less clear than those for air temperatures.

Deforestation is one of the primary factors for decline of biodiversity in the country. The country has an estimated 1.6 billion acres of tropical forest, making up 58 per cent of the land area. However, according to the [Global Forest Watch Equatorial Guinea 2021](#), the country lost 131,000 hectares of tree cover between 2001 and 2021, equivalent to 4.9 per cent decrease in tree cover. The country's National Investment Plan REDD+2020 proposes a green economy model that aims to protect the forest and contribute to sustainable development.

Vulnerable groups in Equatorial Guinea such as poor families, children, and women are disproportionately affected by

climate change. Vulnerable populations are likely to live in areas that are exposed to extreme weather events and have fewer resources to cope with the impacts of climate change. Other areas such as food, water, infrastructure, health, and tourism are being impacted by climate change. In order to tackle the challenges posed by climate change, the Government has introduced several policies, plans, and legal frameworks on climate and environmental issues, such the [National Climate Change Action Plan \(2015-2030\)](#), the National Environmental Action Plan (2015-2030), the Forest Law (2013), and the Water Law (2014).

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Equatorial Guinea Red Cross is part of the [IFRC Global Climate Resilience Programme](#), 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; and (4) enabling climate-resilient and ecosystem services. In line with the first [IFRC Pan-African initiative](#) on Tree Planting and Care (TPC), and with support from the IFRC, the National Society will advocate with authorities for reforestation through programmes such as One Pupil, One Tree.

Planned activities in 2024

- Train staff and volunteers on climate change issues, integrate environmental considerations into programmes and disaster management, and carry out training in

tools, innovations and technologies available to address environmental issues

- Run public awareness campaigns on biodiversity and preventing disaster risks relating to climate change
- Engage National Society staff and volunteers in tree planting and care activities, in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders
- Set up a campaign to collect waste and plastic paper for recycling in Malabo and Bata (the pilot urban area) in collaboration with the local authorities

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC provides the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea with technical assistance and training on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. The IFRC supports the development of national climate and disaster risk management strategies and collaborate with other actors, such as governments, international organizations, and the private sector, to address climate and environmental crises. The IFRC will support to build resilience to climate change impacts by improving access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services, protect natural resources and ecosystems, promote sustainable livelihoods, and raise awareness of climate change and its impacts.



Disasters and crises

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

One of the most frequent natural hazards in Equatorial Guinea are floods. Areas like the Litoral province are already identified as hotspots, with further anticipations that Wele-Nzas and the island of Bioko will also become highly affected by future climate conditions. On an annual basis, the areas affected by floods contribute to about 0.14 per cent of the country's GDP, corresponding to about 30 million US dollars a year.

With increasing threats related to climate change, the government of Equatorial Guinea has limited capacity to cope with the impacts of disasters and crises. The country's infrastructure is fragile, and limited resources to invest in disaster risk reduction and preparedness means that there are threats of displacement and destruction of valuable properties.

On top of the natural hazards risks in the country, the country has dealt with significant infrastructural damage as a result of series of explosions. In 2021, explosions in the military base of Bata killed 107 people and caused massive damage to residential areas and the military compound. More than

700 people were injured, including women and children in army barracks and residences near the military complex. The government described the situation as catastrophic and called for international support to meet humanitarian needs. A total of 615 injured people were admitted to local health facilities and more than 19,000 people were affected. These included 4,500 displaced people and 8,000 people in need.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The National Society aims to increase the resilience of communities to disasters through community risk information, developing contingency plans, and training staff and volunteers, particularly in enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessment (EVCA). Through these interventions, the community will be better prepared for timely and effective mitigation, response and recovery to crises and disasters, which includes early action. The National Society will also carry out readiness and pre-positioning activities by establishing early action protocol and training community early warning early action groups on their roles and responsibilities jointly with other stakeholders.



Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea volunteers are sharing life saving message to the population to help them prevent against the outbreak of Marburg virus (March 2023) (Photo: Sao Tome Red Cross)

Planned activities in 2024

- Develop contingency plans that will address the impacts of climate change in targeted areas
- Support branches to establish disaster risk management working groups with public authorities, alongside training in coalition building for [community resilience](#)
- Support branches to align National Society programming with public authorities' contingency and emergency plans
- Revise and develop contingency plans (linked to the floods and drought [Early Action Protocols](#)) based on available risk mapping, vulnerability and capacity assessments and climate information, and including cash and voucher assistance



Health and wellbeing

The [health concerns](#) in Equatorial Guinea include several epidemics such as malaria, cholera, and yellow fever. Malaria remains a public health problem in the country, accounting for nearly 37.7 per cent of deaths in the population. Despite efforts by the Government and health stakeholders in curbing malaria, only 55 per cent of children under the age of 5 and 62 per cent of pregnant women sleep under mosquito nets impregnated with long-lasting insecticides. Water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities which are effective in resisting malarial epidemic are one of the key areas of health interventions needed in the country.

In February 2023, Equatorial Guinea witnessed an outbreak of Marburg virus disease (MVD), prompting the Ministry of Health (MoH) to declare health emergency which killed a total of nine individuals.

Equatorial Guinea is heavily impacted by the prevalence of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. As of 2022, about 7 per cent of the adult population aged 15 to 49 had contracted the disease, accounting for nearly 66,000 individuals with active HIV/AIDS. According to the [UNAIDS](#), Equatorial Guinea is part of those countries that are witnessing an increase in new HIV infections since 2015. While Government interventions and humanitarian aid interventions are ongoing, there are still substantial gaps in HIV treatment access between districts within countries. The country's [National Health Plan](#) lists malaria, HIV, and tuberculosis as the main health issues.

Between 2006 and 2014, the cases of tuberculosis in Equatorial Guinea have steadily increased. While new cases of tuberculosis are registered each year in healthcare facilities, there is a high prevalence of recurring tuberculosis cases where patients have to undergo retreatment and recovery. The prevalence of these diseases is largely related to water,

- Implement a [cash and voucher assistance](#) programme to support people affected by crises

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC provides financial and technical support to the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea to strengthen their ability to cope with emerging disasters and crises, reduce the risks that they currently face, and support them in recovery. The IFRC also works to ensure that the National Society supports the Pan-Africa Initiative: Zero Hunger. In collaboration with the National Society, the IFRC has drafted a plan with strategic approaches for [implementing the Pan-African Zero Hunger Initiative](#) in the coming years.

sanitation, and hygiene access. Although water, sanitation, and hygiene access has improved over the recent year, there are still significant gaps between rural and urban areas that require targeted assistance.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea's main objectives in the coming years is to contribute to the progressive and sustainable improvement of health conditions for vulnerable communities throughout the country. It aims to strengthen the National Society's capacities in water, sanitation, and hygiene ([WASH](#)). In order to bring an overall improvement in its programmatic interventions and its impact on the community, the National Society will focus on components such as developing a health and WASH strategy, developing a [community health policy](#), conduct advocacy to be included in national plans and policies, advocate for blood donation, and make antiretroviral available for patients who are stigmatized and are unable to go to health centres for their treatment and continue to raise awareness to fight against HIV/AIDS.

Planned activities in 2024

- Develop a strategy for health, [water, sanitation and hygiene](#)
- Advocate to be included in national plans and policies
- Make anti-retroviral treatment available for patients who are stigmatized and unable to go to health centres to collect their treatment
- Train staff and volunteers on [first aid](#) and provide first aid equipment to committees

- Advocate for blood donation and carry out two blood donation campaigns each year across the country
- Prioritize health services for patients who are stigmatized and unable to go to healthcare centres for their treatment
- Continue raising awareness about HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases to the community
- Conduct training of trainers for [first aid](#) instructors

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC continues to steer global debates about public health by applying lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic into laws, policies, and plans for [prevention and preparedness for future epidemics and pandemics](#). It will support the National Society in providing appropriate health services, appropriate WASH services, and training volunteers and the wider community on first aid interventions.



Migration and displacement

The Equatorial Guinea Red Cross does not carry out activities specifically aimed at vulnerable migrants and displaced people. However, the National Society serves their needs through its main programmes, reflected in the other strategic priorities of this plan.



