



REPUBLIC OF CONGO

2025 IFRC network mid-year report, January – June



17 October 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE CONGOLESE RED CROSS



15

National Society
branches



96

National Society
local units



30,500

National Society
volunteers



31

National Society
staff

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency
Operations



48,670

Climate and
environment



192,000

Disasters
and crises



198,625

Health and
wellbeing



1,754,148

Migration and
displacement



9,629

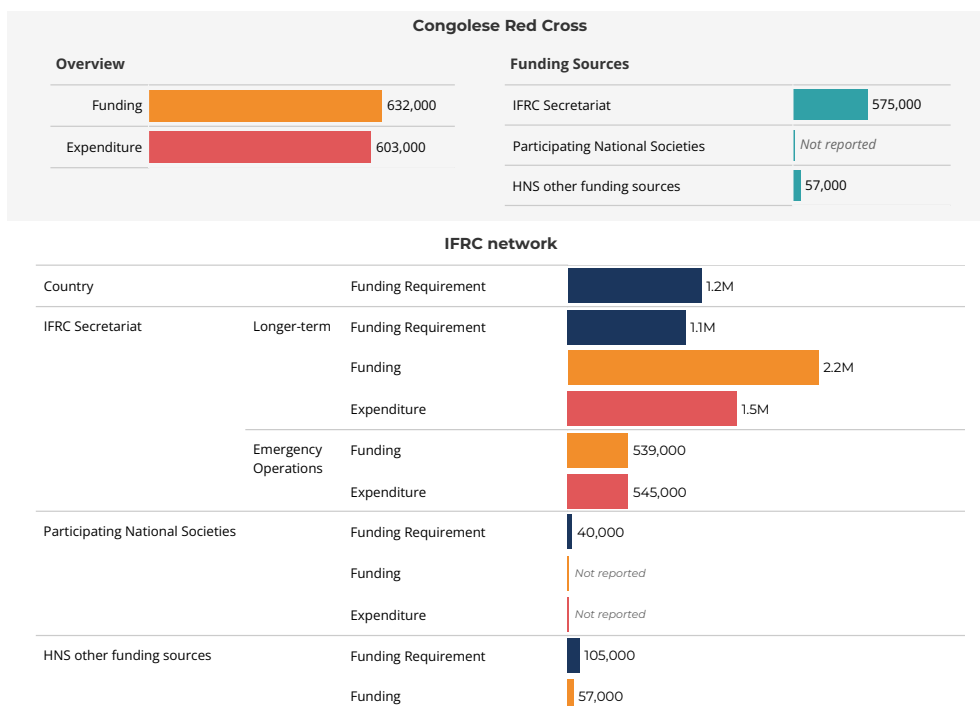
Values, power
and inclusion



96,640

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAACG002**

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



ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRCG023 / Mpox Epidemic

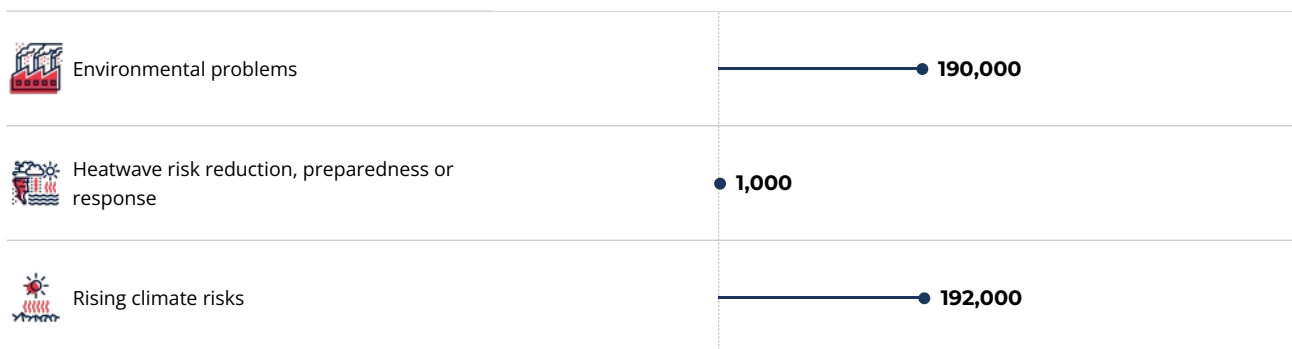
Accountability and agility	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually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

