



# EQUATORIAL GUINEA



## 2025-2026 IFRC network country plan

Multi-Year Funding Requirement **CHF 4.2M**

17 June 2025

### 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 to be reached



**26,000**

Climate and  
environment



**20,000**

Disasters  
and crises



**48,000**

Health and  
wellbeing



**20,000**

Migration and  
displacement



**14,000**

Values, power  
and inclusion

### IFRC network multi-year focus

#### Longer term needs

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

#### Capacity development

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

### Key country data links

**INFORM Climate Change Risk Index** **Medium**

**Human Development Index rank** **133**

**World Bank Population figure** **1.7M**

**World Bank Population below poverty line** **76.8%**

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

# Funding requirements

2025

2026\*\*

**Total 2.1M CHF**

**Total 2.1M CHF**

Through the Host National Society

Through the Host National Society

**1.9M CHF**

**1.9M CHF**

Through the IFRC

Through the IFRC

**194,000 CHF**

**194,000 CHF**

**HNS Breakdown**

**IFRC Breakdown**

**HNS Breakdown**

**IFRC Breakdown**

Longer term needs

Longer term needs

Longer term needs

Longer term needs

**282,000 CHF**

Climate & environment

**28,000 CHF**

Climate & environment

**282,000 CHF**

Climate & environment

**28,000 CHF**

Climate & environment

**225,000 CHF**

Disasters & crises

**22,000 CHF**

Disasters & crises

**225,000 CHF**

Disasters & crises

**22,000 CHF**

Disasters & crises

**1M CHF**

Health & wellbeing

**100,000 CHF**

Health & wellbeing

**1M CHF**

Health & wellbeing

**100,000 CHF**

Health & wellbeing

**50,000 CHF**

Migration and displacement

**5,000 CHF**

Migration and displacement

**50,000 CHF**

Migration and displacement

**5,000 CHF**

Migration and displacement

**199,000 CHF**

Values, power & inclusion

**20,000 CHF**

Values, power & inclusion

**199,000 CHF**

Values, power & inclusion

**20,000 CHF**

Values, power & inclusion

**180,000 CHF**

Enabling local actors

**18,000 CHF**

Enabling local actors

**180,000 CHF**

Enabling local actors

**18,000 CHF**

Enabling local actors

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

## IFRC Appeal codes

Long-term needs:

**MAAGQ002**

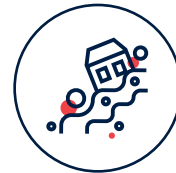
### Hazards



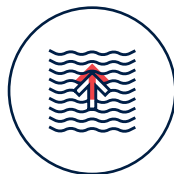
Floods



Storms



Landslides



Sea level rise



Diseases



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

# NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

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

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

Increase the scale and impact of local humanitarian actions to meet expectations, by ensuring accountability, fostering trust, and strengthening volunteerism and updating the National Society's legal base

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

## JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

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

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

progress in recent years due to strong hydrocarbon push, humanitarian needs in the country continue to remain high.

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

Since the beginning of 2024, the Mpox outbreak in neighbouring countries (1 case confirmed in Gabon, and suspected cases in Cameroon) has caused the country to be on the alert of a potential Mpox outbreak in Equatorial Guinea. RCEG is planning to intensify epidemic preparedness nationwide.

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.



# STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



## Climate and environment

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

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

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

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

## Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The main objective of the National Society will be to provide staff and volunteers with the necessary skills to carry out mobilization and urgent actions to combat the climate crisis in the country, and to carry out information, communication, and emergency actions with the populations of the communities to better face the climate and environmental crisis. The other priority is climate-smart programming.

The Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea is part of the [IFRC Global Climate Resilience Programme](#), which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally led climate-smart disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related disaster impacts and build community-level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million people in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries, focusing on the least supported and marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach consists of four operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, [anticipatory action](#), and preparedness; (2) reducing the public health impacts of climate change; (3) addressing climate displacement; and (4) enabling climate-resilient and ecosystem services. In line with the first [IFRC Pan-African initiative](#) on Tree Planting and Care (TPC), and with support from the IFRC, the National Society will advocate with authorities for reforestation through programmes such as One Pupil, One Tree.

