REPUBLIC OF CONGO

2025 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec

29 June 2026

IN SUPPORT OF THE CONGOLESE RED CROSS

15 National Society branches

96 National Society local units

31 National Society staff

30,500 National Society volunteers

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency operations	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion
48,670	251,853	259,244	4,181,603	15,000	201,000

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Congolese Red Cross

Overview

Funding	632,000
Expenditure	603,000

Funding Sources

IFRC Secretariat	575,000
Participating National Societies	*Not reported*
HNS other funding sources	57,000

IFRC network

Country		Funding Requirement	4.1M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding Requirement	1.4M
		Funding	838,000
		Expenditure	837,000
	Emergency Operations	Funding Requirement	120,000
		Funding	1.3M
		Expenditure	1.2M
Participating National Societies		Funding Requirement	*Not reported*
		Funding	627,000
		Expenditure	20,000
HNS other funding sources		Funding Requirement	460,000
		Funding	57,000

Appeal number **MAACG002**

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

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRCG023/ *Mpox Epidemic*

Accountability and agility	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	49,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	4,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	1,000
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
Migration and displacement	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	Yes
National Society development	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
Strategic and operational coordination	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	3
	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of	1

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	199,000
	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	252,000
	Number of people reached with heatwave risk reduction, preparedness or response activities	2,000
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	259,000
	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	23,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	2,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	23,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people donating blood	35,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	4.2M
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	2.9M

	Number of people reached by the National Society with training in first aid	2,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	153,000
Migration and displacement	Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes	5
	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	15,000
Values, power and inclusion	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes
	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	199,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	201,000
	Number of people whose access to education is facilitated through National Society's programming	250

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Accountability and agility	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
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
National Society development	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	
British Red Cross	627,000						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 627,000**



Red Cross volunteers identifying and supporting people who missed polio immunization (Photo: IFRC)

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

The Republic of Congo, a Central African country with an estimated population of 6,142,180 inhabitants on an area of 342,000 km², remains highly exposed to natural hazards. During the year 2025, this exposure resulted in the recurrence of disasters such as floods linked to the rising waters of the Congo River and its tributaries, coastal erosion as well as landslides, exacerbated by persistent physical, structural and socio-economic vulnerabilities.

In terms of health, the situation remained worrying, marked by the persistence of endemic malnutrition and the occurrence of epidemics such as cholera, Mpox, poliomyelitis, measles and yellow fever. These challenges continue to weigh on the most vulnerable health systems and communities.

In addition, the country is facing a complex and protracted humanitarian crisis resulting from a combination of factors, including environmental risks, epidemics and human mobility dynamics. Internal and cross-border displacement, food insecurity and protection issues continued to affect populations throughout the year.

Inequalities in access to basic services persist: only 56 per cent of the rural population has access to safe drinking water compared to 85 per cent in urban areas, while about a quarter of the population has modern private toilets (PND, 2022). According to the National Institute of Statistics (INS, 2024), 30.6 per cent of households are in a situation of moderate or severe food insecurity.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2025, the Congolese Red Cross strengthened community resilience to climate and environmental risks by advancing hydroclimatic data collection in collaboration with government partners to support risk analysis, forecasting and early warning systems, thereby enhancing disaster preparedness and response planning. The National Society also promoted climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction through reforestation initiatives across key regions, alongside community outreach efforts that reinforced environmental protection practices and awareness, demonstrating a strong, coordinated approach to addressing the growing impacts of climate change.

Disasters and crises

In this reporting period, the Congolese Red Cross played a central role in responding to a complex humanitarian context marked by recurrent disasters, displacement, and epidemics, providing integrated support to affected populations through disaster risk reduction, emergency assistance, and recovery interventions. In collaboration with government and partners, the National Society supported households impacted by floods and inter-community conflicts through cash and in-kind assistance, helping restore livelihoods and meet basic needs, while strengthened vulnerability assessments informed more targeted, resilience-focused approaches. Alongside this, it reinforced preparedness and risk reduction through community awareness and environmental initiatives, demonstrating an adaptive response to escalating climate-related risks despite ongoing challenges in coordination, capacity and funding.