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Number of people reached with activities addressing



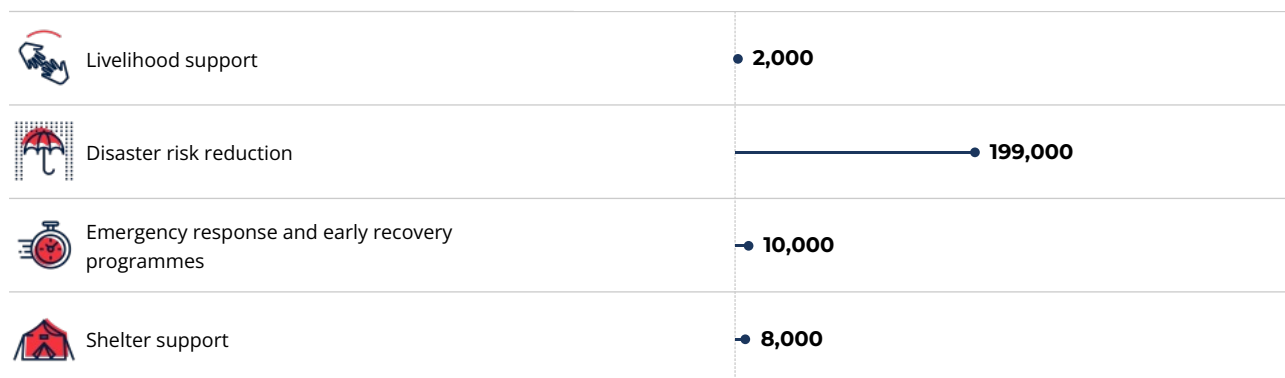
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

- has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change
- implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions
- implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)



Disasters and crises

Number of people reached with



100%

assistance delivered using cash and vouchers



Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached by the National Society with

 Contextually appropriate health services	1.8M
 Training in first aid	590
 Psychosocial and mental health services	121,000
 Contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	1.5M



16,000

Number of people donating blood



Migration and displacement

 Migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	10,000
 Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes	5

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

- has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move

- has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move



Values, power and inclusion

Number of people



Whose access to education is facilitated through National Society's programming

250



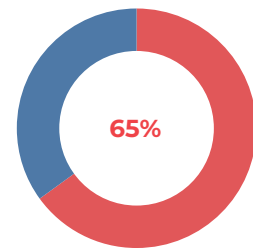
Reached by the National Society's educational programmes

250



Reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming

97,000



of those surveyed report receiving useful and actionable information

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

- has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan

ENABLING FUNCTIONS



Strategic and operational coordination

1

Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of

3

Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of



National Society development

✓ National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies

✓ National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role

✓ There is a National Society Development plan in place



Humanitarian diplomacy

✓ National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies

✓ National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns



Accountability and agility

✓ National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism

✓ National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

The Republic of Congo, located in Central Africa, is home to the [Congo Basin rainforests](#) and the world's [largest tropical peatlands](#), critical for global carbon storage. With a population of over six million, more than half concentrated in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire, the country faces persistent poverty, [inequality](#) and exclusion, with women, youth, persons with disabilities and indigenous populations most affected. Access to basic services such as clean water, electricity, health and [education](#) remains uneven, particularly in rural areas, while youth unemployment and gender inequality continue to pose major challenges. The economy is heavily dependent on oil, leaving it vulnerable to price shocks and reducing investment in essential services, though diversification efforts are ongoing under the [2022–2026 national development plan](#).

