CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

2025 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec

10 July 2026

IN SUPPORT OF CENTRAL AFRICAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

84
National Society branches

1,194
National Society local units

111
National Society staff

18,040
National Society volunteers

PEOPLE REACHED

Disasters and crises

74,750

Health and wellbeing

125,000

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Central African Red Cross Society

Overview

Funding	*Not reported*
Expenditure	866,000

Funding Sources

IFRC Secretariat	*Not reported*
Participating National Societies	243,000
HNS other funding sources	422,000

IFRC network

Country		Funding Requirement	18.5M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding Requirement	9.2M
		Funding	16.3M
		Expenditure	2.2M
	Emergency Operations	Funding	241,000
		Expenditure	106,000
Participating National Societies		Funding Requirement	149,000
		Funding	1M
		Expenditure	435,000
HNS other funding sources		Funding Requirement	9.2M
		Funding	422,000

Appeal number **MAACF002**

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

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRS1003 / *Africa Region Mpox Appeal*

Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	9,000

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	54,000
	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	1,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	75,000
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	100%
Health and wellbeing	Number of people donating blood	1,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	369,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	194,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with training in first aid	380
	Number of people reached with immunization services	125,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	5,000

Values, power and inclusion	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Accountability and agility	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	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 covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
	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	Enabling Functions
French Red Cross				●		●	●
Netherlands Red Cross	1M		●			●	●

Total Funding Reported **CHF 1M**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

The Central African Republic, situated in the heart of Africa, is a landlocked country bordered by Chad, Sudan, South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of Congo and Cameroon. It spans 623,000 square kilometres and is characterized by forested savannahs in the north and dense forests in the south. With an average altitude of 650,850 metres, Central African Republic has a sub-equatorial climate, with temperatures around 26 degrees Celsius annually. Rainfall varies, averaging 226 millimetres in July and 5 millimetres in December.

Demographically, Central African Republic has a population of 6.09 million, with 51 per cent women and 49 per cent men. The population is predominantly young, with 78 per cent under 35 and 50 per cent under 18. Political governance follows a semi-presidential regime, with recurrent military-political turmoil since 2013.

Economically, Central African Republic faces challenges with stagnant growth, high poverty rates and limited infrastructure. Subsistence agriculture, mining and services are key sectors. Despite natural resource wealth, Central African Republic remains one of the poorest countries globally. Access to electricity is limited, with only 14 per cent having access, primarily in urban areas.

Socially, Central African Republic struggles with poverty, gender inequality and low education indicators. Multidimensional poverty is high, with 71 per cent living below the international poverty line. The humanitarian situation is dire, with 56 per cent needing assistance in 2023. Education and health indicators are low, with disparities between genders and regions.

The main challenges for Central African Republic include insecurity, poverty, limited access, food insecurity, crises, climate change, illiteracy and unemployment. These challenges exacerbate existing issues and hinder the country's development.

The Central African Republic faces significant socio-economic and political challenges, compounded by its landlocked status, political instability and limited infrastructure. Efforts to address these challenges require comprehensive strategies focused on peacebuilding, poverty reduction and sustainable development.

Key achievements

Disasters and crises

In 2025, the Central African Red Cross Society strengthened disaster preparedness, response and community resilience through emergency response, preparedness and climate resilience initiatives. Following strong winds in Nanga Boguila, the National Society conducted an assessment and distributed non-food item kits to affected households. It developed standard operating procedures for emergency response, trained volunteers in first aid and equipped local committees with first aid kits, improving local response capacity. Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) and climate resilience activities strengthened the resilience of vulnerable communities exposed to recurrent flooding. During the electoral period, the National Society trained and deployed volunteers to provide first aid, psychosocial support, evacuation services and safe and dignified burial of the dead. It also strengthened community engagement, protection, gender and inclusion, coordination, logistics and volunteer management to support a safe and effective response.