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### Planned activities in 2025

- Train staff and volunteers on climate change issues, integrate environmental considerations into programmes and disaster management, and carry out training in tools, innovations and technologies available to address environmental issues
  - Run public awareness campaigns on biodiversity and preventing disaster risks relating to climate change
  - Engage National Society staff and volunteers in tree planting and care activities, in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders
  - Set up a campaign to collect waste and plastic paper for recycling in Malabo and Bata (the pilot urban area) in collaboration with the local authorities
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## Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC provides the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea with technical assistance and training on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. The IFRC supports the development of national climate and disaster risk management strategies and collaborate with other actors,



## Disasters and crises

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

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

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

On top of the natural hazards risks in the country, the country has dealt with significant infrastructural damage as a result of series of [explosions](#). In 2021, explosions in the military base of Bata killed 107 people and caused massive damage to residential areas and the military compound. More than 700 people were injured, including women and children in army barracks and residences near the military complex. The government described the situation as catastrophic and called for international support to meet humanitarian needs. A total of 615 injured people were admitted to local health facilities and more than 19,000 people were affected. These included 4,500 displaced people and 8,000 people in need.

## Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The National Society aims to increase the resilience of communities to disasters through community risk information, developing contingency plans, and training staff and volunteers, particularly in enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessment ([EVCA](#)). Through these interventions, the community will be better prepared for timely and effective

such as governments, international organizations, and the private sector, to address climate and environmental crises. The IFRC will support to build resilience to climate change impacts by improving access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services, protect natural resources and ecosystems, promote sustainable livelihoods, and raise awareness of climate change and its impacts.

mitigation, response and recovery to crises and disasters, which includes early action. The National Society will also carry out readiness and pre-positioning activities by establishing [early action protocol](#) and training community [early warning early action](#) groups on their roles and responsibilities jointly with other stakeholders.

## Planned activities in 2025

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

## Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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



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

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

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

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea's main objectives in the coming years is to contribute to the progressive and sustainable improvement of health conditions for vulnerable communities throughout the country. It aims to strengthen the National Society's capacities in water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). In order to bring an overall improvement in its programmatic interventions and its impact on the community, the National Society will focus on components such as developing

a health and WASH strategy, developing a community health policy, conduct advocacy to be included in national plans and policies, advocate for blood donation, and make antiretroviral available for patients who are stigmatized and are unable to go to health centres for their treatment and continue to raise awareness to fight against HIV/AIDS.

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### Planned activities in 2025

- Develop a strategy for health, water, sanitation and hygiene
- Advocate to be included in national plans and policies
- Make anti-retroviral treatment available for patients who are stigmatized and unable to go to health centres to collect their treatment
- Train staff and volunteers on first aid and provide first aid equipment to committees
- Advocate for blood donation and carry out two blood donation campaigns each year across the country
- Prioritize health services for patients who are stigmatized and unable to go to healthcare centres for their treatment
- Continue raising awareness about HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases to the community
- Conduct training of trainers for first aid instructors

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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





IOM data reviewed do not indicate Equatorial Guinea as a migration destination. However, some events over the years point to this being a thematic area of focus in the coming years. In August 2024, a boat transporting potential migrants who claimed they were going to Gabon to look for jobs had an accident along the coast of Equatorial Guinea, and since then, they remain in the country. Apparently, there is no legislation in place in Equatorial Guinea to manage such cases. IFRC allocated DREF funds to enable RCEG to assist the 89 people involved in this shipwreck. There is a need to support RCEG and the Government of Equatorial Guinea on how to manage such displacement issues.

Equatorial Guinea's migration and displacement context is shaped by its oil wealth, attracting many migrant workers from neighboring countries such as Cameroon, Nigeria, and Gabon, as well as from China and Lebanon. These migrants, typically employed in construction, oil extraction, and service industries, often face poor working conditions and limited legal protection, making them vulnerable to exploitation and human trafficking. Despite its oil-driven prosperity, much of the population lives in poverty, prompting many young professionals to emigrate to Europe, particularly Spain and France.

Urban development projects in cities like Malabo and Bata have caused internal displacement due to forced evictions. Environmental risks such as coastal erosion and flooding threaten rural areas, notably Annobón and Bioko Island. The country has also received refugees from conflict zones in Cameroon and Nigeria, though restrictive government policies often lead to detention and deportation.

Equatorial Guinea also serves as a transit hub for irregular migration to Europe, given its proximity to Spain's Canary Islands. It is both a source and destination for human trafficking, especially in forced labor and sex trafficking, with migrant workers and women being particularly vulnerable.