The Republic of the Congo also faces a complex [disaster risk landscape](#) shaped by natural and human-induced hazards. Frequent hydrometeorological events, including heavy rains, floods, droughts, high winds and landslides, are intensified by climate variability and change. In December.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In the first half of 2025, the Congolese Red Cross, with the support of the Government of Congo and Movement partners, advanced climate action by improving hydroclimatic data collection, supporting the development of forecasting models, and promoting community-led preparedness measures. Tree-planting activities were carried out in several regions, helping to restore ecosystems, protect against soil erosion, and increase resilience to climate-related disasters. These initiatives have fostered greater awareness and community engagement, enabling people to better adapt to the growing impacts of climate change.

Disasters and crises

The Republic of Congo continued to face recurrent floods, epidemics, and displacement linked to inter-communal conflict, all of which heightened community vulnerability. In response, the Congolese Red Cross, supported by national authorities and Movement partners, delivered essential assistance, including household support, health and hygiene promotion, and cash-based interventions. Community assessments identified challenges to recovery, but targeted financial support and capacity-building activities strengthened household resilience and improved disaster preparedness, enabling communities to better cope with ongoing risks.

Health and well-being

The Congolese Red Cross expanded health promotion, psychosocial support, and water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions across multiple departments. Volunteers provided psychological first aid to both disaster-affected populations and their peers, while health centres such as the one in Mpoumako integrated nutrition education, preventive care, and home garden initiatives to combat child malnutrition. These efforts have contributed to improved dietary practices, increased community knowledge, and greater trust in the health services delivered by the National Society, leading to healthier and more resilient families.

Migration and displacement

As a host country for migrants and refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic, the Republic of Congo continues to [shelter](#) displaced populations across several departments. The Congolese Red Cross has supported these communities with protection services, health care, shelter assistance, and reintegration activities, while also responding to new waves of displacement caused by inter-communal conflict. Working alongside the Government of Congo and Movement partners, the National Society has provided humanitarian aid and community integration support, ensuring that displaced people can access essential services and begin rebuilding their lives with dignity.

Values, power and inclusion

Throughout its operations, the Congolese Red Cross has prioritized humanitarian principles, protection, and

inclusivity, ensuring that assistance is delivered with respect for human dignity. Volunteers and staff have been trained in protection, gender, and inclusion measures, including safeguarding against sexual exploitation and abuse, and survivors of gender-based violence have been referred to specialized services. Through community engagement and accountability approaches, the National Society has strengthened trust, reduced discrimination, and empowered vulnerable groups to actively participate in shaping the humanitarian response.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

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



Staff of the Congolese Red Cross working on community awareness in Brazzaville (Photo: IFRC)

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on emergencies, see IFRC GO page: [Republic of Congo](#)

1.

Name	Africa Regional Mpox Epidemic
Appeal number	MDRS1003
Duration	20 August 2024 to 30 June 2025
People affected	People affected/at risk: 300 million people
People to be assisted	30 million people
Funding requirements	Total IFRC funding requirement through the Appeal: CHF 30 million Total Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 40 million
Emergency Appeal	Africa – Regional Mpox Epidemic
Operational Strategy	Operational Strategy
Operational Update	Operational Update No. 3

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

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The regional Mpox emergency appeal aims to assist National Societies in preparing for and responding to the Mpox epidemic. The strategy includes scaling up health and [water, sanitation and hygiene \(WASH\)](#) services, [Community Engagement and Accountability \(CEA\)](#) and addressing socio-economic impacts. The operation will be guided by a risk-based approach and regional coordination, prioritizing preparedness, readiness and response. The Congolese Red Cross has developed a country-specific response plan focused on enhancing community-based advocacy and mitigating the spread of the virus, particularly in areas with imported cases or established transmission. The operation also targets vulnerable populations, including marginalized and immunocompromised groups, with a focus on [Protection, Gender and Inclusion](#). The highlights of the assistance are:

Integrated assistance

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

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

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

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

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In the first half of 2025, the impacts of climate change were evident across nearly all areas of humanitarian action. In response, and with support from the Government of Congo, initiatives have been launched to collect reliable hydroclimatic data aimed at developing effective risk and disaster forecasting models. Additionally, the National Society, in collaboration with government authorities, has engaged in tree-planting activities to strengthen preparedness for climate-related disasters. As part of these efforts, thousands of fruit trees have been planted in various locations including Owando in the Cuvette, and Mossaka, Loukoléla, and Liranga in the Congo-Oubangui department. These activities have reached and positively impacted a significant number of people, contributing to increased community resilience in the face of growing climate risks.

IFRC network joint support

Under the global Pilot Programmatic Partnership between the IFRC and the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO), the Congolese Red Cross was supported in its initiatives to combat the impacts of climate change.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, see IFRC GO page: [Republic of Congo](#)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Republic of Congo continues to face a range of natural and human-induced disasters, including forced displacement and epidemics, which have severely impacted its economic, social, and environmental systems. Since early 2025, population movements—particularly along the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo—have increased vulnerability among communities, prompting humanitarian responses.

With support from the Government, particularly the Ministry of Social Affairs, Solidarity and Humanitarian Action, and in collaboration with humanitarian partners including the National Society, assistance has been provided to populations affected by inter-community conflict in Yumbi. Climate change has further exacerbated vulnerabilities, with shifting seasonal patterns contributing to coastal degradation, soil erosion, and recurrent flooding.

Through disaster risk reduction efforts, the National Society has reached tens of thousands of people, focusing on preparedness and recovery. Under the Programmatic Pilot Partnership (PPP) project, cash transfers and domestic kits

were distributed to affected households in Brazzaville, Cuvette, and Likouala, helping communities recover from the December 2024 floods and displacement linked to conflict between the Batékés and the Nunu.

An Enhanced Vulnerabilities and Capacities Assessment (EVCA) conducted in project areas revealed significant challenges in community recovery. However, targeted financial assistance and capacity-building activities have helped strengthen household resilience and local economies.

In response to increasing disaster risks and extreme weather events, the National Society, with government support, has implemented climate risk reduction measures, including tree planting and community outreach. A disaster risk management project supported by Catholic Relief Services was also launched, though its implementation was interrupted following the closure of the USAID agency.

IFRC network joint support

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



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Community awareness, hygiene promotion and psychosocial support have been carried out by Red Cross volunteers, reaching large numbers of people across the country through health promotion and care activities. Psychosocial support has also been extended to both vulnerable populations and volunteers affected by disasters, with training in psychological first aid provided in several departments. As a result, significant numbers of people have benefited from psychosocial and mental health services, while volunteers continue to receive ongoing support through a community of practice approach.

The Republic of Congo continues to face high child mortality due to undernutrition, with acute and severe malnutrition affecting many children under five. In 2013, the government joined the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement and endorsed the World Health Assembly resolution on infant and young child nutrition, committing to reduce malnutrition among children, pregnant women and lactating women by half by 2025. To support this effort, community engagement initiatives have expanded primary health care services at the family and community levels under the national health framework.

In Mpoumako, where the Congolese Red Cross manages farmland and a health centre offering the Minimum Package of Expanded Activities, a lack of nutrition knowledge was contributing to high levels of child illness. Since beginning its institutional transformation, the National Society, with support from Movement partners and institutions, has strengthened its capacity to provide preventive care and reduce childhood diseases. Mothers have diversified diets using local ingredients, while mothers' clubs have encouraged men to share responsibility for household nutrition and health. The promotion of home gardens has further enhanced food security and dietary diversity, with many families replicating the model and producing fresh vegetables for daily consumption. Community sensitization activities have increased knowledge and built trust in the Congolese Red Cross health centre, leading to lasting improvements in nutrition practices and family well-being.