Health and wellbeing

Between January and December 2025, the Central African Red Cross Society strengthened access to health services and community health systems across the country. Through the Health System Reconstruction Project Phase II, it constructed maternity facilities, distributed more than nine tonnes of essential medicines and supported community health workers and health personnel, improving access to maternal, child and reproductive health services. Through the Global Fund Grant Cycle 7 programme, the National Society strengthened community-based prevention, screening and referral services for human immunodeficiency virus, tuberculosis and malaria, reaching people with awareness activities and distributing insecticide-treated mosquito nets to vulnerable households. Under the

Saving Lives and Livelihoods Phase 2 project, it increased access to immunization through community outreach, vaccination campaigns and training for health professionals and community health workers. The National Society also strengthened preparedness and response to health emergencies through support to the Mpox outbreak response, disease surveillance and emergency health assistance to affected populations.

Migration and displacement

During the reporting period, the Central African Red Cross Society strengthened the protection and well-being of vulnerable children and households affected by armed conflict in Birao. It established a Child-Friendly Space that provided protection and psychosocial support services for children and strengthened support for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence through referral and case management mechanisms. Vulnerable children were supported to access education through school enrolment, payment of school fees and distribution of school kits. The National Society also trained community leaders and protection networks and conducted awareness activities on child protection, prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse, and prevention of sexual and gender-based violence. Livelihood support activities, including financial management training, income-generating activity kits and village savings and loan associations, strengthened household resilience. Community-based monitoring, evaluation, accountability and complaints mechanisms further strengthened transparency, participation and community ownership.

Values, power and inclusion

In 2025, the Central African Red Cross Society strengthened Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) through its Children Affected by Armed Conflict project in Birao. The National Society established a Child-Friendly Space, trained psychosocial support agents and epidemic preparedness and response focal points, and introduced a complaints management mechanism to strengthen accountability and case management. Awareness activities reached vulnerable and marginalized groups, including people living with disabilities, and strengthened participation of Pygmy and Fulani communities in decision-making processes. The National Society also strengthened its technical capacities through training, reporting tools, development of standard operating procedures and establishment of an epidemic preparedness and response database. Women received training in income-generating activities to strengthen their economic resilience, and Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) materials were disseminated to staff to reinforce safeguarding practices.

Enabling local actors

The Central African Red Cross Society strengthened its institutional capacity through resource mobilization, governance development and stronger coordination with Movement partners, government authorities and external stakeholders. It developed new project proposals, finalized a resource mobilization plan and strengthened coordination mechanisms that improved information sharing, joint planning and resource mobilization. The National Society revitalized sub-prefectural committees and strengthened the capacities of governance members through training on leadership, integrity, humanitarian diplomacy and good governance. Strategic planning was enhanced through the validation of key institutional plans, including the Epidemic Preparedness and Response Strategy, the Communication Plan and the National Society Development Plan 2025–2027. Peer exchange visits with the Red Cross Society of Chad and the revision of logistics procedures further strengthened governance and operational systems.

The National Society also strengthened communication, humanitarian diplomacy and organizational systems. It improved community engagement, use of the emblem, health messaging and digital communication through implementation of its communication strategy and enhanced social media capacity. Engagement with national authorities, diplomatic representatives and partners increased the visibility and recognition of the National Society and supported resource mobilization efforts. Community feedback and accountability mechanisms were expanded, and integrity systems were strengthened through fraud and corruption prevention measures and case management mechanisms. The National Society improved human resources management, security, risk management, logistics, digital systems and Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting capacities through stronger procedures, improved coordination tools, upgraded connectivity, standardized management systems and enhanced performance monitoring frameworks.