Health and wellbeing

Between January and December 2025, the Congolese Red Cross strengthened community health and well-being by delivering integrated, community-based interventions in disaster-affected and high-risk areas, focusing on health promotion, disease prevention, WASH services, nutrition and psychosocial support. Working closely with health authorities and partners, the National Society enhanced community awareness and response to waterborne diseases linked to recurrent flooding, expanded mental health and psychosocial support including volunteer care, and built local capacities through training in psychological first aid. It also advanced community nutrition initiatives and contributed to national coordination through the Saving Lives and Livelihoods programme, while reinforcing access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene through targeted interventions.

Migration and displacement

In 2025, the Congolese Red Cross strengthened support to migrants, refugees and displaced populations by delivering coordinated assistance and protection services in key host areas, responding to ongoing displacement driven by regional conflicts. Working alongside government authorities and partners, the National Society provided emergency

support, including essential household assistance, health and hygiene promotion, while promoting community integration approaches that supported the inclusion of displaced populations within host communities.

Values, power and inclusion

In this reporting period, the Congolese Red Cross strengthened its role as a trusted humanitarian actor by promoting dignity, inclusion and social cohesion across its operations, while advancing protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) and community engagement approaches. With support from the IFRC and partners, the National Society conducted awareness activities promoting humanitarian values, peace and tolerance, while building institutional capacity through the training of staff and volunteers on protection, safeguarding and inclusive programming. It expanded Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) across its responses, enhancing community participation and ownership, and ensured that vulnerable groups—including persons with disabilities, older people and at-risk populations—had equitable access to services.

Enabling local actors

In 2025, the Congolese Red Cross continued to strengthen its institutional capacity and operational effectiveness, building on its nationwide presence and auxiliary role to public authorities to deliver coordinated humanitarian action. The National Society advanced its organisational development by enhancing internal systems, improving programmatic quality, and integrating cross-cutting approaches such as protection, gender and inclusion across its interventions. Supported by partners, including through the Pilot Programmatic Partnership and targeted projects, it reinforced technical expertise in key areas such as disaster risk management, health, cash transfers and community engagement, while emergency operations contributed to consolidating response mechanisms and improving operational readiness and professionalism.

At the same time, the National Society strengthened its position in humanitarian diplomacy, accountability and risk management, fostering closer engagement with public authorities and key stakeholders while advocating for an en abling environment for humanitarian action. It advanced accountability through community engagement, feedback mechanisms and organisational learning processes, ensuring greater relevance and ownership of interventions.

Efforts to embed risk management practices and enhance transparency were complemented by regional learning and partnership initiatives, contributing to stronger coordination and institutional maturity, while highlighting the need for sustained investment in volunteer development, resource mobilisation and long-term capacity building.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

In this reporting period, no changes or amendments were made by the National Society.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During 2025, the Congolese Red Cross continued its efforts to strengthen the resilience of communities to climate and environmental risks, in a context marked by an intensification of the effects of climate change perceptible in several areas of intervention. In collaboration with the Government of the Republic of Congo, hydroclimatic data collection initiatives have been implemented to improve understanding of risks and support the development of forecasting and early warning systems. These efforts contribute to better disaster anticipation and response planning.

In addition, the National Society, with the support of public authorities and its partners, has participated in reforestation actions as part of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction efforts. As such, 15,210 fruit trees have been planted in the localities of Owando (Cuvette), as well as in the districts of Mossaka, Loukoléla and Liranga (Congo-Oubangui), in particular thanks to the Pilot Programmatic Partnership (PPP) and the initiatives of the Ministry of the Environment in the Sangha department. These actions were accompanied by community outreach activities aimed at strengthening knowledge and practices in environmental protection and climate adaptation. A total of 251,853 people have been reached through these interventions.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial support to the Congolese Red Cross as part of the ECHO PPP project.

Disasters and crises

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

Name of Operation	Congo Flood 2025
MDR-Code	MDRCG026
Duration	4 months (25 November 2025 to 31 March 2026)
Funding Allocation	CHF 499,267
People Targeted	12,500

The DREF allocation of CHF 499,267 in November 2025 supported the Congolese Red Cross in providing support for people affected by floods in the areas of Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire. Over a period of four months, the National Society supported the affected people with interventions such as multipurpose cash assistance, deployment of health personnel, distribution of handwashing facilities and more.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During 2025, the Republic of Congo continued to face a combination of natural and man-made disasters, aggravated by forced displacement dynamics and recurrent epidemics. These multiple shocks have had a significant impact on economic, social and environmental systems, generating growing humanitarian needs among vulnerable communities.

