



EQUATORIAL GUINEA

2026 IFRC network mid-year report, Jan-June



9 October 2026

IN SUPPORT OF THE RED CROSS OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA



8

National Society
branches



18

National Society
local units



28

National Society
staff



500

National Society
volunteers

PEOPLE REACHED

Climate and
environment



26,000

Disasters
and crises



20,000

Health and
wellbeing



48,000

Migration and
displacement



20,000

Values, power
and inclusion



20,000

No information at time of publication. Figures reflect targeted reach in 2026 plan

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea				
Overview		Funding Sources		
Funding	Not reported		IFRC Secretariat	Not reported
Expenditure	Not reported		Participating National Societies	Not reported
			HNS other funding sources	Not reported

IFRC network				
Country		Funding requirement		2.6M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding requirement		239,000
		Funding		7,000
		Expenditure	Not reported	
	Emergency Operations	Funding requirement	Not reported	
		Funding	Not reported	
		Expenditure		36,000
Participating National Societies		Funding requirement	Not reported	
		Funding	Not reported	
		Expenditure	Not reported	
HNS other funding sources		Funding requirement		2.4M
		Funding	Not reported	

Appeal number **MAAGQ002**

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

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

National Society development

National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	No
The National Society has an official branch development framework, model or guidance that defines the expected role and standards of branches	No
There is a National Society Development plan in place	No
National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	No

Humanitarian diplomacy

National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	No
National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	No

Accountability and agility

National Society has a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	No
National Society has a safe and accessible mechanism (such as the IFRC Integrity Line) in place to report integrity concerns, misconduct and breaches of rules and policies	No
National Society has a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	No
National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	No
National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions	No

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

Despite being classified as a middle-income country, over 57 per cent of Equatorial Guinea lives below the poverty line (defined at \$6.85/day PPP). Social development challenges remain acute, with the wealthiest 10 per cent controlling more than 70 per cent of the national wealth. The economy also remains highly dependent on the hydrocarbon sector, with declining oil production, limited economic diversification, inflationary pressures and high dependence on imports continuing to affect household purchasing power.

Healthcare access is also limited, particularly in rural areas, with persistently high infant mortality and low immunization coverage. However, the government has made significant strides in HIV/AIDS response, notably by offering free HIV testing and treatment services, contributing to greater service access and awareness. Additionally, in 2025, the Ministry of Health advanced efforts to modernize hospital services, focusing on improving access and quality of care across the country.

Despite its richness in biodiversity, the country faces environmental threats from climate change and lacking governance. The country is vulnerable to recurrent floods, droughts, and disease outbreaks. \

Equatorial Guinea has a very young population, with about 60 per cent under the age of 25. However, youth unemployment and underemployment remain high, and there is limited access to technical and vocational education or pathways to entrepreneurship. Without stronger investment in youth development, the country risks increasing outmigration and long-term social discontent.

Equatorial Guinea remained relatively stable during the first half of 2026, with continued focus on epidemic preparedness, health promotion and community engagement amid regional risks from epidemic-prone diseases. In line with Renewal 3.0, implementation prioritised strengthening the National Society's institutional and operational capacities, partnerships and resource mobilisation. A key achievement was securing a XAF 45 million (CHF 63,000) grant from Japan to construct a school for children with special needs, strengthening support for inclusion while advancing humanitarian diplomacy and locally led action.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

The Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea continued to advance community-based climate and environmental action through the "One Volunteer, One Hundred Trees" initiative, focusing on volunteer-led tree planting, environmental awareness and community engagement. Climate considerations were also integrated into resilience programming, including disaster preparedness, health, WASH and community engagement, helping strengthen community capacity to anticipate and adapt to climate-related risks.

Disasters and crises

The Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea strengthened community-level preparedness and response capacities, with a particular focus on epidemic-related risks. Training 120 volunteers across five provinces on epidemic preparedness and response expanded the pool of trained local responders able to support communities before and during public-health emergencies.

Health and wellbeing

Health and wellbeing activities reached 20,436 people between January and June through an integrated package of health promotion, WASH, PGI and CEA interventions. At community level, 120 volunteers across five provinces were trained in epidemic preparedness and response, while awareness activities addressed Mpox and other epidemic-prone diseases.