The country lacks a strong legal framework for refugee protection, as it is not a party to the 1951 Refugee Convention. Regional instability in Central Africa, particularly in Cameroon and Nigeria, affects migration patterns, while strict visa policies and border closures push many migrants into irregular channels.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea supports people in need through its core disaster risk management and health and wellbeing programmes. The National Society does not yet have a migration policy, and its support to vulnerable migrants is integrated into other sections of its plan. In the coming

years, the National Society aims to increase its actions and strengthen its work on migration, in line with its auxiliary role.

Equatorial Guinea will focus on addressing its unique humanitarian challenges related to migration, displacement, public health, and community resilience. These efforts will align with the Red Cross's principles and priorities in humanitarian aid, protection of vulnerable populations, and long-term development.

Key objectives include:

- Strengthening humanitarian response and support for migrants, refugees, and internally displaced persons through essential services, protection, and advocacy
- Enhancing community resilience to environmental hazards and displacement linked to urban development and climate change
- Improving access to healthcare, including mental health, for underserved communities, migrants, and refugees
- Raising awareness against human trafficking and providing assistance to victims, especially women and children
- Supporting livelihoods and social integration of displaced populations, migrants, and vulnerable communities through skills development and economic empowerment
- Building the capacity of the National Society to respond to disasters and emergencies through training, resource mobilization, and stakeholder coordination
- Influencing government policies to strengthen legal frameworks on migration, displacement, and refugee protection
- Strengthening the internal capacity of the National Society to ensure sustainability and effectiveness

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### Planned activities in 2025

- Provide emergency assistance to migrants, refugees, and displaced communities, including shelter, food, clean water, and access to healthcare. Launch mobile health clinics and deliver maternal-child health, vaccination, and mental health services in underserved areas
- Establish safe spaces and protection services for vulnerable migrants, especially women, children, and victims of trafficking. Offer legal aid, counseling, and reintegration support to those at risk of exploitation
- Collaborate with national authorities to strengthen legal protections for migrants and refugees. Advocate for

improved asylum and immigration policies that align with international human rights standards

- Develop disaster preparedness and risk reduction programmes in communities vulnerable to coastal erosion, flooding, and environmental hazards. Train rapid response teams and establish local disaster management committees
- Conduct awareness campaigns on climate change adaptation and disaster response in rural and coastal regions. Promote sustainable urban planning and fair compensation for those displaced by development projects
- Improve access to education for children in migrant and refugee communities. Promote inclusive learning opportunities and support school integration efforts in areas hosting displaced populations
- Provide vocational training, job placement services, and micro-enterprise support to enhance the self-reliance of migrants, refugees, and vulnerable host communities. Foster economic empowerment through skills development
- Launch targeted campaigns to raise awareness on human trafficking and labor exploitation. Work with law enforcement and international partners to identify and rescue victims and prevent further abuse

- Promote social cohesion by developing programmes that build understanding and peaceful coexistence between host communities and migrant or displaced populations
- Strengthen the capacity of the Red Cross Society through volunteer recruitment and training, digital innovation, partnerships with donors and technical agencies, and improved systems for emergency response and long-term sustainability

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society's efforts in developing its migration policy. The IFRC support consists of both financial and technical support to the National Society in its efforts to enhance and increase its actions under migration. This involves supporting the National Society's efforts under shelter, ensuring PGI minimum standards in emergencies, and establishing efficient deployment of resources and information at humanitarian service points.

The IFRC network will provide long-term support to the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea, focusing on capacity building, technical assistance, and resource mobilization. This support will align with the society's high-level objectives regarding migration, displacement, public health, and resilience while maintaining sustainability and humanitarian principles.



## Values, power and inclusion

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

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

Human trafficking is another prevalent problem in Equatorial Guinea. The country is a source, destination, and transit route

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

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

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

In the coming years, the National Society aims to contribute to bringing about a positive change in communities through a wider understanding, ownership, and concrete application of humanitarian values and [fundamental principles](#). The National

Society plans to develop a flagship program to scale up humanitarian education focusing specially on young people.

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

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

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### Planned activities in 2025

- Nominate a community engagement and accountability focal point
- Create 40 Red Cross clubs on Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change in high schools and communities across the country

- Develop, produce, and disseminate a new protection, gender and inclusion policy that includes the prevention on gender-based violence and the prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation
- Train gender and diversity department managers at the headquarters, and establish eight regional focal points on PGI in operations
- Provide training on CEA and community feedback to the management team, staff, and volunteers
- Establish a complaints mechanism through diverse channels at the national level
- Develop a standard operational procedure (SOP) for the management of community feedback

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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

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## ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

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

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



## Strategic and operational coordination

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### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

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

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC is scaling up the longer-term support to the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea in strategic and operational coordination by establishing an IFRC office led by a programme and operations manager and National Society development consultant which will provide in-country support to the National Society in areas such as strategic planning, programs and operations development, project management, and evaluation; training and capacity building opportunities for the National Society staff and volunteers in multiple areas; organize fundraising activities and proposal development for the National Society.