Population movements from the Democratic Republic of the Congo intensified during the year, with more than 80,000

new people added to the populations already present in riparian areas, increasing the pressure on local resources and basic social services. In response, the Government of the Republic of Congo, through the Ministry of Social Affairs, Solidarity and Humanitarian Action, with the support of humanitarian partners including the Congolese Red Cross, has implemented assistance actions in favor of populations affected by inter-community conflicts, particularly in the Yumbi area.

In this context, the Congolese Red Cross has made a significant contribution to the humanitarian response, reaching a total of 259,244 people (including 100,244 men and 159,000 women) through disaster risk reduction and assistance to affected populations.

As part of the Programmatic Pilot Partnership (PPP), the National Society has supported the recovery of households affected by the December 2024 floods in the departments of Brazzaville, Cuvette and Likouala, in particular through cash transfers. These interventions have enabled households to cover their basic needs and gradually restart their economic activities. In addition, in-kind assistance was provided in the form of 2,000 household kits to households affected by the displacement related to inter-community conflicts in the districts of Mpouya and Ngabé, taking into account operational constraints.

Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (eVCA) carried out in the intervention areas highlighted persistent challenges in community recovery, highlighting the need to strengthen integrated resilience approaches. In this context, 3,925 households have benefited from cash transfer assistance in the amount of 50,000 CFA francs, helping to stabilize their living conditions and strengthen their economic autonomy.

In addition, disaster risks continued to increase in 2025, linked to the effects of climate change, including increased seasonal variability, recurrent flooding and land degradation. In response to these challenges, the Congolese Red Cross, in collaboration with national authorities, has strengthened its disaster preparedness and risk reduction actions through community awareness activities and environmental initiatives, including tree-planting campaigns.

However, despite the efforts undertaken, structural challenges persist, particularly in terms of coordination, technical capacity and financial resources, limiting the scale and sustainability of interventions. In this regard, the interruption of a disaster risk management project supported by Catholic Relief Services (CRS), following the closure of the USAID agency, also affected the continuity of some planned actions.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial support to the Congolese Red Cross as part of the ECHO PPP project and through the DREF population movement.

Health and wellbeing

In 2025, an IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) was approved for cholera epidemic in Congo.

Name of Operation	Congo Cholera Epidemic 2025
MDR-Code	MDRCG025
Duration	4 months (04 August 2025 to 31 December 2025)
Funding Allocation	CHF 431,534
People Targeted	15,000

The DREF allocation of CHF 431,534 supported the Congolese Red Cross in providing support for the people affected by cholera outbreak in Brazzaville. The National Society supported the affected people over a period of four months with assistance such as community-based surveillance, health campaigns, distribution of hand-washing devices, and more.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During 2025, the Congolese Red Cross continued to implement community-based health and well-being interventions for populations affected by recurrent disasters, particularly in the country's flood-prone areas. The health situation

remains worrying, marked by the persistence of waterborne diseases, particularly diarrhoeal diseases, strongly linked to recurrent floods and inadequacies in water collection, storage and distribution. Field observations indicate that about 65 per cent of households have access to improved water sources, highlighting persistent gaps in secure access to safe drinking water.

In this context, the National Society has intensified its health promotion, disease prevention and community awareness activities, in coordination with the departmental health services. These interventions were particularly targeted in areas of high epidemiological risk, where several cases of waterborne diseases were reported during the year.

In total, health activities reached 4,281,063 people, including 2,181,603 men and 2,000,000 women, through health promotion, prevention and community care. In addition, mental health and psychosocial support activities have been strengthened, reaching 152,960 people (72,960 men and 80,000 women), while ensuring regular support for volunteers affected by crises, in particular through "communities of practice" approaches.

Community capacities have also been strengthened through the training of volunteers in psychological first aid in several areas of intervention, particularly in Brazzaville (Madibou, M'Filou, Djiri), as well as in the localities of Mossaka, Loukoléla, Liranga, Mpouya and Ngabé, as part of DREF operations and the PPP project. These actions have contributed to improving the psychosocial care of populations affected by crises.

In addition, the Congolese Red Cross has strengthened its interventions in the field of community nutrition, in a context marked by a high prevalence of child malnutrition. In the village of Mpoumako, integrated activities have been implemented, including nutritional screening, promotion of good dietary practices and strengthening access to health services.