Values, power and inclusion

Equatorial Guinea experiences issues around inequality and the social exclusion of marginalized groups. There is a need for further investment in initiatives, including those that support socio-cultural integration, advocacy and awareness-raising, through networks for civil society, women and young people.

In a 2021 [survey](#) conducted by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), 36 per cent of women and girls in Equatorial Guinea have experienced physical or sexual violence from an intimate partner or non-partner at some point in their lives. Women and girls are at particularly risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and are often victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and forced marriages. They may also be denied access to education, employment, and other essential services based on their gender. Gender inequalities in the country is often compounded by other forms of inequality such as poverty, disability, and ethnicity. Cases of marginalization and discrimination have also been recorded against the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transsexual, Queer, Intersex, and Asexual (LGBTQIA+) communities.

Human trafficking is another prevalent problem in Equatorial Guinea. The country is a source, destination, and transit route for trafficking, leading the US State Department to view the situation as a serious problem in its 2022 Trafficking in Persons [report](#). People from Equatorial Guinea are trafficked to other countries and are often forced into labour or are sexually exploited. Children are at risk of violence and exclusion in all settings, but they are particularly vulnerable in conflict and crisis settings.

Vulnerable groups in Equatorial Guinea also include people with disabilities, who in some cases are at risk of violence and exclusion based on societal perceptions about their disabilities. There is a need for further investment in initiatives, including those that support socio-cultural integration, advocacy and awareness-raising, through networks of civil society, women leadership, and young people.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

In the coming years, the National Society aims to contribute to bringing about a positive change in communities through a wider understanding, ownership, and concrete application of humanitarian values and [fundamental principles](#). The National Society plans to develop a [flagship program](#) to scale up humanitarian education focusing specially on young people.

The National Society will also adopt a comprehensive protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) approach across its operations and programs and promote and support the systematic application of agreed [PGI minimum standards](#) in emergencies.

The National Society will embed community engagement and accountability (CEA) in their programmes and operations. The Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea aims to develop a CEA strategy or action plan and a CEA policy to help fulfil its objectives of gaining people's trust and increasing their engagement with the National Society. It will also support the Government in the implementation of risk communication and communication strategy.

Planned activities in 2024

- Nominate a community engagement and accountability focal point
- Create 40 Red Cross clubs on Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change in high schools and communities across the country
- Develop, produce, and disseminate a new protection, gender and inclusion policy that includes the prevention on gender-based violence and the prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation
- Train gender and diversity department managers at the headquarters, and establish eight regional focal points on PGI in operations
- Provide training on CEA and community feedback to the management team, staff, and volunteers

- Establish a complaints mechanism through diverse channels at the national level
 - Develop a standard operational procedure (SOP) for the management of community feedback
-

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports and guides the National Society's work in protection, gender, and inclusion by mainstreaming it across programs, scaling up specialized operations, advocacy, and strengthening institutional systems. The IFRC provides regular support to the National Society to ensure that CEA is integrated into response to the climate and environmental crisis, disaster management, health and wellbeing, migration and displaced persons in order to improve the access of target individuals.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Equatorial Guinea Red Cross is committed to institutional strengthening and investing in its development. The National Society will work to improve its financial sustainability by investing in the core pillars of:

- Accountability and systems development
- Resource mobilization
- Vision and mandate



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Increase coordination with local authorities, civil society organizations, private sector and research institutions
- Continue to build engagement through coordinated activities with other humanitarian organizations and enhance collaborative networking in providing efficient and timely interventions
- Develop a strategy and action plan for mobilizing resources

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC is scaling up the longer-term support to the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea in strategic and operational coordination by establishing an IFRC office led by a programme and operations manager and National Society development consultant which will provide in-country support to the National Society. Support will include strategic planning, programme and operations development, and fundraising activities and proposal development for the National Society.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Review the National Society strategic plan and statutes
- Strengthen youth participation in the decision-making processes of the National Society's governing body
- Revise code of conduct for volunteers and staff to create a safe environment that is free from any harm or threat to the dignity of volunteers, staff and the vulnerable communities served
- Strengthen the financial and income generating activities of the National Society through the IFRC capacity building fund (CBE). This includes the use of accounting

and financial software and user training, renovation of the National Society rental apartments to strengthen income generating activities

