



EQUATORIAL GUINEA



2024 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec

31 July 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE RED CROSS OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA



8

National Society branches



18

National Society local units



500

National Society volunteers



28

National Society staff

PEOPLE REACHED

Climate and environment



89

Disasters and crises



89

Health and wellbeing



8,089

Migration and displacement



89

Values, power and inclusion



89

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Overview		Funding Sources	
Funding	190,000	IFRC Secretariat	190,000
Expenditure	146,000	Participating National Societies	Not reported
		HNS other funding sources	Not reported

IFRC network		
Country	Funding Requirement	1.9M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term Funding Requirement	684,000
	Funding	85,000
	Expenditure	38,000
Emergency Operations	Funding	581,000
	Expenditure	452,000
HNS other funding sources	Funding Requirement	1.2M
	Funding	Not reported

Appeal number **MAAGQ002**

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

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	89
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with shelter support	89
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	89
	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	89
	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	89
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	8,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	8,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	89
Migration and displacement	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	89
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	89
	Number of people whose access to education is facilitated through National Society's programming	30
	Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	30

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	1
National Society development	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
Accountability and agility	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

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

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

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

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

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2024, the National Society continued its efforts as part of the Pan African Initiative: Tree Planting and Care. The Terms of Reference document was drafted and validated during the first half of the year. The National Society faced a few implementational challenges due to government restrictions which were later resolved. The planned activities have been carried forward to the 2025 Unified Plan.

Disasters and crises

In 2024, the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea responded to a shipwreck through the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) activation. Additionally, the National Society underwent an organizational restructuring and review. The process to revise the strategic objectives of the Disaster and Crisis unit will continue in 2025. As a first step towards this objective, a National Response Team (NRT) training was organized in Bata during the second half of 2024. During the year, two major trainings were organized. One on psychological first aid (PFA) and the other on disaster management.

Health and wellbeing

The Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea organized a psychological first aid (PFA) training for its staff and volunteers during the second half of 2024. During the training, within the context of Equatorial Guinea's neighbours (Cameroon and Gabon) being busy responding to the Mpox outbreak, the National Society briefed its trainees on Mpox management and on the need to immediately report suspected cases to nearby health facilities. Additionally, the National Society continued sensitization on HIV prevention and the distribution of condoms.

Migration and displacement

The Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea contributed to the assistance for migrants stranded in Bata on their way to Gabon. The DREF operation highlighted that Equatorial Guinea needs to be considered a transit destination for those en route to neighbouring countries. The lesson led the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea to add Migration and Displacement as a priority in their 2025 Unified Plan.

Values, power and inclusion

The National Society received a series of community engagement and accountability (CEA) trainings which assisted the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea with considerations to gender, age, and specific needs. The National Society also assisted an affected person from the shipwreck during childbirth as it took place during the DREF operation timeframe.

Enabling local actors

The Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea received the IFRC's Capacity Building Fund (CBF) support for its Strengthening the financial and income-generating activities of the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea project. The project's priorities were the prevention of problems related to integrity, transparency, and accountability and to support the development of income-generating activities of the National Society. Additionally, the National Society continued to draft, review, and develop the administrative, human resources, logistical and financial procedures manual, written by a consultant from the National Development Division.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

In this reporting period, no changes or amendments were made to the plan

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the National Society continued its efforts as part of the Pan African Initiative: Tree Planting and Care. The Terms of Reference document was drafted and validated during the first half of the year. The National Society faced a few implementational challenges due to government restrictions which were later resolved. The planned activities have been carried forward to the 2025 Unified Plan.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea with the 'Tree Plantation and Care: One Volunteer, 100 Trees' preparation actions, logistics planning and training, and guidance.



Disasters and crises

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

In 2024, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was approved for a security crises emergency and a flood emergency.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Shipwreck in Bata
MDR-CODE	MDRGQ004
DURATION	3 months (30 August 2024 to 31 October 2024)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 24,962
PEOPLE TARGETED	89 people

The DREF allocation of CHF 24,962 in August 2024 supported the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea in aiding approximately 89 survivors of a shipwreck in Bata on 20 July 2024. This included food, essential items, first aid, and protection against the immediate risk associated with hygiene and safeguarding criteria for the people to be assisted.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea responded to a [shipwreck](#) through the IFRC [Disaster Response Emergency Fund](#) (DREF) activation. 89 people were rescued from the sea by the Government in July 2024, and the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea was called upon to assist those affected. A DREF operation was launched and completed successfully, which enabled the National Society to provide hot meals to the affected people as well as assist them with essential non-food items.

Additionally, the National Society underwent an organizational restructuring and review. The process to revise the strategic objectives of the Disaster and Crisis unit will continue in 2025. The National Society planned to develop a risk map to indicate specific hazards, as well as contingency plans to be approved by the Government. As a first step towards this objective, a National Response Team (NRT) training was organized in Bata during the second half of 2024.