A total of 957 children were screened, and 6,386 people were reached in the health zone, representing about 68.15 per cent of the local population. These interventions have contributed to significant changes in behaviour, including improved dietary diversification for children, increased involvement of men in family nutrition and the development of home gardens. The gradual adoption of these practices has made it possible to strengthen household food self-sufficiency and to improve nutritional practices in the long term.

In parallel, the Congolese Red Cross continued to implement the Saving Lives and Livelihoods (SLL phase II) program, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, Africa CDC, and other partners. This partnership has strengthened national coordination, developed awareness-raising tools and trained managers on Risk Communication and Community Engagement. Despite a late start, the programme has reached about 95 per cent of its implementation rate.

Water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH) interventions have also been strengthened, particularly in the departments of Plateaux and Djoué-Léfini, with the support of DREF funds. These actions included the distribution of more than 100,000 Aquatabs tablets for water purification, for the benefit of 2,000 households, as well as disinfection activities in homes and public places. A total of 2,863,490 people benefited from context-appropriate water, hygiene and sanitation services.

Overall, interventions in 2025 strengthened the capacity of communities to prevent and manage health risks, while improving access to health, nutrition, and psychosocial support services. However, structural challenges remain, particularly in terms of sustainable access to drinking water, strengthening health infrastructure and providing services in the most remote areas.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC has provided technical and financial support to the Congolese Red Cross through the ECHO, SLL PPP and DREF population movement programmes.

Migration and displacement

In 2025, an IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) was approved for population movement in Congo.

Name of Operation	Congo Population Movement 2025
MDR-Code	MDRCG024
Duration	4 months (10 March 2025 to 31 July 2025)
Funding Allocation	CHF 346,179
People Targeted	10,000

The DREF allocation of CHF 346,179 in March 2025 supported the Congolese Red Cross in providing support for people displaced by conflict between two groups in Congo. The National Society provided support to affected families for a period of four months with assistance such as multipurpose cash assistance, community-based surveillance, WASH assistance, protection, gender and inclusion, and more.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During 2025, the Republic of the Congo continued to play an important role as a host country for migrants, refugees and displaced persons, mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic. This dynamic is part of a regional context marked by recurrent conflicts and forced displacement of populations.

Migrant and displaced populations are mainly settled in the departments of Likouala, Plateaux, Nkéni-Alima, Cuvette, Pointe-Noire and Djoué-Léfini, where they benefit from basic services, including protection, access to health care, nutrition and shelter, with the support of the government and humanitarian partners.

In 2025, the situation was marked by the continuation of displacement related to inter-community conflicts in the province of Yumbi in the Democratic Republic of Congo, particularly between the Batéké and Nunus communities. These populations have settled along the river corridor, particularly in the districts of Ngabé, Mpouya, Bouemba and Makotimpoko, where they have benefited from humanitarian assistance from the Congolese Red Cross, in particular through the DREF operation relating to population movements.

In addition, displaced persons from Yumbi and Kwamouth, present in particular in Makotimpoko, Bouemba and Ngabé, have been the subject of a community integration approach favoured by the national authorities, instead of refugee status, promoting their inclusion in the host communities.

Estimates indicate that about 48,000 people are settled in Likouala, 14,245 people in the localities of Bouemba and Makotimpoko (Nkéni-Alima), and 16,402 people in the department of Djoué-Léfini and its riparian areas. These population movements continue to put significant pressure on local resources and basic social services.

In this context, the Congolese Red Cross has implemented an emergency response financed by the DREF in the amount of CHF 346,179, over a period of four months, in the departments of Cuvette, of the Plateaux and the Pool. This intervention has made it possible to assist 2,000 households, or 7,768 people, through the distribution of non-food items, as well as health and hygiene promotion activities. Overall, during 2025, the Congolese Red Cross reached at least 9,629 migrants and displaced people (including 4,100 men and 5,529 women) through assistance and protection services, helping to improve their living conditions and access to essential services.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC has provided technical and financial support to the Congolese Red Cross as part of the implementation of the DREF (Population Movement in Congo).

The ICRC provides support to the National Society under the Restoring Family Links (RFL) initiative

Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During 2025, the Congolese Red Cross consolidated its role as a trusted humanitarian actor, enjoying strong acceptance within communities through the implementation of assistance actions and the promotion of humanitarian principles and values. In a context marked by multiple crises, the National Society has strengthened its interventions in terms of values, power and inclusion, with a focus on dignity, non-discrimination, social cohesion and living together.