## National Society development

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### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Revise code of conduct for volunteers and staff to create a safe environment that is free from any harm or threat to the dignity of volunteers, its staff, and those that it serves
- Revise, develop, and disseminate its manual of administrative, logistical and financial procedures, through a local or international consultant, depending on availability of resources
- Embed a risk management framework by appointing a risk focal point, developing a risk register and use the risk register to orient decisions within the National Society

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society in advocating with partners for the development or strengthening of mechanisms for pooling efforts and coordinating actions on National Society development, supporting the development of a risk management plan and monitoring mechanisms, assisting the National Society to implement its annual plan mainly focused on National Society development activities, among others. The IFRC also provides a Capacity Building Fund (CBF) to the National Society to focus on strengthening its finance management, risk management capacity, and improving their current income generating projects.



## Humanitarian diplomacy

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### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen role as a trusted intermediary and advocate for humanitarian needs in Equatorial Guinea
- Focus on building strong relationships with the Government, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders

- Advocate for National Society's inclusion in national plans and policies
- Promote humanitarian principles and advocate for the rights of people affected by disasters and emergencies
- Develop and implement a humanitarian diplomacy strategy and establish and maintain regular communication with the government of Equatorial Guinea

- Conduct capacity building and training on advocacy skills and develop and implement advocacy agendas that are aligned with the IFRC Global Advocacy Strategy

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC support focuses on key areas such as the reviewing of strategic plan and statutes, advocating for the strengthening of youth participation in the decision-making processes of the National Society's governing body. It helps to ensure that the National Society is respected and recognized as a neutral

and impartial humanitarian actor. It also provides support to ensure that the organization is well positioned to promote the principles, values, policies, and legislation that underpin humanitarian action, and to mobilize support for the needs and aspirations of local communities. The IFRC is working to foster a culture of humanitarian diplomacy and establish it as an integral part of the daily activities of the National Societies. Work will continue in 2025 to support the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea with humanitarian diplomacy tools and guidance, as well as capacity building and skill sharing.



## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Develop policies on preventing fraud, corruption, discrimination, and harassment
- Develop policies aimed at ensuring child protection, protection, gender and inclusion to support vulnerable population in Equatorial Guinea
- Improve the IT knowledge of the National Society staff through training on computer skills, communication with the cluster, participating in peer-to-peer networks, and conducting online research

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC continues to strengthen community engagement and accountability capacities in its own structures and operations, while supporting member National Societies to use and refine the existing policies, tools, guides, and frameworks already in

place. The IFRC supports the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure that results and outputs are achieved as planned, and that data is disaggregated by gender and age group as much as possible. The IFRC will continue to be a thought-leader in humanitarian and public health international sectors by co-leading global initiatives such as the Inter Agency Standing Committee's Task Force on Accountability to Affected People and the Risk Communication and Community Engagement Collective Service.

The IFRC equally supports the National Society in staff development by regularly organizing workshops, seminars and ensures that their skills and knowledge are kept up to date by taking regular development initiatives, through the [IFRC free learning platform](#) and study programs provided to the NS in partnership with external organizations

The IFRC will support the National Society by providing guidance and technical expertise in developing all procedure manuals for greater accountability of the National Society.



With the IFRC capacity building fund, the National Society carried out the rehabilitation of the headquarter building. (Photo: Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea)



# THE IFRC NETWORK

## The IFRC

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

auxiliary role. The IFRC programme and operations manager will guide, monitor, and support the National Society in the implementation of the planned activities which will mainly be establishing a financial system and repairing of the National Society headquarters and branches.

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## 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.

At present, no participating National Societies are directly operating in Equatorial Guinea. The Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea maintains a long-term partnership with the **Spanish Red Cross**, while other National Societies, including the **Japanese Red Cross Society** in 2023, extend their support through the IFRC.

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## 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.

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## Coordination with other actors

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

collaborates with a range of other actors, including United Nations agencies such as the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Development Programme.



## The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 16 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.

### About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2025 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

### Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks 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
- Figures for the years beyond 2025 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-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

- [IFRC Global Plan and IFRC network country plan](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [IFRC Evaluation and Research Databank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

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