Values, power and inclusion

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) were integrated across health, WASH and epidemic preparedness activities, strengthening the inclusion and participation of communities in humanitarian action. The training of 120 volunteers incorporated PGI and WASH components, enabling volunteers to support community sensitisation and prevention activities. The National Society also reached 20,436 people through health promotion, WASH, PGI and CEA activities, demonstrating progress in delivering more integrated and community-centred programming.

Enabling local actors

The Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea strengthened its role as a locally led humanitarian actor through Movement coordination, institutional development, humanitarian diplomacy and stronger organisational systems. Regular exchanges with IFRC, the ICRC and participating National Societies supported coordinated action, while ICRC assistance from Yaoundé contributed to first aid, emergency response, IT, operational costs and regional trainings. Engagement with public authorities and partners, particularly the Ministry of Health, supported epidemic preparedness, community health, inclusion and resilience. IFRC provided technical support on humanitarian diplomacy and financial management, while Capacity Building Fund investments helped strengthen financial management, risk management, monitoring and reporting, digital systems and operational readiness.

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

From January to June 2026, the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea continued to promote community-based climate and environmental action through the “One Volunteer, One Hundred Trees” initiative, with a focus on volunteer-led tree planting, environmental awareness and community engagement. Climate and environmental considerations were also integrated into broader resilience programming, including disaster preparedness, health, WASH and community engagement, particularly to strengthen community capacity to anticipate and adapt to climate-related risks.

IFRC network joint support

Through the Yaoundé Cluster, IFRC continued to support the National Society under the Renewal 3.0 approach, with emphasis on locally led action, resilience, preparedness and stronger partnerships. This support contributed to strengthening the National Society’s capacity to integrate climate and environmental considerations into its humanitarian programming and mobilise resources for longer-term resilience.



Disasters and crises

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

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea continued to strengthen disaster preparedness, volunteer readiness and community-level response capacities, linking preparedness efforts with health, [WASH](#) and community resilience. A key achievement was the training of 120 volunteers across five provinces on epidemic preparedness and response, expanding the pool of trained local volunteers able to support communities before and during public-health emergencies. The National Society also continued to strengthen community awareness and preparedness in response to regional risks from epidemic-prone diseases.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides financial and technical assistance for emergency response mechanisms.



IFRC staff and the Equatorial Guinea Red Cross conducted needs assessments and provided support to communities affected by severe flooding in Luba (IFRC)



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea continued to implement its health and wellbeing priorities through health promotion, epidemic preparedness and response, WASH, [Protection, Gender and Inclusion \(PGI\)](#) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) activities. Community-level epidemic preparedness was strengthened through the training of 120 volunteers across five provinces, while awareness activities addressed Mpox and other epidemic-prone diseases. From January to June, the National Society reached 20,436 people through health promotion, WASH, PGI and CEA activities, reflecting an integrated, community-based approach to health, hygiene, protection, inclusion and engagement.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both technical and financial support to the National Society in its interventions under health and wellbeing.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

No significant new displacement crisis, major population movement or dedicated migration and displacement operation was reported in Equatorial Guinea during the first half of 2026. Migration and displacement considerations continued to be monitored through the National Society's broader humanitarian and community-based approach, with relevant actions to be integrated should needs emerge.

IFRC network joint support

Through the Yaoundé Cluster, IFRC continued to accompany the National Society under the Renewal 3.0 approach, focusing on National Society leadership, locally led action, preparedness, inclusion and stronger partnerships. This broader capacity-strengthening support contributes to the National Society's ability to respond to the needs of vulnerable and mobile populations when required.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea continued to integrate Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) across community-based health, WASH and epidemic preparedness activities. A key achievement was the training of 120 volunteers across five provinces on epidemic preparedness and response, including PGI and WASH components, enabling volunteers to support community sensitisation and prevention activities. During the reporting period, the National Society reached 20,436 people through health promotion, WASH, PGI and CEA activities, reflecting an integrated approach to inclusion, community engagement and accountability. The National Society also advanced inclusion through its partnership with Japan, which secured a XAF 45 million (CHF 63,000) grant to construct a school for children with special needs. Going forward, the National Society will strengthen documentation of community feedback and how it informs programme adaptation and participation.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continued to support the National Society under the Renewal 3.0 approach, focusing on locally led action, inclusion, accountability and stronger community engagement. This contributed to strengthening the integration of PGI and CEA across humanitarian programming.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

The IFRC coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs. It involves agreeing on common priorities, co-developing 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 incorporate clarity in their humanitarian efforts, development assistance, and efforts to reinforce the auxiliary role of National Societies in their respective countries.