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

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on IFRC emergencies, visit IFRC GO page: Central African Republic

Emergency Appeal Name	Africa Regional Mpox Epidemic
Emergency Appeal number	MDRS1003
People affected	People affected/at risk: 300 million people
People assisted	30 million people
Duration	18 months (20 August 2024 to 31 March 2026)
Funding requirements	Total IFRC funding requirement through the Appeal: CHF 30 million Total Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 40 million
Link to Emergency Appeal	Africa – Regional Mpox Epidemic
Link to Operational Strategy	Operational strategy
Link to Operation Update	Operational Update No.5

In 2024, Mpox cases and deaths surged significantly in Africa, with over 17,000 cases and 500 deaths reported across 12 countries, marking a sharp increase from 2023. The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) remains the epicentre, contributing 92 per cent of cases, with transmission spreading across all its provinces and into neighbouring Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and Kenya. Non-endemic countries like South Africa have also reported cases, while endemic regions, including Nigeria and Côte d'Ivoire, continue to see expanding outbreaks. The emergence of Clades 1a, 1b and 2 in disparate areas highlights the heightened risk, prompting organizations such as the Africa CDC, WHO and the IFRC to declare the outbreak a public emergency. Red Cross Red Crescent Societies are working closely with governments to provide community-based surveillance, risk communication and community engagement and vaccination support to mitigate the spread and reduce mortality.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The regional Mpox emergency appeal aims to assist National Societies in preparing for and responding to the Mpox epidemic. The strategy includes scaling up health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and addressing socio-economic impacts. The operation will be guided by a risk-based approach and regional coordination, prioritizing preparedness, readiness and response. The Central African Red Cross Society will receive support to develop country-specific response plan, enhance community-based advocacy and mitigate the spread of the virus, particularly in areas with imported cases or established transmission. The operation will also target vulnerable populations, including marginalized and immunocompromised groups, with a focus on protection, gender and inclusion. The highlights of the assistance are:

Integrated assistance

Affected people and families are provided with a safety net scheme, including multipurpose cash to meet immediate needs and cover basic necessities while recovering from Mpox infections. Affected people who have lost their livelihoods due to Mpox are aided in reintegrating into the labour market through skills enhancement and diversification.

Health and care, including water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

Affected people are provided with community-based surveillance to detect and actively find suspected Mpox cases, feeding into existing surveillance systems. Clinical care pathways for screening, triage, isolation, testing and assessment are identified through national plans and guidelines, ensuring awareness among clinical facilities. Communities are engaged on Mpox transmission, symptoms and preventive actions. Health services ensure individuals with Mpox symptoms seek care, with support for isolation and referral. Vaccination efforts are supported through community engagement. WASH facilities are improved in health centres, with ongoing hygiene promotion to reduce transmission.

Cross-cutting approaches: the operational strategy integrates **Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)** and **Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)** as pivotal elements, in an approach that recognizes and values all community members as equal partners, with their diverse needs shaping the response. Activities include the provision of dignity kits and establishment of two-way feedback mechanisms.

For the period 22 August 2024 to 31 December 2025, the following assistance was provided by the Central African Red Cross Society:

The Central African Red Cross Society strengthened community resilience to the Mpox outbreak by training teachers, community health workers and volunteers to promote disease prevention, hand hygiene, community-based surveillance, contact tracing, vaccination mobilization and referral of suspected cases for treatment. The National Society provided psychosocial support to patients and families at the country's Mpox treatment centre, strengthened the capacity of health personnel, improved infection prevention and control through sanitation rehabilitation and hygiene promotion at the Mbaïki District Hospital, and enhanced protection, gender and inclusion through safe, inclusive service delivery and targeted outreach to Indigenous Aka communities. It also strengthened community engagement and accountability by delivering risk communication, addressing rumours and community concerns, and adapting the response through community feedback mechanisms.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, visit IFRC GO page: Central African Republic.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Central African Red Cross Society strengthened disaster preparedness, response and community resilience through a range of operational and institutional initiatives. Following strong winds in Nanga Boguila, a coupled assessment was completed, and non-food item kits were distributed to affected households, improving access to essential items and supporting safer living conditions. A feasibility study on the commercialization of first aid products and services was finalized, providing a foundation for strengthening resource mobilization and the sustainability of first aid services. Community-based micro-projects were developed at branch level to strengthen local preparedness and resilience through solutions tailored to community risks. The National Society also developed standard operating procedures for emergency response, improving coordination and readiness for crisis response. It trained volunteers from its branches in lifesaving first aid skills, strengthening local rapid response capacity. Additionally, local committees were provided with first aid kits to improve their ability to respond to emergencies.