Community awareness activities were carried out to promote the values of peace, tolerance and respect for human dignity. These actions have contributed to strengthening social cohesion in the areas affected by the crises.

As part of institutional capacity building, the Congolese Red Cross has trained 92 managers and volunteers (50 men and 42 women) on protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) issues, including prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), child protection and community referral mechanisms. These trainings have improved the integration of inclusive and gender-responsive approaches into programmes and operations.

The associated awareness-raising activities reached 199,352 people, including 99,300 women and 100,052 men, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities (4,520 people) and the elderly (30,641 people), illustrating an inclusive and intergenerational approach.

In addition, briefing sessions on the Code of Conduct, PSEA and ERP principles were organized for the benefit of volunteers and operational staff, helping to strengthen prevention and protection mechanisms within interventions. The most vulnerable groups, including people living with disabilities, people living with HIV, indigenous peoples, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons, have benefited from equitable access to humanitarian services and assistance.

Institutional strengthening was also supported by two IFRC technical support missions to Brazzaville, which identified key priorities for improving organizational capacity, including in the development of ERP policies, staff training, and the integration of disability and child protection into programmes. In this dynamic, a workshop to develop the national ERP strategy was held organized with the support of the PfP, marking an important step towards a more systematic ERP strategy was held organized with the support of the PfP, marking an important step towards a more systematic integration of these approaches at the institutional level.

At the same time, the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach has been gradually integrated into the National Society's projects and programmes. Initially tested during the COVID-19 response, this approach is now being applied cross-functionally, with more than 500 volunteers and 350 leaders' community training. It has been implemented in particular as part of the DREF operations related to the population movements, helping to strengthen community participation and ownership of interventions.

Community education activities have also been intensified in several departments, particularly in the Plateaux, Cuvette, Likouala and Djoué-Léfini, through communication, education and information actions on hygiene, prevention of gender-based violence and sanitation. In the department of Congo-Oubangui, reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health education sessions were organized for midwives, in collaboration with local health authorities.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial support to the Congolese Red Cross as part of the ECHO PPP project.



Volunteers undertake a debriefing following the first phase of polio vaccinations (Photo: IFRC)

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

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

The Congolese 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. These initiatives are reflected under the relevant sections of this plan. In addition, the Congolese Red Cross is a stakeholder and beneficiary of the CVC/CREC-SLL Africa CDC phase 2 program within the Central Africa consortium. These two projects aim to develop the skills of the operational teams/local branches in the use of the tools and approaches of the CREC/CEA while facilitating the continuation of the process of institutionalization of the CEA within the National Society.

Movement coordination

The Congolese 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 Congolese Red Cross under a three-year cooperation agreement, implemented through an annual cooperation action plan focusing on crisis management preparedness, restoring family links (RFL) and capacity building. The activities within the partnership are focused on six priority areas: Brazzaville, Plateaux, Pool, Bouenza, Likouala and Pointe-Noire.

External coordination

In line with its auxiliary role, the Congolese Red Cross works closely with various governmental bodies to deliver its emergency and longer-term work. The Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action leads humanitarian coordination in the country. The National Society participates in crisis meetings with humanitarian actors under the coordination of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action in Brazzaville and in the affected departments. Crisis committees, in which the National Society also participates, are set up by local authorities when required.

In each of the targeted localities, the National Society consults with the administrative and traditional authorities as well as the government's decentralized services. In particular, the National Society coordinates with the Ministry of social Affairs and Humanitarian Action to contextualize the targeting criteria and review the beneficiaries selected to ensure that there is no duplication of assistance with other projects. Regular meetings are held with the sub-prefects, mayors, traditional chiefs and the heads of social action districts.

For epidemics and in the context of the Mpox epidemic and COVID-19 pandemic response, the Congolese Red Cross works closely with the Ministry of Health and has developed partnerships with the Africa CDC, WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA.

The issue of resource mobilization remains a major challenge. In the absence of a structured policy in this area and in the face of a decrease in public funding, the Congolese Red Cross remains highly dependent on external funding, which is often limited in time. This situation affects the capacity for long-term planning and underlines the need to strengthen internal mechanisms for resource mobilization.

Overall, efforts during the year strengthened coordination and partnership mechanisms, while highlighting priority areas for improvement to strengthen the sustainability and effectiveness of interventions.