During the year, two major trainings were organized. One on [psychological first aid](#) (PFA) and the other on [disaster management](#). These trainings contributed towards the readiness and preparedness of the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided financial and technical assistance to the National Society for Emergency Response Mechanisms. IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([DREF](#)) and the IFRC Emergency Appeal are utilized by the National Society for three separate disasters and crises to effectively support those who face immediate needs during times of emergency.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea organized a [psychological first aid](#) (PFA) training for its staff and volunteers during the second half of 2024. During the training, within the context of Equatorial Guinea's neighbours (Cameroon and Gabon) being busy responding to the Mpx outbreak, the National Society briefed its trainees on Mpx management and on the need to immediately report suspected cases to nearby health facilities. Additionally, the National Society continued sensitization on HIV prevention and the distribution of condoms.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society with its efforts to promote health and well-being in local communities.



The Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea volunteers promoted community awareness through disseminating advisories on the Marburg virus, 25 March 2023. (Photo: Sao Tome and Principe Red Cross)



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea contributed to the assistance for migrants stranded in Bata on their way to Gabon. The DREF operation highlighted that Equatorial Guinea needs to be considered a transit destination for those en route to neighbouring countries. The lesson led the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea to add Migration and Displacement as a priority in their 2025 Unified Plan.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society's objectives under migration and displacement through financial and technical assistance.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

As part of the Marburg emergency appeal, the National Society received a series of community engagement and accountability (CEA) trainings highlighting the importance of accountability toward the affected population. As a result, the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea carried out its DREF operation with consideration to gender, age, and specific

needs. This included assisting one of the affected persons from the shipwreck whom the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea aided during childbirth as it took place during the DREF operation timeframe.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical support to the National Society in the adoption of CEA approaches.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

Progress by the National Society against objectives

IFRC membership coordination

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

The National Society is part of three IFRC Pan-African initiatives focusing on Tree Planting and Care, Red Ready and National Society Development. These initiatives are reflected in the relevant sections of this plan. The Equatorial Guinea Red Cross has a long-term partnership with the **Spanish Red Cross**. Other National Societies provide support through the IFRC.

Movement coordination

The National Society ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the [Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation \(SMCC\)](#) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

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

External coordination

In line with its auxiliary role, the National Society collaborates closely with the authorities in Equatorial Guinea. The Equatorial Guinea Red Cross is part of COMPREC, the Government structure responsible for disaster-related matters. As part of its standard emergency response, the National Society holds coordination meetings with the central government, local authorities and multilateral partners. It also collaborates with a range of other actors, including United Nations agencies such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Development Programme.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea received the IFRC's Capacity Building Fund (CBF) support for its Strengthening the financial and income-generating activities of the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea project. The project's priorities were the prevention of problems related to integrity, transparency, and accountability and to support the development of income-generating activities of the National Society.

The National Society also rehabilitated its headquarters building, including the first floor which can now be rented out as an income-generating activity. Moreover, a new Information Technology system was acquired, which enabled the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea to have better internet access. Based on this achievement, the National Society is now in the process of acquiring ERP software and will train its staff in how to use it.

In addition to the CBF funds, the National Society also acquired new computers for their staff and trained them in the new IT equipment.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial support to the National Society through the IFRC [Capacity Building Fund](#) (CBF). Additionally, to improve the National Society's readiness to assist vulnerable people, the IFRC donated four vehicles to the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea in 2024.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea has established and maintained regular communication channels with the government of Equatorial Guinea and other interested parties. The National Society also focused on capacity building and advocacy skills training and aimed to develop and implement advocacy agendas aligned with the IFRC Global Advocacy Strategy in 2025. The Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea is supporting the Legal Status Agreement request of the IFRC in the country.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical support to the National Society and is working to foster a culture of [humanitarian diplomacy](#) and establish it as an integral part of daily activities.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The National Society continued to draft, review, and develop the administrative, human resources, logistical and financial procedures manual, written by a consultant from the National Development Division. At the end of the CBF-funded project, the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea will have control and monitoring mechanisms that address risk management systems. These financial management procedures and mechanisms will be disseminated within the National Strategy and training courses for key financial personnel. Lastly, the recommendations identified by the external financial audit conducted earlier in 2024 continued to be addressed during the second half of the year.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society with technical and financial assistance. The IFRC continued to guide and support the National Society with a series of on-the-go training in finance.

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

In 2024, the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea learned the following lessons:

Following the DREF operation to assist shipwrecked people in Bata, demonstrated that although Equatorial Guinea is considered a transit destination for those en route to neighbouring countries. As a result, the country remains exposed to the consequences of migration and displacements. As such, the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea learnt that it needed to be ready to face such challenges should they occur in future. Learning from this, the National Society added Migration and displacement as a strategic priority.

Additionally, the National Society understood the need to appear before their partners (present and future) as a reliable humanitarian actor. As a result, the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea commissioned an external audit in 2024, which resulted in the development of a road map. Audited financial statements for 2021, 2022, and 2023 were published. The road map produced by the external audit will be used in coming years, starting from 2025.

ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the [8+3 reporting template](#) contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2024 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [GQ_Equatorial Guinea AR Financials.pdf](#)(Note: This financial report link will be fed upon the completion of the audit. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRGQ004](#))
- [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](#)

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