The National Society further strengthened its institutional capacity and community preparedness efforts by submitting a disaster preparedness and response project proposal to the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations Directorate-General, demonstrating efforts to mobilize resources and expand interventions. The implementation of the Preparedness for Effective Response project and climate resilience initiatives in Boali, Bossembele, Mongoumba, Bimbo, Begoua, the Fifth and Sixth Districts of Bangui and Oumba/Damara strengthened the preparedness and response capacities of vulnerable households exposed to recurrent flooding, contributing to reduced risks and improved community resilience.

The Central African Red Cross Society also implemented preparedness and response activities during the reporting period to support communities at risk during the electoral process. It strengthened its emergency response capacity by mobilizing and training volunteers to provide first aid, evacuation, psychosocial support and safe and dignified burial of the dead, while deploying operational teams in high-risk localities to improve rapid response. It provided first aid, facilitated referrals to health facilities, pre-positioned first aid supplies and body bags and strengthened emergency health preparedness in areas with limited health services. The Central African Red Cross Society expanded Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) by training volunteers, conducting radio broadcasts, community meetings and door-to-door awareness activities to promote peaceful coexistence, address rumours and reduce community tensions. It strengthened Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) by training and sensitizing volunteers, producing and distributing awareness materials on gender-based violence prevention and the protection of vulnerable people, while maintaining a response free of reported protection incidents. It actively participated in national and Movement coordination mechanisms, strengthened operational communications and logistics through ambulances, vehicles, fuel support and radio equipment, and enhanced institutional preparedness by providing volunteer insurance, improving volunteer visibility and reinforcing its logistical and operational capacity for future emergencies.

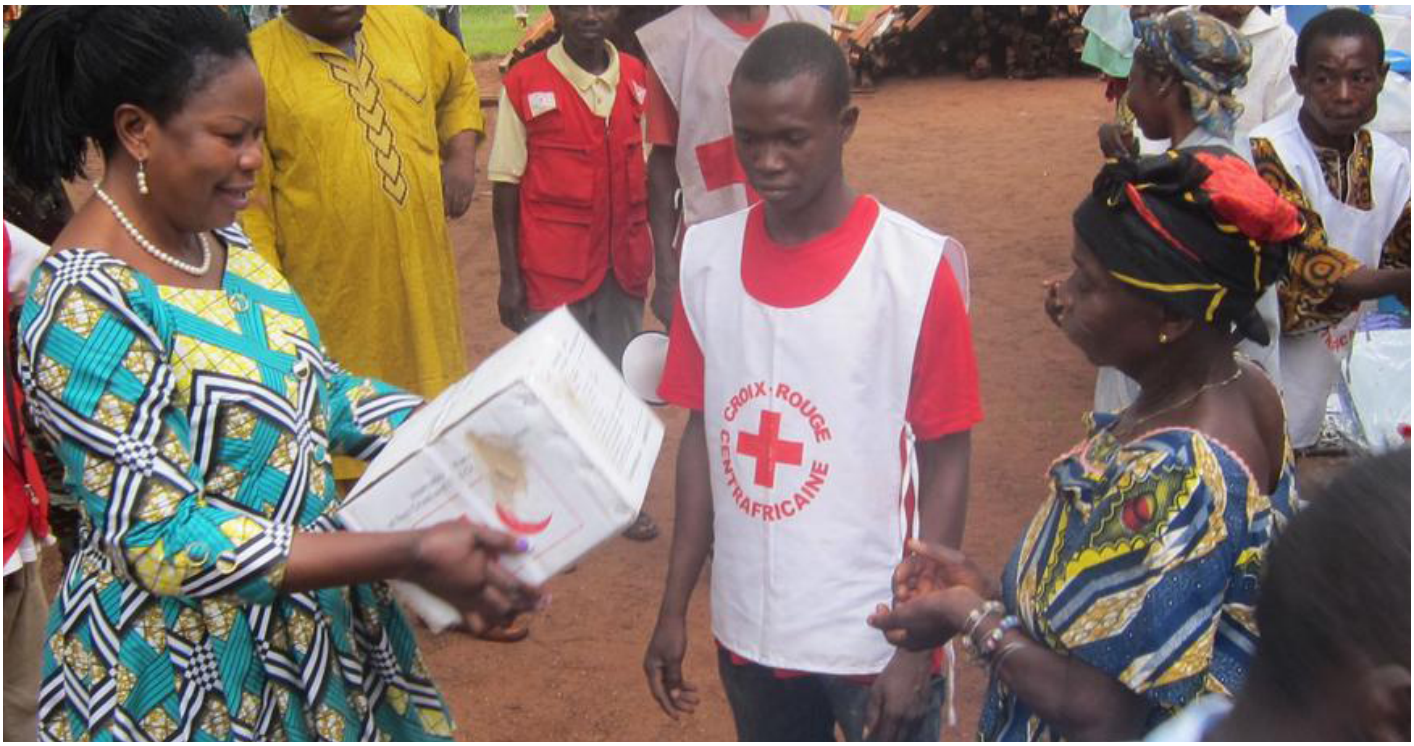
IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial support through its Emergency Appeal mechanism, which was drawn on as needed by the Central African Red Cross Society. It also supported the Central African Red Cross Society to implement the electoral preparedness and response operation, including volunteer mobilization, training and deployment.