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society in advocating with partners for the development or strengthening of mechanisms for pooling efforts and coordinating actions on National Society development. The IFRC will support the National Society in seeking additional funding to conduct other National Society development priorities, in complement with the ongoing work funded through the IFRC's Capacity Building Fund.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen role as a trusted intermediary and advocate for humanitarian needs in Equatorial Guinea
- Focus on building strong relationships with the Government, civil society organizations and other stakeholders
- Advocate for National Society's inclusion in national plans and policies
- Promote humanitarian principles and advocate for the rights of people affected by disasters and emergencies
- Develop and implement a humanitarian diplomacy strategy
- Conduct capacity building and training on advocacy skills, and develop and implement advocacy agendas in alignment with IFRC advocacy strategies

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to support the National Society in ensuring that it is respected and recognized as a neutral and impartial humanitarian actor. This will include supporting the National Society in promoting the value, policies and legislation that underpin humanitarian action. The IFRC will continue to support the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea with humanitarian diplomacy tools and guidance, as well as capacity building and skills sharing.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Develop policies on preventing fraud, corruption, discrimination and harassment, and promoting child protection
- Revise, develop and disseminate its manual on administrative, logistical and financial procedures
- Embed a risk management framework to be complemented with the appointment of a risk focal point, and the development and the use of a risk register to guide decision making within the National Society

- Improve the IT knowledge of National Society staff through training, participation in peer-to-peer networks, and online research
- Establish a monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure that results and outputs are achieved according to plan

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC is supporting the National Society with the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation framework. The IFRC will also provide technical expertise for the development of procedures and manuals towards ensuring greater accountability of the National Society.

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC supports the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea from its country cluster delegation in Yaoundé, Cameroon, which also covers Cameroon, Gabon, and Sao Tome and Principe. Support to the National Society centres on strategic and operational coordination, National Society development, humanitarian diplomacy, and strengthening its auxiliary role.

The IFRC will continue its support to the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea in providing assistance to communities in various disasters throughout the country. This is done by supporting the National Society to access IFRC emergency response mechanisms such as the disaster response emergency fund ([DREF](#)), and [Emergency Appeals](#), as well as exchanging disaster information updates through the available platforms, such as the IFRC GO platform.

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 National Society is part of three IFRC [Pan-African initiatives](#) focusing on Tree Planting and Care, Red Ready and National Society Development. These initiatives are reflected under the relevant sections of this plan.

The Equatorial Guinea Red Cross has a long-term partnership with the **Spanish Red Cross**. Other National Societies provide support through the IFRC.

Movement coordination

The Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea 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 provides financial and technical support to the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea from its Yaoundé delegation. It provides support in first aid and emergency response, structural support, information technology equipment, running costs, and participation in regional training and meetings.

Coordination with other actors

In line with its auxiliary role, the National Society collaborates closely with the authorities in Equatorial Guinea. The Equatorial Guinea Red Cross is part of COMPREC, the Government structure responsible for disaster-related matters. As part of its standard emergency response, the National Society holds

coordination meetings with the central government, local authorities and multilateral partners. It also collaborates with a range of other actors, including United Nations agencies such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Development Programme.



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.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [IFRC Global Plan and Country Plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Donor response](#) on IFRC website
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

This plan reflects the priorities of the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2024 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.

Contact information

Basilio Ndong Beyeng

National President
Equatorial Guinea Red Cross
T +240 222 270 436 /
+240 555 83 7101
bndongbeyeng@gmail.com

Adesh Tripathee

Head of Delegation
IFRC Country Cluster Delegation
for Cameroon, Gabon, Equatorial
Guinea, and Sao Tome & Principe,
based in Yaounde
T +237 6506 59991
adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org

Louise Daintrey

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

Sumitha Martin

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