National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Congolese Red Cross continued institutional strengthening aimed at consolidating its role and capacities in a constantly changing humanitarian environment. With its status as an auxiliary of the public authorities and its historical roots since 1964, the Société Nationale now relies on a presence extended to the entire territory, covering 15 departments and 96 local units following the new administrative division.

In this context, the National Society has continued to structure its interventions around its key areas, combining operational actions and organizational development. Efforts have included strengthening internal capacities, improving programmatic practices, and gradually integrating cross-cutting approaches such as protection, gender, and inclusion.

In addition, several initiatives supported by partners have contributed to strengthening the technical and programmatic capacities of the Congolese Red Cross. The project to combat malnutrition has improved services at the integrated health centre in Mpoumako, while the Pilot Programmatic Partnership, funded by DG ECHO, has served as a lever to strengthen skills in key areas such as disaster risk management. health, cash transfers and community engagement.

This support has also promoted a better integration of the protection, gender and inclusion dimensions in operations, reflecting a qualitative evolution of the National Society's interventions. At the same time, the implementation of emergency operations, particularly within the framework of the DREF relating to population movements, has made it possible to consolidate internal response mechanisms and improve operational responsiveness.

Overall, the year 2025 marks an important milestone in the transformation process of the Congolese Red Cross, characterized by tangible progress in organizational structuring and the professionalization of interventions. However, consolidating these gains will require continued efforts, including in the areas of volunteerism, resource mobilization and sustainable institutional capacity-building.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC has played a decisive role in this evolution. Beyond operational support, this support has strengthened the governance and management capacities of the National Society, in particular through the training of the steering committee on organizational development approaches and the fundamental principles of the Movement.

With support from the IFRC Capacity Building Fund (CBF), the Congolese Red Cross has conducted activities such as developed National Society development plan, trained BOCA facilitators, multimedia campaigns and more.

The Japanese Red Cross Society provided support in National Society development initiatives.



Humanitarian Diplomacy

The Congolese Red Cross has gradually strengthened its position in terms of humanitarian diplomacy, as part of a dynamic of increased dialogue with public authorities and key decision-making actors. This reflects the National Society's desire to consolidate its role as an auxiliary to the public authorities and to promote an environment conducive to humanitarian action.

In this perspective, efforts have been made to intensify advocacy with national institutions and opinion leaders, in particular with a view to reactivating the public subsidy mechanism provided for in the finance law. At the same time, the Congolese Red Cross has undertaken actions to popularize its fundamental texts, in order to better understand its mandate, role and responsibilities among national stakeholders.

The National Society has also continued its discussions with the authorities with a view to strengthening its legal and administrative framework, in particular through the updating or adoption of the regulatory instruments necessary for its proper functioning. These steps aim to consolidate its institutional anchoring and facilitate the implementation of its humanitarian missions.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC has helped to support National Society efforts by promoting a participatory and concerted approach with the public authorities. This support has strengthened the National Society's capacities in terms of strategic dialogue and institutional positioning.



Accountabilty and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Congolese Red Cross continued its efforts to strengthen its accountability mechanisms and improve its organizational agility, in a context marked by complex and evolving humanitarian interventions. In this dynamic, the National Society has strengthened the integration of community engagement into its planning and implementation processes, ensuring that communities are actively involved in the design of interventions, including in anticipatory action and crisis preparedness mechanisms. This approach has improved the relevance and ownership of the actions carried out.

In addition, the Congolese Red Cross has continued to set up accountability mechanisms through the regular organization of satisfaction and perception surveys among beneficiaries and stakeholders. These exercises were complemented by capitalization workshops at the end of the project, promoting organizational learning and continuous improvement of interventions through the consideration of community feedback.

Strengthening risk management was a major focus in 2025. The National Society has benefited from training dedicated to risk management, fraud and corruption prevention, to anchor a culture of proactive and integrated risk management. This has led to the development of an institutional risk register and better integration of risks into decision-making and operations management processes.

In addition, the Congolese Red Cross has participated in learning and evaluation initiatives at the regional level, notably through its contribution to the Evaluation of Work with Project Partners (WWPP), in collaboration with other National Societies, such as those of Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo. These exchanges made it possible to strengthen partnership practices and share experiences in project management and implementation.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial support to the National Society during this semester in terms of PMER, finance, IT, risk management, logistics and human resources.

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

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 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

- CG_Congo AR Financials.pdf (Note: The financial report link will be fed when the report is available. For emergency operations, see MDRCG026, MDRCG025 and MDRCG024.)
- 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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