The **Belgian Red Cross-Flanders** supported the National Society in adapting the African first aid manual to the national context, improving the relevance and effectiveness of first aid training.

The **French Red Cross**, through its Global First Aid Reference Centre provided technical support to the Central African Red Cross Society for the feasibility study on first aid products and services, helping establish the basis for a sustainable service delivery model.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** provided financial and logistical support to the National Society for assessments and counter-assessments in Nanga Boguila, as well as for the development of standard operating procedures and community micro-projects, contributing to strengthened needs analysis, response planning and operational readiness.



Central African Red Cross Society personnel distributing emergency non-food relief items to beneficiaries affected by storms and heavy rains that destroyed homes and property (Photo: Central African Red Cross Society)

Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Central African Red Cross Society continued to participate in clusters related to health, education and gender-based violence prevention.

Under its Health System Reconstruction Project Phase II, the National Society constructed maternity facilities and distributed more than nine tonnes of essential medicines to support free care for pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under five across 26 health facilities. Community health services were strengthened through the deployment of community health workers. Health personnel received support and health fellows were trained to strengthen the health workforce. Access to reproductive health services improved significantly, reflected in an increase in couple-years of protection. Additionally, assessments conducted in health facilities identified quality gaps and informed corrective measures, while the installation of an X-ray machine at Mbaïki District Hospital improved access to diagnostic services.

Through the Global Fund Grant Cycle 7 programme, the National Society strengthened community-based prevention, screening and referral services for HIV, tuberculosis and malaria. Awareness sessions conducted in 95 communities reached 78,500 people and supported community testing activities. Positive cases were referred for treatment and additional individuals were referred for tuberculosis testing. The distribution of insecticide-treated mosquito nets to vulnerable households strengthened malaria prevention and reduced exposure to vector-borne diseases.

Under the Saving Lives and Livelihoods Phase 2 project, the National Society strengthened RCCE and access to immunization services in Bossembele health district. Door-to-door activities and community campaigns reached people with immunization and health messages, while project interventions contributed to the vaccination people from priority groups. Four outreach vaccination campaigns were conducted in underserved areas, including mining sites and pastoral communities. The capacities of health professionals and community health workers were strengthened through training in risk communication, community engagement and community feedback mechanisms. National advocacy sessions and community dialogues further strengthened coordination and engagement between health authorities, partners and communities.