In 2025, the National Society also launched the second phase of the Saving Lives and Livelihoods Programme in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, the Africa Centres for Disease Control and partners. This involved developing an operational plan, producing awareness tools, and training senior staff in risk communication and community engagement, while also participating in national coordination efforts. At the same time, with the support of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the Congolese Red Cross implemented extensive water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities in targeted departments. Water purification tablets were distributed to households, and disinfection of public and private facilities, such as schools, hospitals and markets, was carried out. Overall, a very large number of people benefitted from these health, nutrition and sanitation services provided by the National Society.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial support to the Congolese Red Cross as part of the [ECHO PPP](#) project. In addition, thanks to funding from the Japanese Red Cross, the IFRC provided support to the Congolese Red Cross for the implementation of the Project to Support the Fight against Child Malnutrition in Congo (PALMIC).

With funding from CDC Africa and Mastercard Foundation, the IFRC is providing support to the Congolese Red Cross for the implementation of the SLL phase 2 project.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Republic of Congo, as a traditionally open country, has long hosted migrants and refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic, particularly in the departments of Likouala, Plateaux, Nkeni-Alima, Cuvette, Pointe-Noire and Djoué-Léfini. These populations benefit from protection services, housing support provided by United Nations partners, access to nutrition and basic health services, and reintegration measures in line with national procedures.

Displaced persons from Yumbi and Kwamunth in the Democratic Republic of Congo, who are present in Makotimpoko and Bouemba in Nkeni-Alima and in Ngabé in Djoué-Léfini, have been integrated into host communities rather than granted formal refugee status. The number of people settled in these areas is significant, with large populations also present in Likouala and riverside villages of Djoué-Léfini. This situation has been compounded by the recent inter-communal conflict in Yumbi province between the Batékés and the Nunu, which displaced further populations into districts along the river corridor such as Ngabé, Mpouya, Bouemba and Makotimpoko. These groups received humanitarian assistance in 2025 from the Congolese Red Cross through the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund population movement operation.

IFRC network joint support

With support from **the IFRC**, the Congolese Red Cross has been able to mobilize emergency funds to assist vulnerable populations affected by displacement in the departments of Cuvette, Plateaux and Pool. This response, carried out over several months, provided essential household items as well as health and hygiene promotion. Overall, during the first half of 2025, thousands of migrants and displaced persons, including both men and women, benefited from protection, assistance and community integration services delivered by the Congolese Red Cross.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Throughout the reporting period, the National Society maintained strong community trust and acceptance while delivering humanitarian assistance and promoting humanitarian principles and values. All activities were carried out with respect for human dignity and protection, ensuring inclusivity and responsiveness to the specific needs of vulnerable populations.

In all emergency operations, the National Society integrated Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) measures, including briefings on the Code of Conduct and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse for volunteers and staff. Psychosocial support and PGI messaging were provided to disaster-affected individuals, and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence were referred to specialized health services. Awareness campaigns also addressed gender and diversity vulnerabilities, including those affecting persons with disabilities.

The Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach was applied across all emergency operations and projects under the global Pilot Programmatic Partnership between DG ECHO and IFRC. Volunteers and supervisors were trained and deployed to conduct household sensitization, gather community feedback, and facilitate interactive

media programmes. These efforts helped ensure inclusive participation and reduced discrimination, empowering communities to actively engage in the design and implementation of humanitarian activities.

IFRC network joint support

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

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

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

The Congolese Red Cross is part of the four [IFRC Pan-African initiatives](#) focusing on Tree Planting and Care, Zero Hunger, Red Ready and National Society Development. These initiatives are reflected under the relevant sections of this plan.

The **French Red Cross**, the sole participating National Society active in the Republic of Congo, is dedicated to enhancing the capacities of the Congolese Red Cross through several projects. These initiatives encompass the global [Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#) between the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) and IFRC, which focuses on risk and disaster management in the Cuvette department in the country's northern region along with the Congo-Oubangui River corridor.