Movement coordination

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

The ICRC provides financial and technical support to the Red Cross 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 trainings and meetings.

Coordination with other actors

In line with its [auxiliary role](#), the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea continued to coordinate with public authorities and humanitarian partners, particularly on health and epidemic preparedness. The National Society worked with the Ministry of Health and partners to support community awareness, preparedness and response to epidemic-prone diseases. It also strengthened external partnerships and resource mobilisation, including through a partnership with Japan that secured a XAF 45 million (CHF 63,000) grant to support the construction of a school for children with special needs. Through the Yaoundé Cluster, IFRC continued to support the National Society under the Renewal 3.0 approach, with a focus on stronger leadership, locally led action, preparedness and partnerships.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2026, the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea continued to strengthen its institutional and operational capacity, with a focus on leadership, sustainability, resource mobilisation and locally led action. A key development was the strengthening of external partnerships, with collaboration with Japan securing a XAF 45 million (CHF 63,000) grant to support the construction of a school for children with special needs. This partnership demonstrates progress in the National Society's capacity to mobilise resources around locally identified priorities.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the National Society in its National Society development initiatives. IFRC funding mechanisms such as the IFRC Capacity Building Fund ([CBF](#)) were utilized for National Society development initiatives.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2026, the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea continued to strengthen engagement with public authorities and external partners in support of its humanitarian mandate and [auxiliary role](#). The National Society engaged with authorities and partners on epidemic preparedness, community health, inclusion and community resilience, reinforcing its role as a locally led humanitarian actor and trusted partner.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical support to the National Society with the development and operationalisation of Humanitarian Diplomacy strategy. It also continued to encourage the integration of humanitarian diplomacy in day-to-day operations of National Societies. It supported the tailored tools, technical guidance, and opportunities for peer exchange and learning for the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea.



Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2026, the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea continued to strengthen the systems and capacities supporting accountable, effective and sustainable humanitarian action. Building on earlier [Capacity Building Fund](#) investments, the National Society continued to consolidate financial management, administrative procedures, risk management, monitoring and reporting systems, strengthening transparency, accountability and operational readiness. Efforts to strengthen risk management and preparedness also supported more systematic identification of risks and informed decision-making. The National Society continued to pursue improvements in digital capacities and systems as part of its wider organizational development agenda, although specific progress in digital maturity and innovation during the reporting period was not quantified.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical support to the National Society through the provision of tailored and on-the-job support, particularly in the area of financial management, through a series of practical trainings designed to reinforce day-to-day financial practices within the National Society.

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 Mid-year 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

Key lessons learned during the 2025 reporting period include:

- **Investment in local volunteers is critical for preparedness and community reach:-** The training of 120 volunteers across five provinces reinforced the importance of maintaining a trained community-level volunteer network for epidemic preparedness, awareness and early action. Future interventions should continue to invest in practical volunteer capacity-building, while strengthening deployment, supervision, refresher training and retention mechanisms.
- **Integrated programming strengthens coherence around community needs:-** The implementation of health promotion, WASH, PGI and CEA activities demonstrated the value of linking complementary interventions around community needs. Future programming should continue to integrate these areas where appropriate, while maintaining clear objectives, indicators and responsibilities for each component.
- **Strategic partnerships can unlock resources for locally identified priorities:-** The partnership with Japan demonstrated the importance of proactive partnership development and resource mobilisation. Future

programming should continue to strengthen humanitarian diplomacy and partnership development while ensuring that externally mobilised resources remain aligned with National Society priorities.

- **National Society capacity is fundamental to sustainability:-** Experience during the reporting period reinforced the importance of strengthening institutional systems alongside programme implementation. Future support should continue to prioritise local leadership, financial and risk-management systems, monitoring and reporting, volunteer and branch capacities, and resource mobilisation to sustain results beyond individual projects.
- **Stronger monitoring and learning systems are needed to demonstrate results and inform adaptation:-** The mid-year reporting process reinforced the importance of timely and consistent activity tracking and documentation of results. Future programmes should strengthen monitoring and learning from the outset, including mechanisms to document community feedback, programme adaptations, environmental considerations, coordination outcomes and partner contributions. This will enable the National Society and its partners to use evidence more effectively to improve programme quality and decision-making.

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 demonstrates the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Mid-Year 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 mid-year reports
2. Visibility	Not included in mid-year 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

- [GQ_Equatorial Guinea MYR Financials.pdf](#)
- [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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