The Central African Red Cross Society also strengthened its capacity to respond to health and humanitarian emergencies. Support to the Mpox response contributed to the management and follow-up of confirmed and suspected cases and strengthened capacities for disease surveillance, early detection and outbreak response. In collaboration with government authorities, the National Society supported assistance to affected populations and activities related to the mapping of graves affected by roadworks. By providing emergency health assistance to people affected by incidents at Lycée Barthélemy Boganda, the National Society ensured timely care and strengthened emergency response capacity.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical assistance to the Central African Red Cross Society through its health, construction, logistics and finance functions, in strengthening health service delivery, supply chain management and health infrastructure development. The IFRC also mobilized resources that enabled the implementation of the Saving Lives and Livelihoods programme and the development of the SECURE project, while supporting organizational development through logistics systems strengthening, technical leadership capacity building and support for key health personnel.

The **Belgian Red Cross-Flanders** supported the National Society in the adaptation of the African First Aid Manual to the national context, strengthening the quality and relevance of first aid training.

The **French Red Cross** provided technical, logistical and resource mobilization support to the National Society for the implementation of the Global Fund Grant Cycle 7 programme, contributing to expanded community health interventions and disease control activities.

Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Central African Red Cross Society strengthened the protection and well-being of vulnerable children and households affected and displaced by armed conflict in Birao through the establishment of a functional and equipped Child-Friendly Space, providing children with access to protection and psychosocial support services in a safe environment. The National Society strengthened support for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence through listening, referral and case-tracking mechanisms. It also supported vulnerable children to access education through identification, enrolment, follow-up, payment of school fees and distribution of school kits, helping them remain in school. Support provided to teachers contributed to improving the quality of educational supervision.

The Central African Red Cross Society strengthened community-based protection mechanisms through training for community leaders and protection networks, as well as radio and community awareness campaigns on child protection, Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and prevention of sexual and gender-based violence. Vulnerable households improved their livelihoods through financial management training, distribution of income-generating activity kits and participation in village savings and loan associations. The National Society also established a community-based monitoring, evaluation, accountability and complaints management system, which strengthened transparency, community participation and ownership of activities and contributed to the sustainability of the intervention.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the Central African Red Cross Society in the implementation of its interventions.

Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Central African Red Cross Society strengthened Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) among vulnerable groups, particularly women, children and marginalized communities, through the implementation of its Childred Affected by Armed Conflict project in Birao. The project lay the foundation for an inclusive and participatory approach. The National Society established a Child-Friendly Space and trained psychosocial support agents and epidemic preparedness and response focal points, strengthening local capacities in protection, psychosocial support and case management. It also established a complaints management mechanism, improving CEA and facilitating the escalation of community concerns.

The Central African Red Cross Society reached people through awareness sessions conducted in Mongoumba, Boali and Damara, including activities for people living with disabilities. Community representatives from marginalized groups, including Pygmy and Fulani communities, were identified to strengthen their participation in decision-making processes. The National Society also strengthened its institutional and technical capacities through participation in regional and international training, development of reporting tools, establishment of an epidemic preparedness and response database, and the development of standard operating procedures. It supported women through training in income-generating activities, including liquid soap production, to strengthen their economic resilience. Additionally, the National Society disseminated materials focused on Prevention and Response to of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) to staff members strengthened safeguarding practices.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Central African Red Cross Society in strengthening its institutional and technical capacities through resource mobilization support and technical assistance for the implementation of the Children Affected by Armed Conflict project in Birao. It also supported capacity strengthening for the Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) focal point and the head of the health department on gender and epidemic-related issues.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

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

The Central African Red Cross Society works with several participating National Societies in longer-term technical and financial partnerships. These include the **Belgian Red Cross-Flanders, French Red Cross** and the **Netherlands Red Cross**.

Movement coordination

The Central African Red Cross Society ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) 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

In the Central African Republic, **the ICRC** helps people affected by conflict and violence. It provides aid, runs livelihood-support projects and repairs water and sanitation systems. It visits detainees, restores contact between relatives separated by conflict and promotes international humanitarian law.