Movement coordination

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

The **ICRC** supports the Congolese Red Cross under a three-year cooperation agreement, implemented through an annual cooperation action plan focusing on crisis management preparedness, [Restoring Family Links](#) and capacity building. The activities within the partnership are focused on six priority areas: Brazzaville, Plateaux, Pool, Bouenza, Likouala and Pointe-Noire.

External coordination

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

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

The Congolese Red Cross also works closely with the Ministry of Health and has developed partnerships with the Africa CDC, WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Congolese Red Cross, recognized as a public utility and auxiliary to public authorities, continued to expand its humanitarian reach in the first half of 2025. With over 30,000 volunteers across 15 departments, the National Society strengthened its operational capacity through health interventions, disaster response, and community engagement. It integrated Protection, Gender and Inclusion into emergency operations and advanced its branch development strategy. Projects addressing malnutrition, displacement, and disaster recovery were implemented with support from international partners. The National Society also made progress in [youth engagement](#), volunteer mobilization, and strategic planning, including the development of its 2025–2029 Strategic Plan and a national volunteer management system.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial support to the Congolese Red Cross throughout the reporting period. Through the Kinshasa Cluster, the IFRC supported emergency operations, including the response to population movements from the Democratic Republic of Congo. Funding from [DG ECHO-IFRC Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#) enabled the implementation of the Pilot Programmatic Partnership in key departments, while the Japanese Red Cross contributed to malnutrition response efforts. Ongoing support through the IFRC Capacity Building Fund facilitated organizational development activities such as [BOCA](#) training, youth strategy formulation, and digital infrastructure setup.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Congolese Red Cross identified [humanitarian diplomacy](#) as one of its strategic priorities for development and engaged in negotiations with public authorities to enhance its image. Through sustained advocacy, the National Society secured stronger collaboration with government authorities and advanced efforts toward legal recognition for its operations through a Presidential Law or Decree.

The National Society also intensified advocacy with public authorities and opinion leaders to secure the government subsidy and promoted the dissemination of key documents defining its [auxiliary role](#) to strengthen understanding of its mandate.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Congolese Red Cross in advancing advocacy with government authorities. It also facilitated the dissemination of fundamental documents defining the [auxiliary role](#) and mandate of the National Society.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Congolese Red Cross made significant progress in strengthening its [strategic and operational frameworks](#). This included the development of specific plans, policies, and procedures to ensure community participation in [early action](#) and disaster planning. The National Society regularly conducts satisfaction and perception surveys and organizes lessons-learned workshops at the end of each project to improve future interventions.

IFRC network joint support

In February, the IFRC supported a training on risk management, fraud prevention, and corruption control, helping the Congolese Red Cross adopt a proactive approach to risk and integrate it into decision-making processes. A risk register

was developed as part of this initiative. Additionally, the IFRC supported evaluations of partnerships in Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The IFRC and ICRC jointly provided technical and financial support to the Congolese Red Cross in areas such as planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), finance, IT, logistics, human resources, and risk management, contributing to the overall institutional development of 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

Coordination with administrative authorities, health centres, and schools has been effective, offering valuable guidance on reaching target beneficiaries. This reflects strong support from public authorities, who also facilitated administrative processes for the Congolese Red Cross teams. Such collaboration has proven essential and should be maintained in future operations and projects.

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 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 30 June 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [CG_Congo 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](#)

Contact information

Congolese Red Cross
<https://croixrougecg.org/>

Ariel Kestens

Head of Delegation
IFRC Country Cluster Delegation
for Burundi, Congo, DRC & Rwanda,
based in Kinshasa
T +41-79-955 4312
ariel.kestens@ifrc.org

Louise Daintrey

Head of Strategic Engagement
and Partnerships
IFRC Regional Office for Africa,
Nairobi
T +254 110 843978
louise.daintrey@ifrc.org

Sumitha Martin

Lead
IFRC Global Strategic Planning
& Reporting Centre
New Delhi
sumitha.martin@ifrc.org