External coordination

In line with its auxiliary role, the Central African Red Cross Society continued to strengthen coordination with government authorities through active participation in national health and emergency coordination mechanisms, during the reporting period. This included the Health, Education and Gender-Based Violence clusters, the Risk Communication and Community Engagement working group, the Public Health Emergency Operations Centre and national epidemic preparedness and response platforms. During the Mpox response, the National Society served as a co-lead for community coordination in several affected areas, contributing to stronger harmonization of messaging, improved information sharing and timely referral of suspected cases to health facilities. These efforts enhanced communities' access to health services and strengthened trust in health interventions. The National Society also worked closely with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Humanitarian Action to implement community health programmes, respond to public health emergencies and support populations affected by disasters and displacement, ensuring that interventions remained aligned with national priorities and local needs.

The National Society maintained strong partnerships with international and national actors, including the World Health Organization, the Global Fund, Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, United Nations agencies and other humanitarian organizations operating in the Central African Republic. Collaboration through the GC7, SLL2, Mpox and RSS2 projects enabled the mobilization of technical and financial resources to address priority health needs. At the community level, engagement with local authorities, community leaders, teachers, traditional healers and community-based organizations strengthened local ownership of interventions and promoted greater community participation.

Resource mobilization

The Central African Red Cross Society continued to strengthen resource mobilization through the development of new project proposals, closer engagement with technical and financial partners, and the finalization of a resource mobilization plan aimed at diversifying funding sources and improving the sustainability of its interventions. These efforts enabled the National Society to address priority needs in vulnerable communities while strengthening its

institutional capacities. Strong coordination mechanisms across the Movement, government authorities and external partners contributed to better harmonization of humanitarian and health interventions, improved information sharing and joint needs analysis, increased technical and financial resource mobilization, and greater complementarity among stakeholders, ultimately enhancing the effectiveness and reach of interventions. Building on these achievements, the National Society identified the need to further strengthen coordination by institutionalizing the New Way of Working approach through regular joint planning and monitoring, expanding decentralized coordination, strengthening information sharing, risk analysis and knowledge management systems, broadening partnerships with private sector, academic and national institutions as well as enhancing joint resource mobilization efforts across the network.

National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Central African Red Cross Society strengthened its governance, institutional capacities and organizational performance through the revitalization of sub-prefectural committees, bringing the total number of revitalized committees to 62 by the end of 2025. This process strengthened local governance and enabled newly elected committee members to be trained in the principles, structure and functioning of the National Society and its revised statutory texts. Governance was further strengthened through the capacity building of governance members, including representatives of key governance bodies and specialized commissions. The development and harmonization of training modules on leadership, good governance, integrity, humanitarian diplomacy and National Society development contributed to more professional management and decision-making processes.

The National Society strengthened its strategic planning and operational capacities through the validation of the Epidemic Preparedness and Response Strategy, the Communication Plan and the National Society Development Plan 2025–2027, as well as the development of a resource mobilization plan. Improved internet connectivity at headquarters enhanced internal communication and coordination. Peer-to-peer learning visits with the Red Cross Society of Chad facilitated the exchange of experience and good practices in governance and branch management, while the revision of the logistics procedures manual strengthened operational systems and processes.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Central African Red Cross Society in strengthening its governance, institutional capacities and organizational performance. It also supported the capacity building of governance members, the development and harmonization of training modules on leadership, good governance, integrity, humanitarian diplomacy and National Society development. In addition, the IFRC supported organizational development and operational strengthening initiatives.

Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, The Central African Red Cross Society strengthened its communications, humanitarian diplomacy and community engagement capacities. Awareness-raising activities conducted with local committees improved the correct use of the emblem, strengthened data collection practices and enhanced the dissemination of health messages. Pre-test missions carried out in the Lobaye and Ombella-Mpoko prefectures enabled communication messages to be adapted to local contexts, improving their relevance, understanding and effectiveness. The National Society also strengthened its communication capacities through the implementation of its communication strategy, the creation of a new X account and training in social media management, contributing to increased digital visibility and broader dissemination of its activities. The New Way of Working workshop further supported stronger internal coordination and a more strategic approach to resource mobilization.

The National Society strengthened its institutional positioning through engagement with national authorities, including the Prime Minister and the Minister of Humanitarian Action, as well as with ambassadors, diplomatic representatives and health authorities. These efforts helped promote the priorities of the Central African Red Cross Society, strengthen

institutional relationships and increase support for its humanitarian activities. Support for strategic and operational events, including the laying of the foundation stone for the Gaga maternity hospital, co-creation workshops for the SECURE project, field visits and the provision of medical equipment further increased the visibility of the National Society and strengthened the confidence of communities and partners. In addition, it made efforts to enhance understanding of the Fundamental Principles and strengthened the capacities of those involved.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Central African Red Cross Society in strengthening its communication, humanitarian diplomacy and community engagement capacities. It further supported the National Society's humanitarian diplomacy and visibility efforts through engagement with national authorities and international partners, as well as support for strategic and operational events. In addition, the IFRC supported Movement Induction and community engagement activities, contributing to stronger understanding of the Movement and enhanced capacities within the National Society.

Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Central African Red Cross Society strengthened its Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach by promoting the active participation of communities in humanitarian interventions and emergency responses. Community feedback, active listening and risk communication mechanisms were established and operationalized. The Central African Red Cross Society also strengthened its integrity systems through the training of governance members in fraud and corruption prevention and the training and operationalization of case managers in the integrity line. These efforts enhanced accountability, strengthened management of integrity-related cases and reinforced institutional mechanisms for fraud and corruption prevention.

The National Society strengthened its human resources management systems through the development of procedures, enhancement of recruitment tools and processes and direct support to recruitment activities, contributing to more transparent, structured and efficient staff management. These efforts supported the implementation of a human resources approach focused on staff development, retention, diversity, inclusion and employee safety, strengthening overall organizational performance.

The Central African Red Cross Society also strengthened its security management and operational preparedness through capacity building of the security focal point, regular staff briefings, security alerts and Stay Safe training sessions for staff and volunteers. Joint security assessments improved understanding of threats and risks in operational areas and informed adjustments to interventions, particularly in locations affected by armed groups. Recommendations from these assessments strengthened security measures and supported initiatives to improve operational presence, staff safety and working conditions in high-risk areas.

The National Society strengthened its risk management framework through the development of a unified risk register and the establishment of a risk management committee led by the Secretary General. In logistics and supply chain management, capacities were strengthened through technical support to the logistics manager, improved management of procurement, inventories and vehicle fleets and the introduction of standardized logistics tools and procedures. Enhanced inventory management, monitoring systems and reporting processes improved operational efficiency, transparency, accountability and compliance with donor requirements. The development of a validated logistics procedures manual provided a structured framework for harmonized logistics practices and strengthened management of humanitarian resources.

The National Society strengthened its digital capacities through improved internet connectivity and the provision of professional email accounts for staff, enhancing internal and external communication, operational coordination and access to digital tools and systems. It also strengthened its Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) capacities through harmonized data collection tools, improved monitoring frameworks and stronger data management systems.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical support to the Central African Red Cross Society for Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), human resource management, security, risk management, logistics, integrity, digital transformation and PMER.

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

The Central African Red Cross Society learned that integrating risk communication, community engagement and feedback mechanisms from the outset strengthens community trust, acceptance of services and participation. The National Society also found that locally adapted, decentralized approaches developed with community leaders, community health workers and local groups improve access to services in hard-to-reach and marginalized communities, while flexible operational planning and continuous contextual monitoring enable timely adaptation to evolving emergencies and more effective use of resources. It learned that sustained investment in branch, volunteer and community preparedness, including standard operating procedures, training and simulation exercises, strengthens coordination and emergency response capacity, while humanitarian access constraints, insecurity and poor infrastructure require stronger risk management, decentralized logistics and remote monitoring and coordination mechanisms. The Central African Red Cross Society further learned that coordinated planning and implementation across the IFRC network improve harmonization, resource mobilization, planning, monitoring, evaluation and risk management, and that strengthening governance, logistics, risk management, communication and human resource systems is essential for the National Society's operational quality and long-term sustainability.

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

- CF_Central African Republic AR Financials.pdf (Note: The financial report link will be fed when the report is available. For emergency operations, see MDRS1003)
- 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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